

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

WHAT IS LOVE?

There are also nervous disorders that are often termed love. A man or a woman gets run down, sees everything dark, hopes for nothing, aims for nothing; then a person of the opposite sex approaches, sympathizes, plays on all the overtaxed nerves with a soothing influence, which is studied and deliberate, but the man quaffs it blindly, as a sufferer drinks brandy to ease pain without questioning whether it be injurious or not. We do not examine the character of the one obtaining this power over us, because we are ill, and our illness controls us; we seek merely to ease the inward gnawing with as little pain or effort as possible. Normal love—the love of a mentally and physically sound person—is not half so blind as poets would have us believe. Indeed, at such a time I think the mind is actually critical. Characteristics that the world considers faults in the one we love may be particularly dear to us, they are nicks that correspond to the nicks in our own nature; but the individual is dissected again and again by the unerring and ever busy blade of our passion. Every quickened element in us prides and probes to measure itself with the same element in the other; it is the natural mating of things—the many units in the one unit. This is real love; but the other—the other is the cause of nine-tenths of the world's misery; it is the creator of morbid generations, the destroyer of correct deductions, the most menace to humanity.

—Maude Roosevelt, in Lippincott's Magazine.

COAXING TAXES OUT OF JOHN BULL.

In ten years, said an English naval expert a day or two ago, the control of the sea will pass from Great Britain to the United States. Uncle Sam, it appears, is building more battle-ships this year than John Bull. Hence the alarm of the English expert quoted above. It is impossible to believe, however, that his fears are genuine. Our British cousins have too long a start to be overhauled by Uncle Sam unless we should increase the number of our shipyards and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the next decade turning out battle-ships and cruisers. The truth is that the alarm expressed by our British cousins is part of their scheme to reconcile King Edward's subjects to heavy taxation to maintain England's naval supremacy. That is the way the Briton is "bunkoed" into paying heavier tribute to his government. The game is an old one, but the British taxpayer has not yet seen through it.

—Baltimore Sun.

NECESSITY OF VACATION.

The vacation season is here. Everybody who labors should take a vacation, but many who seriously need a rest of a week or more and can well afford to pay handsomely for the diversion deny themselves of it year after year. The man who takes a vacation is much more valuable to his employer than the one who does not, and the average employer knows it to be true. He who spends his vacation wisely returns to work greatly improved mentally and physically and both he and his employer are beneficiaries. Rest and a change of scene work wonders. All this is especially true of brain workers. If the brain is not given a rest it becomes fatigued and it soon requires a stimulant, and very often the use of a stimulant becomes a habit and wrecks the user. Experienced alienists have found that often when a man takes to drink after years of sobriety, or when he turns suddenly dishonest, he is well along toward positive insanity, the result of fatigue. Constant grind has a serious effect on the brain, and consequently on the moral sense.

Man, like the ground, must lie fallow at intervals in order to be productive. The vacation is a necessity to persons in all vocations. It reinvigorates the tired body and brain, wards off insanity and makes for the greater health and strength of the race. By all means take a vacation.

A MOTHER'S HEART-STRINGS.

"I can't be second!" The mother in Pittsburg who wrote this pathetic farewell to her married son to explain her suicide asked him to forget her, as she "was only a crank."

"Only a crank?" No; only a woman, only a mother.

"You have been very good to me!" What mother who has had such a son and sees him marry and replace her as the dearest object of his affections with another woman but whose heart aches at the breaking of old ties? Nevermore is she to know in the old, endeavoring way the hopes and aspirations of her boy, to share so intimately his joys and sorrows. Her place has been taken by another, and to that other she is only a mother-in-law, an incubation. She is no longer first. There is another to be consulted before her advice is asked. There is another whose claims are stronger, whose wishes, whose feelings have precedence.

"I can't be second!" It is an old story—as old as the pathos of woman's heart, as old as the tragedy of life.—New York World.

ANOTHER RAILROAD HERO.

Hendley Jones of Georgia was a section foreman in the employ of the Seaboard Air line. One night last week he was riding on a handcar near Renfrews, Stewart county, Ga., in the discharge of his dull duties. Three other men were with him, climbing a heavy grade. Up to that moment all four graded together. There dashed around a curve ahead of them an extra freight, heavily laden and rushing down upon them, grade and steam together.

The other three men jumped to safety. They would no doubt defend their action by quoting the old axiom about self-preservation being the first law of nature. But Jones did not depend upon axioms to justify his law of conduct; he was the sort of man who reckoned by acts. So he stayed where he was.

It was a time when the fraction of a second was life. Jones saw this, and saw also that to stop the train was impossible. There was, in his conception, only one thing for him to do, and that was to save the crew of the freight at the probable cost of his own life. That he did. Calmly but rapidly he stopped the handcar and threw it from the track—and the train rushed by unharmed over his dead body.

Jones left a widow and two little children. Some men would have pleaded that they must remain alive, at the cost of the lives of others, for the sake of their families. But Hendley Jones did his duty and left his wife and children a father's memory of whose end they could be proud.

"He only did his duty?" Is the performance of one's duty so commonplace a thing that we may regard it lightly. One of the most famous of Russian authors once wrote a story intended to show how Russians die, and he showed that they met death with brute apathetic courage.

Hendley Jones died like an American.—Philadelphia Press.

DID THE ANCIENTS SMOKE?

Did the ancients smoke? It is strange that so simple a question has never been satisfactorily answered. Herodotus mentions certain tribes that became drunk from inhaling the vapor of piles of burning fruit, but the only evidences that we have of smoking is found in the prehistoric pipes of wood and clay that are occasionally unearthed.

But if the ancients smoked what did they smoke? It was certainly not tobacco, which we know is a modern so-called. Certain herbs were smoked for the cure of disease we are informed by Pliny and other writers, but there are doubts that smoking for pleasure and conviviality were ever indulged in extensively. If they had been we should have heard of it.—Boston Herald.

TRAILING OLD FASHIONS.

How often in reading we run across some such phrase as this: "Old-fashioned ideas of morality." Or we hear a person about to deliver an impromptu homily, say: "I may have old-fashioned ideas about the sacredness of the marriage vow, but—" Or a mother says: "My children could have more money than I had when I was a girl, but I am going to bring them up in the old-fashioned way. My girls shall know how to cook and do housework if necessary, and they will make good housewives and mothers."

"Father has such old-fashioned notions," said a high school boy. "He has made us all promise not to drink wine or play cards until we are twenty-one. And he says it's the boys who have old-fashioned parents who become the successful men."

There are worse things than being old-fashioned. Progress is all very well, providing it progresses. But why should we feel it necessary to call our ideas of right living old-fashioned and to speak of them in a semi-apologetic manner? If old-fashioned, so much the better on that very account. They have the backing of experience. They have been tried and tested by our parents and our grandparents.

We hear of "old-fashioned politeness," and the "gentleman of the old school" who is so rarely seen among us. Why should these virtues be called old-fashioned? Is it not a discreditable reflection upon us twentieth century people?

A few more old-fashioned people are needed in this know-it-all age and generation.—Chicago Journal.

THE WESTWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Can science explain why the course of empire lies westward? Of the fact, as a general proposition, there can be no question. There is nothing more evident in human history than the westward tendency of the great migrations of mankind, as well as of the spirit of conquest and the genius of civilization, which seem to flit from race to race and from nation to nation, kindling new fires as the old die out, almost invariably toward the west, as if the sparks were borne by a constant wind against the direction of the earth's rotation on its axis. The earth turns from west to east, but man within the historic period has gone round the earth from east to west.—Garret P. Servis, in Success.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Cleansing Public Reservoirs.

The department of agriculture is experimenting with a process of treating public water supply with a solution of copper sulphate—one part in 1,000,000 parts. The purpose of this is to destroy certain forms of algae or plant growths, which so frequently render water foul appearing and ill smelling, although the sanitary quality of the water is not affected. These growths flourish best in the purest waters, pressed through sand filters, and for this reason large storage of filtered water is not advisable unless the reservoirs are covered. As to the effect upon the consumers, a person drinking three pints of water per day, with 1 part to 1,000,000 parts, would in a year consume but seven to eight grains of sulphate. As a matter of fact, however, the treatment would not be continuous. Two or three applications a year would probably suffice, and besides this the sulphate would enter into combination with the organic life and would then be precipitated. Certain of the algae are killed by solutions of only 1 part in 3,000,000, but it is possible that others will require much stronger solutions. In this case, which remains to be determined by test, the reservoir may be shut off from us during treatment, or there may be a supplementary process to precipitate any copper sulphate remaining in solution.

Improved Chiffonier.

There has just been patented a chiffonier, or dresser, of decidedly useful construction, and the honor belongs to an Indiana citizen. The accompanying cut shows the chiffonier, with its new feature, which is nothing more nor less than a washstand extension.

It can be seen that the washstand slides into the end of the chiffonier and closes the end shelves or compartments when the stand is not in use. The whole arrangement is particularly



The New Chiffonier.

ingenious and forms a compact and useful article of furniture for milady's room.

Electric Switching Engines.

The great weight of storage batteries, which is so serious an objection to their use on passenger cars and smaller carriages, is an advantage on switching locomotives, as it gives necessary adhesion. Such a locomotive is being tested in the yards of the Prussian state railways. Among its special merits it claims that of being always ready and that of costing less than steam for irregular service. The battery of 200 cells is charged once a day from a source of constant current at 110 volts. The total weight of the locomotive is 59,300 pounds, of which 22,000 pounds is the weight of the battery and 9,500 pounds that of the other electric apparatus.

What Lightning Is.

It has generally been supposed that the luminous material forming the electric spark is made up of minute particles torn from the poles of the discharge and heated to a white heat by it. But a Russian experimenter, Semenov, reports to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of experiments which show that the poles suffer no such dismemberment, and that the heated material comes solely from the air or gas through which the spark passes. In a lightning flash the air is simply heated momentarily to incandescence along the path of the discharge.

To Measure Fall of Dew.

Accurate measurement of dew has always been impossible. A new German drosometer, reported to give excellent results, is a sheet of specially prepared paper soaked in a chemical solution, and the amount of dew falling in a night can be closely estimated from the degree of discoloration of this paper. Experiment has given a scale of discoloration. Paper of 3 degrees of sensitiveness is provided, and it is advised that two kinds be exposed together, in order that when the amount of dew is too great for one it may be indicated by the other.

Powerful Japanese Explosives.

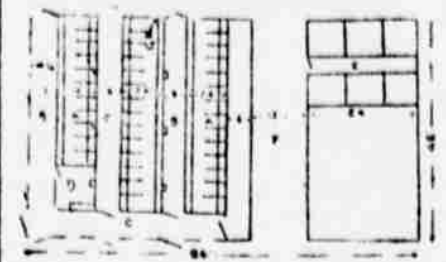
The Japanese explosive, shimose, is said to be more powerful than dynamite or gun-cotton, does not explode on percussion or by fire, and is not injured by wetting. When exploded by a charge of fulminate it exerts a force equal in all directions, another advantage over dynamite.

TO MAKE OVER BARN.

Plan Will Ensure a Commodious and Comfortable Structure.

A. C. McI.—I wish to remodel a barn, 48 by 84 feet, the floor of which runs through the center from end to end. The barn stands north and south and the dwelling house stands about 150 feet south of the south end. I wish to run the floor across the barn and to arrange a cow stable to hold forty-five cows, convenient for feeding and clearing out.

We do not know how far the bents are apart in your barn, nor how many there are, so that some of them may come directly over the mangers or gutters behind the cattle. If you adopt the plan shown and the bents come over any of the gutters or mangers, so that the posts would interfere with your stable, two posts opposite each



Ground Floor Plan of Remodeled Stock Barn.

A, cow stalls; B, passages behind cattle; C, feed rooms; D, box stall; E, granary; F, drive floor; G, windows.

other can be placed on each side of the sill, and a 10 by 10 or 12 by 12 inch timber placed on top of posts to carry the sill.

The plan shown provides for bents of the following lengths, commencing at the south end: 14, 14, 20, 12 and 24 feet, making in all 84 feet.

There is an over-shoot of six feet on the south side of the driveway to feed the first row of cattle from. The windows on the west side are close to the doors and come directly over the gutters in order to let in light. In clearing out the cow stable the doors can be made wide enough to drive in from the east side through the stable and out of the west side. The stalls are single stalls for swining racks for mangers, but if swinging racks are not used the stalls can be converted into double ones if desired. There are thirty-nine cow stalls and one box stall; if the box stall is not required, three single stalls can be made of it.

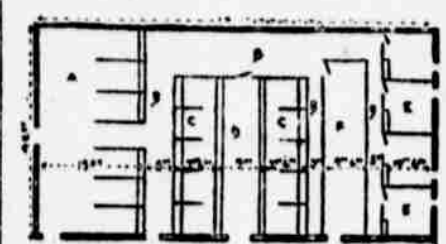
Growing Rhubarb.

P. M.—At what season of the year is it best to plant rhubarb roots? Is it advisable to protect the roots in winter.

There are two ways to start a rhubarb bed: First, by using roots which may be secured from an established plantation. If these are used, they may be planted in spring or any time from the first of September until the middle of October. I prefer the early autumn. The second method is from seeds. If rhubarb seed is sown in well pulverized soil in early spring, the seedlings will be large enough to transplant in the autumn. Or they may be allowed to stand over until the following spring. When the roots or seedlings have been set out in the autumn, it is altogether advisable to mulch them heavily the first winter. Rhubarb does well on a variety of soils, but one which is deep, fairly heavy and moist is preferable. If you want early rhubarb, select a warm site.

Roomy and Up-to-Date Stable.

A. McI.—Please publish a plan for the basement of a barn 76 feet by 40 feet, to have 6 or 8 stalls for horses.



Ground Floor Plan of Handy Stable.

A, horse stalls; B, feed rooms; C, cattle stables; D, passage behind cattle; E, box stalls; F, room for cattle to run loose.

4 or 5 box stalls, stalls for 18 or 20 head of cattle tied, and a place for 8 or 10 head to run loose.

The above plan provides for six horse stalls, ten double cattle stalls, four box stalls and a room for young cattle to run loose in. The box stalls have doors in from outside, so that they may be cleaned from these. The passage behind the cattle is nine feet wide, allowing room for a wagon or cart to be backed in to draw out the manure.

Cost of Four-Room Cottage.

J. E.—I intend to build a four-room cottage, with bath room and pantry. It would have an 8 foot basement and colonial roof. It would be finished in yellow pine. What would such a building cost, with lumber worth \$35 to \$40 per thousand feet? The house would be 24 by 30 feet. It would have three bay windows and front porch.

Your basement walls and floor would cost, if built of concrete, about \$125 provided the walls are one foot thick and the concrete is composed of one part of Portland cement to seven of clean gravel.

It is difficult to give a close estimate of the cost, and amount of materials in the frame work of your house unless one has a detail of the class of work required in finishing. Roughly estimating, the plastering would amount to sixty-six dollars; lumber and other materials would amount to about five hundred dollars not including work.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

IN "MUTUAL MASSAGE CLUB."

New York Girls Have Organization to Preserve Good Looks.

A Chicago girl is said to be responsible for the organization of several "mutual massage clubs" in New York city. The lad is having quite a vogue there. The girl in question makes the solemn declaration that her idea is not a business enterprise, but is purely for the purpose of aiding wrinkled sisters to have the seams smoothed out of their own faces and to perform the same office for their friends. The energetic Chicagoan is only 22, but is precocious beyond her years. She has studied the art of revivifying moribund cuticle by pressure of the fingers, with the aid of an emollient, since she was 16 years old, and she says her six years' experience has convinced her that a party of, say twenty young women, can be helpful to each other, and keep themselves youthful in appearance without expense, further than the cost of a few pounds of ten, which will provide sufficient mental exhilaration for a whole year. Then the rubbing process will be no end of fun.

WILL DIRECT COREAN AFFAIRS.

Durham White Stevens Selected for High Position.

Durham White Stevens, counselor of the Japanese legation at the capital, who has been selected to direct the foreign relations of Corea for Japan, will depart for Corea the latter part of September and will take up his residence in the capital of the country. The Japanese legation at Washington gives out the information that the selection of Mr. Stevens was fully known to the minister before it was announced from Tokio and the selection was not made until after Mr. Stevens had been consulted. Mr. Stevens has been in the service of



Durham White Stevens.

Japan for twenty-two years and his standing is high, he being esteemed as a man of attainments and sound judgment.

Start Housekeeping Late in Life.

Sixty-three years married and just commencing to keep house is the record of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Agger, who have been admitted to the county infirmary at Bowling Green, Ohio, where, contrary to the rules of the institution, they are permitted to jointly occupy a large room and indulge in their limited housekeeping fancies.

Mr. Agger is 87 years old and his wife is 83. They boarded when first married, and in the subsequent years dwelt with their children, but have outlived them all, and at last were forced to become a county charge to secure the attention their extreme age demanded.

They have a little property, however, and pay toward their own support, which relieves them of that feeling of utter dependency. Superintendent Frank Brandeberry of the infirmary takes pleasure in looking after their wants, and in all probability they will end their days at the county farm.

Human Beings with Tails.

A German traveler claims to have discovered in the forests of Borneo a people who still wear the tail of our primitive ancestors. He does not write from hearsay; he has seen the tail, says the London Chronicle. It belonged to a child about six years old, sprung from the tribe of Poenans. As nobody could speak the Poenan tongue the youngster could not be questioned, but there was his tail sure enough, not very long, but flexible, hairless, and about the thickness of one's little finger. The Poenans are reported to be very simple, honest folk, with a child-like system of barter. They deposit in public places the goods they wish to exchange, and a few days later they find there the equivalents they desire. Nobody dreams of stealing. This is almost as remarkable as the vestige of the ancestral tail.

How Great Novelist Works.

"My method of work?" said Jules Verne. "Well, until recently I invariably rose at 5 and made a point of doing three hours of writing before breakfast. The great bulk of my work was always done in this time. My stories have really nearly all been written when most folk are sleeping. I have always been a wide reader, especially of newspapers and periodicals, and it is my custom whenever a paragraph or article strikes me to cut it out and preserve it for future reference."

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

Earl Grey Selected by King Edward to Succeed Lord Minto.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as governor general of Canada, in succession to the earl of Minto.

Albert Henry George, the fourth Earl Grey, has been lord lieutenant of Northumberland since 1899. He was born in 1851 and was married in 1877. He owns about 17,000 acres of landed estates.

He is one of the most notable men in the present British peerage, and has made himself known to the world in several conspicuous ways—as a financier, a philanthropist and an industrial promoter. He was associated with the late Cecil Rhodes in the development of South Africa, and is executor of the will under which the Rhodes scholarships are assigned. He was administrator of Rhodesia in 1896 and 1897. At various times he has been concerned in the river tunnels of New York, having interests in the Hudson river tunnel in its earlier stage and with a tunnel that was planned from the city hall, Manhattan, to the Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, a project that apparently has fallen through.

Earl Grey is also widely known among temperance workers at home and abroad as the projector of the scheme known as the Public House Trust company, by which it is proposed to mitigate the evils of saloons by turning them, so far as possible, into decent resorts, and making the



HON. SIR ALBERT GREY

sale of strong drink a secondary feature and without profit. The earl is a brother-in-law to the earl of Minto whom he succeeds.

Millions of Telegrams in 1903.

It is just sixty years ago since the first telegraphic message was sent by the Morse system from Baltimore to Washington, and the first message by the Atlantic submarine cable was dispatched six years afterward—that is to say, in June, 1850. Since then the use of the telegraph has developed at a marvelous rate, until at the present time a million messages are sent over the world's lines every twenty-four hours. According to some returns recently issued the number of telegrams dispatched in all countries in 1903 reached the enormous total of 364,848,474. As a user of the telegraph Great Britain heads the list with 92,471,000 dispatches, and United States is second with 91,391,000, and France comes third with 48,114,151. Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium and Italy follow in the order named.

Russian Talked Too Much.

Just about a week ago a young Russian nobleman arrived in New York under an assumed name. He was not allowed to land. On the way over he became somewhat hilarious in the smoking room one evening. While in this happy frame of mind his discretion broke away from his moorings and he confidentially informed a couple of fellow passengers that he was coming to this country to study American fortifications and pick up what information he could regarding military affairs. He also told them his real name. All of which decided the authorities that he was not a desirable visitor, so he returned by the same vessel without having set foot on American soil.

Spending the Gould Millions.

Howard Gould has a large fortune, and doubtless it is well invested, but there is reason to believe it is not growing very fast, for his expenditures are enormous. Persons living near his country place, Sands Point, speak in awful tones of the money that is being expended there. The sea wall, they swear, cost him \$1,000,000. His cowhouse, built of stone, cost \$250,000, and his chickenhouse, also of stone, \$150,000. The iron fence around the poultry yard cost \$10 a running foot. The Killarney castle duplicate is to represent an outlay of at least \$4,000,000.

Distress Signals for Autoists.

A correspondent of the London Globe makes the suggestion that motorists should carry rockets, which might be fired when a breakdown occurred, and he adds: "The local motor car repairers, if such a custom becomes general, are sure to establish 'lookout towers,' on top of each of which they can station a small boy to report motor shipwrecks. Of course the rockets should be made to throw out colored lights for night time as well as a volume of smoke for day-light."