

A doctor can hardly be blamed for losing his temper when he gets out of patients.

Bishop Fallows thinks the average man ought to live to be 120 years old. Pass the word to Osler.

Mr. Asquith, England's new premier, is a man with a past, and it is a past that is highly to his credit.

A woman wants \$75,000 for a kiss. Wall street in its palmiest days never saw a more flagrant attempt at over-capitalization.

Farmers in the dark tobacco district of Kentucky are selling out and leaving the State. In some localities this is too free a country.

An Indiana woman claims to have discovered how to keep eggs for a year. Some of the grocers appear to have discovered long ago how to do that.

According to Chancellor Day, men get rich, get fat, get dyspepsia, and die. But there was Russell Sage, who got rich, but didn't get fat, and died anyway.

Possibly Congress has the absurd idea that to build two battleships at a cost of \$20,000,000 will be doing fairly well for a nation that is a trifle shy on revenue just now.

"We need women to care for our souls," declares Hamilton Wright Mable. Which sounds all right, but as a matter of fact we keep them busy caring for our socks and underwear.

Owing to the hard times, Helen Gould is suspending some of her pet charities. The hard times don't seem to have affected Madame Gould. She is thinking of taking on a new one.

Well up toward the head of the list of mean men will be found the name of that Chicago father who deserted his wife as soon as he learned that she had become the mother of twins, and never came back.

We rather like this observation from the Washington Post: "The Smiths, Joneses and Browns are the butt of many jokes, but you never find their names in a list of wild-eyed, bomb-throwing anarchists."

More than a hundred millions were spent for about fifty thousand new pleasure automobiles by Americans last year. Some of those who intended to buy an automobile this year have changed their minds since the panic.

Prof. J. W. Burgess says that the German army is "a school of manners which transforms the rudest peasant into something like a gentleman." On the other hand, judging by certain officers, it transforms the gentleman into something like the rudest peasant.

Higher education for women has been justified in the eyes of the inhabitants of one New England town. Some college girls at home for a vacation entered a spelling-bee, and two of them spelled down their mates and all the "natives." This will set at rest in one community the suspicion that college students are deficient in the rudiments.

The recent burning of the town hall and other buildings in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with a view to check the progress of the bubonic plague, suggests that many a structure in another place invites annihilation for similar purposes. There are "tuberculosis blocks" in New York City, tenements so saturated with the disease that an occupant is almost certain to be stricken. In Paris the municipal council has just discovered that several hundred dwellings in the working-class districts are dangerous for the same reason. There are notorious "cancer houses" in Lincolnshire, England; there is at least one "plague tenement" in Bombay, India; and it is recorded that Amber, the ancient capital of the Indian state of Jalpur, had to be depopulated and deserted because it was so completely infected with leprosy. To all such dwellings of death the Guayaquil treatment should be applied. Any municipality could better afford to pay the cost of replacing a disease-ridden building than to let it stand and take perpetual toll of lives.

"Summer baseball" is a matter which rouses the interest of a great many high school and college boys, to some of whom will come excellent opportunities to earn money during vacation by playing on professional or semi-professional teams. By the athletic rules now most universally in use, those who accept such positions will be debarré from playing on any college team. The rule was established to keep college sport free from professionalism, and has been regarded as wise. Lately, however, a disposition to question its wisdom has been shown by prominent college presidents and professors. They point out that what is wanted to prevent college boys from giving undue prominence to sport. To this end it is desirable to keep professional ball players from entering college merely to play ball; but that is no reason why a genuine student, under the necessity of earning his way through college, should not be left as free to do it by playing ball as by teaching school or selling books. The change of feeling on this matter is interesting as showing a tendency to look at college sport more sanely than has lately been the practice.

Ten years ago Congress formally declared that war existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. With that act passed the page upon a new chapter in the history of the American people. Ten years ago at least is clear after ten years. Perhaps to the wisest little else is clear. The mood of the nation to-day has certainly neither the enthusiasm of the

so-called expansionist nor the anxiety and foreboding of the anti-imperialist. The future looks neither so bright as it did to the one, nor so dark as it did to the other. If our mood could be encompassed in a phrase it would probably best be described as a somewhat uninspiring belief in the inevitability of our present development. At times this is brightly colored by a sense of the new prestige of the nation before the world, but this is not so new and keen as it might be, for consciousness of our greatness has never been altogether denied us. At times we grow restive under a knowledge of new and irksome responsibilities and obligations. But this does not last long either, since we are a full blooded people, self-confident, and not normally anxious. The chapter, therefore, thus far, in the main, plain prose. Whether it has a meaning more poignant than we suspect is for the future to disclose. We know that the chapter is but begun. That the American imagination has not caught fire at the events of the Spanish war and its really splendid results is, perhaps, explainable from the fact that our energies are as yet so exactly and so successfully engaged within our own continent. However that may be, there is still something imperially insolent in America's easy and confident entry upon the stage of world politics—as though the country had bided its time in cool assurance of welcome and complete success as a protagonist in that great drama, an assurance not unfitting in the latest born of history, the heir of all the ages. However, a decade has not been long enough to crystallize a foreign policy founded upon our new status and our new relations. That public opinion which arises out of a general recognition of needs and tendencies is not yet formed with regard to our situation in the far east, our ultimate duty to the Philippines, our relations with China and Japan. At this time it may be said to be in a state of solution, but a comparatively slight shock would precipitate it. That we are awake to the Pacific and its problems is much. That we realize more fully each year the significance of the Panama Canal, that South America rises more fully over the horizon of our national consciousness, that we are beginning to think in terms of world relations—all this means that we are in a new epoch, and that we are pledging ourselves to its issues as consciously, perhaps, as nations ever do. Our danger is that we shall enter and grudge payment. To help rule the world is to pay a great price not only in material treasure but in the precious coin of national character. The reflex of worldly ambition and external success upon ourselves is the main question. But the genius of the race must deal with that as it must in the generations to come.

POPULAR SCIENCE

The statement that radium loses activity on heating has been tested by Dr. H. W. Schmidt, who finds that at 1300 degrees C. its effects are exactly as at ordinary temperature.

The making of false gems and the doctoring of others which are real, but slightly blemished, has become a profession, so widespread that in some countries the workers of entire towns do nothing else, says Popular Mechanics, which goes on to explain how rubies and pink topaz are manufactured.

Surrounded by an immense wall of ice 8 to 10 feet thick, a fire in a five-story building in Troy, N. Y., filled with bales of cotton waste, defied the efforts of the Fire Department to extinguish it for seventy-eight days, and on the last day took a combined force of fifteen streams of water to quench the flames.

Plans have often been made, says Cassier's Magazine, to develop the power of the tides, but in most cases these have failed of commercial success. Now however, a project is well advanced to harness the power of the tides on the coast of Maine. A company has bonded land on either side of Back Bay, in Portland, where it is anticipated a tidal power plant will be located capable of developing at least 25,000 horse-power, or enough to run all the electric cars, lights and engines in the city.

The third report of the gas-engine research committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London records some experiments which are regarded as showing that the highest economy is obtained with comparatively low maximum temperature. The implication is that gas engines should be subjected not only to lower pressures, but to lower temperatures. Thus, it is said, many difficulties that arise in large engines where charges of rich gas are used might be avoided, and the maximum pressure kept down to quite reasonable limits. If constructed to work only with moderate pressures and temperatures, the whole of the working parts might be very much lightened.

Osmosis is the passage of a liquid, or a gas, through a membrane. Sometimes medicines are administered in this way. But how far we are from understanding the details of this subject as related to the human body is indicated by some recent experiments of Prof. Louis Kablenberg. All attempts to introduce lithium salts into the system by absorption through the skin have failed, and yet the same salts make their way readily through the mucous membrane. When the feet are soaked in a solution of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, an alkaline reaction quickly takes place internally. But citric acid refuses to act the same way, although both of these acids have a similar effect when taken through the digestive tract. Sulphuric acid, then, has quite a different physiological effect when it enters through the skin instead of through the mouth. Living membranes act differently with regard to osmosis from dead ones, and the same membranes which behave alike with regard to some substances behave very differently from one another with regard to other substances.

Sermons of the Week

Eternal Punishment. No sin has ever been dreadful enough to incur an eternity of punishment.—Rev. R. E. Sykes, Universalist, Denver.

Unrestricted Activity. Whenever life has unrestricted activity it makes for health, beauty, power and peace.—Rev. E. W. Hunt, Unitarian, Boston.

A Preacher. Every Christian is called to be a preacher just as truly as was John the Baptist.—Rev. Dwight E. Marvin, Presbyterian, Brooklyn.

Right Use of Money. Ample opportunity is given men of means to use their money for the good of their fellows.—Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, Methodist, Cleveland.

Faith. As knowledge is gotten by hard study, and wealth by hard labor and economy, so faith is gotten by practice and toil.—Bishop H. C. Morrison, Methodist, Birmingham.

An Evangelizing Power. For the present day church to cease to be a world evangelizing power would mean its spiritual devaluation and ultimate death here at home.—Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

The Heart of a Woman. The heart of woman, while a weaker vessel in the face of daring deeds and trying moments, has a more active sympathy toward Christ.—Bishop P. J. Donahue, Roman Catholic, Wheeling.

Universal Standard. A universal standard at the present time seems all that is necessary for a union of all Christian forces in the conquest of the world for Christ.—Rev. J. L. Lee, Presbyterian, New York City.

Hell. Those who go to hell do so because they want to go there. God, Christ, the angels, the very evil spirits themselves, try to keep people out of hell, but they will go there.—Rev. A. C. Dixon, Baptist, Chicago.

Egotism. There is something sublime about an egotist. We who live in the valley of humiliation look up with reverence to those mountains of self-confidence.—Rev. Frank Crane, Universalist, Worcester.

God's Majesty. Think of God's majesty as manifested by the order of day and night, and of His purpose in revealing their harmony, variety, and obedience for man's contemplation.—Rev. Henry Hepburn, Presbyterian, Aurora, Ill.

Careless Lives. Is it not true that most of us, as related to the great problem of human sin and need and suffering, are living careless and self-indulgent lives? How many of us are making it any special business of ours to search for lost sheep.—Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Congregationalist, Chicago.

The Normal Man. Jesus was the natural, normal man. He flamed forth that which every man shall be hereafter. He was the rounded, the one cosmic citizen, complete, symmetrical, ripe, majestic, beautiful.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Perverted Power. There is not a sin but that back of it is the power for good. Put yourself under the control of Christ and you will begin to stand erect and become master of those things you have been submitting to.—Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Evangelist, Hartford.

Love Worth Retaining. The newly-married man who assumes the air of having bought a woman with the wedding fee and lays aside his careful wisdom loses what he thinks he has won. If love is worth wooing to secure, it is worth wooing to retain.—Rev. Dr. Page, Congregationalist, Boston.

The Light of the Church. The church has not always been alert for her mission and her work. Under the cruel heel of tyranny, the iron glove of despotism and the dark cloud of bigotry, her light has many times grown dim, only to break forth again with resplendent brightness.—Rev. Nathan Bailey, Baptist, Providence.

Doing Something. If it is something real to be a Christian it will show in what a man does. A Christian will be busy being neighbor to some one who is in need. The most evident test of a man's religion will be found in his attempts to do something for some other.—Rev. William H. Day, Congregationalist, Los Angeles.

A Vital Subject. Christian conversion is a question which has been under discussion for hundreds of years in pulpits and on the public platform. It has also been discussed in the homes before the firesides, in business places also and in the low hell holes of vice, and it is a subject of vital importance.—Rev. J. O. Boswell, Evangelist, Pawtucket, R. I.

Form Good Habits. Form good habits, avoid bad companions, sobriety and gambling, and don't think that you must have a "good time," matters not what it costs. Be industrious, honest, sober, brave and chaste. Form your habits before marriage; you can't do so after marriage, any more than you can teach an old dog new tricks.—Rev. C. F. Thomas, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

A Greater Affliction. A representative from a Southwestern State was, not long ago, lamenting to a colleague that his memory was getting poorer each year.

"Things that I hear go in at one ear and out at the other," he said.

"That's bad," said the colleague, with a broad smile; "but you'd better be thankful that your ears are not as bad as that of Blank, of Indiana. Things go in at his ear and come out of his mouth."—Harper's Weekly.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

One of the electrical plants in Germany employs 6,000 workers.

Some 8,000,000 tons of moss peat are located in the bogs near Lake Texcoco, in Mexico.

A new theory by the British Medical Journal is that persons resembling each other suffer from the same diseases.

"I think the milk is put there to test people and see if they can resist taking it," said Mr. Plowden to a boy charged at Marylebone, London, with stealing a can of milk from a doorstep. The lad was discharged with a warning.

All persons who have crossed from America to Europe are familiar with the Fastnet Rock, the first spot of Erin that they see on the eastward voyage. Thereon has been erected a new lighthouse which has cost the record sum of \$403,200.

"Calais, 60,000 inhabitants, important seaport; principal industry, tulle net," so ran the French geography books, and any one who has visited the town, except as a transitory passenger to Dover, will remember the tulle factories where half the inhabitants earn their living.

Gen. James Evelyn Pilcher, editor of the Military Surgeon, is the new director general of the National Volunteer Emergency Corps. The corps was organized in 1900 to render aid in time of national calamity or in the event of war. The corps is now being reorganized on the lines of the medical corps of the United States Army.

The new royal Dutch West India Mail steamship Coppename arrived in New York not long ago on her maiden trip from Dutch Guiana with the first cargo of Surinam bananas—3,000 bunches. The cultivation of bananas was begun in Dutch Guiana two years ago, with the assistance of the Dutch government, and has been a success.

On a particularly blustering March morning, the story goes, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell walked round the Philadelphia City Hall square with a young editor. As the two men held on their hats and leaned against the blast Dr. Mitchell said: "I think a shorn lamb should be kept tethered here, don't you? Providence then might be induced to temper the wind."

Jewish chess players have retained the championship at that game for the last forty-two years. Steinitz held it for twenty-eight years (1862-1890), and Lasker has been champion ever since. Dr. Lasker attributes this preponderance of the Jewish genius in chess to the fact that its rules are entirely based upon those of self-defense in the struggle of life, and Jews are adepts in this art.

"Everything has its cause, if we can but find it," said J. McKee Borden, secretary of the department of charities, at a banquet in New York. "Once, in a miserable slum, I heard two little girl beggars talking. 'Why is it?' said the first, 'that the poor is alius more willin' to help us than the rich?' The second answered promptly and bitterly: 'Then wot don't mind givin' is the ones wot stays poor.'"

It is only a few years since butter was unknown in China, and even the milk from the cows could not be purchased. But recently Chinese restaurants have taken to the serving of "European style dinners," and the better class of Chinese are becoming large consumers of butter and other European luxuries. In the ports where fresh butter is obtainable this is given the preference, but in the interior Chinese cities tinned goods are being largely used.

The demand for employment by educated women is greater proportionately in England than in any other country. Nowhere in the world is the dilemma of a woman accustomed to luxury and suddenly thrown on her own resources so distressing as in England. This problem was discussed recently at a great conference in London, where representative women of England, Ireland and Scotland met to decide on the best means to help educated women to earn a living wage.

Dr. Max Verworn, professor of physiology and director of the physiological institute of the University of Göttingen, has been appointed Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University for the year 1908-09. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of the Prussian Minister of Education. Prof. Verworn is one of the most distinguished of living physiologists and has received high honors in Germany.

The Khedive of Egypt, whose great feat is locomotive driving, had a narrow escape the other day while running an engine on the state railway. He suddenly found his way blocked by a wagon loaded with pig iron. The royal engineer showed wonderful presence of mind. He reversed and used his full brake power and stopped just short of the obstruction. He then left the engine, walked back to a station and had an interview with the responsible official there which that individual probably will never forget.

Berlin is said to be the quietest city in Europe. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. There is no loud hawling of hucksters, and a man whose wagon gears is loose and rattling is subject to a fine. The courts have a large discretion as to fines for noise-making. Strangest of all, piano-playing is regulated in Berlin. Before a certain hour in the day, and after a certain hour in the night, the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during the playing hours a fine is imposed for mere pounding on the piano.

"The bookkeeper," said the junior partner, "has been married nearly four months now."

"Well," demanded the senior partner, "what of that?"

"Why, he hasn't asked for an increase in salary."—

"Heaven's! We must have his accounts examined."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

DIVORCES ONLY FOR THE CHILDLESS.

By Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.



Throw wide the gates of marriage, and where children are produced close tight the doors of divorce. Every child is entitled, by nature, to a father and a mother, and no people should produce children who are not prepared to give them parental care for life.

The grand spectacle is presented to our eyes of a new people being gradually evolved in the United States by the mingling together of the different races of the world in varying proportions. It is of the greatest consequence to us that the final result should be the evolution of a higher and nobler type of man in America, and not deterioration of the nation.

To this end the process of evolution should be carefully studied and then controlled by suitable immigration laws tending to eliminate undesirable ethnical elements and to stimulate the admission of elements assimilated readily by our population and that tend to raise the standard of manhood here.

EMOTIONAL CONTROL BRINGS POWER.

By Silvain Road.



When we yield to an emotion our sentiment always transforms itself into a movement. Joy, fear, love, anger are expressed in unconscious gestures, in a perfectly clear manner. The strong man is master of his emotions and his unconscious movements. In order to expend our strength to the best advantage it is needful to give out as little as possible under that base form of energy known as our emotions. All our emotions should be under control. The choleric man, violent, exuberant, is a feeble fellow, at the mercy of his environments. With him the nerves dominate or even abolish individual initiative. He is a creature of impulse, no matter where it originates. He is a moral and a social slave.

The man that is too lively, too petulant, dispenses his forces as quickly as they are produced. He never has but a small amount of energy to concentrate on something really useful, although he attacks his problems with vim and even with violence. A man who wishes to have strength for the right occasions must husband his resources and hold careful watch over his daily movements.

Such a man has the advantage in that by his victory of will power over his emotional tendencies, over his animal centers and human instincts, he has purified his judgment, reinforced his mental powers, and given

himself the capacity for discrimination in many other matters between the important and the insignificant, the useful and the idle.

THE CHURCH'S INTEREST IN LABOR.

By Rev. Charles Stetso.



The labor union is not the labor question. If all the unions were wiped out of existence the question would remain. This is the era of the common man. The common man, the workingman, is coming to his own. Unless that victory is based on sound principles, the last state will be worse than the first. The square deal for every man should be our ideal. We are making mistakes, but we are making progress. If the church did not care about the conditions of labor, I tell you right now I'd get out of the church. But the church does care. Christ gave no social system; He set out to better the individual.

Josh Billings once said: "Before you can have an honest horse race you must have an honest human race;" and I guess there was lots of horse sense in that statement. It is not so much a question of man's surroundings, but what he is within, within himself, that has to do with composing the social unrest.

The church herself has created this increased social unrest, in showing people the heights to which they might attain. That is as Jesus Christ would have it—a healthful dissatisfaction with personal conditions to teach men how to rise higher.

BANKERS' SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

By Senator Depew of New York.



Bankers do not claim that they are in business for philanthropy or their health. They do not deny that they desire to make all the money they legitimately can, to pay good dividends to their stockholders, and strengthen their institutions by adding to their surplus. But no student of finance can rise from a study of what the bankers, not only of New York, but of Chicago and other large cities, did in the recent crisis without feeling that the banks of the country are offered and managed by wise, level-headed, exceptionally able and patriotic men.

No better public service can be rendered by bank officers and directors than to keep the machinery of commerce going and to maintain strong and solvent the institutions upon which the credit and business, the employment and the living of the people depend.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEDIUMS.

Perfectly Healthy People Often Possess Abnormal Powers.

"I have had a good deal of experience with mediums, and I've come to the conclusion that they all start with at least some small basis of abnormal power. Is it not rather suggestive that the number of practicing mediums does not materially increase? If it were a mere matter of deception, would there not be thousands at the trade? As a matter of fact, there are not fifty advertising mediums in New York at this present time, although, of course, the number is kept down by the feeling that it is a bit disreputable to acknowledge possession of these powers.

"There are nice ones. My own mother had this power in her youth, so my father tells me. Her people were living in Wisconsin at the time, and the settlers from many miles around came to see her perform. An uncle, when a boy of four, did automatic writing, and an aunt recently wrote to me in relation to my book, 'The Tyranny of the Dark,' that for two years (beginning when she was about 17) these powers of darkness made her life a hell. There are many recent people who are possessed by strange forces, but are shy of confessing these abnormalities. Ask four family physicians. He will tell you that he always has at least one patient who is troubled by occult powers. They call it 'hysteria,' which doesn't explain anything. Many apparently healthy people possess the more elementary of these powers—often without knowing it."—Hannin Garland in Everybody's.

CATHEDRAL MADE OF MATCHES.

A coal miner named Wilhelm Lempertz arrived here a few days ago with a cathedral—a cathedral made of matches. He came from Port Arthur, Texas, where he had been employed until recently. The cathedral represents two years of Lempertz's labor.

THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE OF WATER.

Water, looked upon as the tamest of liquids, is as great an explosive as dynamite, under certain conditions. In one day water breaks up more earth and rock than all the gunpowder, gun-cotton and dynamite in the world do in a year. These explosives can be controlled by human agency, but water does not hold itself accountable to man. It runs into the ground, freezes, expands and splits the soil into little pieces. Finding a crack in a huge rock, it repeats the same process, forcing it asunder. If frozen in the pores of a tree it often explodes with a report like a gunshot and the force of a dynamite bomb.—Dundee Advertiser.



BUILT OF 2,000,000 SPLINTERS.

The plan was laid out for a building 14 feet high, 14 feet long and 7 feet wide. He worked with remarkable patience, oftentimes putting in all his waking hours at his task. After two years of almost continuous application the job was finished.

The walls of the cathedral, the towers and turrets, the galleries and steeples, the ornaments—all are of matches. It took more than 2,000,000 matches to build the church and more than 100 pounds of glue used in fastening the 2,000,000 matches securely.—New York Press.

Story of a War Trophy.

Bose Garth, of Clinton, probably made the first corn sheller used in Missouri. Fifty years ago, in 1858, he devised one from water oak plank and tennepny nails. He used it on his farm until 1861, when Price's men came through there, saw it was a good thing and took it down to Jackson's mill, where it was used to shell the corn which was ground into meal for Confederate soldiers. The old corn sheller was lost track of for a number of years by its maker, but afterward he was informed that it was being preserved at Washington among other curious trophies captured from the South.—Clinton Democrat.

Broke the Law.

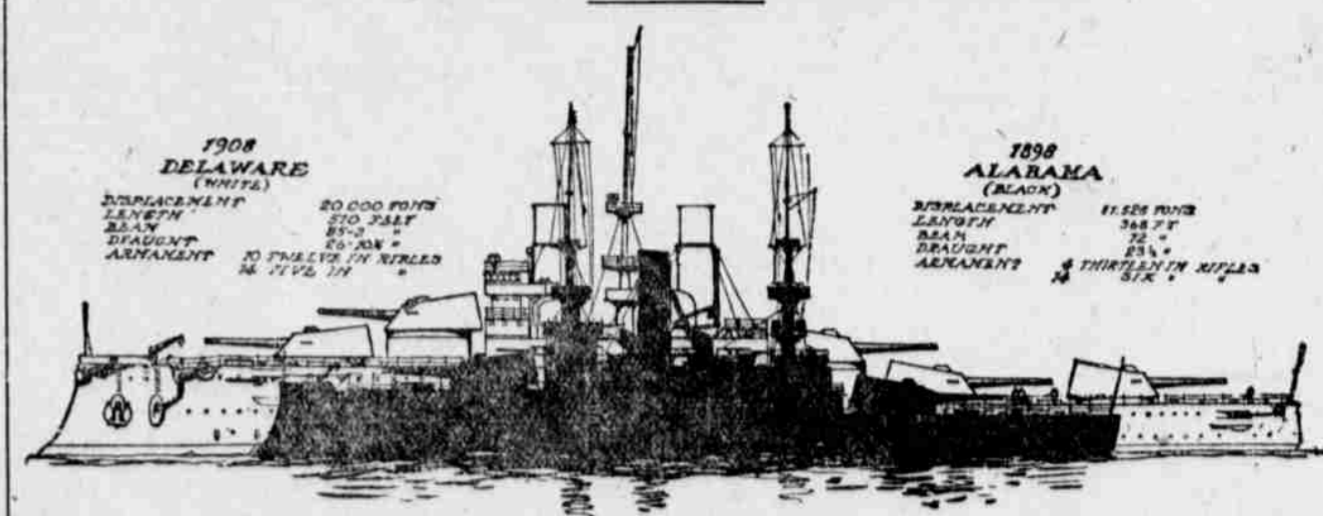
"What got me into trouble? Failure to ignore the law."

"That seems odd."

"Not at all. I couldn't resist the temptation to give the law a swift kick."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

After an affecting scene at a play the men all blow their noses vigorously, and the women pat their eyes. A man's way of crying is to blow his nose.

SIZES OF TYPICAL BATTLESHIPS OF 1898 AND 1908 CONTRASTED.



Rear Admiral Coghlan, whose vessel, the Raleigh, rendered such conspicuous service at the battle of Manila Bay, tells the Philadelphia Ledger, of the important changes which have taken place in the navy since that memorable battle of ten years ago.

"The greatest change," said the Admiral, "has, of course, been the great increase in the strength of our navy. Never in the history of the world has a nation increased its sea power within any period of ten years as we have since the war with Spain. We had then four battleships. We now have 25, nearly all of which are in commission. The four others which are under construction should soon be ready for service. You might emphasize this: that any one of those newer battleships which we have built since the battle of Manila would have been more than a match for the entire fleet which Admiral Dewey commanded.

"The other advances. They have been notable and many. There is the increase in the rapidity of fire. We now have actual rapid fire. But in those days such appliances as we were introducing might be described as tending to, well, say, decrease slowness of fire; that

would be the best way to express what we were doing then. Then the minimum of time required between shots of the heavy pieces was two and a half minutes. Now the maximum is about 40 seconds.

"The improved gun mechanism permitted of a vastly increased rapidity in firing. The telescopic sight brought about a vast improvement in accuracy, especially when firing at long range. One observer had become so much impressed with this accuracy that he sought to tell about it in this wise: 'The captain peering through his binoculars at a ship just above the horizon, says to the captain of a six-inch gun: 'Hit that fellow on the bridge in the eye.' 'Aye, aye,' says the gun captain, 'which eye?'

Among the numerous other improvements the Admiral noted the advance in armor construction, a progress so great that the 11 inches which the new Connecticut carries has greater resisting power than the 18 inches which the Oregon and her class carried. Still another important advance is the smokeless powder with which our magazines are now supplied, this being vastly superior to the old smoking, brown hexagonal with which we fought out the war with Spain.