IN THE HARBOR OF NAGASAKI.

Japanese Port Chat Has Be- ship company, which works in conjunction with the Pacific Mail and the come Our Gemporary Coaling Station.

for us until the Chinese troubles are | mentioned. ended, and the one place in Japan the name of which will be in the newspapers the oftenest will be Nagasaki-Nagasaki the Beautiful, and one of the greatest coaling stations in the Orient.

channel. It is 500 feet high, and is cov- States. ered with thick foliage, except at the cliff, the face of which is of ragged rock tion of being the fastest coaling sta-Christian worshipers were tossed of coal from one to another in a long

Japan will have almost local interest | exceptions that they are hardly to be

The town and harbor are nestled at the head of a short inlet of the sea, surrounded by the gaudy colored hills ideal haven of rest when the Sumner dropped anchor within 500 feet of the In entering Nagasaki harbor from shore. The architecture is excellent, the Japan sea the first attractive object and picturesque uniformly, just as we that catches the eye is the famous Pa- see it illustrated on the Japanese fans penberg island at the mouth of the and artistic views that are sold in the

Nagasaki has the deserved reputapoint that about 1,000 years ago 2,000 | work together in passing hand baskets

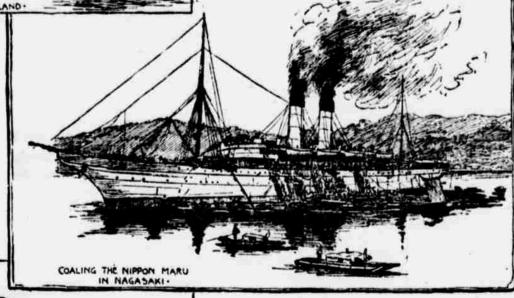
> from line barges the long ladders in produced herewith pan.

O. & O. They fly the flag of Japan, but were built in American yards. Nippon is the dame 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 mountains. It appeared like an 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 falling sheer to sea. It was at this tion in the world. Men and women 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 ship's chutes, or cents a head. The peculiar propulsion carrying them up gives the boat a jerky motion, not at all unpleasant, that reminds one of a lockstep double- ride in Coney Island in a whirligig. A time procession. good illustration is shown in the Nip-The photograph re- pon Maru picture of the Japanese sam-



from the summit by command of the ruling sovereigns of Japan. The Japa 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



HEAD OF NAGASAKI HARBOR.



old religion. All the temples in the Ja- of the pan islands are of that creed, with so few exceptions that they are hardly to

be mentioned. ruling sovereign of Japan. The Japs were all Buddhists then, as they are now, and they took this savage means process of of preventing the missionaries from coaling in spreading a new faith in their land. The morals and methods of this people have changed remarkably, but the na-

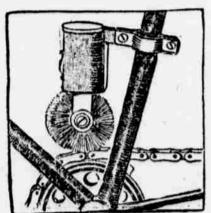
T r anspaci-Nippon Ma-

Nagasaki harbor, gives a fair idea of the activity and numbers of the natives, who stick to such hard and rapid labor tion still adheres closely to the old for ten hours at a stretch. The Nippon pital, has been appointed medical direligion. All the temples in the Japan Maru is one of the three ocean flyers Islands are of that creed, with so few | that are owned by the Japanese Steam- | tion.

Dr. Roswell Park, professor of surgery at the university of Buffalo, and at the head of the Buffalo general hosrector of the pan-American exposi-

Automatic Lubricator.

The need of some device which will derstood by every bicycle rider, and 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 depospocket for the graphite is clamped on the central tube of the frame in a convenient position, with the brush sus-

tact with the stick detach small partikeep the bicycle chain constantly lu- cles of the lubricant and transfer them | the inverted floor, making it seem of bricated and free from dirt is well un- to the chain. In another form liquid about the same height as the celling and dry lubricants are used in con- of the corridor. Of course, a person the merits of the invention illustrated junction, the liquid being placed in a lying on a sofa or sitting in a chair 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 di-It the lubricant on the chain. The rectly 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 pended underneath and rotated by the thence to the interior of the room. Switzerland, and the measure is adchain. The casing is open at the bot- The ceiling of the rooms is only about vocated by the owners of factories.

tom, and the bristles coming in con- | half as high as that of the corridors and reflection doubles the height of



BUILDING TO PRODUCE OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

in the room would seem to be glued to the ceiling in an inverted position.

The question of having female factory inspectors is being discussed in

The assassination of King Humbert of Italy auded 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 assessination of a member of royalty was that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria while she was traveling in Switzerland. The assassination of Empress Eliza-

"Uneasy Rests the Head Chat Wears the Crown."

beth of Austria at Geneva recently by Anarchist Luchini was the first successful attempt on the lives of rulers since June, 1894. President Carnot of 1868.

Capo d'istria, Greece, Oct. 9, 1831. Castillo, Canovas del, premier of

Spain, July 30, 1897. Cavendish, Lord Frederick, England, May 6, 1882. Carnot, president of France, June 24

Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie, empress

of Austria, Sept. 10, 1898. Garfield, James A., president of the United States, July 2, 1881; died Sept

Harrison, Carter H., mayor of Chicago, Oct. 29 1893,

Lincoln, Abraham, president of the nited States, April 15, 1865.

Mehemet, Ali, Turkey, Sept. 7, 1878. Michael, prince of Servia, June 10

19, 1881.

Assassinations of

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

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,

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 Grenevitsky. 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 and threw the first bomb.

It fell behind the carriage, tearing out the back, and wounding two cossacks. The emperor stepped out of his carriage, and as he did so the second bomb, thrown by Grenevitsky, 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 bombthrower 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.

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. Golli, 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.

Following is a list of the assassinations of the century:

Abdul Azig, sultan of Turkey, June Alexander III., Russia, March 13.

1881. Berri, Charles, duc d'France, April 13, 1820.

Borda, J. Idiarte, president of Uruguay, Aug. 25, 1897.

in conjunction with Carl Schurz, he

& & the Century.

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 enfran-

Horace Greeley.

Mayo, Earl, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1872.

Nasir-ed-Din, shah of Persia, May 1,

Prim, marshal of France, Dec. 30

Paul, czar of Russia, March 24, 1801.

Alexander III. of Russia, very often;

Alphonso XII, of Spain, 1878 and 1879,

Amadeus of Spain, 1872; Prince Bis-

marck, 1866 and 1874; Francis Joseph

1786 and 1800; George IV., when regent,

1817; Humbert L., 1878; Isabella II. of

Spain, 1847, 1852 and 1856; Louis Philippe, six attempts from 1835 to

1846; Napoleon I., 1800; Napoleon III.,

twice in 1855, once in 1858; Victoria.

1840, twice in 1842, once in 1849, and

again in 1882; William I. of Germany,

At La Teste de Buch, France, a

statue of Dr. Jean Hameau was un-

veiled recently. He was an obscure

medical practitioner, who, in 1836,

published a study on virus in which

he partially anticipated the discover-

1861, 1875 and 1878.

ies of Pasteur.

Not Over Yet.

chisement act by the Missouri legis-

lature and the defeat and death of

Once a Man of Note.
William A. Grosvenor, whose death
in the east has caused but scant at-

tention, 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,

The Boer war has given rise to a peculiar discussion in Germany. Most of the devout Christians there have been praying for the success of the Boers, and the religious press of Germany has been practically unanimous in opposition to England. These newspapers and many clergymen urged that prayers be offered for the success of the Boer arms, and the suggestion was followed widely. The religious press predicted that the prayers would be heard and that they would be efficaclous in bringing about the defeat of the English. But thus far the war has gone woefully against the prayers. Yet it is not over. Things may take a turn.-Ex.

Britain's Agent in China.

Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald. British minister to China, is a noted British diplomat, a K. C. B. of the creation of 1898, and for several years has lived in the far east (China and Corea) as a diplomatic agent of the United Kingdom. He was educated Attempted assassinations: Against at Sandhurst, and when a youth he entered the Seventy-fourth Highlanders. He won the brevet of major in 1882, and in that year served through The Egratian campaign. He was in of Austria, 1853; George III., England, the Suakim expedition, 1884-5, and won the medal with three clasps, the Khedive's star and the fourth class Order of Osmanich. For five years he was a diplomatic agent in Egypt.

In a study of American politics which appeared in a recent number of the London Chronicle it was pointed out that out of the twenty-five presidents of the United States all but one have been of British family origin. Fifteen, headed, by Washington, came of English stock, Three, including James Munroe, had Scotch ancestors. One, Thomas Jefferson, inherited pure Welsh blood, while five others traced their lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Trying to Part Convict Jo Jo Mother and Child.



The entire state of New Jersey is in | child will do it, and it may be her sala turmoil about one small baby and vation. its mother. The child is named Charles Edward Mason, after his father. 'It lead to the woman's reformation this recent years.

The prison keeper also says it should be allowed to remain with the mother, is a bright, chubby little youngster, but Governor Voorhees declares that and was born in the New Jersey State | the two should be separated at once prison, not quite three years ago. The and for good. There is no law that mother, Anne Mason, was at the time provides for an innocent child being sentenced to serve five years in prison | kept in prison, and no law that enables on her third conviction for theft. Now the authorities to take it from her at the philanthropists want to take the present. The philanthropists say, baby from her, give it a good home however, that the woman is hopelessly and make a useful citizen of the in- degenerate, and if they cannot pertelligent little fellow. The mother, suade her to give up the child they however, insists upon keeping it, and mean to find ways to take it from her. prominent ministers say that she if they do, New Jersey may furnish should have it, as if anything will one of the most unique legal battles of





