

The Mansfield succession is still open.

For seakessness take turbine. Be- fore long it will be on sale at all steam- ship offices.

Japan has no objection to the open- floor policy in Korea as long as she may stand in the doorway.

A man can run a store without ad- vertising and he can wink at a girl in the dark—but what's the use?

Washington, D. C., has an I street, but no J street. It can exhibit a few distinguished Jays, however, in Con- gress.

The new King of Korea has decided not to wear a queue. Thus there will be less for his pursuers to grab at when he finds it necessary to run.

Now that King Alfonso's nose has been operated on to enable him to breathe more freely, his friends may have to smoke a better brand of cigar- ettes.

It has been found by scientists that a spider can live for ten months with- out eating anything. The spider isn't likely to make much of a bit with the grocery man.

It needs no official report from the Department of Agriculture to establish the fact that the English sparrow is a nuisance and a pest and ought to be deported as an undesirable alien.

A man who was tired of married life left home, saying that he was going to try to forget it. If he discovers a way he can make a fortune by opening a correspondence school to teach the trick to others.

Filipino students in this country have all graduated with high honors. They went right ahead and got an edu- cation and didn't have to have the native white boys tell them what they were over here for.

An evangelist at York, Pa., claims to be gifted with the power to speak in unknown tongues, and to prove it he de- livers sermons that nobody can under- stand. It will be hard to convince some people that such proof is conclu- sive.

A Boston woman offered her land- lord a kiss if he would give her a re- cept for a month's rent. Owing to the fact that the age of chivalry is dead, he not only declined the kiss, but tried to have the police put the lady's furniture out on the sidewalk.

Peace advocates are trying to check the importation of German war toys. They wish some one to invent a popu- lar "peace toy." How would pigeons do? Boys like to raise them as much as they like to play with tin soldiers. Why not distribute doves of peace in pairs?

Public school instruction in first aid to the injured vindicated itself the other day, when three small Boston boys, none more than 8 years old, ad- justed a tourniquet to the leg of a playmate who had cut his foot on some glass, and took him to a hospital to be treated by the surgeons.

Professor Wiley, chief of the Bu- reau of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture, has re- turned from France with an exalted idea of French cooking and some homely truths for his countrywomen. "There are American women," he says, "who pass years trying to learn to play the piano, for which they neglect cooking as beneath their dignity." A nec- essary on the chafing-dish, Professor Wiley evidently thinks, is harder to play, but better worth while. In the whole course of his stay in France he did not find a single dyspeptic.

The city of Erie, Pa., has done well to honor, by a statue, the memory of Eben Brewer, the heroic postal clerk of the Spanish-American War, who gave his life for the soldiers at Siboney. He had gone to Cuba to estab- lish a military postal service, and he did it. But the number of sick, wound- ed and dying soldiers at Siboney, and the scarcity of doctors and nurses, made a demand upon his sympathies which he could not resist. Four days and four nights, without a moment's rest, he devoted himself to this hu- mane work, and then he collapsed. Dartmouth College, from which Brewer was graduated in 1871, may well share with Erie, his home city, the pride in this hero of civil life.

A year ago Pedro Alvarado was anx- ious to wipe out the Mexican national debt with the proceeds of his mines. Now he has been syndicated not by press agents but by capitalists because he could not satisfy creditors whom he owed a paltry \$500,000. If memory serves, Pedro is the man who built a large house and put a piano in every room. This was an original and day- ing performance, which might of itself have led to tragic results, but it gives only a glimpse of his various econom- ies. It is stated that building hotels near his mines was a favorite pastime, that he bought \$20,000 rugs as a pam- pered child might buy candy, and that when there was nothing left to buy he passed purses around among the happy peons from whom he sprang. Barring the peons who needed the money, it seems a pity on the whole that he was not allowed to turn over a few mil- lions to the national government. When a man has bought up the year's crop of antique rugs he must experience considerable difficulty in using them to the best advantage. The string of empty hotels would be a hollow mock- ery. At best the pianos would repre- sent a waste; at worst, under simulta- neous manipulation, they would be sure to produce a serious mental de-

rangement. Undoubtedly the govern- ment should have taken the money. But is it too late now? The hotels are standing, the pianos are in storage, the antique rugs are at least one year old now, and each day is adding to their value. Pedro must have millions in these assets, and he should be able to realize millions upon them. That he has leased himself as a mining proposition because of the paltry \$500,000 need not interfere with his having an auction and paying the millions into the public treasury.

Within three days of each other the newspapers of Chicago and the news- papers of Boston recorded two trag- edies of a kind so common as to be mentioned here only because they seem to point an obvious moral. The inci- dent recorded by the Chicago papers was that of a boy who, while on his vaca- tion, was accidentally shot through the heart by a rifle on which he was leaning. The other case was that of a boy in the suburbs of Boston, shot through the head and instantly killed by a clown, who, after a boyish quar- rel, threatened him with a rifle, prob- ably in fun. How common such acci- dents are cannot be realized by any one who sees the news of but one portion of the country; but from an office to which come papers from every part of the United States, the view is different, and it is possible to get a more com- prehensive conception of the dreadful toll which is annually exacted from those who are careless, or permit care- lessness, with firearms. The plain truth of the matter is that a rifle or a shotgun or a revolver, although per- fectly safe in the hands of one familiar with it, is nevertheless an implement, which is always dangerous when in the possession of one who has been not carefully trained in its use, and who has not acquired sufficient maturity of judgment to keep that training in mind at all times and in all conditions. We would not deny to any boy who can be trusted with a gun the legitimate pleas- ure of target-practice, or, in proper conditions, of hunting; but we do most earnestly urge upon parents that they consider the matter carefully, as ap- plied to their own sons; and that, if they see fit to grant the permission, they provide instruction which shall proceed from the very beginning on the ground that carelessness is crime, and nothing short of crime.



JOHN BULL AS WELL AS UNCLE SAM FEELS THE HIGH PRICES.

The earliest authoritative instance of a windmill in England was one which existed at Bury St. Edmunds in 1191.

Low-grade iron ores and impure graphite, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, have been smelted by electricity with success in Norway, the resulting pig iron being of very good quality.

One authority recommends the use of a teaspoonful of saltpeter to a pot of glue as a deodorizer, says Wood Craft. It is further claimed that it helps the glue to dry faster and be- come harder, nor is the strength and tenacity impaired in any way.

The amount of money spent on the harbor of Manila and the Passig River during the past year totaled at nearly \$4,500,000. It is now the best and safest harbor in the Orient. Break- waters and large covered docks have been constructed and channels cleared. The improvements are not yet completed.

The Swiss Telegraph Department has adopted a contrivance for making a telephone largely automatic and for greatly diminishing the work of the employes. For the future, by a system of central batteries, the telephone will register its own conversations, and all the attendants will have to do will be to press a button as conversation ceases.

The French Navy Department is en- tering upon a general overhaul of the boilers on all warships fitted with vertical tubes. Several accidents to boilers of this type have rendered the step necessary. The joining of the tubes is the source of weakness, danger in- creasing as soon as the temperature ex- ceeds 600 or 650 degrees. Hencefor- ward the tube will have to project for 5 millimeters into the collector.



TOO FRANK

"I told him that ever since I'd known him he'd been doing some fool thing or another, but that took the cake," said the man with the white lawn bow necktie. "He got mad about it and now he won't speak to me."

FOOD SUPPLIES HIGH PRICES



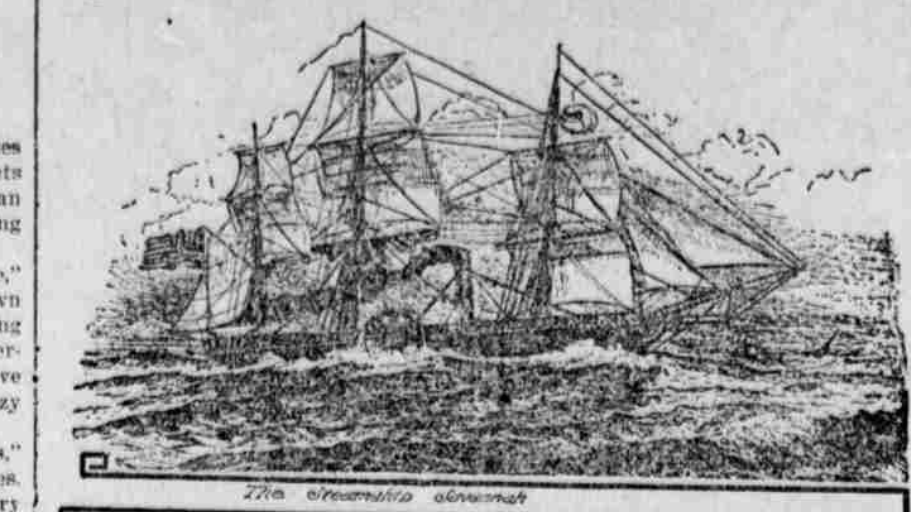
The cost of living has advanced in Great Britain 20 per cent within the past ten years, according to a London correspondent. The rise in prices has affected everything from houses to candles. There is no limit in sight to the upward bound of prices.

The imposition of heavy new taxes is held to be largely responsible for the increased cost of living, everybody who is able to do so having raised prices to recover the tax money.

The average Englishman is becom- ing poorer all the time, and the British government is trying to arrange a scheme to grant pensions to the aged poor, in order to ward off an economic revolution.

A new system of wireless telephony, invented by Professor Majorana of Rome, was tried early in April be- tween the central telegraphic institute in Rome and the radiotelegraphic sta- tion of Monte Mario, a distance of about two and a half miles. The pecu- liarity of the apparatus consists in the employment of Majorana's hy- draulic microphone in the circuit. It was found that even the timber of the voice was perfectly reproduced, and when two persons spoke alternately be- fore the microphone, their voices were clearly distinguishable at the receiver. Experiments with the same apparatus over longer distances are to be made.

FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC

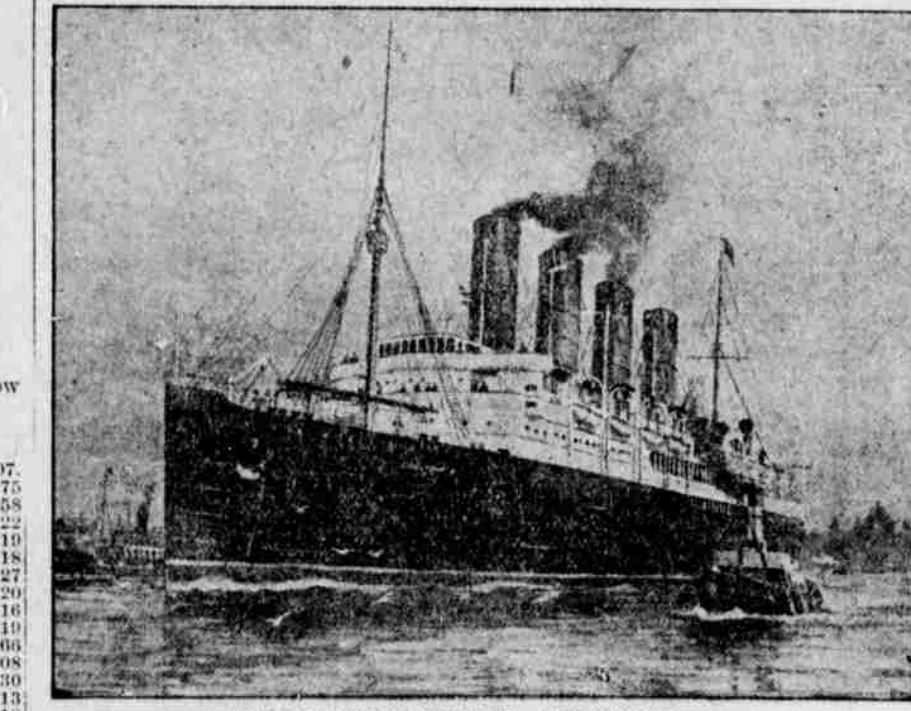


Feat of the Fleet Lusitania recalls mem- orable voyage of the Savannah, pioneer in steam navigation

As large and as powerful as is the Lusitania, the big liner's memorable trip across the Atlantic did not create half so much interest as did the voyage of the little American steamship, the Savannah, which was the first steam vessel to bridge the great ocean. The Savannah's trip was made in the year 1819, and was only intended as an ex- periment, as she did not carry a passen- ger or a pound of freight. From a financial viewpoint the trip was a fail- ure, for, while there were several offers to purchase the new steam vessel, none of them regarded as acceptable.

The Savannah's trip is historic and was accomplished at great risk. So fearful were mariners generally of the fate of the experiment that the com- mander found it impossible to obtain sailors in New York, and was obliged to seek them in New London, Conn., the home of the sailing master, Stevens Rogers, who was well known to the seafaring men at that port.

Queer Paddle-Wheels. Scarborough & Isaacs, the firm referred to, bought the ship and had her fitted with an inclined, direct-acting, low- pressure engine of 90 horse power, the diameter of the cylinder being 40 inches and the stroke five feet. The en-



THE GIANT CUNARDER LUSITANIA.

gine was built by Stephen Vall, after- ward connected with Morse in the in- vention of the telegraph at the Speed- well Iron works, near Morristown, N. J. The boilers were built at Elizabeth by Daniel Dad. A peculiarity of the equipment was that the paddle wheels, which consisted of eight radial arms held in place by one barge and ar- ranged to close together like a fan, were so constructed that they could be unshipped and taken on board if the weather proved to be very heavy. In those days such contrivances were only regarded as fair weather adjuncts and not to be trusted to the buffeting of a rough sea. The vessel was designed to carry 75 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood. It cost \$50,000.

An account of the Savannah, pub- lished after the trial trip between New York and Savannah, says "her cabin is finished in elegant style and is fitted up in the most tasteful manner. There are 32 berths, all of which are state- rooms. The cabin for ladies is entirely distinct from that intended for gen- tlemen, and is admirably calculated to afford that retirement which is so rare- ly found on board of passenger ships."

Captain and Sailing Master. The captain was Moses Rogers, and the sailing master was his brother-in- law, Stevens Rogers, who was not re- lated to him by ties of blood, although the two surnames were the same. Captain Rogers, a native of Connecticut, who was responsible for the experiment, commanded the Phoenix built for John Stevens and his son, Robert Livingston Stevens, in 1808. He took the little Phoenix on her memorable voyage from Sandy Hook to Cape May, the first time a steam vessel had braved the dangers of the ocean. He also commanded the Eagle in 1813, when that vessel made her first voyage from New York to Bal- timore, and he was associated with the owners of the New Jersey, when regu- lar bi-weekly voyages were inaugurated between those ports. Captain Rogers was regarded as a person whose opin-

show for their outlay. They tried to sell the vessel to the United States gov- ernment, but failing, they removed the engines, which were sold separately to an iron company in New York, and the ship placed on a packet line which ran between New York and Savannah. In 1822 she ran ashore on Long Island and became a total loss.

Eight years elapsed after the remark- able voyage of the Savannah before an attempt to cross the Atlantic by a steam vessel was again made. In 1828 the ship Caracoa crossed from Antwerp to the Dutch West Indies, and while the voyage was regarded as successful, it was found to be unprofitable. In 1831 the Royal William, built at Quebec, safely crossed the Atlantic from Mon- treal to London, and there was sold to the Spanish government to become the first steam warship in the world.

The Lusitania's First Trip. It was a thrilling sight on the banks of the Mersey when the giant Cunarder Lusitania swung out into the stream at Liverpool and began the Journey over the Atlantic which was watched keenly by more people than ever gave concern to a nautical event before. England had at last produced a boat unequalled in size, in grandeur and in appoint- ments, and the only thing left to guess- work was how fast she could thread her way over the bolterous and befo- gged ocean lying between England and our shore. A great multitude lined the four miles between the pier and the Irish channel to bid her Godspeed on her first trans-Atlantic trip. From the throats of 150,000 English men and women came the words of "Rule Bri- tania" as the great anthem was sung as never before. But this magnificent send-off to the Lusitania did not restore to England the supremacy of the sea now held by the Germanic fleet, and the sturdy Anglo-Saxon must try once more before this eagerly sought distinc- tion comes to him. The big boat be- lieved beautifully even if she did not lower the record. She was superb in everything save this. It may be that the Lusitania later on, when her ma- chinery is free from friction and the working parts are unusually well oiled, will shorten the journey between the continents to less than five days. Her owners believe she will do this.

THE SHORT NOSES.

Something to Be Said in Favor of Those Who Wear Them. "Physiologists tell us that the big nosed people do the world's work," said a short nosed man the other day, "and they generally add a lot of rub- bish about Napoleon's big nose and how he always selected big nosed men to carry out daring undertakings. "That Napoleon story was invented by some one with a nose like Cyrano de Bergerac, who wanted an excuse for his proclivities and therefore pre- tended that his nose was but the in- troduction to a massive, imposing charger. It is true that a big nose is sometimes indicative of firmness and determination, but only when it is as- sociated with a strong jaw and long chin. A big nose with a retiring chin is almost idiotic in the expression it gives to the countenance. Every car- toonist knows this. Whenever you see a cartoon of a society dude it shows a long nose and a small chin. "But there is something to be said in favor of the short noses. The short nose shows wit, imagination, tact, judg- ment, discretion. Socrates had a snub nose, and of the lively imaginative writers in almost any language a con- siderable proportion was short nosed people. Long nosed men may do their share of the world's work, but the short noses write the clever books and the entertaining plays. If Shakespeare had had a nose like the Duke of Wel- lington, do you ever suppose that he would have written the "Merry Wives of Windsor?" He might have been a successful theater manager, but would never have become a literary artist.— St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reluctant Confession.

"Maybelle, has Harry ever kissed you?" "Just once, Gladly; but he begged so hard I couldn't refuse him." "When was it?" "Last Thursday night." "Where did he kiss you?" "In this town, of course." "That doesn't answer my question. Where did he kiss you?" "At home." "That isn't what I want to know. Where did he kiss you?" "In the conservatory." "That is another evasion. Where did he kiss you?" "Er—in the dark." "You may just as well tell me the straight truth. Where did he kiss you?" "On the back of my hand, if you think it's any of your business."

From Malaria.

One day a man, apparently white, came into the best restaurant in At- lanta. The head waiter looked him over and thought he had negro blood in him. In fact, he was a very light quadroon.

Binding the Bluffer.

The talkative man in the smoking room was boring the company with his reminiscences of the great people he had met. "Last week," he said, "I spent a most delightful day with my friend Lord Broadacres." "Indeed?" said a gentleman on a cor- ner, who had not hitherto spoken; "and so you don't recognize me as Lord Broadacres?" "The beautiful one instantly collapsed, smil- ing, muttering some apology, left the room." "And I'm not Lord Broadacres at all!" chuckled the gentleman as the door closed upon the discomfited one.— London Tit-Bits.