

# IN THE HARBOR OF NAGASAKI.

## Japanese Port That Has Become Our Temporary Coaling Station.

Japan will have almost local interest for us until the Chinese troubles are ended, and the one place in Japan the name of which will be in the newspapers the oftentimes will be Nagasaki—Nagasaki the Beautiful, and one of the greatest coaling stations in the Orient.

In entering Nagasaki harbor from the Japan sea the first attractive object that catches the eye is the famous Papenberg island at the mouth of the channel. It is 500 feet high, and is covered with thick foliage, except at the cliff, the face of which is of ragged rock falling sheer to sea. It was at this point that about 1,000 years ago 2,000 Christian worshipers were tossed

exceptions that they are hardly to be mentioned.

The town and harbor are nestled at the head of a short inlet of the sea, surrounded by the gaudy colored hills and mountains. It appeared like an ideal haven of rest when the Sumner dropped anchor within 500 feet of the shore. The architecture is excellent, and picturesque uniformly, just as we see it illustrated on the Japanese fans and artistic views that are sold in the States.

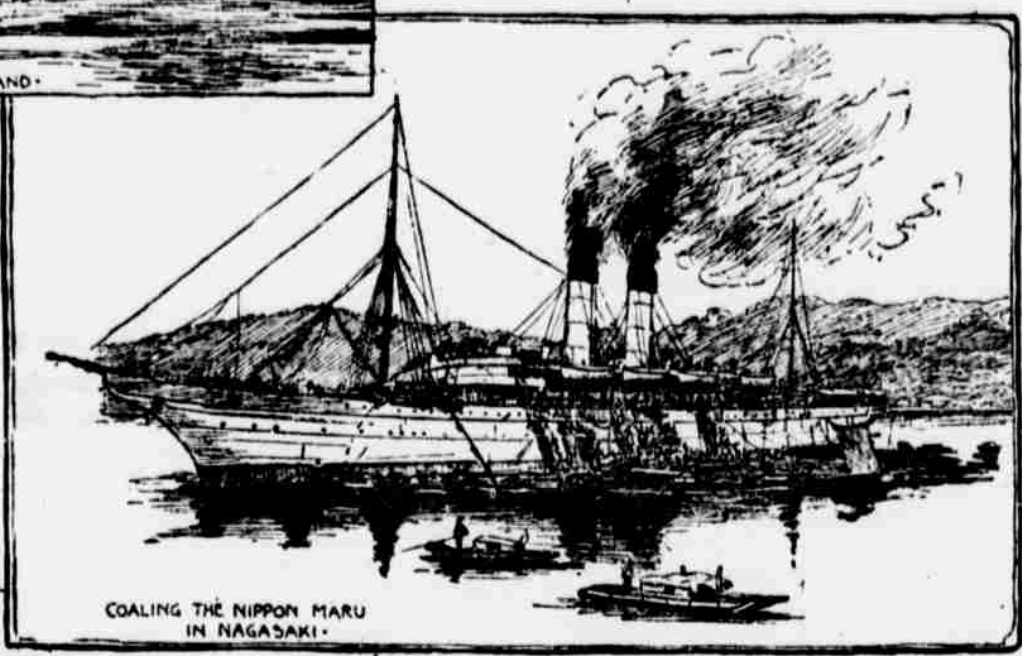
Nagasaki has the deserved reputation of being the fastest coaling station in the world. Men and women work together in passing hand baskets of coal from one to another in a long line from the barges to the ship's chutes, or carrying them up long ladders in lockstep double-time procession. The photograph reproduced herewith

ship company, which works in conjunction with the Pacific Mail and the O. & O. They fly the flag of Japan, but were built in American yards. Nippon is the name of the largest island in the group and Maru is the Japanese word for steamship.

Sampans are the special beauty spots of the harbor. They are the odd little boats that take the place of rowboats used in other ports. They are long, low, narrow boats, partly housed over, and are propelled in a most peculiar manner. Instead of oars or paddles, a single long wooden blade is employed at the stern to push the flat vessel along at a lively gait. By a swinging wrist and swaying body motion the boatman produces an action in the water like that of the tail of a fish or the blades of a propeller. It was not necessary for the Sumner to drop her launch into the water during the three days we were in Nagasaki. Swarms of the little sampans surrounded the ship at all hours, all anxious to carry the visitors ashore at five cents a head. The peculiar propulsion gives the boat a jerky motion, not at all unpleasant, that reminds one of a ride in Coney Island in a whirlingig. A good illustration is shown in the Nippon Maru picture of the Japanese sampan.



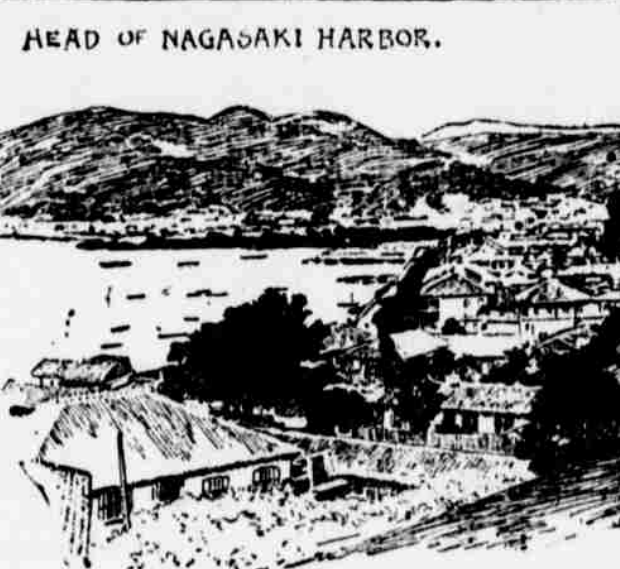
HISTORIC PAPERBERG ISLAND.



COALING THE NIPPON MARU IN NAGASAKI.



NAGASAKI HILL AND HARBOR.



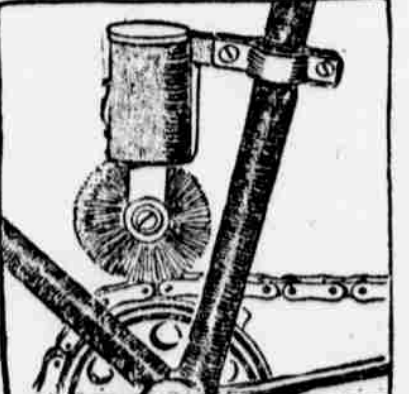
HEAD OF NAGASAKI HARBOR.

old religion. All the temples in the Japan islands are of that creed, with so few exceptions that they are hardly to be mentioned. The Japs were all Buddhists then, as they are now, and they took this savage means of preventing the missionaries from spreading a new faith in their land. The morals and methods of this people have changed remarkably, but the nation still adheres closely to the old religion. All the temples in the Japan islands are of that creed, with so few

of the Trans-Pacific liner Nippon Maru in the process of coaling in Nagasaki harbor, gives a fair idea of the activity and numbers of the natives, who stick to such hard and rapid labor for ten hours at a stretch. The Nippon Maru is one of the three ocean flyers that are owned by the Japanese Steam-

Dr. Roswell Park, professor of surgery at the university of Buffalo, and at the head of the Buffalo general hospital, has been appointed medical director of the pan-American exposition.

**Automatic Lubricator.**  
The need of some device which will keep the bicycle chain constantly lubricated and free from dirt is well understood by every bicycle rider, and the merits of the invention illustrated below will be readily seen. The device has been patented by Herbert Garland of England, and consists simply

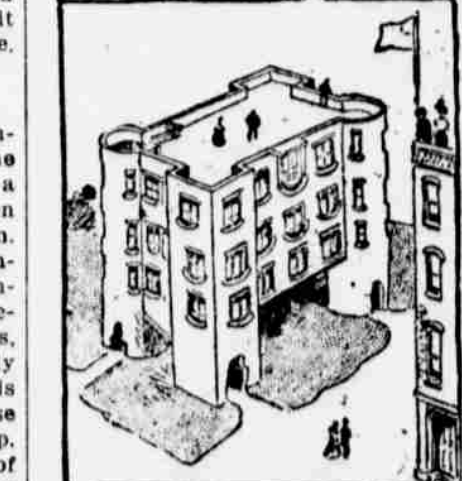


**CLEANER AND LUBRICATOR.**  
of a stick of graphite suspended in a casing, with a circular brush to deposit the lubricant on the chain. The pocket for the graphite is clamped on the central tube of the frame in a convenient position, with the brush suspended underneath and rotated by the chain. The casing is open at the bot-

tom, and the bristles coming in contact with the stick detach small particles of the lubricant and transfer them to the chain. In another form liquid and dry lubricants are used in conjunction, the liquid being placed in a tube at the rear of the casing, with a small perforation through which it percolates and mixes with the graphite.

**An Inverted House.**  
Below is shown a picture of the inverted house, which forms one of the attractions at the Paris exposition, a patent on the building having been granted to Adolph Kotin of London. Everything about the exterior and interior of the dwelling seems to be inverted and it gives the visitor a decidedly queer sensation to see chairs, tables, mirrors, etc., all seemingly wrong side up; yet in reality there is not a piece of furniture in the house which does not stand right side up. The illusion is produced by means of mirrors arranged in such a manner that the visitor is compelled to look at them instead of at the furniture, and while he thinks he is gazing directly at a chair or table he is in reality gazing at a glass which is set at such angle that the line of sight is transferred to a second glass and thence to the interior of the room. The ceiling of the rooms is only about

half as high as that of the corridors and reflection doubles the height of the inverted floor, making it seem of about the same height as the ceiling of the corridor. Of course, a person lying on a sofa or sitting in a chair



BUILDING TO PRODUCE OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

The question of having female factory inspectors is being discussed in Switzerland, and the measure is advocated by the owners of factories.

# Assassinations of the Century.

"Vneary Rests the Head That Wears the Crown."  
—Shakespeare.

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy added another to a long list of murders that have stricken down sovereigns during recent decades. Most of the victims have been occupants of European thrones. South America's latest contribution was the killing of President Borda of Uruguay in 1897, while within a few days the report has come—and been denied—that the emperor of China had been slain. Europe's last assassination of a member of royalty was that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria while she was traveling in Switzerland.

The assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria at Geneva recently by Anarchist Luchini was the first successful attempt on the lives of rulers since June, 1894. President Carnot of France was stabbed at Lyons on June 24, 1894; Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain and virtually ruler of the country while he was in office, was shot and killed at Santa Agueda on Aug. 8, 1897. All three assassinations were the work of men who loudly proclaimed themselves anarchists and their deeds the result of their convictions, and the assassins were all three Italians, a circumstance which immediately after the three assassinations caused a furore against that race in the countries which had suffered.

**Once a Man of Note.**  
William A. Grosvenor, whose death in the east has caused but scant attention, was, thirty years ago, one of the most widely known editors in the United States. He reached the height of his fame and influence as editor of the Missouri Democrat (now the St. Louis Globe Democrat) in 1870, when, in conjunction with Carl Schurz, he organized the movement which led to the formation of the Liberal Republican party. It was in his little office, in the Democrat building, corner of Fourth and Pine streets, St. Louis, that he planned the campaign which began with the passage of the enfranchisement act by the Missouri legislature and the defeat and death of Horace Greeley.



THE ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDER III. OF RUSSIA, MARCH 13, 1881.

The final and successful attempt of nihilism on the life of Alexander III. of Russia occurred on March 13, 1881. Two bombs were thrown at the imperial carriage, the first by Rysakoff, the second and fatal one by Grenevitky. The emperor was out to view the parade of the Marine corps. The event had been planned far in advance and nihilism had plenty of time to arrange what was to be a grand movement to end the czar's life. Mines were laid in streets through which the carriage might pass and adherents liberally supplied with hand bombs to throw in case the mines failed. As the carriage approached the bridge over the Catherine canal Rysakoff pressed forward through some workmen shoveling snow and threw the first bomb.

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It fell behind the carriage, tearing out the back, and wounding two co-sacks. The emperor stepped out of his carriage, and as he did so the second bomb, thrown by Grenevitky, fell and exploded at his feet, breaking both legs and penetrating his abdomen. The emperor died two hours after the explosion of the bomb at his feet. Fragments of the bomb killed and wounded people in every direction, the bomb-thrower himself being killed. This successful attempt was the result of a widespread plot in the Russian branch of anarchistic Europe. Five of the conspirators were hanged.

At La Teste de Buch, France, a statue of Dr. Jean Hameau was unveiled recently. He was an obscure medical practitioner, who, in 1836, published a study on virus in which he partially anticipated the discoveries of Pasteur.

The killing of President Carnot of France at Lyons on June 24, 1894, and the assassination of Premier Canovas on Aug. 8, 1897, were still fresh in the memory of Europe when the third outrage in four years was committed at Geneva. President Carnot's assassin, Santo, rushed upon the president's carriage and plunged a poniard into the body of his victim, for which he lost his head. Gotti, the assassin of Canovas, used a pistol on the Spanish premier at Santa Ague, a Spanish summer resort, and he also suffered death for his madness.

## Trying to Part Convict Mother and Child.



The entire state of New Jersey is in a turmoil about one small baby and its mother. The child is named Charles Edward Mason, after his father. "It is a bright, chubby little youngster, and was born in the New Jersey State prison, not quite three years ago. The mother, Anne Mason, was at the time sentenced to serve five years in prison on her third conviction for theft. Now the philanthropists want to take the baby from her, give it a good home and make a useful citizen of the intelligent little fellow. The mother, however, insists upon keeping it, and prominent ministers say that she should have it, as if anything will lead to the woman's reformation this

child will do it, and it may be her salvation. The prison keeper also says it should be allowed to remain with the mother, but Governor Voorhees declares that the two should be separated at once and for good. There is no law that provides for an innocent child being kept in prison, and no law that enables the authorities to take it from her at present. The philanthropists say, however, that the woman is hopelessly degenerate, and if they cannot persuade her to give up the child they mean to find ways to take it from her. If they do, New Jersey may furnish one of the most unique legal battles of recent years.

## Persons Mentioned in Chinese Dispatches.



THE KILLING OF PRESIDENT CARNOT AT LYONS, FRANCE, JUNE 24, 1894.