A COUNTRY CRACKER.

Bubber Ramp, the Boy with the Chills Was an Unconscious Hero. By EMILY LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

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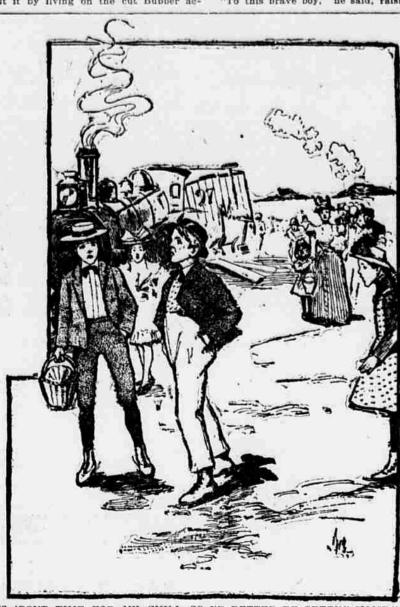
standing than its schoolfellows.

His face was not round and rosy like other it open, then he stepped back just as the Jolly, sweet-tempered boys, for Bubber was way freight rushed by and ran full tilt into a slender child, with pale face and lanky, the up freight. There was a tremendous straight hair, streaked in color with the crash. The engine of the way freight rode shades of half pulled molasses candy. He, over the other and smashed it into fragwas subject to chills and fevers which kept | ments. Then it sat down on its own cab him away from school about half the time with the forward truck in the air and one and gave his teacher an excuse for scoiding wheel whirling round like a millstone. The him whenever there was no one else in par- following cars piled up in a great heap, and ticular for her to scold. His father was a over it all rose a great cloud of dust. section master on the Georgia railroad and

According to his schoolmates, Bubber saw what he meant. So down the men Ramp was a country cracker. And who jumped from the engine, while the boy ran knows better a child's social and financial on to the switch. His hands seemed para-

The terrified excursionists scrambled from they lived in the "ten-mile shanties," which their own train, rushed over to the wreck were built on the side of the railroad and on and stood for a time in speechless horror the edge of a deep cut, through which the and amazement. Then the freight conductor wind blew a perfect gale the whole year came up and searching among the crowd, led out a slender, pale-faced lad.

"To this brave boy," he said, raising his



"IT'S 'BOUT TIME FOR MY CHILL SO I'D BETTER BE GETTIN' HOME." SAID

to save the lives of some 500 people-Sunday school children with their friends and teachers. It was the picnic of Bubber's Sunday school, but because it fell on his chill the excursion train. day his mother said he could not attend. miles up the railroad to Belair, the nearest jority of them children. station where the train would stop, with a huge bunch of flowers for his Sunday school men, running up. "Yucker, his fireman and teacher. This teacher, be it understood, was both brakemen jumped for their lives after one of the people who did not know about shutting off steam and putting down brakes Bubber's being a country cracker, but considered him a jolly, amiable boy.

After handing the bouquet through the car window, Bubber stood for a while looking wistfully at the trainload of happy children. Then something occurred which made his schoolmates forget forever that he was homely and poor, and this is how it hap-

II. Southward from Brazelia the road drops down steadily for five or six miles. There



"TO THIS BRAVE BOY YOU OWE THE PRESERVATION OF YOUR LIVES." follows the little rise to the top of Haber sham hill, and then comes the sharp say

of a mile or more to Belair and the leve

valley of the Savannah. John, Johnson, or "Yucker," as he was called for short, was the most daring en gineer on the Georgia and had the best run on the road until he joined the strike of the Knights of Labor. After the diffi culty was settled and the strikers went back to work Yucker, for the sake of discipline, was put to hauling way freight

between Union Point and Augusta. There was nothing at Brazelia but th siding and the dull red station house, and little else at Belair. It wasn't often that Yucker had to leave or pick up anything at either place, and he liked to sail by both

the line to make up for it. was taking water at the big red tank at of the Indians. The word means "given to Thompson, Yucker went into the station the dogs," or to translate it yet more disfor orders. He found out that there was tinctly, it means death by bloodhounds nothing for him at Brazelia or Belair. He Now there is no better, more intelligent and had nothing to leave at either station, so he courageous fighter of men known than a climbed back into his cab, meaning to go well trained bloodhound. through to Wheelers to meet the up freight. Sometimes he met it at Belair, but when- canine race have always been bred, and ever he got the chance he ran by and trusted when Columbus set out on his first voyage to luck that it would be held for him at a few fine hounds constituted part of his

with fright. They stared with horror-stricken ! Columbus was one of the few invaders comfaces at the oncoming engine as some great | ing from Spain who treated the Indians hudemon hurrying to destroy the excursion manely, and not until after he had gone train with its load of human freight. Para- back to Europe, broken and disgraced, were lyzed with fear they could neither move nor the hounds used to torture the poor say call aloud.

In the whole crowd there was but one who could think and act. He was a slender, pale- Spaniards brought over with them the Infaced boy, and he rushed up the track dians looked with fear and reverence. The towards the oncoming train.

"Git out, git out," his shrill voice shouted seen animals so large, but the fact that both to the men in the cab of the up freight, dogs and horses performed tasks and obeyed Jump and run, jump and run."

dogs and horses performed tasks and obeyed masters filled the natives with respectful he was tugging at a switch key, and they amazement. Their interest in these new children to bed, was reading to them about with a fine bouquet

lyzed, so long did it appear before he forced

quired the chill and fever habit, he also hand to attract attention, "you owe the gained the knowledge which enabled him preservation of your lives. But for his presence of mind-" Here his voice choked. With tears streaming down his face he finished the sentence by motioning toward

"There were more than 500 on board," said So he contented himself with walking five the Sunday school superintendent, "The ma-

> "Not a life lost," cried one of the train-They came off without a scratch."

"It was a miracle," said the preacher, "It was Bubber Ramp," cried a childish voice. "I seen him when he opened the switch.'

Then the crowd surrounded the pale-faced lad, pushing and shoving to shake his hand to touch him or even to get a look at him What was said or who said it no one could ever tell, but in the midst of it all there sounded the shrill whistle of a nearby steam sawmill.

"It's 'leven o'clock," said Bubber, looking up at the sun. "It's 'bout time for my chill, so I'd better be gittin' home." And he hurried off down the track toward the ten-mile shanties as complacently as though nothing unusual had happened.

The following week the Sunday schooo superintendent accompanied the railroad official when he went to tell Mr. Ramp of his appointment to a better position on the road. The superintendent, in behalf of the people on board the excursion train, presented Bubber with a bicycle and a gold

"Why, Mr. Brand," said Bubber, regarding in awed astonishment the handsome wheel and timepiece, two things above al others he had most longed for, "I never done nothin' but turn the switch key. Any body could 've done that. I've been doin it ever since I was goin' on 7 years old."

KEEP A-GOIN'.

Frank L. Stanton. If you strike a thorn or rose,

Keep a-goin'!

If it halls, or if it shows,

Keep a-goin'!

'Taint no use to sit an' whine

When the fish ain't on your line;

Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin'—

Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop, Keep a-goin'!

When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Gittin' broke aln't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' fine—
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin!
Drain the sweetness from the cup
Keep a-goin!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like sighin' sing—
Keep a-goin!

SPANISH WAR DOGS.

Great Bloodhounds Fought on the Field of Battle. Aperreado is a Spanish word, which, it stations at top speed, and loaf further down the days when Spain was busy with the conquest of the West Indies and Central On this particular day, while his fireman America, struck cold terror to the hearts

In Spain magnificent specimens of this fighting equipment. Not knowing with what enemies he might have to contend, he The people at the station were benumbed took the hounds along to aid his men, but

> ages. On all the dogs as well as the horses the West Indian savages had not only never

ion and dismay, when the horses' iron-shod boofs struck down women and children and riors, as taught by their Christian masters, that in Cuba one dog was more feared than

100 armed men. It is on record that the first massacre of the inhabitants of Hayti was precipitated by a bloodhound, which a Spanish soldier in wanton cruelty encouraged to attack a group of peaceful natives who were loading a ship. Terrified and enraged by the unexpected onslaught of the dog, the defenseless, naked savages fled into the hills, returned to take a revenge and were slaughtered by their white conquerors, who never seemed to know the meaning of either justice or mercy.

When taken into engagements the Spanlards taught their dogs to wear a light armor, as protection against the arrows and spears of the enemy, and to either butt down the Indians or hop up and fasten their fangs in the unclad stomach of the poorly

equipped natives. When Cortez took his famous first expedition into new Spain, now called Mexico, a fine pack of bloodhounds was among his most highly valued fighters. Pizarro also took hounds into Peru, but on the continent the native warriors were a sort of armor made of padded cotton cloth. Through this the dogs could not set their teeth, but they could spring easily as high as a warrior's throat, run in among the men, and, by butting vigorously, cause them to fall, or, more horrible still, they were encouraged to prowl over the battlefields and tear to pieces any wretched wounded Indian who showed the least sign of life.

There were many among these brute fighters who rose, by dint of hard service, high in the Spanish ranks, and the names and deeds of some of them come down to us in history. In the island of San Juannow Porto Rico-was a remarkable dog, so large that he went by the name of Bercerrillo-little calf. This renowned man eater destroyed the lives of so many Indians that he was promoted to a military grade, receiving the pay of a sergeant of the horse, and a proportionate share of prize money and spoils.

He was dreaded by the natives and regarded by them as a creature possessing human intelligence. Even the Spanish recorders of the time give him high credit. saying that ten men with Bercerrillo were worth 100 men without. After a long life of fighting he perished on the battlefield like a grim old warrior.

It is told of Bercerrillo that he easily comprehended all that was said to him and the value of any object. On one occasion, when the governor of San Juan wished to send a written message, he gave it into the hands of an Indian woman to deliver. Un-fortunately her way led past a church, where a group of Spanish soldiers were lounging, waiting for mass to begin. Bercerrillo was with them, and in a spirit of idle brutality they proposed to set the dog on the woman. Bercerrillo needed but small encouragement. He rushed at the poor creature, who fell on her knees, the governor's message in her hand, crying: "My lord dog, thy servant is sent with this to the Christian lords down yonder-See, here it is. Do me no harm, dog, my

Sniffing at her graciously the sagacious creature let her pass unharmed. Lobo was another dog who struck fear,

mingled with admiration, to the hearts of the Mexicans and his end was the most

brutes was soon, however, turned to detesta- raisins, how cured, where grown, etc. After a time they became so quiet that she concluded they were asleep, when her little the dogs were employed in battle. So fero-clous and effective were these canine war-claiming, 'Well, mamma, I don't want any more raisins if they are raised in Spain!" "

TOLD OUT OF COURT,

"I object to that man on the jury," shouted the lawyer for the defense, "On what grounds?" inquired the court, "I'm the man that persuaded him to get

"It has always been my anxious en deavor," said the worthy municipal judge upon retiring to private life, "to administer justice without swerving to partiality on the one hand or impartiality on the other."

A Missouri lawver sends Case and Comment the following: Mr. B- brought suit for damages for the seduction of his daughter, Mary, under promise of marriage. The case was being tried before Judge Sin the circuit court of C- county, Missouri. The plaintiff was on the stand as a witness and was asked by his attorney this question: "Mr. B- was your daughter, Mary, born in lawful wedlock?" "No, sir," he replied, "she was born in the state of Indiana." The explosion which followed in a crowded court house may be imagined; it took some minutes to restore order.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fe he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages to several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined, the case was gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the judge when the lawyer stopped. "Yes, your honor."

"You vins de case," said the judge, "But I want a chance to argue my side of the case," said Peck.

"No, he vins," stoutly asserted the judge But Peck commenced to talk, and gradually his talk led up to the case, and before the judge knew it Peck was arguing the defense. The judge listened closely, and when

"You vins de case." "But you have already decided in my favor," said the other lawyer.

Peck had finished he said:

"Dat's all right. I reverse my first decision. Dis man vins," and the judge stuck to his last decision and Peck won his railroad case.

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

A wealthy German of Tangler has purchased a number of plots of land in the town from the Moors, "Your gardens are pretty, but scattered," remarked an Englishman to him recently. "Yes," he replied. "They happen to be on the sites of the forts which England must build when she occupies Tangier. England will pay me for my pretty gardens. I return to the Fatherland comfortably fortunate.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells this story about Lowell in The Outlook: "When Lowell was editor of The Atlantic he received a contribution from Thomas Bailey Aldrich then just starting in his literary career. He was much impressed with the literary merits tragic, perhaps, that ever befell one of his of the article, and, in sending the author race. Overcome by successful diplomacy, a check for the same, inclosed a congratula-Lobo was at last yielded, by his owner, to tory note, advising him to continue writing a Mexican prince, and so hated and dreaded | and to follow literature as a profession. The was he by this ruler and his people that kind thoughtfulness was appreciated and rethey sacrificed him as ceremoniously and membered by Aldrich, and the note was



EAGER FOR FIGHT.

of triumph.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. "Mamma," asked the little girl, trying t ook indifferent, "isn't it almost time

procrastinate my flannels?" "Jimmy, we won't have to go to school no more.

"'Cause all dem big war heroes' birthdays goin' t' be made hollerdays."

"Remember, Ethel, God sees you." Quoth the mother, as to chide. "But He's such an old friend of the fam-

The child in her innocence replied.

Sunday School Teacher-"What do we cal the 30th day of May? Bright Faced Urchin (raising his hand) know. Recreation day Gertie (returned home)-Mrs. Jones gave

me a nice piece of cake. Gertie's Mother-Did you ask for it? Gertie-M'm. Mother-And I told you not to. Gertie-No, mamma. You told me not to

"I feel like a store with a bargain sale." groaned Tommy as he approached from the direction of the pantry, the immediate suroundings of his mouth being a suspicious dark red.

"What's the matter, my dear?" "Jam inside."

cake; it was in the pantry.

with as great rejoicings as though he had | carefully preserved. Years after, when Al been the bloodthirsty invader Cortez him- drich himself was the editor of The Atlantic self. With a knife of obsidian his neck and Lowell sent a contribution, he was gratiwas severed, his heart cut out, exhibited to fied at receiving a copy of the note he himthe sun and burnt on a stone. His body self had written years before. When it is was cast into the city square filled with realized that Lowell had already made a Indians who hacked it into bits, with shouts reputation in letters, the clause advising him to stick to literature has a funny significance."

E. B. Dunn, who resigns under protest from the position of chief of the New York weather station, because he does not want to go to the West Indies or Cleveland, G., has been handling the New York weather forecasts for the last fifteen years. He is best known to the public as "Farmer" Dunn, a nickname given to him by the New York papers when the weather service was under the Agricultural department, Mr. Dunn is a competent man and won distine tion by predicting the Mississippi valley floods of 1883 while at the Cincinnati sta-

The Chicago Record says that some time ago a young organist secured permission to practice on the big organ in the Auditorium. An elderly man walked in and took a seat a few rows away from the musician. The young organist noticed him, and was encouraged to "show off" and do a few tricks of playing for his audience. He rambled on for an hour, and the elderly man sat there. apparently impressed. The young man tired at last, and was about to lock the organ when the elderly man approached him and said in broken English that he wished to ask for everything I saw. I didn't see the play for a few minutes. "They don't allow any one but an experienced organist to touch the instrument," said the young man, loftily. With a little gesture, suggestive of meekness and humanity, the stranger presented his card: "Alexandre Guilmant, Paris." Then it was time for the young organist to swoon. He had missed the chance of his

the great master with home-made drivel.

life. For an hour he had been entertaining

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST

A Chinese View of Expansion as a Policy for the United States.

IS FRIENDLY TO OUR PLANS

The Great Market Which the Celestini Empire Offers and Its Desirability for Americans-A Welcome Awalts.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, is a wonderfully interesting man. With the exception of Li Hung Chang he is doubtless the ablest and most pro-gressive statesman of Calestial erigin who has ever visited the United States. For that matter he is more closely in touch with European and American habits of thought than Li Hung Chang himself. He speaks the English language with a faultlessness of accent and of idiom which many a native born American might envy and which is equalled by no other Chinese public man-He is familiar with American and European politics and business. He has, moreover that delicate perception of local and individual peculiarities which has sometimes been regarded as distinctively American His wit is pungent and delightful. He can make as appropriate and effective afterdinner speeches as Speaker Reed or Chauncey M. Depew. At the annual dinner of the Gridiron club of Washington in January all three were among the speakers, and although this was the first experience of Minister Wu in such affairs, he thrust and parried with each and drew blood as frequently as either He sat between the two on that occasion and both were charmed and fascinated with his brilliancy and tact. Minister Wu was educated in England

and was the first Chinese gentleman who ever bécame an English barrister. He vis-Ited the United States in 1877 and then returned to Hong Kong, where he established himself as a barrister. After six years of practice he was appointed legal adviser to Li Hung Chang and deputy for foreign affairs in Tientsin. It was his great distinction, too, to have built the first railway in China, having been the promoter and first chief director of the Kai Ping railway company. He was first secretary of embassay in the peace mis sion to Japan in 1895 and was plenipotentiary for the purpose of exchanging ratifications for the treaty of peace. In the meantime he had been appointed chief director of the Tientsin university, which was estab lished in 1895, In 1897 he was appointed to his present post. He is accredited as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary not only to the government of the United States, but also to Spain and Peru. He resides the greater part of the year in Washington and directs from here the affairs of the legations at Madrid and Lima. The wife of Minister Wu is a woman of rare intelligence, who like him has made a study cently received by John A. Smith, who of-of the English language. His children are fers to send free to all, a trial package of or the English language. His children are left to send free to all, a trial package of bright youngsters who have their English governess and who play up and down the halls of the legation with the abandon and boisterousness of American boys. Altogether this Chinese gentleman is a striking illustration of the saying that a man of the world is a man of the world is a man of the world everywhere. world is a man of the world everywhere,

ental politics which America seems likely Field For American Enterprise.

As a Chinese statesman he naturally looks

"The prospects for the extension of American trade with China are excellent just at the present time," was Minister Wu's first remark, as he looked up from the perusal of a congressional report. "The material awakening of the empire is just beginning, and the volume of foreign trade particularly with the United States." and of domestic imp ovements, which will depend largely on foreign enterprise, is bound to increase with wonderful rapidity pines?" for the next few decades. The prejudice of the inhabitants of China against the bullding of railroads, telegraphs and telewhat a large field is opened for shrewd, hardly necessary to argue a point like this; or Pacific coast and there built up a re-

t is a self-evident proposition." goods of other nations to interfere with the expansion of trade with the United States?" "None whatever, so far as I am aware. On the contrary certain staples produced by the United States have almost the entire

Chinese Markets Worth Studying. "Take, for instance, kerosene oil, matches, American flour and American cotton cloth. The trade in American flour is simply immense. No other country seems able to ope with the United States in these articles with my people. The Chinese will take anything which is cheap and good. And in this connection I may be pardoned, I hope, if I make a suggestion, that the manufacturers of the United States study more closely the local wants of the people of China. There are many ways of doing this. One proposition that strikes my fancy strongly is the one advanced recently by the Philadelphia museum. This institution has appointed a commission of skilled men to visit China and learn by actual observation the exact local wants of the people. Of course my government will heartily welcome this commission and will give it every opportunity for gaining the information desired. Having learned what is most wanted by practical observation, American manufacturers will no longer do business in particular aspect of the question."

"If they have the enterprise, as they surely will when they learn of the opportunity, to seize upon this great field, their rewards will be proportionately China is ready to welcome the United States as a peaceful neighbor and commercial friend. Among the intelligent public men of the Chinese empire there is absolutely no prejudice against America. On the contrary there is a strong desire for the friendship of this great republic, and admiration for Yankee ingenuity and inventive genius is quite as pronounced there as in any other part of the world. I repeat what I said at the beginning of this interview, repeal the exclusion act, which will restore the good will that existed between China and the United States previous to the adoption of that act, and the trade between the two countries will increase to enormous

"What has China done, or what have Chinese merchants done, to encourage trade | Neverthless, we are moving forward. with the United States?"

A NOBLE WOMAN

Rheumatism had well-nigh Claimed Her as a Sacrifice to this Merciless Demon of Pain.

Sent for a Free Trial Package of Gloria Tonic to Which She Owes Life, Health and Happiness.



MISS EMMA CALLENDER.

Many a woman is on the way to Cuba to succor the wounded who may fall in battle but there are home battles to fight, closer lives to nurture and sustain, for the battle of life is not a matter of expediency alone but one that often calls for self-sacrifice and determination even amidst times of peace. A very interesting letter was recently received by John A. Smith, who of fers to send free to all, a trial package of the remedy which cured him of rheumatism. The letter reads as follows:—

My dear sir:—I presume you would like to know if your Gloria Tonic has been beneficial to me. I sent for your free trial package of Gloria that I was afraid to die, no, not that I was afraid to die, no, not that: I am ready to go when God calls me to come, but I have a dear old father and mother to leave in this world alone; father is 72, mother 68; you see they are in years when I am most needed and must cheer them up in their old age.

It was this that kept me up, for had there not been this stimulus I would have rather given up than continued to suffer so cruelly. And now that I am spared to help and sustain the old folks let me again hank you for the life, health and happiness which Gloria Tonic has given me and to say that should you wish it I will cheerfully testify to anyone as to the merits of your remedy and will relate how I suffered and how your remedy cured me, to say that should you wish it I will cheerfully testify to anyone as to the merits of your remedy and will relate how I suffered and how your remedy cured me, to say that should you wish it I will cheerfully testify to anyone as to the merits of your remedy and will relate how I suffered and how your remedy cured me, to say that should you wish it I will cheerfully testify to anyone as to the merits of your remedy and will relate how I suffered and how your remedy cured me, to say that should you wish it I will cheerfully testify to anyone as to the method to suffer and mother to leave in this that; I am ready to go when God calls me to come, but I have a d

world is a man of the world everywhere, no less in Pekin than in Washington, and it was with an appreciation of his breadth of mind and cosmopolitan temper that the correspondent sought him out for a talk on the subjects which just now direct the thoughts of American statesmen to the far east. The minister spoke freely, with due regard to the reserve required of him as the diplomatic representative of a country likely to be vitally interested in the extension of American influence in the Pacific. As a Chinese statesman he naturally looks

In an ow blessed with perfect health, and I am now blessed with perfect health. This, of course, sounds very prosaic and This, of course and ald derect of the Emma Callender, Vincanes, Ind. Send your name and address to John A. Smid, your per prosaic and This, of course received and the cellining Milwaukee, Wis, and he will send you by mail, prepald a free trial of Gloria Tonic. Send your name and address to John A. Smid, your perd

You do not know how thankful I am to with keenest interest upon the part in Ori- you and the Christian Advocate for direct- to test it.

> where he is best treated. This is human nature the world over, not excepting China. I live in hope that whatever may be the differences between the two countries they will disappear. China desires to hold "What are the commercial relations be-

tween the Chinese empire and the Philip-China and the Philippines

"They are very great. You will appreciate this more strongly when I say that over phones, and, I may say, a hundred other 100,000 Chinese inhabit these islands. Steamthings that would cause it to lose step in ers continually run back and forth between the march of modern civilization, is finally Hong Kong and other Chinese ports and disappearing. Thus you can see at once Manila, exchanging the products of the two countries. China has, as you will see, a energetic Americans who know an addirect interest in the Philippines. Many of vantage when they see it, and are quick to the islands were settled by the Chinese, grasp it when presented. If the Chinese who have, as a matter of course, aided exclusion act were repealed by this or the greatly in their development. It is as if next congress the people of the United a few thousand or more Americans had States would be still more benefited. It is emigrated to some islands off the Atlantic munerative trade with their mother coun-"Then there is no prejudice against try. The maternal instinct ought to be as American goods nor any preference for strong in nations as in individuals. The is to her material interests, her future is mother cannot forget the child she has borne and reared through much suffering, I say this merely to illustrate how we feel towards those of our own blood on these

islands." "Would the possession of the Philippines by the United States help to enlarge our trade with China and other eastern coun-

ries and how?" "This would seem to be the natural effect of such a situation, but to answer this question in its full significance will require time, and the time has not yet arrived when the question can be answered properly. In general, of course, wider interests mean wider trade, but the old saw: 'Never cross a bridge until you come to it," may well

apply to this case." "Would the possession of the Philippines by the United States increase the estimation in which the United States is held by the people of China and other eastern people?

"It is beyond my province to answer this question directly. In discussing the Philippines just at this juncture one approaches the danger line. Personally I hold very decided views on the eastern question, but as I cannot divorce my individuality from my office I must decline to discuss this 'You speak of the progress being made

by China in a material way. What about Spirit of Progress in China.

"To appreciate that remark one must thoroughly understand the character. China to the world at large is an unknown land. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, the Chinese are a very practical people. They are not moved with the flery energy of the Anglo Saxon. They go slow, and hold to the things Time was when the masses they have. opposed with a spirit even of fanaticism all internal improvements. That spirit only exists now in isolated instances. Reforms are now welcomed as never before, The are now welcomed as never before. The people are seized with the spirit of progress. Will be announced in the next issue of We are a nation of 400,000,000. As it is a Upton's Illustrated Weekly. As a positive law of nature that large bodies shall move guarantee as to my reliability I refer to alowly. Chins is not to be judged in her any mercantile or commercial agency. As forward movement with a smaller nation.

"The genius of China is not in the line close with their answer five answer. You will understand, however, that circumscribed in territory perhaps her am- number containing full particulars.

without fail as it costs absolutely nothing

much like an individual. A man trades bright exemplar of what the Chinaman will do when he once sets about it. But that illustrious warrior was a Mongul. Now the Chinese are not Monguls, in the proper sense of the word, although the masses of mankind so believe. The Chinese are a disfriendly relations with all the world, and tinct race altogether. No, we shall be satisfied if we are let alone and allowed to work out our destiny as a nation in our own way. That way may not be the way of the European or American, but it is the way best suited to the peculiar nature of the race or races which inhabit what is

known as China. "A national awakening is already going on. Some years ago a Chinese diplomat in Great Britain wrote an article which excited much discussion in America and on the coninent, the opening sentence of which was, 'China awake!' That watchword is on the lips of millions today, although when it was uttered it sounded like a discordant note. China is awake. It is no small task to lift a nation to the plane of the high ideals of her wise men. But when a people once awake to the dangers which surround them they make rapid progress. China is not in such an advanced stage of decomposition as some affect to believe. Aroused as she now secure." L. A. COOLIDGE.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS. An improved electric arc lamp has two pockets, set at opposite angles on each side of the point of contact, to feed carbon pencils to the lamp, the carbons coming together in the shape of a V and throwing no shadow as they burn.

Bicycle tires can be quickly inflated by a new pump which is formed of the central tube of the frame, with valves at each end. the seat post being used as a plunger for compressing the air, and fastened by a clamping lever when not in use. Weeds can be destroyed in gardens and along highways by a new machine having an oil reservoir mounted on wheels and provided with an air pump to force the oil into a series of burners, which transform

it into gas and discharge it against

weeds.

Bow ties can be securely attached to the collar by a flat metal plate which is sewed fast to the back of the tie and has a slot which slips over the collar button and presses the upper edge of the plate against the collar to keep the button from slipping out of the slot.

Sparks are arrested in locomotive smokestasks by means of a western man's invention, consisting of a series of perforated plates placed on opposite sides of the stack, with projections on the under side to prevent the sparks from passing around the plates.

Umbrellas and parasols are being etted.

Umbrellas and parasols are being fitted with a new detachable handle, which has a socket to receive the central rod of the umbrells, which is slotted to contain a curved spring having a projection at the

op, which engages a notch inside the ocket in the handle, Desk lamps are being made with a weighted arm extending from the top of the desk out over the open space to support a cylindrical shade which has a portion cut out of the bottom to throw the light downward, a new design of incandescent light being used.

300 Spaniards Killed.

If 300 Americans can kill 300 Spaniards take to kill 100 Spaniards in 100 days? One thousand dollars will be paid to the persons answering the above problem correctly. the object of offering these attract attention to my popular family magazine, each person answering must en "That is a difficult question for me to of the acquisition of territory. Were she stamps (or ten cents silver) for sample when a people are legislated against as the bition might be for more. It has been said today. To be first is a laudable ambition when a people are legislated against as the bitton might be for more. It has been said of the best interests have not the opportunity or the interests have not the opportunity or the zeal to encourage trade as they would if conditions were different. A nation is very suit. Genghis Khan is pointed to as a Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.