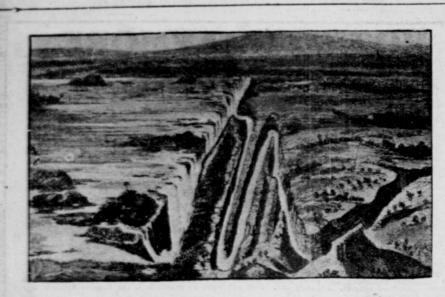
THINGS NEW, QUAINT, ODD AND INTERESTING, GATHERED HERE FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE HABITABLE GLOBE



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE VICTORIA FALLS. conformation of the steep gorge into which the River Zambesi drops. This wonder-er is to be used for generating electricity and a railroad bridge will soon cross the

(Reproduced from The Pall Mall Magazine by courtesy of the publishers.)

TREMENDOUS POWER.

River Zambesi Falls Into a Remarkable Gorge.

"It is nearly fifty years ago since the renowned raveller, David Livingstone, who was then exploring the Zambesi River toward its source, dised the great falls and named them after late most gracious Queen. Since then travellers from time to time have visited them and written of their entrancing beauty and magnificence." says C. Douglas-Jones, in "The Pall Mall Magazine."

"Now that the country has come under the rule of the British South Africa Company, and, owing to the foresight and determination of the late

natural architecture of the falls, it would be well to endeavor to give some idea of how the river to endeavor to give some idea of how the river comes to form a gigantic waterfall. Briefly, then, what happens is this—a broad river with a comparatively slow current suddenly hurls itself into a marrow crack or fissure in the earth which reaches across its bed from bank to bank. This fissure is of an average width of three hundred feet and a

CARRYING THE DUMMY OX.

life saving suit has recently been modified in order to make it stronger, lighter and cheaper, and is now so perfectly adapted for use in shipwreck that the inventor is prepared to go to any part of the world to demonstrate its usefulness.—(The Strand.

FOOLING THE BIRDS.

Clever Scheme of a Persistent Photographer Succeeds. Facing the camera is an ordeal which many hu

man beings dislike, and is one through which they are induced to gy only by the tact and persistence of relatives. The shyest human sitter, however, is fearless compared with some of the feathered into the foresight and determination of the late to the foresight and determination of the late C. J. Rhodes, the railway is being pushed northward from Buluwayo, in Southern Rhodesia, and should reach the Victoria Falis in a few months, visitors are already hastening to see one of nature's most wonderful phenomena, and when once the railway is opened numbers from all over the world will follow in their footsteps.

"Before proceeding to describe the beauty and Before proceeding to describe the beauty and the purpose of secreting the camera and the upper half of the man behind the lens. It was very successful when placed in position, with its habitants of shore, fen and wood which Mr. Rich-

IN A WARTIME CAVE.

Where Women Dwelt During Siege Task to Which They Were Set by of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 5 (Special) .- Of the thou-Vicksburg, Miss., March a (Special).—Of the thousands of acres of national parks and military reservations owned by the government the one here is the only one which has a large cave, an under-

ground home, which was used by citizens as a place of refuge during the Civil War.

There were others of these caves in which families it ed during the siege, but they have disfamilies it ed during the siege, but they have disappeared with the growth of the city, and this one in the Military Park is the only one remaining, and now that it has fallen into the hands of the government it will unquestionably be for ages a relic of the war. Surrounded as the cave is by some of the old intrenchments and fortifications, it is made doubly attractive to the visitor, the large It is made doubly attractive to the visitor, the large door cut into the stone and earth and neatly inclosed with wirework screens, extending out and under dense masses of undergrowth and vines, giving it an inviting appearance. Piled on either side of the door are a number of cannon balls and shells, which were picked up and saved from the thousands which fell from the guns of the Union. Army during the two months' siege in 1863. There were many more of these, but they were carried off by visitors, and in recent years, James Lewis, who owned the land and the cave, found it necessary to have a close watch kept over the cave and sary to have a close watch and the cave is fully the relics. The passageway to the cave is fully three feet wide and twelve feet long, and, after getting into the main room, which is about twelve which by sixteen feet, one can enter a smaller one, which was used as a store-all closet during the occupancy of the cave. The floor and walls are smooth and the celling about nine feet from the floor, but there is no ventilation, save from the door entrance, and there is no kell.

It is in far better condition now than when used as an emergency home for the safety of women and children during the war, and it is difficult to realize that families spent week, and nonths within this dark place. Of course, it was necessary to do most of the cooking outside of the cave, as there was no outlet for the smoke, and the work of the

was no outlet for the smoke, and the work of the culinary department was performed in a little shut-in cove just to the east of the cave. One of the young women who found a home in the cave had her plano removed to it, and it served not only to give forth musl:, but as a dining table and a bed. On this same plano, while in the cave, a child was born and another died, and this while the patriot shot and shell fell and exploded throughout the city and hundreds of women and children sought shelter in this and other caves.

"As John Allen says." said an old "reb." "It was the most awfullest times Mississippl ever witnessed. This old cave could tell stories of those days which would fill books. While our boys were out there trying to hold the Union forces down for nearly six moaths our women folks and children were here jumping from one place to another trying to find a place of safety. We held the boys in blue back as long as we could, and we might have been fighting yet if we'd had more grub and—several million more men. To the victors belong the spoils,' and of course Grant and his men got everything worth having, but left us this cave and a number of others, and now, by gad, sah, the Union got this last cave! But I'm glad it's in good hands,

MEN TRIMMED THE HATS.

Women of Bedford Park Church.

No more may the finger of scorn be pointed at poor downtrodden man, merely because he is a man and cannot trim a hat. By the combined efforts of the men members of the Bedford Park Congregational Church, at Two-hundred-and-firstst. and Bainbridge-ave., the stigma of inability in this particular line of art, which has so long attached itself to mankind in general, has been removed. The women of the Bedford Park Church have been forced to admit that the men can trim hats if really forced to, and some of them have even been gracious enough to admit that some of the hats trimmed by the brethren would do nicely for a rainy day, or for Bridget to hang out the

That a man can trim a hat was developed at recent social in the parlors of the Bedford Park Congregational Church, of which the Rev. James W. Cool is the pastor. In the search for something novel in the line of entertainment, some one conceived the idea of a hat trimming contest limited strictly to men, so the affair was arranged by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society and the

For some time previous to the actual contest the

For some time previous to the actual contest the men members of the congregation had been making loud claims respecting their ability in the decoration of hats. Said one: "It's a very simple matter, just like painting a house. Get the right combination of colors, and there you are. I shall trim all my wife's hats hereafter."

"Certainly I can trim a hat." said another. "Give me the right shade of ribbon, a graceful feather and a hat having a certain distinctive style, and I will turn out a piece of headgear any woman will be broud to wear."

"How do you think a bright blue feather would look on a plain straw hat?" asked one man who was rather doubtful of his ability.

"Are sailor knots worn much on lace hats?" asked one man who owns a yacht.

On the evening fixed for the test of skill, the men were brought together; those confident and those by no means confident. To each was presented a canvas bag containing a hat and material with which to trim it. A needle and thread were also presented to each one, and all were told so find some place to sit and get started upon the task before them.

There were thirty-eight men in the contest. Pa-

find some place to sit and get started upon the task before them.

There were thirty-eight men in the contest. Patiently they plodded with needle and thread, evolving spring styles never dreamed of before. Pieces of well worn flowers formed the stock in trade of these masculine milliners. Straw hats were made to resemble a Western confield, and lace hats to blossom as the proverbial rose. Some of the felts were said to resemble Central Park, while others were slikened to the waterfront on a misty morning. Of course, the workers had their troubles. One of the contestants is said to have figured all over one side of a sheet of paper in an effort to determine the number of bows to be got from a quarter of a yard of ribbon. No account was kept of the injuries received from obstinate needles. Twenty minutes was allowed for the work. At last the hats were completed in one manner or another, and then the men milliners were obliged to seek the the women in the rooms holding numbers corate sponding to those given them when they received their supplies. Fitting the hats to their heads and a parade about the room followed.

Aside from furnishing any amount of fun the affair proved beyond all reasonable doubt that men can trim hats. The first prize went to E. G. Soltman and the second to A. H. Kinney.

THE HALF-CENT PIECE.

First Coin Made in This Country-A Rare Specimen.

The Treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1903, redeemed two half-cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. more than a century since the first half-cent piece was coined, and it is nearly fifty years since the government discontinued minting them.

Possibly not one person in a thousand now living

in the United States ever saw a half-cent piece.

The last annual report of the director of the mint, page 82, shows that 7,585,222 of these coins, representing \$39,926 11, were issued. For almost half century each annual report of the Treasury Department has included them among the "outstand-

partment has included them among the "outstanding" obligations of the government.

The half-cent piece was the coin of the smallest denomination ever made by this country. It enjoys the distinction also of being the first coin issued, and also the first whose denomination was discontinued. The United States mint was established in 1792, and copper half-cents and cents were issued in 1793. Half the total number of half-cents issued were coined previous to 1819, after which year their coinage, with few exceptions, was limited. None was coined for circulation from 1812 to 1824, nor from 1836 to 1888. Finally, in 1857, their coinage, with that of the big copper cent, was discontinued. On account of their limited issue in the last years of their coinage they practically had disappeared from the channels of trade.

The needs of adopting the half-cent as our lowest value-computing factor for a coin were made in the early days of the republic. Colonial half-cents and British farthings of the same commercial value were then in circulation, and many articles were priced and sold in half-cents. With the progress of the nation values rose and the needs for a half-cent disappeared, and their use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to multiples.

While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States coin have found oblivion, the

for a half-cent disappeared, and their use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to multiples.

While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States coin have found oblivion, the half-cent is the only one of which Treasury reports do not record some portion of the issue redeemed. This singular and unexplained fact has been one of frequent comment and inquiry from mint and treasury officials.

Large quantities of half-cents are to be found in the stocks of coin dealers. The most common dates are sold at a good premium and the extremely rare ones are worth their weight in gold. Ferran Zarbe, of St. Louis, was the man who sent the two half-cent pieces to Washington for redemption. He now prizes highly the little voucher calling for "one cent," and which was sent to him with that amount of current coin in exchange for the two half-cent pieces he had forwarded.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

A NEW-MEXICO "PETRIFIED MAN."

The Giant of Abo Pass, or at least a portion of that historic personage, is now in Albuquerque. He is not in a museum, nor is he in a coffin, although e is very decidedly a dead one. Instead, that part of him which is in Albuquerque is suspended by a wire from the wall of the office in W. L. Trimble's Second-st. livery stable, where yesterday a number of well known ethnologists examined him, and pronounced him the real thing. That portion of the giant which has been transported from the original resting place is the head complete, and the neck to the shoulders. W. L. Trimble and F. E. Sturges, the discoverers of the head, tell a the pass to Albuquerque.

Several weeks ago these gentlemen made an oversone out foraging for them. The very food, or much of it, which was used right in this cave was confiscated by family slaves. A negro would steal any time before he would see his 'white folks' suffer. Yes, sir, stronger love and devotion was never shown than that of the colored race for his rown white folks' during the war. By gad, sah, it makes my blood boil when an old negro is fined for petty theft, because in eight cases out of ten they fell into the habit while taking care of 'ole missus an' de chilluns."

THE ARSINOITHERIUM.

Bones of Prehistoric Animal in the Desert of Fayum,

The desert of Fayum, southwest of Calro, in Egypt, is the locality in which the oldest known inscriptions written in Greek letters have been discovered. In the last two years it has become equally-famous for the number of hitherto unknown varieties of extinct animals whose bones have been disinterred from the sands. One of these beasts is the Moeritherium—the ancestor of all elephants—a creature with a long snout, but with a lower jaw so long that the snout could not hang down in trunk style.

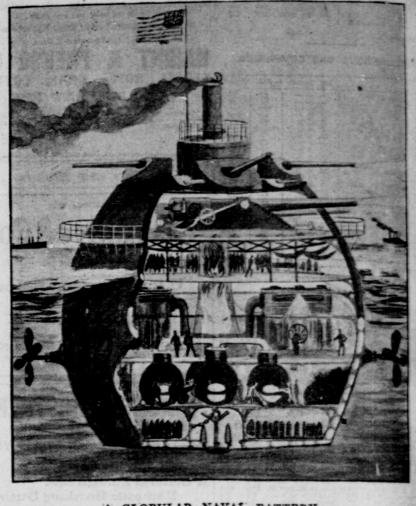
Still more interesting, from the point of view of scientists, however, is the Arsinoitherium, an animal that was bigger than the biggest of our modern richinocroses. Some six or seven skulls of this animal have been secured, the largest having a lower jaw over two feet in length. Above the nost-tills the Arsinoitherium had a huge pair of hopes. land trip to Abo Pass to see the work on the Santa Fe cutoff. While driving through the pass one

ODD JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

Japanese ladies have been known to do without horns is that they were not of horns, fibrous material, but bony outgrowths, covered in life with blood vessels and skin, like the horns of a giraffe, though probably protected at the tips with horny matter. Behind the big horns was a pair of smaller ones. The nearest relative of the Arsin-oitherium known to science is the Dinoceras, specimens of which have been discovered in Wyoming in sands of the same age as those of the Fayum. The Egyptian beast had the Wyoming one beaten in the size of its horns, though some of the latter have three pairs of horns.

The Arsinoitherium is named after Queen Arsinoe, daughter of the first Ptolemy, who had a palace in the Fayum in days when that region was more nearly habitable than it is to-day. The time that has elapsed since the Arsinoitherium lived is, however, as much greater than the time since Arsinoe Excavations in the Fayum are still being pushed, though under great disadvantages, owing to the fact that the best localities are three full days march from water, and many more finds are any included in ordinary use by the Ohinese-included the control of horns.

Stockings to maintain the harmony between beautiful French silppers and magnificent French vening full French silppers and shirt, a collar and tie, and searf-pin and study, but no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing dresses. If avenue for an attention, the full absence was heigh stockings to maintain the harmony between beauti-ful French slippers and magnificent French even-



A GLOBULAR NAVAL BATTERY.

The Americans startled the world with their famous Monitor, and now we have a New-Tork inv desirous of doing the same with the extraordinary fighting craft here illustrated. It is nard to whether the Trident, as the proposed structure has been named by Mr. Stokes, the inventor, as be called a movable fort or a semi-immovable ship. Her shape is a sphere, with a small se removed from the top and a much larger from underneath, her bottom being quite flat. She be armored with twelve inches of plating down to the circular gallery running round her and below this to some distance below the water-line with 18-inch armor. Her three fixed meach of which is to contain an 8-inch gun, are of 12-inch armor, as is also her central cortower. The two big guns which its side by side across the centre of the ship are much longer one might imagine, as little more than their muzzles protrude from the side of the Trident will have a displacement of over eleven thousand tons.—(The Sphere.

SOME CITY LAWS.

Restraints of Personal Liberty on Sundays and Other Days.

Two men were talking over their cigars in a downtown luncheon club the other day about the laws of New-York State and some of their pro-

visions which were not well known.

"Judging from the many reports of betting on the elections," said one of them, taking his cigar from his mouth, "I should say that there was a lack of knowledge of the election law on the part of a large number of people in this city and that certain portions of it were not executed. Among those who are especially excluded from voting are those who have made bets on the election. Even a loan of money or a promise of employment, contingent on certain action in regard to voting or not voting, registering or not registering,

is a felony. "Government in the United States is not generally supposed to exercise paternal functions as some European governments do, but it is not necessary to look beyond the end of your nose to find that some governments do so in a measure. In some of the States it is exercised to a greater extent than in others. There is a place for it when the desire to meet competition at the expense of flesh and blood is so marked in some industries. New-York State and New-York City have done enough in the way of framing laws and regula-tions to make life for those who constitute labor a satisfactory experience. Unfortunately for the entire success of this effort, we have not reached the millennium, the period when perfection has been

attained by all human beings.

This view is borne out in a striking way by a little pamphlet which has just been published by Greenwich House, entitled 'The Tenant's Manual,' a handbook of information for dwellers in tenement and apartment houses. It tells those for whom it is intended their rights and privileges. and, indirectly, their obligations. From it one gathers a new idea of the paternal care of the

"As an instance, the law forbids any girl und sixteen years to sell papers. No boy under eighteen or girl of any age may be employed in any factory in operating or using any emery, tripoli, rough, corundum, stone, carborundum or any abrasive or emery polishing or buffing wheel, where articles of the baser metals or of iridium are manufactured. The Penal Code makes it punishable by law for any one to employ a child or train him for exhibition as a rope or wire walker, acrobat, wrestler, contortionist, horseback or bicycle rider, or cause him to be engaged in begging, in gathering or picking rags, collecting cigar stumps, bones, or refuse from markets, in peddling or any wandering occupation, in concerts or theatrical exhibitions—except with the consent of the great father the Mayoror in any unlawful, indecent or dangerous exhibitions or practices. It is also a misdemeanor to exhibit an insane, idiotic or deformed child. No exhibit an insane, idiotic or deformed child. No child may work in the basement of any store without permission from the Board of Health. Nor, for that matter, can a child under fourteen years old be employed in any factory, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or as a delivery or messenger boy, nor between this age and sixteen without an employment certificate given by an officer of the Board of Health. The law even prescribes how much time must be allowed an employe for meals and the number of hours of work each week. The frequency of payment of wages and the manner in which they shall be paid is also prescribed by law. With the exception of corporations operating steam roads, wages must be paid every week—and in cash. Store money orders are not permitted. tion of corporations operating steam roads, wages must be paid every week—and in cash. Store money orders are not permitted.

"Just now we New-Yorkers are wondering how"

TRIMMED BY MERE MAN. nan's hat, which took a prize at the recent trimming competition between male mem-s of the Bedford Park Congregational

OFFERED 300 POUNDS TO BE MARRIED. Durban was lately greatly excited by the in-



think I shall have to go back and take up the 'white man's burden,' the burden of the capitalist again, so good day.



A CONFEDERATE CAVE. Used as a dwelling-place by women and children of Yleksburs in the Civil Wan.



STUFFED OX HIDING CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHER. Little birds showed a wonderful trust in this mild-eved fraud.-(The Tatler,

depth of four hundred feet, and has one narrow outlet six hundred feet wide by which the water collected in it can escape, and this nearer to one end than the other. As can easily be imagined, the wolume of water collected at the bottom of the issure is enormous, and having only a small exit comes rushing and surging out with great force.

"Immediately after leaving the fissure the gorgonous which the water flows makes a sharp bend. This still more increases the agitation of the water, and the name—Bolling Pot—given to this bend is most expressive. At the Boiling Pot the river begins a tortuous course of some thirty miles between cliffs four hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge, or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon, is about six hundred feet high. This gorge or canyon,

brilliant rainbow. Words fail to give an idea of the scene.

"Following round the top of the cliff, away from the falls and along the gorge, we come to a survey-or's flag and a narrow clearing through the scrub. This is where the bridge for the railway from the south is to be thrown across the gorge. We learn that the length of the bridge is 650 feet. There will be three spans, two short ones of uncqual length and the big central span of 500 feet. It is roughly calculated that rail level to water level is 250 feet. This may be called low water level, as the river is about at its lowest in August, and high water level will be about forty feet less, or 350 feet. This measurement will make the bridge the highest in the world.

assurement will make the bridge the highest in e world.

"A mile or so below the bridge we come to where e gorge makes its first bend. For a mile it has on running straight in one direction, and then for apparent reason doubles back at an acute angle, his is repeated time after time until some thirty dies below, the Zambesi broadens out again into a

LIFE SAVING SUIT.

life saving apparatus invented by M. Joseph Probst of Geneva, is one by means of which each man becomes his own life saver. That is to say, it is a suit which, in case of disaster, the passenger it is a suit which, in case of disaster, the passenger can immediately don, with the assurance that, no matter how long he may be buffeted on the surface of the waves, he may exist without difficulty until picked up. The inventor has himself fearlessly demonstrated the utility of his invention by remaining in the water for a month, and by means of the food carried in the suit saving himself from wation. His first experiments were made in the Lake of Geneva, when he remained fifte In the water, to the astonishment of the people of the lake city. The costume is made of indiarubber, e lake city. The costume is made of indiarubber, cens in the centre and is easily put on, and has othing in its construction to confuse the wearer hen trying to adjust the suit in moments of extenent. The legs and feet fit into trousers eighted at the ends, and on the outside are airgit pockets large enough to contain lamps, atches, food stores, a trumpet and an instrument y means of which the attacks of predatory fish early half of the body remains above water, and ne can lie down or stand up in it.

The suit, however, has not been adopted officially y any governmental board, possibly because M. roles lacks in funds to push his invention. It costs no inconside time sum to prepare tests for exercise, official and otherwise, and during the last en years M. Probet has seen this small fortune.

A LIFE SAVING SUIT.



Finding the ox so successful Mr. Kearton proceeded to obtain another hollow sham in the shape of a sheen, which he thought would be useful in catching the habits of mooriand birds. Selecting a sandpiper's nest he placed the camera in front on a stone and carefully placed the dummy sheep over the apparatus. In this case the photographer lay before a shepherd arrived on the top of a steep hill above me and began to send his dog round the stuffed sheep with the intention of herding it." Of course, without success.

Birds in no cases like the look of the great unbilinking eye of a camera looking at them even it it is artfully concealed, and in this case the sandpiper did not like the three-eyed sheep, and it was only after a long wait that a picture was obtained.—The Tattler.

WHALE FISHING AND ECONOMIC LAW.

From Collier's Weekly.

Two and a quarter tons of whalebone have been sold in Dundee for \$15,000 a ton, and only four tons are left outstanding in the world's supply. There are left outstanding in the world's supply. There are left outstanding in the world's supply. The demand has outrun the supply so rapidly that is eventy years the price of whalebone has risen from 12 cents to nearly \$7 a pound.

Two and a quarter tons of whalebone has risen sold in Dundee for \$15,000 a ton, and only four tons are left outstanding in the world's supply. There are left outstanding in the and it will never be mistreated so long as it is

lower faw over two feet in length. Above the nos-trils the Arsinoitherium had a huge pair of horns projecting forward. The striking thing about these horns is that they were not of horny, fibrous mate-