

SKELETON IN A TREE.



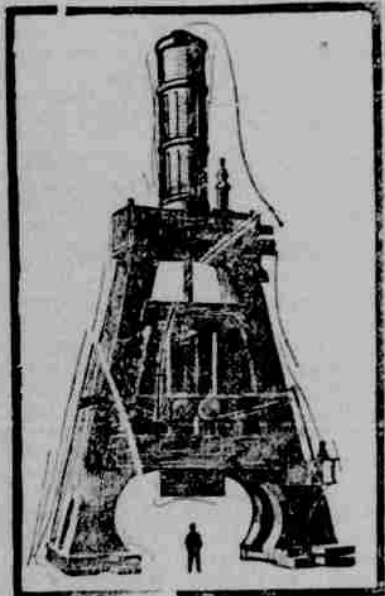
Travelers through the wild districts of the state of Sonora, Mex., not infrequently come across a human skeleton fastened in a tree. It is a reminder of the warfare of the Yaqui Indians of that state, one of the last tribes to accept the peaceful conditions established by President Diaz.

Instead of burying the bodies of their victims or leaving them unburied in the field, the Yaquis fasten them securely in the branches of trees, where their bones serve as a warning to such as follow after.

Except in isolated parts of Sonora, the Yaquis now give little trouble, and President Diaz's good soldiers will soon establish peace throughout the entire state.

LARGEST STEAM HAMMER.

In the Bethlehem Iron Works is the largest and costliest steam hammer in the world. This powerful pounding apparatus is used for the forging of large masses of metal, such as armor plates and shafts for steam engines, which require the heaviest of force to press them to the necessary hardness, so as the interior is rendered as thoroughly worked as the exterior.



This giant battering ram weighs 125 tons and is vertical, acting, having a hammer attached to a piston rod which is raised by steam power, with a working pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. The hammer stands ninety feet above the ground and measures thirty-eight feet across its base, and its fall produces the blow. The terrific velocity of the blow is said to be about equal to the striking force of a dozen locomotives going at full speed.

One of the largest and most important forgings of this hammer turned out was the ingot of steel, weighing ninety-nine gross tons, which formed the breech end of the new 18-inch army coast defense gun, the largest weapon in the world, now being finished by the government at the Watervliet Arsenal.

HIS MEMORY BEST.

Three men were disputing in Berlin the other day as to which of them had the best memory, and finally they asked Oscar Blumenthal, a well-known writer, to decide the matter. "Read me any page of Goethe's prose works," said one of the three, "and I will at once repeat it, word for word." "I can do better than that," said the second one. "Put me in a corner of this room and I will play three games of chess simultaneously without ever looking at the boards." "That's nothing to what I can do," said the first speaker again. "Begin a conversation with me now about the most absurd things possible, and at the end of an hour I will repeat the entire conversation to you." The third man was silent, and Blumenthal said to him: "Why don't you tell us what you can do? A few minutes ago you were boasting a good deal of your wonderful memory." "I know it," was the reply, "but I did not then know that my two friends took the matter so seriously. And as they are so much in earnest I will not try to surpass them, for I cannot forget that each of them did me a favor yesterday." "Yesterday?" asked Blumenthal. "Yes," was the reply. "And you have not yet forgotten it? In that case the laurels belong to you, for you have, indeed, a wonderful memory."

Society in Newport is all in a flutter over the fact that representatives of three royal families are due to visit that seaside resort within a month. They are Grand Duke Boris of Russia, closely related to the czar and fourth in line of succession to the imperial throne; the crown prince of Siam, and Prince Chien of China. Duke Boris is coming by way of San Francisco; the others are expected to sail from San-

FINDS HIDDEN GOLD.

In all ages men of learning and science have dreamed of the possibility of finding, by the use of an instrument, metal hidden in the earth, but it has remained for Fred H. Brown, of Garvanza, Cal., to work out the idea to a practical solution.

He has invented a machine which he calls an electrical divining rod and ore analyzer. It will detect the presence of and analyze metallic ore in rocks instantly, whether on table, dump, top of ground or in tunnels or shafts. It gives a positive idea of the comparative quality and quantity of the metal contained in the rocks, and is most valuable in assaying ores in dumps.

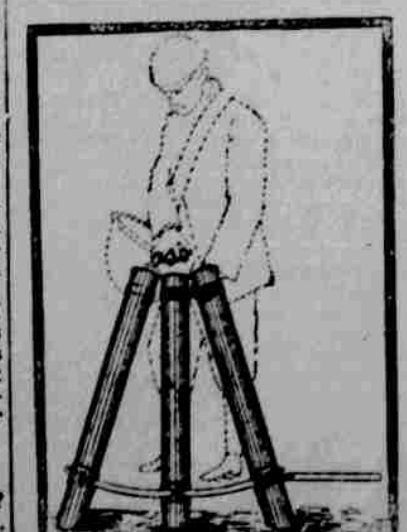
In telling about his divining rod Mr. Brown said: "I measure the resistance of the earth as a conductor between terminals a definite and known distance apart. These measurements are repeated at various points in the vicinity, and they are then compared with each other. If the resistance so measured at one point varies from that at another point to a material degree, then the presence in the earth of an ore or mineral at the point where the vibration occurs is indicated.

The next step is to determine the depth of the ore, mineral and the like, beneath the surface of the earth. This result is accomplished by varying the distance of space between the terminals. For instance, if the ore is located 50 feet below the surface of the earth then its presence will not be indicated if the measurements of resistance are taken through 100 or less feet of earth, for the reason that the current, following the well-known law of seeking the path of least resistance, will pass directly from one terminal to another and without being affected by the ore or mineral.

"If, however, the distance of separation of the terminals be increased to 200 or more feet, then the ore or the mineral will offer a path of less resistance to the current as compared with the resistance offered thereto by the same distance of the earth without ore or minerals, and hence, by thus varying the distance through which the measurements are taken and comparing such measurements, the depth of the ore beneath the surface of the earth may be accurately determined.

NEW POTATO PLANTER.

There is a novel and practical way of planting potatoes and seeds. The new device intended for this purpose consists of several tubes, each of which is a certain distance away from the others. The reason why the tubes are so arranged is in order that the potatoes or



seeds may fall into their proper places as soon as they are dropped through the tube. Seeds, when sown, must be placed at regular distances apart from each other, and they are bound to fall in their proper places if dropped through tubes that have been properly arranged.

There is now made an opera glass which folds to the thickness of half an inch and needs no case.

IRRIGATION IN IDAHO.

Efforts to Make Useful a River That Flows Eight Miles Under Ground.

Idaho Statesman: Prof. Edward Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigation for the department of agriculture, writes encouraging letters to State Engineer Ross regarding the future of irrigation work in Idaho. Mr. Ross is a personal friend of Prof. Mead's and the Washington expert is kindly disposed toward Idaho and its great future as an irrigation state. Prof. Mead has expressed himself in numerous letters. Prof. J. D. Stannard, one of Prof. Mead's most accomplished assistants, is now working under the direction of State Engineer Ross in the Big Lost river valley.

The name of this Lost river valley does not sound as though there would be much water to irrigate with, but State Engineer Ross says it is a productive country. The river gets lost through its course. At one place, for a distance of eight miles, it disappears entirely, only to reappear again as the impervious strata approach the surface. The valley of Big Lost river is long and narrow, but the soil is of great richness. It is the object of the present inquiry to determine upon the cost of building a storage reservoir that will hold the water of Big Lost river not far from its source. The fact that the river sinks into the substrata of gravel will make no difference. The engineering problem does not deal with the temporary disappearance of the water, but the holding of it in reserve. It will be allowed to run in its natural channel, as the loss from percolation or absorption is reduced to a minimum while the stream is below the surface.

These problems are now engaging the attention of Prof. Stannard in his work. The town of Mackay is in the center of the Big Lost river irrigation district, and the people of that section are wide awake to the proposed storage reservoir enterprise. They have an active organization among the irrigators, and have raised money to help along the project. The people are students of the great problem, and have encouraged State Engineer Ross to aid them in storing water.

F. B. THURBER



Since F. B. Thurber testified before the senate committee that he received money from Gen. Wood and H. C. Havemeyer to forward success of Cuban bill, the beet sugar men have been incessant in their use of that fact to defeat its passage.

King Edward waited a long time to mount the English throne, and may yet fail to reach it as a real king.

SAPES IN CHURCHES.

An Up-to-Date Accessory to Ecclesiastical Edifices.

Philadelphia Record: "The modern up-to-date church," said an architect who is now working on plans for a large suburban place of worship, "has many equipments that were not thought of several years ago. It may sound strange to speak of a safe in a church, especially in view of the old saying, 'As safe as a church.' And yet quite a number of churches now have safes in them; not necessarily to keep money in, for church funds are usually kept elsewhere, but for the preservation of books and records, together with the silver plate that is often of great value. The average communion service, for instance, is usually of the heaviest silver, and sometimes of gold where the congregation is a very rich one. A safe guards against fire as well as burglars, and has no welcome to be regarded as quite essential."

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WHISTLER'S LATEST.

His Left-Handed Compliment to the Late Lord Leighton.

New York Times: Here, according to an artist just returned from Paris, is James McNeill Whistler's latest: A group of American and English artists were discussing the manifold perfections of the late Lord Leighton, president of the Royal Academy.

"Exquisite musician. Played the violin like a professional," said one. "One of the best dressed men in London," said another.

"Danced divinely," remarked the third.

"Ever read his essays?" asked a fourth. "In my opinion, they're the best thing of the kind ever written."

Whistler, who had remained silent, tapped the last speaker on the shoulder. "Painted, too, didn't he?" he said.

One of the most important matters brought before the alumnae of Mount St. Agnes college, Mount Washington, at their recent annual reunion, was the announcement of the establishment of a perpetual scholarship by Miss Katherine Padian of New York by the gift of \$5,000 to the college. Following the announcement and the framing and adoption of the gift, a second scholarship was founded by the association itself. The second gift to the college will be continued for one year only, and will come as a jubilee offering from the alumnae, in honor of the jubilee celebration of Rev. Mother M. Aloysius, which will take place in August.

LOADING WHEAT BY ELECTRICITY.



Behold the electric stevedore! It suffers not from fatigue, and it quitters not even at the lunch hour, and yet it loads wheat upon a vessel in a style far beyond the possibilities of human hands.

Just watch it, if you please. The sacks of grain come aboard by a sort of trolley and are dumped into the hold at the rate of one every two seconds. It is, in fact, the latest achievement of electricity as applied for power purposes.

The photograph is from the Year Book of the department of agriculture.

MEMBER G. A. R. ALSO CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

James Anderson, a deputy sheriff of Springfield, Mass., has the unusual distinction of being the only man who enjoys membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the corresponding organization of Southern soldiers known as the Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Anderson's connection with the Confederate Veterans came about in a happy manner and has resulted in much fraternity between the blue and the gray. He was a member of Company M, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, and thus had an opportunity to place an estimate on the bravery of the Confederate soldier from personal experience.

The garrison at Fort Davis, in front of Petersburg, of which Mr. Anderson was a member, was under practically continuous fire from November, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

A visit to Petersburg in 1892 chanced to be at the time a delegation from Michigan was present, to return a battle flag belonging to the Petersburg Grays. While at the hotel on the evening of his arrival Mr. Anderson was surprised to receive a call from Mr. Hugh H. Smith, who stated that he had been delegated to invite Mr. Anderson, as a Northern soldier, to be present on the occasion of the return of the battle flag. Mr. Anderson accepted the invitation.

Great was his surprise to hear not only expressions of loyalty to the Uni-

ted States, but of love for the flag from the men who had fought the federal armies with such determination 25 years before.

While Mr. Anderson was marveling at his experience he suddenly found himself forcibly pulled to his feet and introduced to the gathering by Mr. Simon Seward, one of the foremost business men of Petersburg, who said: "Mr. Commander, here's another of those 'Yanks,'" and, turning to Mr. Anderson, he said in a tone of unmistakable friendliness, "Get up here; we want to hear from you." Mr. Anderson was taken by surprise, but spoke from his heart in a manner that captivated his audience.

The result was that A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans of Petersburg received an invitation to send a delegation of its members to visit E. K. Wilcox Grand Army post of Springfield.

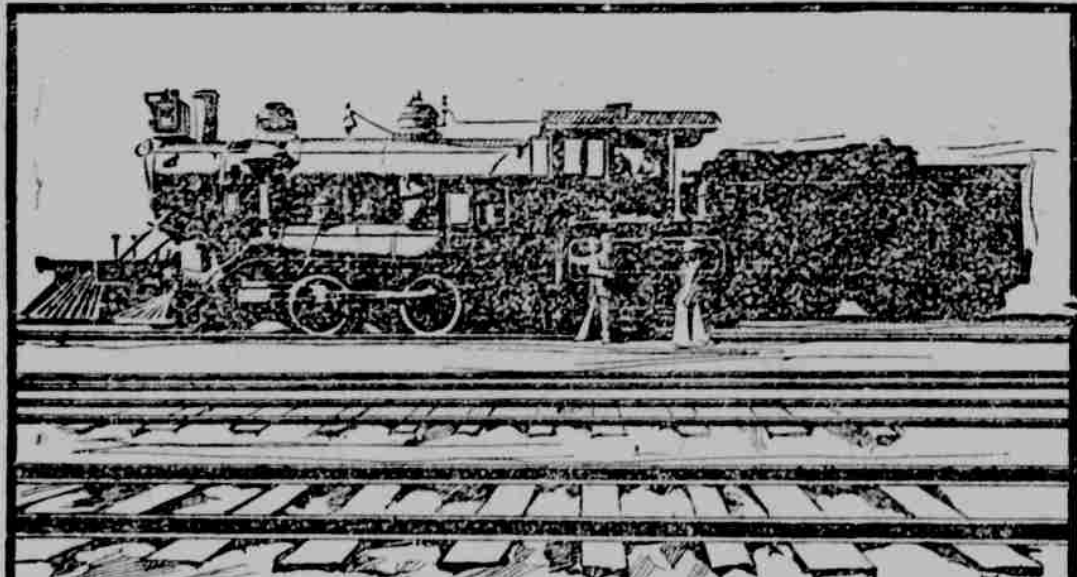
The invitation was accepted, and on a wintry night in February the Southerners arrived and were royally entertained.

So delighted were the Confederate veterans with the hospitality shown them in Springfield that upon their return home they sent an invitation for the Wilcox post to visit A. P. Hill camp. The G. A. R. men went to Petersburg, and by so doing established a lasting friendship between the two posts.

Soon after the visit of the Grand Army men to Petersburg A. P. Hill post voted unanimously to make Mr. Anderson a contributing member of the camp, a distinction enjoyed by no other Northern soldier in any Confederate camp in the South.



HOW LOCOMOTIVES HAVE GROWN.



Photographed side by side is shown in a striking manner how the railroad locomotive has grown within the last 40 years.

In the foreground is seen the largest type of engine in use in 1850; behind it is the biggest locomotive of today, such

as is employed on the Baltimore & Ohio or the Pennsylvania. The latter is capable of drawing more than a dozen times as many cars as the former.

BUST IS A COFFIN.

Bust urns are now contrivances to keep the departed near us and remove much of the horror associated with burial of the dead in graves.

The bust is an excellent likeness of Mrs. Helen Pierce Spencer, a descendant of President Pierce. It is made of



plaster of paris and modeled from a photograph of the lady. The cast stands upon a small metallic safe of indestructible material, alumine and titanium, the latter being the strongest metal known, this receptacle containing the ashes of the deceased.

The bust urn rests on a portable oak cabinet and occupies niche No. 191 in the lower rotunda of the columbarium at Mount Olivet, adjoining Lutheran cemetery, Brooklyn. It is the first ever dedicated to the preservation of mortal remains.

EASY DEATH FOR DOGS.

In Paris a new method for destroying lost dogs has been devised. Thirty of the condemned animals are placed in a cage, which is rolled on to a platform and then sinks by hydraulic force about six feet into the earth, where it is hermetically closed. Carbonic acid is then turned on, and in the space of 40 seconds every dog dies without a struggle.

"By the old system," says Mr. E. S. Glavis, who has studied this new method, "namely, the use of common gas, the dogs suffered for two or three minutes. In the London pounds a mixture of carbonic acid gas and chloroform is used, but the authorities in Paris decided that as carbonic acid gas is one of the most powerful anaesthetics known the chloroform was superfluous."

"In the pounds of some of the cities in the United States electricity is used for the destruction of dogs, but while this causes instant death, only one dog can, as I understand it, be killed at a time."

The cost of the new lethal chamber in Paris was \$1,930.

Great Herring Machine.

Very clever is a Swedish inventor named Eikenberg, who has constructed a machine which takes herrings as they come from the net, sorts them into the four sizes recognized by the trade, scrapes off their scales, cuts off their heads, splits, cleans and washes them inside and out.

The machine does all this automatically, and turns out twenty thousand herrings per hour.

One of the big floating herring factories which go out from Goteborg to the herring banks is to be equipped with the astonishing apparatus, which ought to effect a revolution in the price of bladders.

BOSNIANS AS CARVERS.

Very artistic are the household articles wrought by ordinary peasants in Bosnia. Moreover, those who fashioned them had no delicate tools for this purpose, and, as a rule, used only common kitchen knives.

In things artistic these children of the soil delight, and there is hardly a utensil in their humble homes which is not decorated and ornamented in some way. The articles in the accompanying picture furnish a fine example of their skill as wood engravers. They include



shepherds' flutes, a distaff, an instrument for carding wool and vessels for holding water. In each case the engraving is harmonious and truly artistic both as regards conception and execution.

During the last year or two many tourists from all countries have gone to Bosnia, and that is why the fine artistic ability of these untutored peasants is now attracting attention.