

HOW MEXICANS LIVE.

Peculiar Customs Noted by Visitors from the States.

Light Breakfast Taken by Inhabitants of Our Sister Republic—Food of the Working People is Very Plain.

The Mexican breakfast, like that of the French, consists only of bread and coffee. Lunch and dinner, or dinner and supper, as they are called, differ but slightly. Dinner is served usually about 2 o'clock. It begins with soup and eggs, and then follow a number of meats, each served as a separate course, with an entire change of service every time. The meats are eaten quite alone, few vegetables being served in addition to the salad course, and such as are used for garnishment. The dessert courses at a Mexican table differ even more radically from those served on American tables. Homemade pies, cakes and puddings are practically unknown.

The Mexican housewife, says Modern Mexico, pays comparatively little attention to the kitchen, and rarely cooks anything herself. If pastry is desired, it is purchased at the dulceria. Nothing is baked in a Mexican house, even the bread being universally bought from bakers. Mexican cooks do not, as a rule, understand pastry making, and their sweets are limited to stewed fruits, usually cooked to the consistency of the richest and sweetest preserves, so that a very small portion is satisfying.

Business hours in Mexico begin in the afternoon at 2:30 or 3 o'clock, and run until 7 or 8 in the evening, so that the supper hour falls anywhere from 8:30 to an hour later. This is probably one reason that Mexicans are not more given to evening entertainments. Attendance upon the theater entails the necessity of an unusually early supper, or else in postponement until after the performance, a thing that often occurs. On the other hand, a leisurely supper of an hour or more, beginning at



CURBSTONE DEALER.
(A Sight That Meets One's Eyes in Every Mexican Village.)

9 o'clock, brings the close pretty close to bedtime.

The Mexican day laborer swallows a bowl of coffee at a street stand, on his way to work if he is fortunate enough to pass one, and has the price, but usually he begins his daily toil upon an empty stomach. About 9 o'clock his faithful spouse, or some member of his family, and not infrequently, all of them, mother and children, come trudging to the scene of labor with a basket containing a pitcher of soupy brown beans, tortillas (corn cakes that form the staff of life among the lower classes), some rice and possibly some bits of meat that are minced in a tortilla, which, in addition to serving often as both bread and meat, is also knife and fork and spoon. Bits are torn off, and by deftly curling it into semi-circular form and doubling the end it is used as an effective scoop for even liquid food.

A jug or pulque, the fermented juice of the magney or century plant, that is the universal beverage among the masses on the tableland, is also a usual accompaniment of this meal. The Mexican laborer does not have a midday rest, but works until about 3 o'clock, when the morning repast is repeated without variation as to bill of fare. He begins his toil at daybreak, and is expected to work till dark, with little regard to a clock. On his way home he stops at a pulqueria to have all the drinks he can afford, and arrived at his home he may find something more to eat and he may not. It seems to make little difference to him.

The Mexican peon can eat more, or get along on less, than almost any other laborer on earth. In the southern part of the country, where the mountain Indians are at times drafted for work in the lower country, these men bring with them a ball of heavy cornmeal paste, about the size of their heads, slung about their necks with a string. When hungry they break off a piece of this and mix it up in a cup of water, and upon this single ration they will subsist for an entire week.

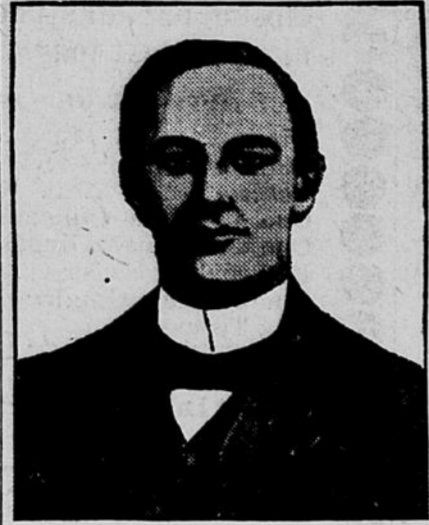
Steel Stronger Than Stone.
An experiment, with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone, was recently made at Vienna. Small cubes, measuring 1cm., of corundum and the finest steel were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to 42 tons.

HAD FAITH IN HIMSELF.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, Began Life as a Milk Boy.

The leader of the coal miners and president of the United Mine Workers is thus described in a brief sketch in the Outlook:

Like so many other labor leaders in this country, he is still a young man. He is 33 years of age. He went into the coal mines as a boy of 13. His school education as supplemented by night studies, chiefly upon economic questions, and especially those relating to organization of labor. He joined the Knights of Labor in 1885, and ten years later, when he was 25 years old, he was elected secretary-treasurer of a district organization of the United



JOHN MITCHELL.
(President of the United Mine Workers of America.)

Mine Workers. His subsequent rise in power within the organization was extremely rapid. In 1897 he was elected a national organizer, in 1898 a vice-president, and in 1899 president. At the beginning of the great strike in 1900, the power of the organization was almost exclusively among the bituminous coal miners of the west, who had gradually won by "collective bargaining" much better terms as to hours, wages and treatment than were accorded to the anthracite miners of central and eastern Pennsylvania. Among the latter less than 10,000 out of 140,000 were connected with the union. The success of the strike, largely due to Mr. Mitchell, was followed by the accession to the union of nearly the whole body of anthracite miners, including the recent immigrants from eastern Europe. At present, therefore, he has supporting him a great organization, but the time of battle is not of his choosing.

CAKES FOR CORONATION.

London Bakers Are Trying to Outdo Each Other in Producing Elaborate Designs.

The bakers, in their efforts to tempt attention and stimulate a craving for their wares, have now taken advantage of the king's postponed coronation. While the services in the Abbey have been delayed by the illness of the king of England the bakers have undauntedly gone ahead and in many of their windows are exhibited crown cakes of the most elaborate design.

Some of the cakes are, more strictly speaking, coronet cakes, for they have been made to resemble the coronets of earls, viscounts and dukes. "The crown proper," said a baker, "whose window was ornamented with an enormous 'king cake,' 'is made of almond or cream water paste; the gems are smooth sugared Dra-



LONDON CORONET CAKES.
(A Few of the Works of Art Produced by English Bakers.)

gee almonds and silver beads and the large balls, as well as the imitation of the ermine fur are made of meringue icings very slowly baked so as not become discolored. The meringue is dusted with coarsely crushed, but evenly sifted out loaf sugar, about the size of wheat kernels, and the dark spots are applied after baking with a camel's hair brush. The arms of the crown are made in sections and bent while hot over properly shaped tin strips, and the leaves are separately formed and slightly twisted. The arms and leaves are then fastened on the head rim with hot sugar."

Daily Mails from Heaven.
A spiritualistic journal in St. Petersburg has a column headed "From the Other World" in it appears signed communications from the dead, in reply to queries from the living. Any subscriber can send a letter to a dead person on forwarding to the editor four copecs, which are equal to about three cents. The dead seem to be prompt correspondents, for no inquirer has to wait more than a week for a letter to come from the other world. The heavenly mails are always on time.

THE KING'S MALADY.

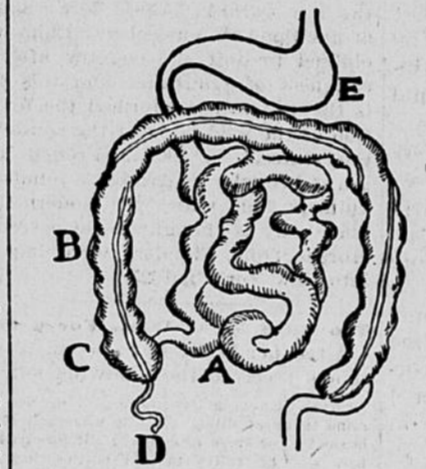
Location and Functions of the Vermiform Appendix.

It Resembles a Gland, Like the Liver and Pancreas, and May Perhaps Perform Important Digestive Work.

The malady from which King Edward has been suffering for several weeks past is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix. This is a slender, wormlike attachment to the intestine, from three to six inches long. It is situated rather low down in the abdomen, on the right side. In the accompanying drawing the stomach is indicated at E, the long, much folded small intestine (or ileum) at A, and the large intestine (or colon) at B. It will be noticed that the junction between the last two is not effected end to end, but that the former is inserted into the side of the latter in such a way as to leave a blind sac at the lower extremity of the colon. This sac is called the caecum, and is indicated by C. The appendix, D, hangs from it like a rat's tail, though not quite so slender or straight. In an attack of appendicitis the soreness often affects the caecum as well as the appendix, though the abscesses which form are generally attached to the appendix.

Anatomists and physiologists have speculated a great deal as to the function of the caecum and appendix. In some animals the former is quite a large pouch, and is distinctly connected with the work of digestion. It is a useful organ, which is at times stuffed full of food, like an extra stomach. Birds have two caecums. Since the appendix is missing in many people, it has been suspected that the human race has reached a point in its evolution where the appendix is no longer needed, and that it has begun to deteriorate and disappear.

Dr. Clarence Kilbourn, of New Haven, in a paper contributed to the Philadelphia Medical Journal a few weeks ago, said that the appendix resembled a gland, like the liver and pancreas, which secrete fluids that



THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX.
(Cut Shows Exact Location of This Troublesome Gland.)

perform some duty in digestion. The liver and pancreas discharge into the small intestine near its junction with the stomach. The tonsils are situated just at the junction of the throat and oesophagus. The position of the caecum is at another important station along the line of march. He then went on to say:

"The contents of the intestines become acid in reaction after passing the caecum, even if distinctly alkaline in the ileum. This is despite the fact that the mucous membrane of the large intestine, and hence the intestinal juice of that region, is alkaline. This is generally accounted for by the fact that fermentation processes are especially active in the colon. It is possible that the appendix has something to do with it. In the large intestine an enormous amount of microbial fermentation is constantly going on, as is shown by the hydrogen and marsh gas generated.

Of late a great deal is being written about intestinal sepsis (poisoning) and antiseptics (resisting poison). In special diseases, such as typhoid fever and dysentery, the idea is not recent, for therapeutists have long aimed at intestinal antiseptics in combating them. But in the vague cases associated with neuralgias, myalgias, headache, lassitude, slight fever, and even lethargy, a great deal of stress is being laid upon the absorption of toxins (poisons) from the alimentary canal, especially the large intestine. There must be some protection against this condition normally, and I think we find it in the appendix. The germicidal properties of the tonsils, and their protection of the pharynx, are well realized; and in the appendix we must recognize an organ having a similar structure and capable of doing a similar work in its own territory.

Talked Herself to Death.
Mrs. Sarah E. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., became demented through the continuous consideration of religious themes. For sixty-eight hours she spoke constantly, until she became unconscious, and in this condition died. She had talked herself to death.

Wood Pulp for Paper.
The forests of Norway and Sweden, which for many years have furnished pulp for the paper-makers of Europe, are almost denuded. The forests in the United States are rapidly thinning out, and now the paper-makers are looking to Canada for their supply.

OLNEY BARRED BY AGE.

Why the Democratic Party is Not Likely to Nominate Him for the Presidency in 1904.

When some Memphis democrats let Richard Olney know that they would like to see him the presidential nominee of the party he told them he did not wish to be considered a candidate. He gave no reason for his unwillingness to respond to their kind advances. In a letter to a New York paper Edward Stanwood says Mr. Olney could have pleaded his age as an all sufficient reason why he should not be considered in connection with the presidency. In 1904 Mr. Olney will be 69 years old and



HON. RICHARD H. OLNEY.
(Proposed for President by the Democrats of Tennessee.)

would be over 74 if he were elected and served to the end of his term.

Not one of the great political parties, says Mr. Stanwood, has ever elected or nominated a man so old as Mr. Olney will be in 1904. The oldest man ever elected president was William Henry Harrison, who was 67 in 1840. Jackson was 65 when elected the second time. Buchanan was 65 the year of his nomination and Taylor was 64. Henry Clay was 67 when he was a candidate in 1844. Gen. Scott was 67 when he ran in 1852, and Cass was 64 when he ran in 1848. There is no precedent for a presidential candidate of 69, and politicians are as much guided by precedents as lawyers are.

Mr. Stanwood says Mr. Blaine told him in 1892 when he was 62 that he no longer desired to be president; he had reached a time of life when he craved rest. "When the American people elect a president," said Mr. Blaine, "they require him to remain awake four years. I need my sleep." The American people make more demands upon the time and energies of their chief magistrate than they did in the quiet days of the first presidents. It is doubtful whether the average man put in the White house at the age of 69 would live through his term if he tried to do all that was expected of him. Lord Salisbury at the age of 73 has resigned the premiership because he no longer feels equal to the discharge of its duties.

The mental and physical strain to which an American president is subjected is increasing. The office is not one for men who have to nurse a strength weakened by the insidious approaches of old age. There doubtless are exceptional men of 69 who are able to stand a four years' siege of constant work and worry, but a political party will be quite excusable if it declines to look for them and gives preference to younger men. The age limitation which excludes Mr. Olney, says the Chicago Tribune, will not be objected to by David Bennett Hill, who is only 59. It will not affect Arthur P. Gorman, who is a little over 63. It will not be difficult for the democrats to find a candidate who has not lived up to the maximum limit of 67 years.

GONZALO DE QUESADA.

First Minister from Cuba to the United States Was Educated in New York City.

Gonzalo de Quesada, the first Cuban minister to the government at Washington, was born in Havana,



GONZALO DE QUESADA.
(Minister at Washington from the New Republic of Cuba.)

December 15, 1868, educated in the public schools of New York, and later in the college of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. After studying at Columbia and New York universities he took his degree in law. Senor Quesada represented the Republic of Cuba during the revolution, and became the pet of the patriotic ladies in Washington. He is a dark-eyed, handsome, gallant young man and a thorough diplomat.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Death of a Pioneer.
The first white settler of the Dakotas and the father of Pembina and Pembina county, Charles Culliver, died at Pembina in his 84th year. He was a native of Ohio, having been born in Springfield, March 6, 1818. His parents were natives of Maine and Pennsylvania. At the age of 17 he went to Mount Carmel, Ill., and in 1841 located at Red Rock, six miles south of St. Paul.

He was appointed by Governor Ramsey first territorial librarian on Nov. 6, 1849, which position he held until 1850. On Oct. 1, 1850, he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Minnesota, port of Pembina by President Fillmore and held the position for four years during which he had to look after the signal service and all branches of the civil service. At the expiration of his term as collector he moved to St. Joseph, now called Wallhala, Pembina county, and engaged in the fur business there and at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg.

In 1864 he returned to old Pembina and a regular postoffice was established and he was appointed the first postmaster. In 1885 he resigned the office in favor of his son, Edmund K., the present postmaster of Pembina. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Commodore Kittson and W. H. Forbes and Culber Farrington. In 1857 he married Isabella Murray, the issue of this union being three sons and one daughter. Two sons, the daughter and his widow survive him.

Democratic Ticket.
The ticket selected by the North Dakota democrats, who assembled in state convention at Fargo, was as follows: Congressmen—L. A. Ueland, Edgely; V. R. Lovell, Fargo. Governor—J. E. Cronan, Fargo. Lieutenant Governor—M. C. Ginnes, Jamestown. Secretary of State—John Quorum, Abercrombie. Auditor—J. F. Morrison, Bottineau. Treasurer—James McDonald, Grafton. Attorney General—M. J. Barrett, Minot.

Superintendent Instructions.—V. Steffanson, Grand Forks. Commissioner of Insurance—F. A. Wilson, Bathgate. Judge John M. Cochrane of Grand Forks, the Republican nominee for judge of supreme court was endorsed. The platform adopted declares allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party as set forth in national platforms adopted in the past; declares strongly against the so-called railroad merger; pledges itself to a resubmission of the prohibition law; favors initiative and referendum; demands the repeal of the fellow servant law; and calls for the equal taxation of corporations.

The Act of a Foolish Boy.
The accident which cost Mr. William Ritchey of Hannah his life was caused by a boy suddenly jumping out of the grass and waving his arms, which caused the horse to jump sideways, throwing both Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey out of the buggy. Mr. Ritchey struck in such a manner as to break several ribs, one of the broken ribs entering his lung. He lived for days, death being caused by the lung filling up. His wife was somewhat injured, but not seriously. It seemed that the boy had been stationed at the point where the accident occurred to warn people that a certain road across a field had been discontinued, the owner having plowed up the field, and the energetic manner in which the boy carried out his instructions undoubtedly cost Mr. Ritchey his life.

Excited Over Coal.
Settlers in Ward county are excited over the efforts of some of the lignite coal miners to have the lands in that part of the state declared subject to mineral entry instead of to the usual homestead entries governing farm lands.

The trouble arises over the fact that the lignite coal beds underlie the entire northwestern part of the state, and it is simply a question of their value. If subject to mineral entry the government will receive all the way from \$10 to \$25 per acre instead of \$2.50, under the homestead laws.

Action has been begun as the result of a tender of a mineral filing on a quarter section which had been homesteaded, but upon which final proof had not been made.

The State Fair.
The management of the State Fair association is getting well along with its program for the annual fair to be held during the week commencing September 22. A large amount will be appropriated for races. The directors have set aside \$2,500 as a starter for these attractions. Baseball games of a high order will also be among the drawing cards. The good crops insure the best agricultural display ever had. The increase in the creamery industry of this region will attract manufacturers of creamery goods. Several exhibits of high grade cattle, horses and sheep will be on hand.

News in Brief.
The good town of Minot had a closing up spell the other day, and blind pigs are said to be scarce. William Airhart, who is charged with passing counterfeit money in the southern part of the state, pleaded not guilty. His case will be heard at the Devils Lake term. Airhart declares that he is near sighted and the bad money was passed on him by a peddler, and he used it in purchases being perfectly innocent of any wrong. The body of a man was found in the Red river at Grand Forks. In the pockets were a rosary and other articles and the name James E. Ryan, and 1330 Superior street, Duluth. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of drowning. Cora Oman, who has given the authorities at Fargo considerable trouble, has just been sentenced to 90 days in jail for selling liquor. Robert Westervelt, a youthful transient at Jamestown, was struck on the head by a thug and robbed of \$7. The thief overlooked a larger sum in the young man's clothing.

SHORT SPECIALS.

William S. Devery, former chief of police of New York, aspires to become boss of Tammany.
A cut in western meat rates by the Great Western road may cause a serious disturbance in freight matters.

Live stock receipts at five principal western markets, January 1 to June 30, were 79,282 head less than for 1901. Col. Lynch, Irish member of parliament, accused of high treason during the Boer war, has been committed for trial. Miss Alice Hay, daughter of Secretary Hay, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., are to be married at Newbury, N. H., September 30.

An American specialist is exhibiting in England an apparatus which enables the deaf to hear, and it is learned that he is treating the queen of England. Cuban revenues are falling off and the new government will face a deficit at the end of the first year of the republic. Sanitary conditions are neglected and a return of the scourge is invited. The American navy will not be represented in the British coronation review. Rehearsals for ceremony have been resumed at Westminster and in London street barriers are again erected.

DANGER PRACTICALLY OVER.

Floods in Texas Gradually Receding—Conditions Vastly Improved.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 4.—There is no trouble from floods in Texas now except in the extreme northeastern part of the state, and most of that was expected to be overcome by Saturday night. Thousands of acres of the Brazos valley are said to be still submerged, but the waters are receding rapidly. The Sabine river is four miles wide near Tyler and two miles of the International and Great Northern's tracks are under water between that city and Mineola. The Cotton Belt report, their line clear again, but it will be Sunday before the Texas Midland between Terrell and Quinlan will be in use. Conditions are so vastly improved that with no more heavy rains the flood is considered to be a thing of the past.

FOREST FIRE RAGING.

Report from Leadville, Col., Says Several Cabins Have Already Been Burned.

Denver, Col., Aug. 4.—Reports from Leadville say that a severe forest fire is raging six miles northeast of that city on the north of Prospect mountain. Several cabins have already been burned. The fire is not far from the South Park track and the railroad has sent out men.

From Golden a forest fire is reported in a stretch of timber between Coal and Palston creeks.

In Wyoming, on the headwaters of the Popo Agie, a big fire is burning and a large amount of timber has already been destroyed.

Condition of King.

Cowes, Aug. 4.—King Edward spent most of Saturday on the deck of the Victoria and Albert. Several distinguished visitors were received in audience in the afternoon. His majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.
Chicago, Aug. 2.
WHEAT—Ruled higher. September sold at 67 1/2¢; December, 67 1/4¢.
CORN—Held strong. September sold at 58 1/2¢; December, 58 1/4¢.
OATS—Firm. September sold at 32 1/2¢; new, December, new, 30 1/2¢.
RYE—Fairly active and steady. No. 1 car lots, 52¢; by sample, 54 1/2¢; September delivery, 52¢.
BARLEY—Quiet. Screenings, poor to choice, 39 1/2¢; new barley, standard, 40 1/2¢, depending on condition; stout, common to good color, 50 1/2¢.
BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery, 16 1/2¢ per pound; dairies, 15 1/2¢.
EGGS—Market steady. Early Ohio, Kansas sacked, 55 1/2¢; Illinois or St. Louis sacked, 56 1/2¢.
EGGS—Quiet. At mark, cases included, 15 1/2¢; loss off, cases returned, 17¢.
LIVE POULTRY—Market steady. Turkeys, 12¢; chickens, spring, 14 1/2¢; ducks, 14 1/2¢.

New York, Aug. 2.
WHEAT—Generally firm and fairly active. September, 74 1/2¢; 11-16 1/2¢; 1-16 1/2¢; December, 74 1/2¢; 15-16 1/2¢; May, 75 1/2¢.
RYE—Quiet. State, 62 1/2¢ c. i. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 65 1/2¢ c. o. b. afloat.
CORN—Strong on September. September, 61 1/2¢; May, 45 1/2¢.
OATS—Ruled strong also in sympathy with other markets. Track white state, 60 1/2¢; track white western, 60 1/2¢.
BUTTER—Market steady. State dairy, 17 1/2¢; state creamery, 17 1/2¢; renovated, 16 1/2¢; factory, 14 1/2¢; imitation creamery, 15 1/2¢.
CHEESE—Market weak to steady. New state full cream, small colored, fancy, 9 1/2¢; small white, 9 1/2¢; large colored, 9 1/2¢; large white, 9 1/2¢.
EGGS—Market steady. State and Pennsylvania, 18 1/2¢; western candied, 18 1/2¢; do. uncandied, 18 1/2¢.

Chicago, Aug. 2.
HOGS—Choice to heavy prime shipping, 7 1/2¢; plain to choice heavy packing, 7 1/2¢; plain to choice heavy mixed, 7 1/2¢; selected butchers weights, 7 1/2¢; 7 1/2¢; assorted light, 7 1/2¢; common to fancy light mixed, 6 1/2¢; thin to choice, 6 1/2¢.
CATTLE—Prime beefs, 5 1/2¢; good to choice beefs, 5 1/2¢; fair to good export and shipping steers, 5 1/2¢; medium beef steers, 5 1/2¢; plain and medium beef steers, 5 1/2¢; common to rough, 4 1/2¢; good to fancy heifers, 4 1/2¢; good to choice feeders, 4 1/2¢; poor to good stock steers, 4 1/2¢; bulls, plain to fancy, 4 1/2¢; good to fat cows and heifers, 4 1/2¢; fed Texas steers, 4 1/2¢; Texas cows, bulls and grass steers, 4 1/2¢; western range steers, 4 1/2¢.
South Omaha, Neb., Aug. 2.
CATTLE—Market steady. Native steers, 4 1/2¢; cows and heifers, 4 1/2¢; western steers, 4 1/2¢; Texas steers, 4 1/2¢; 5 1/2¢; canners, 1 1/2¢; stockers and feeders, 2 1/2¢; calves, 3 1/2¢; bulls, stags, etc., 2 1/2¢.
HOGS—Market 5¢ lower, closed strong. Heavy, 7 1/2¢; mixed, 7 1/2¢; light, 7 1/2¢; 7 1/2¢; pigs, 5 1/2¢; bulk of sales, 7 1/2¢.
SHEEP—Market steady. Fed muttons, yearlings, 3 1/2¢; western wethers, 3 1/2¢; 4 1/2¢; ewes, 3 1/2¢; common and stockers, 2 1/2¢; lambs, 2 1/2¢.