AGED TEXAS MOTHER ACTS IN STIRRING EVENTS.

Mrs. Millet Thought to Be the Oldest Woman in Lone Star State Figures in Great Conflicts of Years Age.

Fort Worth, Tex.-Mrs. Clementina Millet, of this city, is as truly a survivor of the Mexican war as the heroes who fought in the ranks. She is 90 years of age and retains a clear memcory of the times when Texas was achieving her independence.

Mrs. Millet, who is probably the oldbut white woman in Texas, is also one of the oldest residents of the state, having come here in one of the original tolonies brought to the southwest by Stephen Austin.

She was born in Knoxville, Tenn., but moved to Illinois with her parents. With her father and mother and a party of 40 pioneers Mrs. Millet made the trip from Illinois to Texas, arriving here in 1832.

Her father, Jesse Bartlett, had achieved fame for military exploits in the Seminole Indian war, being given the rank of major by Gen. Jackson for travery in action. In 1863 she married Samuel Millet, who came to Texas from Maine upon graduation from Bowdoin college. With her hushand she moved to Grimes county, where she lived during the Mexican war, excepting for a brief time during which the families were sent ahead by the troops while the fate of Texas lay in the balance.

Just prior to this flight Maj. Bartlett, while out scouting with several men, came across the survivors of Goliad. wandering without clothing and half famished in the brush. Dividing their clothing with the men, who had been left stripped for dying they brought them to the Bartlett home, where Mrs. Millet, with other members of the family, spent the succeeding day tearing up sheets and all sorts of materials to provide clothing for the men.

With the retreat of the family an effort was made to keep the weakened survivors with the women and children concealed by friendly Indians a short distance from San Jacinto, where Houston elected to fight. The men, however, declared a firm determination to have a fling at their captors who had left them for dead, and the women and children were left with a few wounded men.

"We took a position on a pine log extending over the bank of the river." said Mrs. Millet in describing the event, "fully determined that if the Mexicans were victorious we would end all by plunging into the stream. Soon, however, we heard the glorious news of victory.

Concerning the battle of San Jacinto Mrs. Millet gives some interesting in-The survivors of Goliad. she declares, burning under the outrage suffered by their comrades, shot and left stripped on the plains, were first to discover Santa Ana, and were with difficulty restrained from wreaking their vengeance on the leader, whose safety was later so instrumental in elfecting the final independence of Texas.

JILTED; LOSES BUSINESS.

Lowa Newspaper Man Ousted from Partnership by Prospective Father-in-Law.

Bioux City, Ia .- Failure of a daughter to marry her fiance, to whom a half interest in a newspaper had been conveyed by her father in anticipation of the marriage, has been held by the supreme court of lows to invalidate the conveyance. The decision was rendered in the case of B. F. Wright, former state dairy commissioner, whose newspaper, the Charles City Press, is valued at \$25,000.

J. H. Smith was betrothed to Wright's daughter. Wright gave him a half interest in the business, making him a full partner, assuming that he would soon become a sen-in-law. Miss Wright expected to be married in June. She spent a portion of the winter in California, where she met and married another.

Wright thereupon brought suit to enjoin Smith from claiming a half interest in the business, but Smith persisted that he was a full partner. The supreme court has just settled the case in Wright's favor.

Moon Is Constant.

The old idea that changes are taking place on the moon carefully has been investigated by M. Pulseux, a French astronomer. Going over all records, from the earliest observations to the latest, he concludes that the reality of the supposed changes has not been proved, and that the varying sensitiveness of the retina to faint objects is sufficient to account for differences seen, wbile different conditions of exposure might explain all appearances in the photographs.

X-Rays Used on Cake. In the course of preparation for a wedding dinner a woman lost a valuable finger ring. It was assumed the Bring had got into the dough prepared for the wedding cake. To relieve the Senziety of the woman who lost the finger ring an X-ray picture of the wedding cake was made to detetrmine if the ring was in its midst, and the ring was accurately located in the middle of the cake.

Treasures of the Doop. The death is announced of the richest catfish in the world. It was caught off Spalate, and its personal property included a chain purse filled with silver and nickel coin to the value of three pounds sterling and seven pounds sterling in bank notes.

PEACE-LOVING BENGALESE.

The Most Intelligent, Industrious and Efficient People in India.

Bengal does not fight, but it is through the never-cessing industry of its vast population, so much greater than that of the United Kingdom, that British India is enabled to pay its way. That the Bengalese add nothing to the military strength of the empire is true; but then also they deduct nothing from its strength on the frontier. No population so vast was ever so peaceful or required so little expenditure for garrison. A police principally employed in detective work is all that is needed, for, forcible resistance to the state is, and will probably always remain, outside the Bengalese scheme of life. They pay their taxes to the hour, chiefly through their landlords; they obey the legal orders of any magistrate even when unsupported by physical force; and when the great mutiny of 1857 broke out their quiescent but immovable adhesion to the British side made the reconquest of India a comparatively easy possibility. If Calcutta had been filled with a warlike population, and had risen, as it almost infallibly would, either the Indian empire would have been lost, or it would have been reestablished at an expense of life and treasure equal to that of the war with Napoleon. Throughout that dangerous movement Calcutta was as tranquilly British as London on a Sunday. Moreover, this vast population, though the remainder of India stigmatizes its men as women, has a character of its own, with which Englishmen on the other side of their heads should have some sympathy.

Though Bengalese will not fight, they are, and are reasonably proud of being, the most intellectual race in India. It is useless for any student in any college there to compete with a Bengalee rival. In every native state they are in demand for the management of finance. Next to the Parsees, perhaps, they are the most successful traders, and they would not themselves admit the partial qualification. Using with rare skill. especially in satire, a language, a direct derivative of the Sanscrit, which is not unjustly characterized as "the Italian of the East," it is not fantastic to say that if India ever produces a literature that makes an impression on the west, it will proceed from the subtle students of Bengal, who, moreover, though they display no capacity for art and little for machine-making, will probably rival the Japanese in their pursuit of scientific investigation, and as money-makers are surpassed only by the Jews. The wealth of their great capital which is perhaps the second wealthiest city within the British Dominion, has been built up by themselves, and by the study orderliness which has made of Calcutta a proverb throughout the east. A man may be a millionaire there and as safe

as in Lombard street. The people, in fact, with their cunning, their thinking ability, and their capacity for everything except art, constantly suggest to the observant the character which the Romans attributed to the Greeks. There is nothing they cannot learn, and few things they cannot understand and comment on with a gentle humorousness which if you agree with it is delightful, and if you disagree stings like a whip

Naturally, though they cannot fight. or at all events will not attempt toprobably from some peculiarity of race. possibly also because "where the land is water the men are women." for nature is too good to them-they are in their own way a proud people, quite convinced in their own minds of their superiority to the more violent races around them. and not indisposed even in moments of elation to include the British among those violent races.

Japanese Persistence.

When the United States monitor Puritan was about to get away for the recent navai maneuvers a swarthy young fellow came up to Navigator Bleo and in the best of English asked for a job aboard the boat. The navigator told him there was nothing for him to do, but the other said he didn't want any pay-would like to go along for the fun of it. So he was taken on and all through the maneuvers was one of the most industrious and observant of those aboard the boat. When the Puritan returned he shook hands and in a moment was gone. He was lost sight of and Bleo thought nothing more of the affable chap until recently, when he met the Japanese minister. Takahira, taking his usual afternoon auto spin. Beside him was a young man-the lad who scrubbed the decks of the Puritan. Then Bleo understood how Japan acquires her knowledge of what other nations do and how they

Darwinian Theory.

Some of Darwin's boy friends once plotted a surprise for the naturalist. They slew a centipede, glued on it a beetle's head, and also added to its body the wings of a butterfly and the long legs of a grasshopper. Then they put the new insect in a box and knocked at the great man's door. "We found this in the fields." they cried with eager voices. "Do tell us what it can be." Darwin looked at the strange compound and then at the boys' innocent faces. "Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked. "Oh, yes, sir," they answered quickly, nudging one another, "it hummed like anything." "Then," said the philosopher, "it is a humbug."-The Tatler.

Always Something Left. It is hard to see why a father should be altogether discouraged when his boy announces that he has made up his mind to be an artist. Even if the young wan finds out in the course of time that he can't paint pictures, there are always signs and houses. -Somerville Journal.

GOOD TO THE SOLDIERS.

What the Government Does for Their Care, Comfort and Amusement.

"Moved by the many suggestions that have been made by individual writers for the cure of desertions in the army." said Inspector Goneral Burton, "the government has made great efforts, at vast expense, in the last five years to ameliorate the condition of the soldier in respect to his living, dress, enjoyments, comforts and contentment.

"It has constructed for him barracks luxurious in their appointment compared to the housing of the armies of other civilized countries throughout the world; it has provided in these barracks air space in dimension equal to the demands dictated by the best scientific thought; it has given him spring heds, mattresses, pillows, sheets and pillow cases; it has provided him with toilets! and baths of the most modern manufacture and much superior in general anpearance and effect to similar necessities enjoyed by people in middle life; it has provided spacious reading rooms. supplied with newspapers and books, calculated to cater to the soldier's taste; it has bettered the amount and quality of his clothing; it is to-day supplying him with the largest variety and best quality of food that is given to any army, and at many of the large posts it has provided magnificent exchange buildings, not a few of which have, swingming tanks and gymnasiums thoroughly equipped for athletic exercises. It has made the demands of discipline and authority over the soldier, in conformity with the spirit of the age, mild compared to what it was 20 years ago; it sends the uneducated soldier to school and gives the partially educated every advantage of an extended education; it has provided outdoor amusements for him in the way of athletic games, and it has, in fact, accomplished everything to make him contented and to cause him to live out his enlistment, with one exception. It has failed to provide an adequate punishment for the crime desertion."

SHREWDNESS OF BELGIANS.

How a Number of the Medical Profession Secured Skilled Services for Nothing.

Sir Moral Mackenzie once received a wire from Antwerp asking him his charges for a certain operation. He replied £500, and was told to come at once, says the Reader. When he stepped upon the dock he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him sadly that he had come too late; the patient had died that morning.

"But," said the spokesman of the party, "we know that you did what you could, and we do not intend that you shall be out of pocket a shilling. We shall pay you your full fee." And they did. "And now." said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of behefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morel said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he finished, all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morel."

"What do you mean?" 'asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes." "Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price!"

Football of Old.

Football has never been a very gentle game, to judge from what Master Stubbes says about it in his "Anatomie of Abuses," published in 1583: "For, as concerning football playing, I protest unto you it might rather be called a friendly kinds of fight than a play of recreation, a bloody and murthering practice than a sport or pastime, for dooth not every one lye in wait for his adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and to picke him on his nose, though it be on hard stones, so that by this meanes sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their armes, sometimes one part thrust out of joynt, sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood: nometimes their eyes start out."

Tamilies Share Carriages. A curious custom exists in Genoa. Many of the well-to-do people, as well as those in moderate circumstances. do not own either horses or carriages. They own only an interest in them. Four or five or half a dozen great famlifes club together and buy a carriage and horses; then they arrange among themselves the days the different families will use it.

Just for Effect. Growells-If I should die, I don't believe you would even wear mourning for me.

Mrs. Growells-Oh, yes, I would; at least I'd wear half mourning.

"Half mourning?" "Yes; I'd try to make the neighbors believe you were half a man, at least." -Chicago Daily News.

Our Strange Language. "Your langweedge," remarked the wisiting foreigner, "it ees so strange." "Why so count?"

"When a man spend all hees money, one man say hees all out. Another man say hees 11 in. I no understand." -Milwaukee Sentinel.

COOLIES ON THE RAND.

Chinese Prisoners Overrunning the British Colony Cause Reign of Terror.

"The Chinese are everywhere," writes an observer in South Africa. "You see them in the streets of the towns, on the platforms of the railway stations, or about the Rand. There are now nearly 50,000 of them scattered up and down a slice of country about 40 miles in length. Some are working in mines which are practically in Johannesburg itself. One morning I was walking down Commissioner street, when I came across 30 of them at work digging out the foundations of a new hotel. They were prisoners serving terms of hard labor, and were leased out to the contractor at one shilling a head a day. And they were employed in the very center of Johannesburg. Out at Knight's I saw a huge camp where 1,400 more Chinese prisoners are at work making a deviation of the railway line from Germiston to Boka-

burg. "These sweepings of the Chinese prisons, who are now overrunning a British colony, are not content with mere robbery. They do that as a matter of course. What those isolated farms and lonely stores dread is the try of 'Tsa, tsa!'--'Kill, kill!'--from the yellow flends who roam over the veldt. People in the country dare scarcely go to bed at night. They gather at each other's houses for protection and companionship.

"What wonder is it that terror reigns on the veldt, or that the country people are now all armed, and shoot first, when they see a Chinaman at night?" The same writer adds that these circumstances, are hidden carefully the outside world. The white men of South Africa-with the exception of the mine owners-he says, are satisfied that the introduction of cools labor was a mistake.

BURNING OF THE EARTH.

Said That Collision with Nearest Fixed Star May Be Source of Fire.

If the earth is to be destroyed by fire as predicted in the Second Epistle of St. Peter, what is to cause the fire? Dr. J. E. Gore, the British astronomer, finds that no outburst of the sun from internal activity is likely to be sufficient, and it is to heat from collision that we must look. To coilide with the nearest fixed star the sun must travel at its present rate for 80,000 years. The sun is speeding 11 miles per second toward Vega (Alpha Lyrae), and it is possible that one of the dark bodies of space may approach from that direction, or even now be on the way. Dr. Gore calculates that such a body having the sun's mass and earth's density would shine by the sun's light as a ninth magnitude star on reaching a distance of 15,000,000,000 miles. Moving at the sun's velocity, with gradual acceleration, it would approach to 6,000,000,000 miles in ten years, when it would flash into naked eye view as a "new star" of fifth magnitude. In four years more it would be as near as Uranus in another year as near as Jupiter, and far outshining both Jupiter and Venus. Then the earth's distance would be reached in 51 days, and the sun in eight days more, the speed having increased to 400 miles per second. The collision would be a colossal St. Pierre Both sun and colliding body would be vaporized within an hour, and the stupendous heat would destroy most of the planets. At a direct course were kept. the strange body would not strike any planet. But the body might be smaller, and, if of the earth's size, would come nearer than Uranus before detection, giving only a few months' warning of

DISSERTATION ON OLIVES.

Hard to Tell How the Inventor Ever Got His Fruit on the Market.

The olive is a bottled fruit serving as an object lesson of the fact that appearances are deceitful, says the Detroit Free Press. What is more luscious looking than the green olive of commerce, and what is more disagreeable than the first bite? Historians tell us that the taste for olives must be cultivated, but anyone who wishes to treat his palate in that rough and brutal manner is at liberty to do so.

Having tasted an olive one cannot but wonder how the inventor ever got his fruit on the market. It is easy enough to understand how ice cream and short cake became popular, but it is difficult to comprehend the reason for the success of the olive. Cultivating a taste for the olive is about as pleasing as accustoming one's palate to quinine or bitter aloes. Possibly it can be done if one has no regard for the palate.

Having taken six lessons in the art of cultivating an olive taste I am prepared to say that I am no nearer the mark than whea I began. I am not a success as an olive eater. The vagaries of the juicy dill pickle, the bite of the horseradish, the snap of the chili sauce and the surprising humor of the tobasco sauce have no terrors for me, but that indescribable flavor about the olive seems too much. I should really like olives if they tasted like anything else but olives. In other words olives would be first-rate but for the taste.

World's Water Going. A shrinkage in the world's water supply has been predicted by M. Martel, the French explorer of caves, in a lecture. Through the erosion and corrosion of the earth surface, he said. the water level is being continually lowered, and, unless measures for preventing this were adopted a large part of the world will a few centuries hence die of thirst.

HUNT WITH CAMERA.

UNIQUE SYSTEM IN MAINE SAVES TROUBLE.

Photographers Have Three - Sided Camp Which Affords Excellent Scene for Any Picture They May Wish in Wilds.

Greenville Junction, Me.-The camera as an aid to a certain class of hunters is being profitably used here by two brothers who furnish them with misleading photographs to show their friends at home.

As a site for their studio the brothers chose a spot a short distance from this village in a place as wild as can be found a hundred miles further north. There is a camp built like those found in the woods, but with three fronts, or, rather, three of the sides are arranged like fronts of camps, all different. These are the backgrounds. Then there are stuffed deer, moose, birds and bear galore, hunting costumes and all kinds of camp para-

Two classes of customers patronize the photographers. First come spurious sportsmen, who buy a deer of some guide and then start for home after spending the most of their time in making up tales of adventure, which they supplement with photographs showing themselves, rifle in hand, before a camp with deer and moose strung up before the door. The second class is composed of real sportsmen who have had no cameras in the woods.

As for the spurious sportsmen, they go to the "studio," where a scene is set for them in short order. They pick out the front of the cabin they prefer. and a rough board and quick work with the brush produce a sign, "Camp Comfort," or "Nimrod's Home," or any other old designation. Stuffed deer are brought out and hung up, and, if necessary, hunting togs are lent to the sitters. Then "supers" are called in to make up a hunting party. The photographers press the button and do the rest.

When customers of the other class arrive from the woods with real game the ingenuity of the artist is taxed to get a background to meet the ideas of the patrons.

Many photographs have been published of a sportsman sitting upon a carcass of a big deer or moose, or standing, rifle in hand, beside a "fallen forest monarch." The "fallen monarch" which figured in many of these pictures is worn almost bald by being dragged so often from the studio to a little glen in the rear, and the deer are often in need of repairs to keep the hay stuffing in place. Not long since the photographers turned out a score of hunting scenes for a railroad publication. They made three different camps of their one structure. mangy moose was propped in various lifelike positions, and the deer were worked singly and in groups, in short, the whole game region of Maine was covered in less than half an acre of

Any money in it for the photographers? Well it's cheaper for spurious sportsmen to get photographs than

FAMED MEMORIAL REMOVED

Welch House in Augusta, Ga., Becalls No More British Colonel's Execution of Americans.

Augusta, Ga.-By the razing of the old Welch house, with what was known as the "hanging staircase," is removed one of the most famous memorials of British brutality during the revolution-After the capture of Charleston by

the British in 1780, they captured Augusta. Col. Elijah Clarke raised a regiment of riflemen and attempted to retake the town. The British were assisted by Indians, but Clarke had the advantage, and finally Col. Charles Brown, the British commander, was forced to take refuge in the Welch house. The Georgia riflemen September 4 were taken in the rear by British reenforcements, and left 30 prisoners in the hands of the British. Col. Brown, silghtly wounded, lay in

an upper room in the Welch house. To him the prisoners were brought. "Hang them!" he commanded. "Every rebel of them. And string them

up from the staircase, so that I can see it from here." Thirteen were strangled before his eyes, when Brown ordered that the 17

remaining prisoners should be put to death outside. Indians massacred these in the yard, Brown having his cot moved to the front window so that he could eniov the spectacle. When "Light Horse" Harry Lee recap-

tured Augusta the next spring Col. Brown was still there. The colonial riflemen hanged him from the same staircase where the 13 patriots had been executed.

Sues Bad Driver for \$10,000. Because of injuries received while riding with Charles E. Banfield, Miss Sadie Crance, of Waterloo, Ia., has brought suit against him for \$10,000. The defendant was courting Miss Cvance at the time, and had invited her to accompany him for a drive. The plaintiff alleges the harness was defective, and that her escort had no right to drive such a flery team. It also is alleged that he did not keep his hands on the reins.

Problem of Kansas Journalism. Cherryvale, Kan., reporters are puzzled as to what to do in writing up a coming wedding, that of Miss Simmons and Mr. Stuck. If the headline reads "Simmons-Stuck" it is a roflection on Mr. Stuck, and if it is changed to _Stuck-Simmons," it is as bad.

DONE WITH GREENBACKS.

Little Trick of Mind-Reading That Is Easy When You Know How.

A group of man were sitting in a restaurant the other day when one of the number offered to tell the serial letter of any of the bills just handed another of the party by the waiter. The other man read off the blue numbers and was surprised to find that the other called the serial letter almost as quickly as the figures had been read.

After he had sufficiently mystified his companions he gave away the trick, which was simply to divide the numbers by four and read the letter according to the remainder. As 100 is always divisible by four, the calculation is performed only with the tens and units. If there is a remainder of one the letter is A; two stands for B, and three for C. If there is no remainder the answer is D.

The notes are printed in sheets of four and each plate is engraved for reference with these four letters so that in case a defective bill is found the exact plate may be known. As the bills are numbered consecutively it will be found that the result is always the same. The entire number is read off to mystify the onlookers, but should the figures be 38,-569,532 only the 32 is retained and, being exactly divided by four shows the letter to be D. Where the bills have a small letter in blue stamped before the figures this is discarded, since it has no bearing on the result. The series letter appears twice on each bill and is engraved thereon.

MUSIC IN THE FURNITURE.

Visitor to Geneva Music-Box Factory Sees Some Strange Instruments.

"Hang up your hat, sir." said the attendant, pointing to an iron peg on the The visitor hung up his hat, and from

the peg flowed strains of lovely music. 'Won't you sit down?" He seated himself, and his chair began to play the overture to "Faust." "Your umbrella, perhaps, inconven-

iences you? There is the umbrella jar," the attendant said. The jar discoursed sweet music as soon as the umbrella entered it. "And now air will you be good

enough to register your name in our visitor's book?" He registered, the inkwell, as he opened it, striking up a waitz, the vis-

itors' book, a moment later, playing a Sousa march. The man was in a music-box factory of Geneva. Music boxes are a Genevese staple, and the charming Swiss town has almost as many huge music mills

as Lynn has shoe factories. "Our music mills," the attendant told the visitor. "form our main industry, It is the natural thing for a Geneva boy m enter a music mill as it is the natur al thing for a Newfoundland boy to go to sea. The average wages in a music mill are 40 francs, or eight American dollars, a week."

ICE-PICK ART IMPLEMENT.

Queer Tool That Was Used by Pamous Sculptor in His Early Efforts.

The career of Mr. Frederick MacMonnies as a sculptor began when, as a boy of five years, scarcely tall enough toreach up to the top of the kitchen table, he modeled little figures in dough. Two years later he discovered a better material for his purpose. At that time a white wax chewing gum was much in fashion among children. Young Mac-Monnies saved his odd pennies until he could buy what he wanted of it, and then he made from it an equestrian, statue of George Washington, which is still among the family treasures.

When he was ten years old Barnum's circus came to town. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the parade, and when the elephant appeared he became intense. He watched every motion and studied every line of the strange beast. Then he rushed into the house and, working as fast as he could, modeled from memory a clay elephant of which he need not be ashamed to-day. At 13: he carved a likeness of a pet builfrog out of a Belgian paving block, with an ice pick for a chisel.

Force of Habit.

Waiting on a street corner, giving precedence to a heavy red motor car that was lunging, puffing and trailing its odor past them, stood small Freddy with his hand thrust confidently into the rear caught the little fellow's attention and he said: "Father, why do they always leave

the price marks on automobiles?"-Lippincott's Magazine

Cockroaches Wanted. "Wanted cockroaches in large numbers," is unknown as an advertisement in American papers, but it is said to be not unfamiliar in England. Its mysterious meaning was made evident in . an advertisement in a Wimbledom (England) paper: "Wanted, 10,000 cockroaches by a tenant who agreed to heave his present residence in the same condition as it was when he took it."

Whalers in New Bedford. The extent of New Bedford's interest in the whaleships that are believed to be caught in the Arctic ice trap, between Bailie island and Point Barrow, can be measured by the fact that of the 440 men on the whalers, about 100 / live in New Bedford and neighboring towns.

Sleeping Philly Turns. Church-Well, it looks as if Philadelphia did wake up, after all. Gotham-No, she only turned over -Yonkers Statesman

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