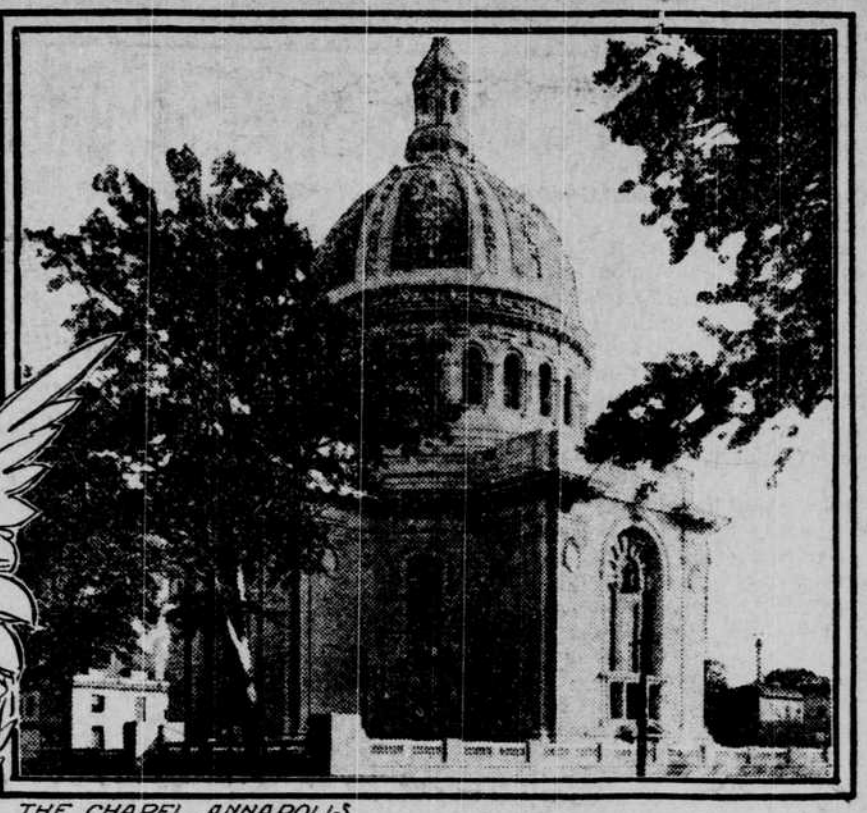


WHERE SEA FIGHTERS ARE TRAINED

By EDWARD B. CLARK

WASHINGTON.—There are a few officer seekers who come to the national capital in pursuit of places which carry no pay for the work involved. The boards of visitors appointed annually by the president to report on conditions at West Point and Annapolis are paid "in honor" only. Annapolis is distant from Washington only a few miles and when the members of the visiting board go to the school



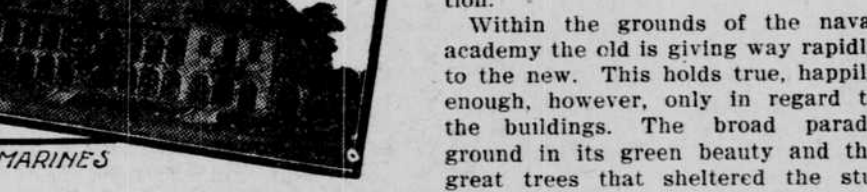
THE CHAPEL, ANNAPOLIS

keep the old names rather than turn to the new at the close of the reign of royalty in America. The southerner apparently thought



"SAMPSON ROW," NEW OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

that the shadow of things was nothing as long as the substance made it necessary that provision be made for many. Congress has appropriated large sums for increasing the capacity and the usefulness of the school. New buildings are going up, new facilities for the training of the modern-day sailors are being added, and in a year or two, at the cost of \$10,000,000, the institution will be so transformed that the shades of the old will not know it save by the abiding of the spirit of things sailorlike, which must ever remain if the American seaman is to keep true to tradition.



BARRACKS FOR U.S. MARINES

had sped over the water. Modern Americans know Annapolis as the home of the naval academy. The school of the sailor has an interest that has proved overshadowing to the American at a distance. When he gets here he finds that the old sea town has an allurements of which he knows nothing. Little by little the residents of the Maryland city have come to realize the importance to their town of the great government institution. The time was when all roads led to the state house or to the Carvel mansion, but to-day they run without the shadow of a turning—as the townspeople view it—the gateway of the academy grounds.

The naval academy of to-day is a stranger to the naval academy of yesterday, but the spirit is the same, grateful, for if it were not it would be "a sorrow and a mournful cause" to the country. They are turning out sailors from the school to-day as the veterans say, who will meet the mark square-toed with the seamen who have made American ships respected wherever a starred pennant floats.

They are graduating classes more than 200 strong in these days. Formerly a class of 50 was believed to be fairly large. The school in its membership is fully double the size of the military academy of West Point. The increase in the number of sea cadets is due to the great growth of the navy, and to the fact that ship for the vessels of the present day require three officers where the vessels of the past required one. There are more than 700 cadets at Annapolis and in a year or two the number will be augmented by at least one-third.

The whole system of instruction, save in one marked respect, has changed since the day the present superintendent, Capt. Charles J. Badger, was learning the ropes on the training ship in the Annapolis harbor. The older officers had to learn many new and strange things with the change from the old type of fighting craft to the new. The changes came gradually, however, and it is said that the adaptability of the veterans to new conditions led the authorities to decide that although steam had supplanted sail, the best preliminary instruction in seamanship for the cadets was to be had on vessels of the style of the old navy.

Admiral Sands, while superintendent, broke up hazing at the academy. He shares honors with Gen. Mills, who killed the practice at West Point. Not long after Admiral Sands was detailed for duty at the school there was an outbreak of hazing, and the admiral, with the commandant of cadets, went at the task of stopping the practice, not for the moment nor for the month, but for all time.

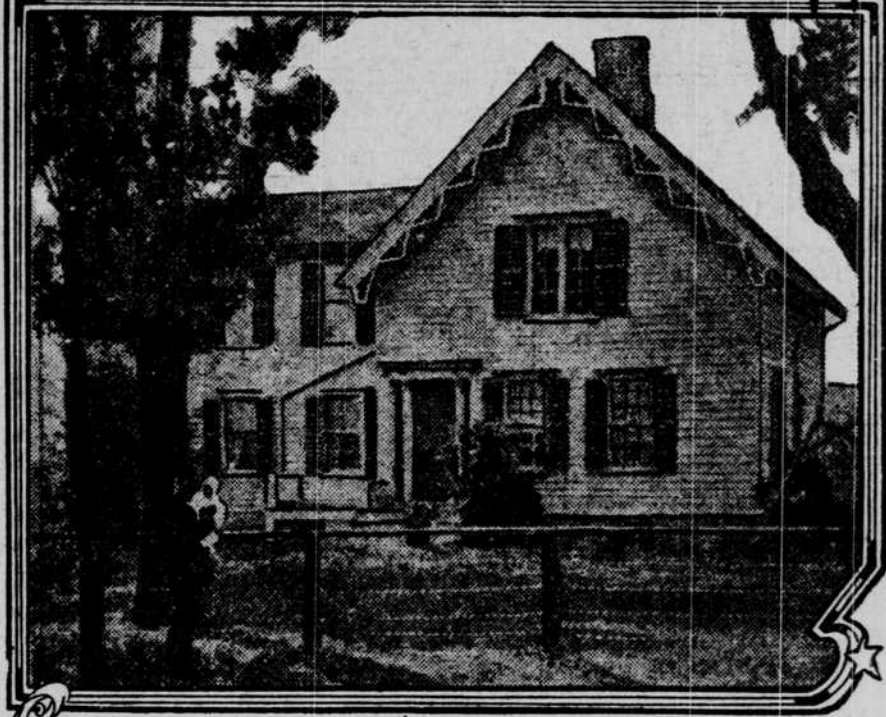
Formerly every time there was a hazing scandal at either the military academy or at Annapolis congress would censure the authorities for not maintaining discipline, and then would proceed out of hand to reinstate the guilty cadets whom the authorities had dismissed in order that discipline might be maintained. How much stopping of hazing there could be with congress condemning the offense one minute and condoning it the next may readily be conceived.

Through the influence of the superintendent a law was passed which gives the authorities a much freer hand in hazing matters than they had before. The cadet who hazes to-day can be separated from the service by an extremely expeditious route and, more than this, if the hazing is brutal the offender faces a prison sentence in addition to the certainty of dismissal from the service in disgrace. Hazing is an unpopular pastime at Annapolis to-day.

The Annapolis school was built to provide for a few cadets. The changes time has brought has

VAN BUREN MEMORIAL

MONUMENT AT KINDERHOOK



MARTIN VAN BUREN

The New York state legislature has passed the measure appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable monument in Kinderhook in memory of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, and the first president of the nation chosen from New York state. He was also the first of the presidents born after the United States became an independent nation. If the bill becomes a law, as seems probable, the governor will appoint a commission of five residents of Columbia county to select a site in the village of Kinderhook, probably in the village park, choose the design and superintendent the erection of the memorial.

President Van Buren was born in Kinderhook December 5, 1782, made his home there during a major part of his life, being familiarly denoted in his later years as the "Sage of Kinderhook," and died there July 24, 1862, almost an octogenarian. His grave in the village cemetery is marked only by a small monument.

Many evidences of his life in the staid old Dutch village still remain. At the side of the village street stands a remodeled dwelling pointed out as the birthplace of Van Buren, although what remains of the original building is an addition to the present main structure, the old hand-hewn timbers and the walls bearing every evidence of their antiquity. "Lindenwald," the estate just south of the village, where Van Buren lived in dignified retirement during the declining years of his life, is more closely associated, perhaps, with the man whose memory the state now seeks to honor. The hospitable residence, fronted by great trees, and surrounded by a fertile farm, remains to-day very much as it was when Van Buren died there. The property is now occupied by Adam Wagener, the present owner.

The life history of Martin Van Buren is one of rapid progress to a place of prominence in his state and in the nation. The son of a farmer, he attended the academy at Kinderhook in his youth, and at 14 years of age began the study of law, finishing in the office of William P. Van Ness in New York, and being admitted to the bar in 1803. Before reaching his majority he was active in political affairs, and in 1808 was made surrogate of Columbia county, the youngest surrogate that county has ever had. He was elected to the state senate in 1812, from 1815 to 1819 served as attorney-general, and was again sent to the senate. The reorganization of the Democratic party in 1818 was directed by him, and he was a leading member of the Albany regency. In 1821 he was chosen United States senator from New York, and in the same year was a member of the convention for revision of the state constitution. In 1827 he was re-elected as United States senator, but resigned in 1828 on being elected governor of New York state. In March, 1829, he was appointed secretary of state in President Jackson's cabinet.

ADMITTED HE HAD BACKSLID

Captain of Fishing Schooner Had No Bible Aboard, But Was There with Explanation.

Rev. William G. Jones, who for 27 years has been the sailors' agent for the distribution of Bibles for the New York Bible society, went aboard the fishing schooner Elizabeth at Fulton Market. The Elizabeth had just come in from the banks with a fine catch of cod, and the captain, a stout, glossy chap, with a face the color of a lobster, was tallying the baskets. "Have you any Bibles aboard?" inquired Rev. Mr. Jones. "Bibles of all kinds," replied the skipper glibly. "We've got Bibles enough to reach from the deck to the foretop. Oh, we get them from all over," said he in reply to another question. "Let's see some of 'em," said the missionary. So the schooner was searched in her cabin, below and in her galley, and even the shack locker

and resigned in April, 1831. In September of that year he went as minister to England, but in December the United States senate refused to ratify the appointment chiefly on the ground that while secretary of state he had introduced domestic party matters into foreign diplomacy. This petty action made Van Buren more popular than ever, and in May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democratic party for vice-president, and elected in November. In 1836 he was elected president, receiving 170 to 73 electoral votes for William Henry Harrison, his chief opponent, and a majority of the popular vote as well. At the time of his inauguration the country had suffered from financial difficulties, and in 1837-9, following the suspension of specie payments by the banks, the crisis came which is yet remembered among the greatest panics in American history. President Van Buren established an independent treasury system for the care and disbursement of public money, and for this, which was at length permanently adopted, his administration was chiefly distinguished.

MACHINE THAT BLOWS GLASS

American Engineer Said to Have Invented Really Practical Labor-Saving Device.

Common, ordinary window glass is one of the few industrial products of which the method of making has practically remained stationary. From time to time attempts have been made to use mechanical apparatus for blowing the glass, but the results have been unsatisfactory and the old method has persisted. The workman blows a cylinder of glass, which is then split open lengthwise and carried to a furnace, where it opens out under the influence of the heat. A slow process, consequently expensive, and above all injurious to the health of the blowers.

Now an American engineer has just invented a simple machine for which, when certain difficulties are overcome, great success is hoped. The glass is made like paper, then a sheet of the paste is drawn vertically from the tub, and this a horizontal cylinder carries over an endless table, then into an annealing furnace, from which comes forth an uninterrupted band of glass, that can be cut off in desired lengths.

One of the greatest difficulties in this method is to prevent the glass paste from growing thinner by its own weight as it is drawn from the tub. This problem has been solved by placing in the tub two balls that rotate rapidly from the bottom to the top, which has the effect of continually drawing masses of glass towards the top, thus counteracting the tendency to string down and contract.

With this new method a single furnace can produce 12 tons of glass every 24 hours, and all its service requires is a watchman, a cutter and two boys to take away the panes.

By the present method of blowing, it would take 24 men to produce the same result. Earthquakes and Bridges. The damage to bridges by earthquakes is due generally to the banks of valleys being drawn together, according to W. H. Mobbs, whose conclusions are based on a study of earthquakes in the United States, India and Japan, extending back to 1836. Moreover, it seems to be the general rule that a fissure or a series of parallel fissures opens during an earthquake along the banks of rivers parallel to their courses.

DIFFERENCE IN THEIR VIEWS

Uncle Si Eggmann Discourses on Relative Sizes of Farms East and West.

"Yes, sir, gentlemen; that's a leetle difference between farmin' out west an' back here in Old Varmout," said Uncle Si Eggmann to the cronies around the stove at the Crossroads store, on his return from a visit to his brother in Dakota. "Now, out there in the west they don't think they've really got a farm unless it totals about three or four thousand acres; an' if they air raisin' stock they speak of 5,000 head as bein' a 'leetle bunch o' cattle.' An' takes 'em 'bout half a day to hoe one row o' corn, the rows air so long, an' they harvest corn an' wheat enough on one farm to fill our town hall. Now, that's a leetle different from what it is here in New England, where we call 20 acres o' ground—a fourth of it graveyard—a couple o' dozen hens an' a rooster, six or eight keows, an' a rozberry patch, a farm! Yes, sir, gentlemen; that's a turrible difference between farmin' east an' farmin' west—a most turrible difference!"—Puck.

RECRIMINATIONS.



She—You have now more than a dozen shifts, and when we were married you had only one solitary one! He—Yes, but that one didn't need mending!

Family Medicine Chest.

Every mother of sons ought to keep an "accident box" containing a spool of adhesive plaster, a package of carbolic cotton, a bottle of boracic acid and some soft old linen. A french cut should be carefully bathed immediately and bandaged to keep out the dirt, which so often contains germs of lockjaw. If there is much bleeding, first close the wound with the plaster, then cover it with the cotton. An application of alcohol will easily remove the plaster.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALTER D. BROWN, Toledo, O. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Children Need Acting.

Rev. Perry Grant of New York thinks that acting is a psychological need, and is looking for the rich man who will build a theater for children. The purpose of such a theater, he says, is educational and is in keeping with the discoveries of Froebel, who knew that play is an instinct implanted by nature for educational purposes.

Safe and Sure.

Among the medicines that are recommended and endorsed by physicians and nurses is Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. For many years it has been regarded by doctors as the medicine most likely to cure coughs, and it has a strong hold on the esteem of all well-informed people. When Kemp's Balsam cannot cure a cough, we shall lie at a loss to know what will. Ask Druggists and Dealers, 25c.

There is no pleasure beyond the rules of righteousness; there is no pleasure in what injures another.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Rather be thou the tall among lions than the head among foxes.



Liked By The Whole Family

You will never be disappointed if you use Libby's Pickles and Condiments on your table. Libby's have the right taste, which is always uniform, and you can depend upon Libby's as being absolutely pure. Try these:

- Mixed Pickles
- Fancy Olives
- Salad Dressing
- Strawberry Preserves
- Currant Jelly
- Evaporated Milk

Libby's foods are the best because they are made from the best fruits and vegetables, by the best methods in Libby's Great Enamelled White Kitchens.

Insist on Libby's, and you can depend upon it that you will get food products which are the most satisfactory from the standpoint of taste and purity.

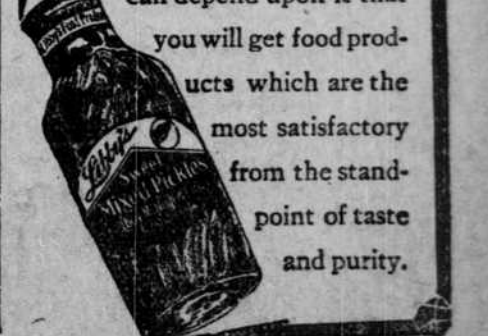


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TORPEDO DRILL.—A BRANCH OF THE WORK NOW BEING MADE A SPECIALTY IN THE U.S. NAVY.

hundreds follow in their train. The modern part of Annapolis is the naval academy. The rest of the town is ancient, and—with the sailors' school—honorable. The residents of Annapolis are loath to change



ENTRANCE TO BANCROFT HALL, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

things, and as long as they are wholly comfortable there is wisdom in their reluctance to part with the old things and their clustering memories. The very inn at which you eat your dinner housed men and women who saw the revolution and the passing rule of Britain—a passing that some of the conservative ones of the town viewed with regret. This inn is on Prince George street—the revolution did not change the name of the old Annapolis thoroughfare. Within its walls Richard Carvel courted Dorothy Manners, and the host of the inn seems to be prouder of the ancient fact than he is of his modern prosperity.

There is a trap for him who is attracted by the bait of things ancient at every turn of the Annapolis way. The old elm on Boston Common, now gone the way of all things perishable, was of no earlier seed sprouting than was the old poplar that still stands, sturdy and green, on the campus of St. John's college.

Annapolis people call the poplar the "liberty tree," and it has a right to the name. Under this tree the patriots of the colony met and made their pronouncements for freedom. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who signed the declaration, spoke to the people in its shade and urged them to their "duty to liberty as against kings." Lafayette was entertained under it, and it has been the central point of Independence day celebrations unnumbered. The records, said to be authentic, have it that in 1852 the colonists and the Susquehannock Indians agreed under the great poplar to have a period of peace.

Annapolis people believe that their liberty tree was growing when Columbus landed. Its trunk is only a shell to-day, but it is a huge shell, and the branches thereof put forth leaves in the spring in thrifty multitudes.

There are three houses standing in Annapolis in well-preserved old age that served as the dwelling places of three colonial governors. One of these residences was erected, as a street passer informs one, "the Lord knows when." Certain it is, though, that the house was standing and in use in 1692, for it was occupied then by Gov. Francis Nicholson. When the statehouse burned in 1704 the residence was used for the sittings of the colonial assembly, and it is sturdy enough to-day in appearance to war against time for centuries to come.

There is a King George street as well as a Prince George street, in Annapolis, and not many squares removed is the Duke of Gloucester street. Williamsburg, in Virginia, has a street named for the duke, or, rather, for his title, and there was a tendency all through the south to

Stoats Hunt in Packs.

In some years stoats appear to be more numerous than in others, and they are seen not in ones and twos but in dozens, hunting together in small packs. Stoats will hunt together from scent and in full cry like a pack of hounds, one always keeping the line and followed closely by the others. This sight has been recorded by different observers, who have also seen weasels hunting in the same way.—Pur News.

Dined on Ancient Food

One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds), had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy wall of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the jar of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old),

and the flagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in Corinth. Six guests enjoyed this amazing meal.

Won European Scholarship.

Miss Mary L. Cham'erlain, of Hudson, Mass., has won the \$1,500 scholarship at Vassar that will enable her to study social conditions in Europe. She was elected by her classmates as well as appointed by her faculty. She has done a great deal of work in Boston. She is a senior, and will graduate summa cum laude.