

IS A NOVEL PLAN.

ROOF GARDEN SUGGESTED FOR THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Eli Burdette Widger of Columbus, Ind., the originator of the startling innovation—What He Says of the Original Idea.

The idea of erecting a roof garden upon a church originated in the mind of Rev. Eli Burdette Widger of Columbus, Ind. In speaking on the subject Mr. Widger thus expresses himself in an interview:

"The idea of a roof garden was suggested entirely by myself, as the days being so oppressively warm, attendance at churches necessarily fell away. The church being situated in a thinly populated and built-up portion of the city of Columbus, Ind., and being also on a slight elevation, gave us the advantage of cooling breezes from all four points of the compass." The roof garden is 53 feet wide and 75 feet long, having capacity to seat 1,000 persons.



REV. E. B. WIDGER.

The floor looks like the deck of a steamer, being highly polished. The roof is one-quarter pitched, and is of heavy slate, supported by substantial posts. The garden is surrounded by a balustrade three and one-half feet high, finished with elaborately carved brackets at the four corners. Inside are shutters, removable if desired, to use in the event of severe storms or unexpected cold spells. The auditorium has a movable platform extending across the room, nearest the highest tower of the church. Three stairways lead to the garden, one from each turret; the little enclosures formed by these towers are utilized as cloak-rooms. The ladies of the parish have rendered the garden still more attractive by potted plants and vines. Ivy, planted in four corners, will be trained so as to cover the entire church, with the exception of the sides of the garden. The body of the church is 105x63 feet, and has three distinct auditoriums, together with the roof garden, offering seating capacity of nearly 3,000. Rev. Mr. Widger says: "I fully believe this idea will become generally popular, and in a short time churches east will add roof gardens to their edifices, where divine services can be conducted with comfort in the heated days of summer, and also used in fall and early winter months, as not only more pleasant places to hold services, but also in times of large attendance, necessitated by revivals, etc., to accommodate the overflow."

The church over which Rev. Mr. Widger presides is the Central Christian church.

LIVE IN BLISS.

Mistresses and Maids in Perfect Accord in Queensland.

Queensland has the distinction of being the only spot on earth where mistresses and maids never quarrel, and the domestic life there is described by Mrs. Douglas Campbell of England, who has just returned from a visit to that country, as an ideal one. In that country, she says, the domestic servant betters herself in every way. She has higher wages, more leisure, more liberty and she is cared for better than in any other country. The mistress assists her to establish a home of her own, and her success is all the easier because she can afford to dress herself becomingly. No Queensland mistress ever refuses her maid permission to attend balls or to go to concerts or theaters, and very often the mistress does the work in order that her servant may have a share in the good things of this life. Women who are willing to go into the bush and work on a station are treated with even more consideration. There is scarcely any difference between her and the family in which she lives. She has a horse to ride, drives with the family to church, is asked out and taught music. Mrs. Campbell adds that Queensland is no place for lazy or pretentious girls. They must be prepared to use their brains and think for themselves, then success is certain. "In England," she concludes, "the servant is part of a system. In Australia she is a member of the household, and the mistress holds herself responsible for her comfort and happiness."

Hospital Lines Burned.

A curious official regulation demands that all the old lines of the Ceylon hospital shall be burned every three months. A government official comes round on a periodic line inspection and condemns worn-out sheets, towels, etc., to a fiery fate.

Ohio's cities and towns gained 486,021 in population during the last ten years, or 792 more than the increase in the rest of the entire state.

DISCONTENTED CUBANS.

Prospects Are Not Bright for the Future of That Country.

An army friend of mine just home from Cuba, writes a correspondent, says that Americans are not very popular at present with the natives, who resent their presence and chafe at having to obey the laws enforced by the Americans. In fact, he had frequently of late heard Cubans state in clubs and cafes that if they had to choose between the two races, the American or the Spanish, as to which should exercise control over their destinies, they would unhesitatingly choose the rule of Spain. The Cubans, in spite of all that has occurred, look upon Spain as the mother country; they speak the same language, and being of the same blood, think that their characters, aims and ambitions are therefore better understood by the Spaniards than by the Americans. Among other things that have tended to make our control unpopular in the island my friend thought a large part was due to certain orders that had been promulgated by those in authority. Stopping bull fighting greatly angered the Cubans. But it was another order that most influenced them. It seems it is the custom there for the men to go about clad in elbow sleeved undershirts of the gaudiest description. Considering this indecent, those in authority in certain provinces decreed that all males must wear a shirt. If ever a silly order was put forth that was it. The natives are now looking eagerly forward to the time when we shall depart and leave them to their own devices. My friend does not consider the Cubans as being capable of self-government or of anything approaching it, and looks for all sorts of trouble to follow after they start in to govern themselves. He says that all the materials for a scrap exist there, and once our restraining hand is removed, all sorts of complications will be likely to ensue. Emigrants will not go to Cuba so long as such uncertainty as to its future exists, and even could you remove that uncertainty he thinks that the future outlook for many reasons would be by no means clear.

SEEKS PLACE IN CABINET.

John L. Wilson, who represented the state of Washington in the house of representatives and afterward in the senate, aspires to a place in the new cabinet of President McKinley, says a Washington dispatch. The secretaryship of the interior is the post upon which his eye is fixed. He says he is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the west, and has had sufficient experience in public life and in the departments at Washington to make an acceptable official if appointed. He believes that the political conditions make his appointment desirable for the administration, as he says something should be done to hold the newly-acquired states in the northwest to the Republican standard, and says that if a cabinet place is given to Washington this will be done.

If the ex-senator should be appointed, his former colleagues in congress say the interior department building would not be a dull place, as he distinguished himself during one of the sessions of congress in engaging in two little encounters on the floor of the house. He is also known to have "mixed it up" with one of the clerks in one of the corridors in the interior department building on another occasion. His chances of appointment



JOHN L. WILSON.

are slender, as Secretary Hitchcock is believed to be willing to serve another term. But Wilson's candidacy has created a little stir in political circles.

How Fans Were Invented.

The following Chinese legend accounts for the invention of the fan in a rather ingenious fashion: The beautiful Kan-Si, daughter of a powerful mandarin, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, when she became over-powered by the heat and was compelled to take off her mask. As it was against all rule and custom to expose her face, she held her mask before it and gently fluttered it to cool herself. The court ladies present noticed the movement, and in an instant 100 of them were waving their masks. From this incident, it is said, came the birth of the fan, and today it takes the place of the mask in that country.

Must Let Sultan Win.

The Sultan of Turkey imagines himself a sport. Lately he has developed a passion for playing cards for money, and the man who is unfortunate enough to win the Sultan's money incurs his enduring dislike. Public officials permit him to win, and thus save their places.

Thoughtlessness is often selfishness with only another name.

APOSTLE OF ANARCHY

MAN OF WEALTH PROPOSES TO AID THE CAUSE.

George De Lion Will Devote His Riches to Spreading His Doctrine—Will Purchase Large Tract of Land and Experiment.

The richest anarchist in the world is George De Lion, of Dawson City, Alaska. Two years ago De Lion was living in California and did not have a cent to his name. To-day he is worth up to the hundreds of thousands of dollars and by spring it is said his fortune will reach the million-dollar mark.

When De Lion struck Dawson in 1896 he had one nickel in his pocket and that was given to him by a man to buy a postage stamp to post a letter to his folks in Los Angeles. De Lion started out to dig for gold, but changed his mind and resolved to let others do the digging while he profited through business channels. Now he



GEORGE DE LION.

owns several large structures and much land in Dawson and vicinity.

De Lion will establish an anarchistic colony in southern California. He says of the project:

"My plan is to purchase 100,000 acres of land, which I think can be done at a cheap figure in the southern part of this state, and then to locate upon it 1,000 families who shall be found to be congenial." Each family is to have its hundred acres of land, share and share alike, and for each family I shall have a house built, and each I shall supply with tools and seed. I shall take no more land and no less than any other member. In this way we shall all be on an absolute equality and when no one is superior to another there can be no dictatorship. Other than the mere incorporation into a company to satisfy the legal requirements of this state, there is to be not the least sign of government. This, however, shall not preclude co-operation, so long as co-operation may be perfectly voluntary.

"To insure a true solidarity it will be necessary to get only those families

that will be congenial. To this end I shall employ expert phrenologists and physiognomists to examine all applicants for admission to the colony.

"Once established in the colony, it is expected that each member will respect the fullest freedom in every other and carry out the spirit of Proudhon's paradox: 'Property is robbery.'"

Sanitary Measures in Sydney.

The plague which recently visited Sydney, New South Wales, and made evident all the hideous defects of its sanitary systems has caused the civic authorities to wake up, and, like Rip Van Winkle, to formulate stringent sanitary regulations. Noxious substances must be conveyed through the city between midnight and 6 a. m., and in water-tight buckets. Unhealthy premises are to be made healthy by proper system of connection; no live poultry will be allowed in the city under conditions dangerous or injurious to health. The manufacture of any matter intended for human consumption must be carried on under sanitary conditions, and the smoke nuisance from factories must be abated by the consumption of smoke in the chimneys. Marine stores, which, as a rule, are most unsavory, have a special provision regulating their control. Baths are made compulsory adjuncts to all dwelling houses; lodging houses must register and be licensed, and further general provisions have been issued regulating other matters likely to affect the well-being and health of the community.—J. Hunter Stephenson in Chicago Record.

Germany's Growth.

The most remarkable phenomenon of modern Europe is the growth of Germany since the Franco-Prussian war. The treaty of peace was signed in 1871, and since that time Germany has not extended her territory by a single acre of the continent of Europe, with possibly the exception of Heli-goland, but she has increased her population by 16,000,000. The Germans numbered 40,000,000 in 1871; they number 56,000,000 now, and yet, though there are so many mouths to feed the Germans are better fed, better clothed, and in every way more prosperous than they were then. This is attributed to the fact that for 20 years Germany devoted herself to the elementary education of her people.

Stress on a Pause.

Mark Twain lays great stress on the pause just before the point, in the use of which he regards Artemus Ward and James Whitcomb Riley as the greatest adepts. For instance, Artemus Ward would say eagerly, excitedly: "I once knew a man in New Zealand who hadn't a tooth in his head"—here his animation would die out; a silent, reflective pause would follow, then he would say dreamily and as if to himself—"and yet that man could beat a drum better than any man I ever knew."

German silver is not silver at all, but an alloy of various of the baser metals, which was invented in China and used there for centuries.

Griggs to Retire



While it is probable that most of President McKinley's official family will remain with him when he begins his second administration, it is certain that there will be some changes. One cabinet officer whose retirement is a certainty and whose services will be missed by the President is Attorney-General John W. Griggs. Mr. Griggs entered the cabinet at the solicitation of Vice-President Hobart, when Judge McKenna left the legal department to become a member of the Supreme Court. The Vice-President and Mr. Griggs were neighbors and intimate friends at Paterson, N. J., and the former believed that the brilliancy and profound legal knowledge that had made Mr. Griggs a power in New Jersey affairs would contribute to the success of the McKinley administration. Mr. Hobart's predictions have been more than justified by Mr. Griggs' conduct of the legal department.

The Attorney-General now finds himself unable to remain. He is a poor man and naturally has an ambition to acquire a fortune. His great legal ability enabled him to make large sums while engaged in the practice of his profession, but he is a liberal man and spent most of his income in entertaining and educating his daughters. It was a financial sacrifice when he gave up his private practice and went to Washington, but the earnest solicitation of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart and his keen appreciation of the honor conferred impelled him to lay aside money considerations. It is a well-known fact, of course, that a cabinet position requires greater expenditures in the way of entertainment than the salary covers, and Mr. Griggs now feels that, in justice to himself and his family, he should return to active work in his profession.

Wonderful Career

The Meteoric Rise of Charles M. Hays

Few men in the whole wide world draw a bigger annual salary than Charles M. Hays, the successor of the late Collis P. Huntington, as president of the Southern Pacific railroad. President McKinley gets \$50,000 a year and Charles M. Hays gets \$5,000 more.

Twenty-seven years ago, at the age of 19, Charles M. Hays was a clerk in the San Francisco railroad offices in St. Louis with a salary of \$40 a month. A few weeks ago Mr. Hays, now in his 46th year, became president of the Southern Pacific railway, the second largest in the world.

Mr. Hays was 19 years old when he became a clerk in the St. Louis freight

by railroads which needed men such as the Wabash had found in its hour of need. Among these roads was the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk people sent to St. Louis for Mr. Hays. They offered to give him a salary of \$25,000 a year if he would come, and he made a contract with them to serve as general manager five years at this salary.

The eyes of railroad men followed Mr. Hays to the Grand Trunk. His genius for results likewise followed him there. Within three years he had become so valuable to the road that it broke the conditions of its contract with Mr. Hays and increased his salary to \$35,000 a year.

When Collis P. Huntington died the Southern Pacific railroad was without a president and the office was offered to Mr. Hays, who accepted it.

TERMS MEAN LITTLE.

Names of Articles in Common Use That Carry Misconceptions.

The following are a few mistaken terms which mean anything but what they seem to mean: Cayenne pepper, for instance, is prepared not from a pepper plant, but from capsicum. Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem. The plant is not a native of the Holy land. Turkeys do not come from Turkey. The bird is a native of America. Camel's hair brushes are made from the soft, bushy tail of the common squirrel. German silver is not silver at all, but an alloy of various baser metals, which was invented in China and used there for centuries. An injustice is done to Germany in calling the cheap, but useful, wooden-cased clocks she has so long produced Dutch. The mistake arises from the German word for German—"Deutsch." Cork legs are not constructed of cork—neither did they come from the city of that name. The usual material for a cork leg is weeping willow, covered with rawhide. People with or without cork legs sometimes pride themselves they are wearing porpoise hide boots. So-called porpoise hide is in reality the skin of the white whale. Irish stew is not Irish, but an English dish; and Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, but in Russia. Cleopatra's needle has nothing to do with Cleopatra, but was set up about 1,000 years before that lady was born.



CHARLES M. HAYS.

office of the old Atlantic & Pacific railroad, now the Frisco. He was a native of Rock Island, Ill. He entered the St. Louis office in November of 1873. He began pushing himself the day he went to work. In March of the following year he had pushed himself from the \$40 per month position into a place in the auditor's office, which paid \$60 a month. Next he became a clerk in the superintendent's office and in 1883 secretary to the general manager. In two years he was assistant general manager at a salary of \$200 a month. A year later he became the general manager of the Wabash himself, and his salary, which always keeps abreast with the man, went up to \$12,000 a year. He continued in this position six years at a salary of \$12,000 a year, and the Wabash system manager much in demand

A YOUTHFUL BOER HERO

Among the five refugees who arrived in this country from South Africa the early part of the week, the first Boer fighting man ever seen here, was a youth of 16, C. G. Snyman, son of one of the members of the party. This youngster was the hero of Gen. De Wet's division during the war. He was little more than 15 years old when hostilities began and his father, who was a sheep herder in the Orange Free State, took him from school and placed a rifle in his hands to fight the English. He joined the Boer forces under Gen. De Wet, being made a member of the general staff. He fought in 15 regular battles and innumerable skirmishes and never as much as received a scratch. He has the honor among his people of having killed the first British soldier in the Orange Free State during the war. It is said that no less than a dozen of the queen's troops fell before his unerring rifle. Young Snyman's heroism on the field of battle attracted the attention of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who promised to reward the young hero with a farm if peace was ever declared and the Boers got back their property. He frequently ad-



C. G. SNYMAN.

of the other refugees, are in the hands of the British. There is a price upon all their heads.

BALL ON SNOW.

Two Ships' Crews Had an Exciting Game in the Arctic Regions.

Baseball was introduced into the arctic regions by the crew of the schooner Thallium, which, under command of Captain Kent, arrived yesterday from Ivigtut, Greenland, with a cargo of cryolite. It is safe to say that the national pastime was never before attempted in the face of such difficulties.

The British bark Silicon was at that lonely Greenland port with the Thallium, and also loading for Philadelphia. The temperature while the two vessels were receiving their cargoes bordered close on to 30 degrees below zero. The sailors, not being called upon to handle the curious mineral, shivered around the galley fires and rapidly became imbued with the lassitude which is almost invariably the portion of those called upon to endure extreme cold. Captain Jansen of the Silicon proposed—more in jest than in earnest—that the men play ball. The idea impressed them and they determined to brave the temperature and essay the sport with which all of them were tolerably familiar. A level plain was found near Ivigtut, with a flooring of powdered snow, frozen to the consistency of adamant. Under the midnight sun, and with a wondering audience of fur-clad Eskimo, home runs and three-baggers were knocked out. It was necessary for all the players to bundle themselves up in true arctic fashion. All hands wore gloves so that wild throws and errors galore were many. Boatswain Brown of the Thallium tied the score in the fourth inning by coming home from second

base on a passed ball, with the sensational accompaniment of a slide from third base clear to the plate. The Thallium's crew eventually won by a score of 48 runs to their opponents' 31. The Thallium is the first schooner to arrive from Greenland in twenty-five years. She is a new vessel launched at Bucksport, Maine, last August, and built with a heavily timbered hull, especially for this perilous trade.—Philadelphia North American.

Growth of Socialism.

Despite all oppressive measures taken by the government, socialism, or, rather, the Socialistic party of Germany, gains constantly in strength, and even Brandenburg, which has been affected least by the movement, has returned to the Reichstag a Socialist for the first time in its history. The result of the election has caused much excitement in Germany. Paus, the candidate, got a majority of 648 votes. In 15 years the number of Socialist members of the Reichstag has increased from 23 to 58, two members having been added in by-elections since the general election in 1898.

In 1885 500,000 Socialist votes were recorded, and these increased 750,000 in 1887, to 1,500,000 in 1890, and in the last general election to 2,250,000. It is estimated that the next general election will give the Socialists 100 out of 397 votes in the Reichstag.

New Zealand's Mail Service.

New Zealand proposes to send a letter to any part of the world included in the postal union for 2 cents. The theory is that increased business will eventually make the system self-supporting.