break

Measures Adopted.

y losers through glanders, the sys- of slaughter and compensation is g entire satisfaction, and intelli- horse owners freely express their oval of the new arrangement.

e present policy was only adopted the most careful and serious con- ation of the whole question, and ll realization of the responsibility h it involved.

anders is a most dangerous and in- us disease, and with which one can- especially under modern conditions, ontrolled by half measures. The m now followed in Canada is ap- ed by all the highest veterinary orities in the civilized world, while rate of compensation authorized by ament is much more generous than prevailing in any other country.

is, of course, impossible to en- sanitary measures of any kind out inflicting more or less incon- ence and perhaps hardship upon e individuals, but on the other hand, e individuals, and, with them, many rs, would eventually suffer greater if animal plagues were permitted pread unchecked.

A SOUTHERN LYNCHING.

ouri Mob Take Two Negroes From Jail and Hang Them.

ringfield, Mo., April 14.—A mob 0 men tonight took Horace Duncan John Copeland, negroes, from the y jail and hanged them to the god- of liberty on the courthouse, and a fire under them, roasting them. men were charged with assaulting el Edwards, but it is probable they innocent.

st night, while Miss Edwards and a g man named Cooper were out rid- they were stopped by two negroes, beat Cooper into unconsciousness dragged Miss Edwards into the s by the roadside and assaulted Duncan and Copeland were ar- d on suspicion, but there was no nce against them. One thousand gathered at the jail tonight, and on ing that the negroes were not there ened to the county jail. Instead ttacking the jail first, the mob ned the residence of the county iff, breaking down doors, smashing dows, etc., and rendering the sher- wife unconscious from fright and nce. Overcoming the resistance of sheriff and a posse of deputies, the secured the key to the jail and ed an entrance. When the commit- came out with the two negroes the clamored for summary execution. were taken to the public square, e they were hanged to a statue of goddess of liberty, and a fire was ed under them in which they were ed, 3,000 persons watching their y.

UDSON BAY VETERAN DEAD

eer of Manitoba Passes Away at Winnipeg.

e death occurred at Winnipeg on ay modning last of John Balsillie, the Free Press. The late Mr. Bal- was a native of St. Andrews, Scot- and came to Fort Garry in 1858, e service of the Hudson's Bay com- . For nearly a quarter of a cen- he held responsible positions in the fur company's service, first as ac- tant of the land department. Mr. illie was one of the last of the old son's Bay regime of the time when Strathcona, as Donald A. Smith, rolled the destinies of the company e trying times prior to, during, and diately subsequent to the transfer he seriously asserted title of the lemen Adventurers of England ng into Hudson Bay to the absolute ership of the whole of what is now Canadian west.

skilled accountant and a man intim- ly acquainted with the great busi- interests of the Hudson's Bay com- , Mr. Balsillie was to a great ex- closely in touch with almost all the mercial and political movements of cular consequence in the early

s. Balsillie died in the early seven- One of his sons is an officer in the Northwest Mounted Police and is bned on the Mackenzie river within Arctic circle. Two daughters and son also survive him.

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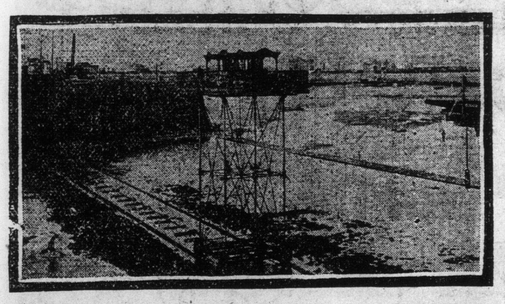
BLOOD BITTERS
and get you into
DEALERS.

A CURIOUS WATER RAILWAY.



ACROSS the harbor entrance, between the historic and quaint old walled city of St. Malo and St. Servan, on the coast of Brittany, runs a queer little submarine railway, which has but two prototypes in the world.

The car stands thirty feet in the air at low water and is upheld by such a fine network of rods that it seems to be making its way by use of enormously long spiders' legs. One is almost afraid to step into the car for fear a passing breeze will upset it, but there is no danger, as it has stood a long time test.

This pont roulant, or rolling bridge, seems to be walking the water at high tide, when the rails and nearly all the network of iron underneath are hidden beneath the water, and the timid feel as if it were an uncanny sort of a creature.

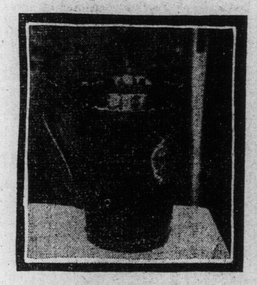
The Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons.

ANY woman who has been fortunate enough to sit behind the brass network in the ladies' gallery of the House of Commons must have wondered why there were no better accommodations for those who wished to sit there and hear a speech.

The reason for this dates back to a period at least half a century before the present House was built. Its cause was a certain bluff old navy officer who was more candid than gallant. A great debate had attracted a large number of women, who not only crowded the galleries but overflowed onto the very floor of the House. The proximity of so many women incensed the naval captain to such an extent that he moved the expulsion of the offending visitors. The motion was carried, but with it the trouble began instead of ended. The order was one thing, but it was quite another to carry it out. The ladies held their ground for two hours with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, and when the last was ejected the difficulty was at an end for that day only. Previous to this time women had been tolerated there as visitors, even though they might not have received a warm welcome, and had been permitted to choose their seats pretty much as they wished, and this state of affairs might have continued till the present had it not been for the intolerance of the irate naval officer and its attendant results. After this women were rigorously excluded from the House, and after many years, when this ungallant attitude was relaxed, they were allowed to peep only from a small loft above the chandelier between the ceiling and the roof.

The loft would be packed to suffocation, for it held but fourteen, and at best only a glimpse could be had at the House through a hole in the floor. This was in Miss Edgeworth's time, and she thus describes it:—"One lantern with a farthing candle was the only light. In the middle of the garret is what seemed like a sentry box of deal boards and old chairs placed round it. On these we got and stood and peeped over the top of the boards. Saw large chandelier blazing with lights immediately below; a grating of iron across veiled the light so that we could look down and beyond it." But little was to be seen except the Speaker's desk and the crowns of a few legislators' heads.

Historic Mug.



WE know of the blackjack as a dangerous weapon in the hands of the policeman or the enterprising footpad. It is usually made of a piece of lead, padded and wholly covered with leather, to which a flexible handle is attached. The leather is black, and an enthusiastic application of the blackjack will cause unconsciousness. It might have been named in irony, as the original blackjack was a drinking mug made of leather, a too frequent application of which caused coma, providing the ale was heady. The one here shown belonged to Oliver Cromwell. Let us not suspect that he filled it with ale, but, better, with clear, cold water, in keeping with his austere character.

The silver wedding present that is said to have most pleased the Kaiser was from the combined rowing and sailing clubs in Germany. It consisted of six silver models, representing the different styles of shipbuilding from the Viking galley to the Emperor's yacht Meteor.

TIN SOLDIERS ON PARADE.

EVEN a military expert will have difficulty in determining to what army the troops here illustrated belong. The bearing of the men is excellent and the formation of the line beyond criticism. At first glance the deception of the picture is perfect. As a matter of fact, these soldiers are made of lead and are scarcely two inches in height. The realism of the picture is due to a trick of the camera.

The fire which destroyed the old House of Parliament broke out on October 16, 1834. The present building, termed the Palace of Westminster, was opened on November 4, 1852. It stands on a bed of concrete 12 feet thick and covers an area of 8 statute acres. It contains 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases and 2 miles of corridors and passages. The great Victoria Tower, at the southwest extremity, is 346 feet in height.

The new bridge across the Zambesi River, Africa, is the highest in the world. It is of the cantilever style and crosses the river for a distance of 650 feet at a height of 420 feet from the low water level to the rails, or about 380 feet from high water. It consists of three spans and is about 30 feet wide.

The town of Willis has 183 inhabitants, and 176 of them belong to the church. Four of the seven who do not belong are town loafers and the other three are infants, who will be taken in as soon as the weather warms and they can be baptized.

Training State Officials.

A NUMBER of young assessors, who have practically completed their law studies, have been delegated to spend from six months to a year in some of the large business and manufacturing establishments in Chemnitz, Leipzig and Plauen. The manufacturers are satisfied at the step and gladly welcome the young men, for the reason that they are interested directly and indirectly in improving the State service, so that affairs pertaining to trade and industries will receive more appreciative attention in the future. The duties are to learn the routine of trade work. The methods of manufacture will be taken up later on, and thereafter the manner in which goods are exported to foreign countries.

A BALLOON PHOTOGRAPHED IN MIDAIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS of balloons in midair, loosed from ropes or chains are naturally very rare. The ascent of a balloon is so rapid and such is the exaggeration of perspective in a camera that photographs taken of ascensions are usually unsatisfactory. The accompanying photograph of a balloon taken in Switzerland is remarkable, since the sky line that has been pictured is in part at least above the balloon itself.

Melons in Winter.

THE increase of our knowledge of the vegetable world has given us many good things. Perhaps the most recent of these is the winter melon, which is now becoming such a luxury, and, what is still better, an attainable luxury. The seeds of the winter melon came from Russia. They were placed in the hands of a man who had a great reputation as a horticulturist. There were two varieties of muskmelon and one of watermelon. The Russian seeds produced an exceptionally fine muskmelon. In flavor they are more acceptable than the summer kind; far more attractive from an exterior view, and grow in weight to twenty-five pounds. One of the features of the melons is that their luscious flavor does not deteriorate as they increase in size, as is often the case with the summer fruit. The beauty of the winter melons is that they are in their prime in the dead of winter, when the snow covers the Northern States and nature hibernates with the thermometer in close proximity to zero.

The melons need only about one hundred days in which to mature, so that seeds planted the first of May will by the first of August produce some melons which ripen on the vines. The major portion of the crop, however, has to ripen after being picked. The date of their ripening depends entirely upon the temperature in which they are stored. If deposited in a cool place they will not ripen much before the first of the year. If the melons are desired for an earlier market, it is only necessary to place them in a room of a living heat.

Australia has a tobacco combine, declares the Federal Royal Commission in its recommendation the taking over of the industry by the commonwealth.

The Dangers of Vibration.

LONDON is seriously exercised as to the safety of many of its walls and buildings. Because of the heavy street traffic, especially that of the motor vehicles, as well as the tunnelling for the construction of underground railways, the buildings and drains in many parts are becoming seriously endangered by the vibrations. Several collapsing walls have been traced to this cause.

The wonderful force of vibration is recognized in all its power by few architects and builders. It would amuse them if they were told that the most solidly built of their walls would be injured by the continuous scraping of a bow across the violin. Of course, it would take years of playing to loosen masonry and render iron brittle, but there are facts on record which show that such a result has occurred. On a first class battle ship a man may feel the vibrations of a violin though he may not be able to hear the music. It is the regularity of the vibrations which tell. The player is not affected by them for he is a flexible object and can give way to motion.

Every one knows that a squad of soldiers or any body of marching men break step in crossing a bridge, no matter what its size and strength may be, for none could withstand the vibrations of this concerted action. Even the tread of a dog may make a bridge shake because of the regularity of the vibration, so that on many of the big suspension bridges dogs are not allowed unless carried in the arms of their owners. A suspension bridge sways in the vibration, and though the first steps of the dog have little effect, each step being regular and coming with the same firmness, the swaying of the bridge gathers momentum with each step.

A good illustration of the power of vibration can be found at the Greenwich Observatory. It stands on the top of a hill on whose slopes hundreds of children play on fine evenings. Their favorite play is to join hands at the top and dash headlong to the bottom, where they fall in a heap. This starts the vibration of the hill to such an extent that the scientists of the observatory are unable to carry on their observations, which depend upon the motionless state of a tray of mercury. The solid hill is in such a state of tremor that the vibrations continue till long past midnight, when the children who have caused it have been asleep for hours.

A still more wonderful illustration of vibration is in the human throat. Sixty vibrations per second is the least number by means of which a sound can be produced. This is a sound never used in speaking, but is found in men's voices in an extremely low register. The highest sound produced by the human voice—that is E in altissimo—is caused by 1,024 vibrations per second. This, too, is exceptional, being only obtainable in the highly cultivated female or boy voices.

It is simply the vocal chords which vibrate, not the throat. In the lower notes the whole length and thickness of the vocal chords are used, the thin edges being employed for the highest ones. Thus in speaking for a minute or two there is sufficient vibration engendered in the throat, were its walls of a solid nature instead of soft and flexible, to shatter and destroy it. Every minute we speak the vocal chords vibrate from 20,000 to 40,000 times.

There are in Russia 724 monasteries and convents, with 12,712 monks and 27,574 nuns.

The Use of Asbestos.

FEW people know the wide range of uses to which asbestos may be put, but the necessity of making stage properties and scenery, as well as theatres, as fireproof as possible has led to many experiments in the various forms of asbestos.

Though it is well nigh impossible to construct a building without the use of any material which is inflammable, still these parts may be made fireproof by the use of asbestos paint. There is also an asbestos wall paper which will withstand a temperature of eight hundred degrees. Many important documents are now written upon asbestos writing paper, because they are thus rendered indestructible.

For building purposes asbestos may be worked into forms like plaster of paris. This is smooth, very hard, and there is no reason except the question of increased cost why places of amusement should not be constructed of it, both within and without. Another use to which it may be put is to cover cornices, balustrades and pillars, for when dampened it may be handled as easily as felt.

In case of fire the iron pillars and braces which are used as supports in most theatres and skyscrapers become sources of great danger if uncovered by asbestos. The heat is liable to bend and eventually melt them, so that one story after another tumbles in. Asbestos prevents this tremendous danger, as fire cannot penetrate to the iron pillars, and consequently their usefulness is unimpaired.

Though we are still learning many things about this mineral its use is not a new idea. As far back as the reign of the first Napoleon asbestos uniforms for firemen were advocated in Paris.

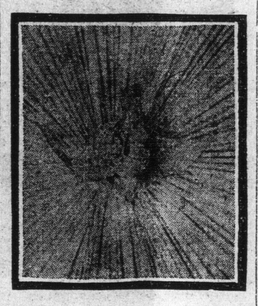
There are many possibilities of asbestos in our own homes. As a lamp wick it will last indefinitely; as a cover for highly polished dining tables marred by hot dishes it is invaluable, as a carpet it deadens all noises and in a sickroom it is a veritable boon.

A mining company which built a forty thousand dollar club house for its men, at Bisbee, Ariz., four years ago, found the building a hindrance, as the men refused to be paternalized, and it was turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association, which is making a success of the enterprise, and now has twice as many men enrolled as could be obtained for the club.

Metric System in Canada.

WITH a view of adopting the metric system in weights and measures at an early day, the Canadian government is preparing and educating the people for the change. Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto, has been engaged by the Dominion government to devote the next year to explaining the system in a series of lectures in all the leading cities from Halifax to Vancouver. The professor delivered his first lecture on the subject at Stratford, February 7, before the Board of Trade. According to his explanation it is the object of the Canadian government to secure a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the entire British Empire, and thus to advance trade relations among the different colonies of the Empire. The Board of Trade at Stratford unanimously adopted resolutions urging adoption of the system.

Curious Decoration.



THE accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the lid of the coffin of the late King Christian of Denmark. Against the pleated white satin a white dove was placed. The dove was the pet of the Emperor for years, and was killed, stuffed and used as a decoration in this singular manner at his request.

Why "Merry" England?

OLIVER JOHNSON, of Indianapolis, who was Vice Consul General in London under John C. New nearly fifteen years ago, was one of the wits of the Century Club when that institution—now defunct—was the daily meeting place of a circle that comprised the late James R. Osgood and James McNeill Whistler, Jonathan Sturgis, Isaac Henderson, Poultney Bigelow, Arthur Brisbane, Edwin A. Abbey and other well known Americans then resident in the British metropolis.

On a certain sombre Sunday in November Johnson was lunching with an English friend at the club. A Sunday in London, owing to laws similar to those that regulate the observance of the Lord's Day in American cities, is not unduly exhilarating, and during the months that the sun is obscured it is one of the most melancholy places within the confines of civilization. No Londoner who can possibly get away for the day ever remains in town, but on this occasion Johnson and his friend had missed their train to the country and were forced to make the best of their unhappy lot in the urban gloom.

Having finished their luncheon the two men sat looking through the windows into a yellow fog in Grafton street for an hour without exchanging a word. They were the only members in the club; the streets were all but deserted; there was nothing to do and no place to go in all the big town.

Finally Johnson broke the silence. Turning to his English friend he said, with extreme bitterness:—

"Will you be kind enough to inform me who in the name of Saint Ananias it was that named this place 'Merry England?"

There has existed in Japan for many centuries a curious law to the effect that whenever the Emperor or Empress appeared in public no other person should seem to occupy a higher place than this member of the royal family. Therefore, on such occasions the shutters of all upper stories were drawn, and the upper parts of the houses past which the royal party moved were seemingly deserted. This law is still in effect.

Napoleon's Chair.

HERE, indeed, is one of the seats of the mighty. It is a chair that was used by Napoleon. It afterward became the property of Horace Walpole and is now in the possession of a distinguished Englishman. It is guarded as though it were made of gold, and because of its dual association is doubly valued. It was one of the most conspicuous pieces in a recent exhibition, but when one realizes that Napoleon must have sat upon many, many chairs in his career it is easy to see that the production of this furniture may become quite a profitable industry. However, this chair is entirely authentic.

To Cut Canadian Lumber.

A SEATTLE firm has completed the purchase for $37,500 of 6,000 acres of timber leases on Vancouver Island, near Nanaimo. It is understood that the firm will erect a large lumber mill there.

An American company has been formed in this province, at the head of which is the Portland patentee of a system of rafting. The capital is $200,000 and the company will use the Robertson patent raft for transporting all kinds of lumber from British Columbia to Southern California and other markets. It proposes to construct these rafts in the Fraser River, then to have them towed to Chemainus and other lumber yards and loaded. Each raft will cost $7,000 and will be towed by steam colliers. They will be 1,000 feet in length, seventy-five feet in breadth and will draw twenty-three feet of water. The logs used will be from eight inches to two feet in diameter at the top. A deck load of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 feet of sawed lumber will be received on the raft also.

Spokane capitalists have completed the purchase of seventeen square miles of coal lands in this province for $100,000.

Expensive Experiments.

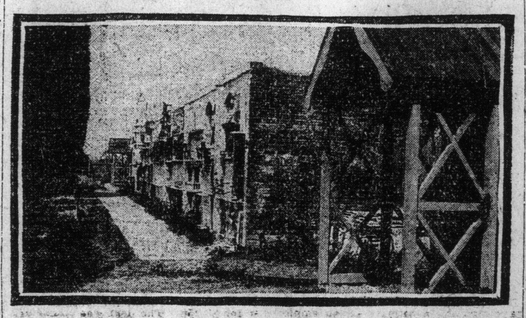
THERE is no end to the amount of money that the various governments expend in making experiments with projectiles and ammunition. There was much amazement when it became known, some years ago, that a projectile company had fired an experimental shot that pierced sixteen inches of Harveyized steel armor and nine inches of wood backing, and then buried itself in thirty feet of sand, and that this was done at a cost of $5,000. But the governments often make experiments quite as expensive.

Not long ago the English government tested the explosive power of lyddite upon the armor plate of the twenty-four-year-old battleship Bellisle, which originally cost $1,200,000. In eight and a half minutes the vessel was a complete wreck. The cost of the experiment may be learned from the fact that the projectiles used throughout the time of firing cost $22,950.

A few years ago a landslide occurred in Savole that deposited 10,000 cubic yards of rock in the valley and over the railway in the neighborhood of Notre Dame de Briancon. Many loose fragments of rock were left hanging at the summit of the mountain range, and the French Minister of War decided to give his Alpine artillery a chance of practising with shells. A detachment was ordered there with two guns to alter the landscape through the agency of cannon shot. During the first day of the experiment fifty shells removed 200 cubic feet of rock. The next day thirty-five melleniite shells were used, which removed 600 cubic feet with great celerity but at a great expense.

Another government experiment which was made on a most expensive scale was carried out by the Austrian headquarters staff at Lesnica during the summer of 1903. There was a bombardment of a steel and wood fortification which had been erected for the purpose. It was covered with piles of earth, and trees were planted upon it to give it the appearance of a harmless hillock. In addition to the cost of labor utilized in building the fort and the outlay in special ecrasite shells used, there was a considerable expenditure in policing the neighborhood with a view to expelling all civilians and unauthorized individuals within a radius of five miles of the scene. It was stated at the time of the experiment that the expenditure was about $15,000, but in all probability the outlay was considerably greater than that sum.

AN UNUSUAL FORM OF CEMETERY.



"BURIAL oven" seems a very curious and unusual way of speaking of tombs in a cemetery, but that is what one hears continually in the Crescent City. Owing to the dampness of the soil, which makes burial beneath the earth unsanitary and impracticable, it has been from time immemorial the custom in this city to build tombs of brick, marble, or granite above ground, and deposit the bodies of the dead therein. A tomb consists usually of two vaults and a crypt below for the reception of bones.

The first Japanese Congregational Church in America was organized in San Francisco recently, largely through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Kozaki. Much is expected from this pioneer congregation in advancing Christian work among the Japanese on our Pacific coast.

Remarkable Feats of Horsemanship.

BEFORE the days of railroads or telegraphs, when messages were sent through the country by horsemen, some astonishing journeys were made. Not only endurance and skill were necessary for such feats, but great courage as well, for the country was infested by robbers and the roads and bridges were usually in a wretched state.

A journey which combined endurance and speed was made some centuries ago when the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth was carried to her successor, James VI. of Scotland. Robert Curry started with the news from Whitehall between nine and ten on a Tuesday morning, and reached Doncaster, 155 miles away, the same night. On the following day he travelled as far as his own house, at Witherington, where he spent some time transacting business. Starting early the next morning, he would have reached Edinburg by midnight had not an accident occurred to delay him. As it was, he completed the journey of 400 miles within three days.

Wolsey nearly a century earlier made a remarkable journey to the Low Countries to hold an interview with the Emperor Maximilian. Leaving London at four o'clock in the afternoon, he travelled by boat to Gravesend, rode through the night to Dover and, crossing to Calais, finished his journey on horseback, reaching the Emperor that same evening. On the following morning he rode swiftly back to Calais, and was at Richmond by sunset, after having made the journey to Holland and back in a little more than two days.

A match for these feats can be found in the present times, when South Africa was the scene of two performances in this line. Just after the breaking out of the Kaffir war Sir Henry Smith carried the news from Cape Town to Grahamstown in six days, covering a distance of 700 miles on horseback through a wild and trackless country, and Richard King rode 600 miles, from Durban to Grahamstown, in ten days, through a country infested with enemies, and over a multitude of swollen and bridgeless rivers, every one of which his horse had to swim.

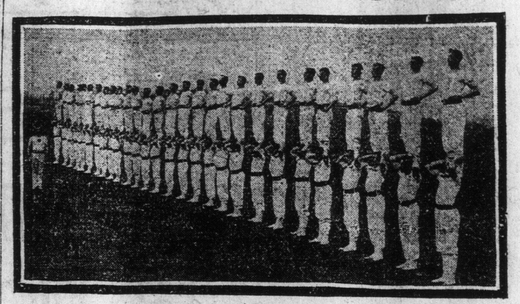
The German Emperor instituted a long distance ride some thirteen years ago, in which the contestants were to cover the distance between Berlin and Vienna, some 680 miles, in the shortest possible time. Count Starhumburg completed the journey in seventy-one hours and twenty minutes, thus winning the silver bust of the Emperor and $5,000. His horse unfortunately did not survive the contest.

Not long ago five lieutenants of the Twelfth Hussar regiment of France accomplished a marvellous feat. They left Gray at three o'clock in the morning, and rode seventy-two miles to Belfort, which they reached at four o'clock in the afternoon. Here they donned civilians' clothes, and walked to a town twenty-four miles away, where they dined. Then they walked to Belfort, saddled their horses and rode back to Gray, which they reached at three o'clock the next afternoon. They had covered 102 miles on foot and horseback in thirty-six hours.

But Major Barbour has the distinction of having achieved the most wonderful long distance riding feat. He rode from New York to Paris by way of Vancouver, Alaska and Siberia, a distance of 16,000 miles, in 1,000 days and on a single horse.

At the rate of a pint and a half of liquid a day, a man drinks 32,850 pints during his life.

A PICTURESQUE FORM OF ATHLETIC EXERCISE.



OF late years gymnastics have gained in popularity in the English army. They are encouraged by all officers, from the commander in chief downward, and men are given every opportunity of rendering themselves efficient in all kinds of athletic sport. Recruits on joining are bound to go through a course of gymnastics, but this is now condensed on highly scientific lines. A photograph of one of the most difficult of these manoeuvres is reproduced herewith.

Application No. 13 to practise law in the State of Missouri will be issued no longer to aspiring law students. Recently a would-be barrister tore it up when it was given to him, and the State Board of Examiners has since eliminated the number.

Dying Beyond His Means.

THE recent report of Oscar Wilde's executor as to his progress in paying off the late writer's debts recalls one of the stories told of the last illness of the brilliant dramatist in Paris. Wilde was epigrammatic to the last. He was informed at one crisis in his malady that it would be an expensive operation and that its result was more or less doubtful, but that there was a chance that it might benefit him. Wilde thought the matter over, but decided that it was scarcely worth while.

"I would rather not incur any additional expense on a mere contingency," he said. "As it is, I am dying beyond my means."

India, at last advice, had 323,000 persons on its famine relief roll.

Artificial Albumen.

IT is contended that the principal nourishment required by the human body for its maintenance is albumen, the source of all muscular strength, according to the renowned professor of physiology, Pfeiffer. For this reason it has at all times been the endeavor of our learned men to obtain more knowledge of this important ingredient of our daily food. Up till now all such efforts have been in vain, but it was recognized that were it possible to make artificial albumen a complete change in the present system of nourishing the human body would be brought about and would render the now so necessary meat foods to a great extent dispensable.

Professor Emil Fischer, director of the Berlin University, has gained the credit of having accomplished the first analysis of natural albumen. He has established the composition of the various ingredients, some of which he has succeeded in producing artificially. The substance thus obtained he has called "polypeptide," and it is said to possess a large number of properties characteristic of natural albumen. The vast importance of this discovery will be better comprehended when we realize that the introduction of this artificial food will reduce the disastrous effects of bad harvests, pestilence, &c., to a minimum and cause famine to become a thing of the past.

The Anglo-French "entente cordiale" has resulted in London tradesmen labelling goods in their show windows "très jolie," "recherché," "bon goût," "la dernière," &c. Anything Frenchy is the correct thing in London now.

Last year 3,585 tramps were fed at the County Home at Carlisle, Pa., the meals numbering 9,333.

A School for Making Americans.

THERE is an institution in Springfield, Mass., which has for its object the making of all kinds of foreigners into American citizens. It was established originally for the French Canadians who came over the borders in large numbers, but because of the difference in language kept themselves aloof from all except the industrial life. This clannish spirit made such strenuous resistance to American influences that a serious body of educators founded the school.

Though the growth of the school was slow at first, owing to the difficulty of persuading students to enter, it has met with such success that many applications for entrance are now refused because of insufficient accommodations. Some six years ago the institution was opened to students of all nationalities, and there are now represented within its walls Armenians, Greeks, Poles, Spaniards, Russians, Japanese, Italians, Macedonians, Syrians, Nova Scotians, French and Bulgarians. Most of those who enter have almost no knowledge of English, and no diplomas are given till they not only speak the language fluently but write it as well and have some knowledge of its literature. Often in the beginning kindergarten methods have to be used to start the student in the path to knowledge.

The spirit of helpfulness which exists among the students is most gratifying. One instance is of a young Greek, who had come directly across the ocean and had not a word of English. Among the women students was one who spoke both ancient and modern Greek and she volunteered her services as interpreter. For weeks she was the only person in the institution with whom he could speak. Another instance is of a young Italian, who, though possessed of a good mind, had been brought up on a farm in Italy and had had absolutely no school training. Though the faculty felt a great interest in him they had not the time to give to his first steps and so did not encourage him to enter. But the students volunteered to teach him till his education was far enough advanced to be continued by the teachers.

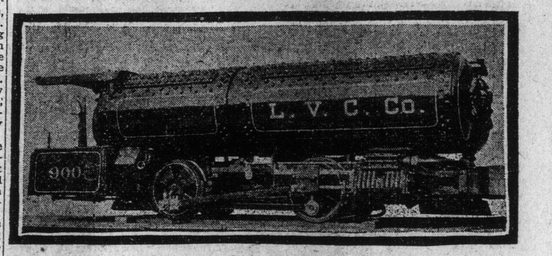
Many of the students have considerable education but understand no English. One was a Catholic priest from Syria, a man forty years old, who had heard of the school from the missionaries in his country.

An Artistic Watch.

IN the beginning of the nineteenth century watches were made in a great variety of forms, which were designed to make them look as little like watches as possible. They were, in fact, merely beautiful examples of ornamental jewelry, taking the form of miniature guitars and mandolins, lyres, drums, sea shells, skulls, &c. Herewith is illustrated a curious octagonal watch which was very popular at this period.

Dr. Gustave Le Bon, of Paris, has reached the revolutionary conclusion that matter finally passes away by spontaneous changes in its molecules, as illustrated in the electrons of radium, and that the result of these changes is "substances which are intermediary between ponderable bodies and imponderable ether."

NEW AND EFFICIENT LOCOMOTIVE



PRIOR to 1870 animal power had been used almost exclusively in mines for haulage. Steam engines were then especially designed for the purpose, but were available only in the main gangways of well ventilated mines on account of the dangers and inconveniences from fire and escaping steam and gases.

During the last few years electricity and compressed air were substituted. With electricity the trolley is the form generally available, and then the locomotive is confined in its range.

Compressed air locomotives differ but slightly from those using steam so far as the machinery is concerned. The steam generating apparatus is, however, entirely eliminated, doing away with that part of the locomotive which requires the greatest amount of skill to operate.

As long as the air supply is maintained these locomotives are capable of handling the same load in proportion to their tractive power as locomotives operated by steam, and have the advantage of being entirely free from fire, gas or vapor