# A PROCLAMATION.

People Called Upon to Give Thanks for Victories and

Pray for Peace.

President McKinley issued the following proclamation to the American people

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A: this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the first of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nation in the hollow of His hands and workets upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now gliding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peac .

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And above all let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington July 6, 1893.

# WONDBOUS NAVAL VICTORY.

#### Sampson, in an Official Dispatch, Says the Whole Fleet is Destroyed.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has received the following report from Admiral Sampson: Siboney, July 3.

nation as a Fourth of July present the de- the contents of your message. struction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. The fleet attempted to escape at 9.30 A. M., and at 2 P. M. the last of the ships, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore sixty miles west of Bantiago and let down her colors.

Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and 5th inst. before the city is fired on. They blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss-one killed and two wounded.

The enemy's loss is probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. We have about 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed The Commanding General Spanish Forces, was George H. Ellis, chief ycoman of the Brooklyn. SAMPSON.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson by the President: To Admiral Sampson, Piaya del Este:

You have the gratitude and the congratuintions of the American people. Convey to your noble officers and crew, through whose valor new honors have been added to American history, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

# surrender of this city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will in-The fleet under my command offers the form the foreign cousuls and inhabitants of Very respectfully, Jose TOBAL,

M. and received at 1 P. M., demanding the

Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Corps. The British, Portugu-se, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and The Infanta Maria, Teresa, Oquendo and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of claim that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transporation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

Eanhago de Cuba:

Sir: In consideration of the request of the consular officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action, solely in their interest, until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no dem-

#### MID-PACIFIC COLONY.

Annexation of Hawall Islands is Accomplished-Hawaii Already Acted.

A Washington special says: The opposttion to the annexation of the Hawailan Islands have surrendered, and by a vote of 42 to 21 the Senate passed the Newlands resolution as it was received from the House, Several amendments were voted upon and rejected. It was apparent from the beginning of the contest that there was a very decided majority in the Senate favorable to the annexation, and the only hope of its opponents was to prevent action at this session. It was the belief of the opposition that if the matter could be postponed until next winter, there would be a very marked change in public sentiment, which would be manifested in the Congressional elections.

The vote in the House, which was so overwhelmingly in favor of annexation, and the enthusiasm created by the events of the war the opposition and preventing them from maintaining a force sufficient to overcome the plans of the annexationists for a vote before the dissolution of Congress. The end came in a somewhat precipitate

manner. There was no expectation op either side that a vote would be feached this week. A number of opposition Senators were expected to make speeches, and these, it was thought, would carry the coutest into the middle of next week.

The hot spell that has just terminated seriously interfered with a continuance of the debate, and as it was apparent the advocates of annexation were able to maintain the presence of a quorum, and were determined to hold the Congress in session | him. At the end of the month, the until a vote could be had, after a brief consuitation among the leaders of the oppos .tion, the contest was abandoned.

The Hawailan Government has already acted in the matter, having taken the initiative in the manner provided by its constitution and ceded absolutely all rights and sovereignty to the United States. The act of Congress accepts and ratifies

and confirms this cession, and declares the islands a part of the territory of the United States. It declares that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands the authority lodged in the present officials | of Hawaii shall be exercised by a commis-President, with the consent of the Senate. Existing treaties with foreign nations are to cease forthwith, and will be replaced by treatles between the United States and foreign nations.

Municipal legislation not inconsistent with the treaty of annexation and the Constitution of the United States will remain in force until otherwise determined by Congress. The existing Customs laws of the islands are to remain unchanged until legislation shall be enacted by Congress.

The public deb: of Hawaii existing at this time is assumed by the United States, but the liability is limited to \$4,000,000. Further immigration of Chinese persons into the islands is prohibited except upou conditions allowed by the laws of the United States, and Chinese are not to be permitted to enter the United States by reason of anything contained in the treaty of annexation. The five Commissioners to be appointed by the President, two of whom must be residents of Hawali, are to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as they shall deem necessary and proper.

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry into effect the under the direction of the President. No compensation is prescribed for the Con missioners. They will undoubtedly be paid

# THE WARD ROOM CATERER.

tasteful.

each paying his portion.

in Honolulu harbor, about three years

fore. They said the scales were wrong

and Lieutenant Blue admitted that

perhaps they were. They all weighed

A Monkey Cyclist.

There is a very popular monkey in

movements of cyclists. She jumps

into the saddle without touching the

When money is given to her she runs

have one of the many cycling medals

Philadelphia Dog Ambulance.

An ambulance built especially for

If there is any one feature of life

provided reduce all jarrings to a min-One Feature of Life in the Navy That is Dis-

imum.-New York Mail and Express.

for the best of material and the springs

# Snakes Pick Hops.

aboard ship that a ward room officer Kop picking is one of the principal industries of the Deer Lick bottom disof the navy particularly dislikes, it is trict in Indiana, and gives employhis election as caterer of the ward ment to several hundred persons each room mess. All of the ward room officers have to take their turn at this year. In 1896 the employers had conjob. When the catering of an officer | siderable trouble with the pickers over proves especially satisfactory to his, the question of wages. The pickers messmates, he is often elected over and wished to be paid by the hour, but the over again, to his deep disgust. His hop growers wished to maintain the frequent re-election, however, does not present scale by the piece. The matter as a general proposition is still unserve to make him remiss in his duty settled except by one hop grower, Jacto the mess, in order that he may be displaced as caterer. This would be ob Presley, on Deer Lick bottoms, He too obvious, and would cause criticism. did not hire any pickers at all this year, and yet his hops are all picked The ward room caterer does all of the with Spain, had much to do with weakening buying for the mess through the ward and cured. The story is a curious one, and begins in 1895, when Mr. Presley room steward, who is an enlisted man. first noticed two yellow snakes in his Some ward room officers are eminently hop field. His first impulse was to kill successful as caterers, and others make them, but their accons were so odd a very bad fist of it. It is a principle among ward room officers to ridicule that he stopped to watch them. The snakes would climb the hop poles and the mess caterer and pour contumely pick every blossom, throwing them | upon his efforts, no matter how successful he may be, and the caterer is upon the ground. Then they would extract a certain amount of hop from always the butt of all hands aft at the stalk and pass on to the next one. meal times. Everything that he sets This set Mr. Presley to thinking if the before his messmates is pronounced snakes could not be utilized instead of villainous, and he is made as unhappy men and women. as possible, even though he knows the

In the spring of 1896 he found a nest officers of the mess are only guying of thirteen yellow snakes down by the creek, and, capturing them alive, he expenses of the mess are divided up took them home. In the fall he tried among all of the officers of the mess, them, and with such success that he determined to use them this year. Ac-Lieutenant Victor Blus, the nervy cordingly he hired no hands, to the young officer who recently performed great surprise of his neighbors. Instead the feat of getting a good view of the he turned the snakes loose, putting 150 Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor by making a daring detour of seventy-five baskets on the ground to catch the miles or so on Cuban soil, was attach- hops as they fell. The experiment was ed to the Bennington, which was lying a great success .-- Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### The First Public Library.

ago. He was then an ensign, and he had not up to that time been a ward Libraries instituted for research in sion of five persons to be appointed by the room caterer. So he was unahimously all branches of knowledge existed in elected almost as soon as he was atremote antiquity. According to Prof. tached to the Bennington. Lieutenant Sayce, such a one was founded by Blue is a giant of a young man, and Sargon I., the Semitic ruler of Akkad, exceedingly good natured. But he about 3800 B. C. Here was deposited made a sad hash of the caterer's job. the great work of Babylonian astron-He got his accounts all mixed up be- omy, the "Observatiois of Bel," and fore he had served as a caterer for a the name of the keeper of this library week, and he had to pay a lot of seig- has been handed down to us on his norage out of his own pocket. The seal.

meals he placed before his messmates | Similar libraries were founded in the were satisfactory enough, but the cat- chief cities of Babylon, the contents erer's job wore on Lieutenant Blue a of which-either the original works or great deal. He figured on how to get copies of translations of them-were his conge. When a new caterer is drawn upon to enrich the famous Aselected it is the custom of the ward syrian library of N.nevah, founded, it officers to weigh themselves every day. is stated, by Asturbanipul (Sardanapain a spirit of fun, in order to weigh the lus) from political motives. That it caterer, and to make it appear by their was a public library is indicated by a solemnly averred loss of weight, that remark of the king at the end of a they are being half starved. Lieuten- treatise-"I have placed it in my palant Blue went down to the engine ace for the instruction of my subjects." room one day, after he had been wor- According to a writer on the subried over the caterer's job for a week ject, the volumes were all numbered, or so, and dug out a big drop-scales. and any one who wished to consult a He tinkered with it for a while. Then book wrote the number of it on a tickjoint resolution, which is to be expended he rigged a bo'sun's chair to it, carried et and handed it to the keeper. The it aft, and suggested to the officers that library founded at Athens by Pisistrawhen they wanted to weigh themselves tus about the year 540 B. C. is often thereafter they use those scales of his. stated to be the first that was opened

# FRI OF THE NAVY.

# How the Finances of Officers and Men Are Looked After.

When one takes into consideration the intelligence, the technical training and the other demands made upon them by their profession, the officers and men who handle our warships are poorly paid as compared with those who follow similarly exacting duties on shore.

An officer's pay varies not only according to his rank, but according to the nature of his duty. His highest pay is while at sea, his lowest while on leave or "waiting orders." The following gives the officers' pay per an-

Rear admirals, \$4,000 to \$6,000; commodores, \$3,000 to \$5,000; captains, \$2,800 to \$4,500; commanders, \$2,300 to \$3,500; lieutenant commanders, \$2,000 to \$3,000; lieutenants, \$1,600 to \$2,600; lieutenants, junior grade, \$1,200 to \$2,000; ensigns, \$800 to \$1,400; naval cadets, \$500 to \$950.

Contrary to the general popular notion, naval officers clothe and feed themselves. They also house themselves, except when on board ship or when stationed at a navy yard where quarters are provided. True, they are allowed while at sea the munificent sum of 30 cents per diem for their rations.

Furthermore, officers of the American navy have to pay out of their own pockets for the entertainment, not only of their own personal friends, but of officials, the guests of the nation.

The pay of the enlisted men varies from \$9 per month, received by a third class apprentice, to \$70 a month, which is the compensation of a chief machinist. An "ordinary seaman" receives \$19, a "seaman" \$24, and a "landsman" who is an unskilled recruit, \$16 per month. Men in the artificer class, such as blacksmiths, electricians, boiler makers, etc., get from \$35 to \$50 per month. All enlisted men, like the officers, receive their 30 cents per diem for rations. Furthermore, there is an increase in pay for each re-enlistment. One important step, conducing to efficiency, taken by the Navy Department during the last year, was the elevating of the status of gun captains, who are now specially rated as such, with pay ranging from \$35 to \$50 per month. Formerly the gun captain was chosen simply by reason of his rank on shipboard; that is, no man could be a gun captain, however good his marksmanship, unless he held some petty office, such as boatswain's mate, coxgwain or something of the sort. Now the gun captain is the pest shooter and manipulator of the weapon in the latter's crew, regardless of his standing otherwise on board, and he receives

#### The Torpedo in War.

extra pay for his qualities.

One of the conspicuous elements of the torpedo's value is the fear which its use excites. The fact that its location is secret and its attack wellnigh irresistible, gives it a power of intimidation out of all proportion to its actual potency, and makes fleets unwilling to face it. It caused terror and demoralization at the battle of Lissa, and later, in the Franco-German war of 1871, the French fleet was actually frightened out of Prussian ports by the rumor and belief that numerous torpedoes had been planted for their reception. A striking instance of the effectiveness of the torpedo is found in the sinking of the Blanco Encalada in Chili from injuries thus inflicted during the revolution of 1891. The whole of President<sup>s</sup> Balmaceda's fleet present had joined the insurgents, when suddenly his two swift torpedo vessels, the Lynch and Condell, arrived at Valparaiso. They were armed with two 14-pounder guns and four torpedo tubes. They immediately attacked the Blanco Encalado, and the ironciad was taken completely by surprise. She had no protective net out, and no guard boats were patrolling, while a portion of the crew was on shore. After two or three futile attempts the Lynch approached the Encalada within fifty yards and discharged a torpedo, which struck the ironclad abreast the engine room. The explosion was tremendous. Many were killed, and the ship keeled over and sank in five minutes. The torpedo used carried fifty pounds of gun cotton. Neither of the attacking boats were injured, and this fact and the demonstratioo that such a charge of gun cotton striking a vessel in a vital part is irresistible, combined to give to the torpedo a prominence in naval equipment and warfare which it had not before possessed .-- Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

WM. MCKINLEY. The Navy Department posted late Monday the appended translation of a cipher cable gram received from Commodore Watson. It s similar in tenor to that received from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional statements that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and more than 1,60 captured, Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

PLATA DEL ESTE, July 3. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

At 9.30 A. M. to-day the Spanish squadron seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was destroyed within an hour, except the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commanded-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but being beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn, where Chief Yeoman Eilis was killed and one man was wounded. Admiral Cervera, all his commanding officers, except of the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 35) were killed or drowned and 160 wounded, the latter being cared for on the Solace and the Olivette. WATSON.

The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Shafter: PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4.

When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Tnere'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night." Men were and among the wounded Concas and Eulate cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men without even shelter tents have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy. SHAFTER.

A TRUCE.

Shafter Allowed Time to Remove Women and Children From Santiago.

A Washington special says: The War Department has made public the following official dispatch from General Shafter, which includes a report of a number of dispatches sent or received by him in regard to the surrender of Santiago:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4. flon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

The following is my demand for the su: render of the city of Santiago:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NEAR SAN JUAN, JULY 3. To the Commanding General of the Spanish

Forces, Santiago:

I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Sautiago de Cuba. Piease inform she citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city tefore 10 o'clock tomorrow morn-

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER. Major-General, U. S. A. Following is the Spanish reply, which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6.30 P. M:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 2 P. M., July 3. communication of today, written at 8.30 A. ] lies on the edge of the shore.

onstration whatever upon those of my own command. I am, with great res pect.

> Your obedieut servapt, W. R. SHAFTER

Major-General, U. S. A. Here General Shafter's dispatch to Secretary Aiger ends.

#### "WE HAVE LOST ALL."

Cervera's Message to Blanco Detailing His Defeat.

A Washington special says: The War Department has received the report of Admiral Cervera to General Blanco on the disastrous naval fight to the Spanish cause off Santiago. It is as follows:

"To the General-in-Chief, Havana: In compliance with your orders I went out from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadrop, and after an unequaled combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire. Teresa, Quento and Vizcaya beached, and the Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered.

"I do not know how many people were ost, but will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. out Leing properly prepared.

"The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy.

"The commander of the Vizcava surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil and I believe Lazcaga (spelling uncertain), We have lost all, are necessarily depressed. "CERVERA."

# WILL SAVE ALL THEY CAN.

Wrecking Company to Recover as Much of the Spanish Fleet as Possible.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department is already making arrangements to recover as much of the valuable Spanish fleet as can be saved. An agreement was closed with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company to undertake the salvage of as much property as possible from the wrecks. The company's wrecking steamer, I. J.

Merritt, left New York for Newport News, Va., where she will take on coal and needed supplies and proceed directly to Cuba. A report from Commodore Watson seems to show that when it was sent there was a possibility of saving the Cristobal Colon, the most powerful vessel of the Spanish squadron.

#### SINKING OF THE MERCEDES.

Sampson Cables that the Blocking of the Harbor Has Been Prevented.

Admiral Sampson has cabled the Navy Department as follows from the flagship New York off Santlago: "About midnight Wednesday night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which vessel had a searchlight on the channel, coming out of, the harbor of Santingo. The Massachusetts and Texas opened fire, and the Spanish vessel was

unk opposite Estrella Cove. "I am inclined to think it was the inten-His Excellency the General Commanding tion to sink her in the channel and thus Forces of United States, San Juan River. block the harbor entrance. If so, this plan Sir: I have the honor to reply to your | was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she

he general appropriation made for carrying the act into effect, the amount of compensation being discretionary with the President.

# GEN. MILES DEPARTS.

He Leaves Washington to Embark at Charleston for Santiago.

A Washington special says: General Miles again the next day. Each of them had is to take the active conduct of the military lost another pound, and they began to operations at Santiago in direct charge, and feel of their waistbands wonderingly. left Thursday evening for Charleston, where All of the officers of the Bennington's he will board the Harvard or Yale with ward room went on losing flesh, actroops for the relief of General Shafter. He cording to Lieutenant Blue's scales, goes against the wishes of the Secretary of for ten days or so. Then a meeting War, but he has insisted on being at the front and his views, have been approved by of the ward room officers was called, the President. and Lieutenant Blue was dropped as

There is not the best of feeling prevailing caterer, as being "incompetent" and between the head of the War Department "no-account anyhow." and the bead of the army, and for several Blue didn't have to serve as caterer for days things have not been smoothly conthe rest of that cruise, and he wore a ducted, owing to differences of opinion besmile of deep content every time he tween the two as to the better course of prolooked at a weighing apparatus. cedure. General Miles was never in favor of making the attack on Santiago with fewer than 25,000 men, while Secretary Alger and some advisers were confident that the force under General Shafter was adequate to take the city. The commanding general further insisted on more artillery being sent with admired. "Miss Maja," has an exquisthe army, but the command got away with-

## TO ROUND UP "WASPS."

#### Navy Preparing to Hunt This Species of Spain's Warships.

pedals, kisses her hand to everybody while she waits for the signal, then The Navy Department is preparing for a fifes off at a splendid pace. From the grand hunt throughout the West Indies. There are a number of Spanish warcraft wheel she jumps on a trapeze and then left, known as "wasps," scattered through on the wheel again before it can fall. coves on the Cuban coast, and lying in ob-When she has shown all her arts and scure little harbors in the West Indian graces she claps her hands, calling up-Islands. These are to be hunted down and on the public to applaud. She thanks captured or destroyed, and the movement prettily for applause by bowing and is to begin immediately, for until the Gulf and Caribbean Sen have been cleared of putting her hand to her heart. The these little craft no troop transports can be monkey has not been trained at allsaid to be entirely safe while passing beonly made to look on while men and tween the United States and Cubs, and the women cycled. She has taught hernavy is put to the necessity of sending forself everything without any one's help. midable convoys along with the troops. Many of the little boats have been spotted to her nurse, takes her purse and puts already through the agency of the State Deit in. It has been proposed to let her

partment, and the others will be located soon by the aid of swift little torpedo-boa s and auxiliary craft. It was with this object distributed in Vienna, but the sociein view that the recently constructed tor- ties refuse to give it to her .- London pedo-boats Gwynn, Morris and others were | News. ordered from the North to Florida waters.

#### SPANISH PRISONERS MUTINY.

It Requires a Volley From the Marines to Bring Them to Their Senses.

Four hundred Spanish prisoners confined at Port Antonia on the Harvard mutinied. When the outbreak occurred the marines were at once ordered to que'l it, and, all other means failing, the order to fire was given.

The result was deadly, six of the mutincers being killed and twelve more wounded. What caused the mutiny is unknown, but it is suspected that in some way the news of the battle outside Santiago harbor and

the capture of Admiral Cervera stirred the men to such a pitch of excitement that they could not restrain themselves.

disorder quickly restored quiet, and there are no signs of further trouble. The wound- tains also cages attached to the top and ed are reported doing well. The State of Texas is taking on twenty tons of ice at Mingston.

The officers didn't suspect anything, to the public. The more famous Alexand after dinner the same day several andrian Library takes the next place of them weighed themselves. They in point of time .- New York World. had all lost a pound since the day be-

Lieutenant

# Quick Wit Saves from Failure.

The faculty of keeping one's head in an emergency is not too common. A young Philadelphia elocutionist has it to perfection, and a few days ago it neatly saved her from an embarrassing situation. She was reciting professionally, and her work had called forth wild applause. She was warm and tired, however, and when just a few lines into an encore number, she knew that a certain place her memory would fail. her, and that she would stumble and fall. Her wits answered quickly. Before coming to the breaking point, she suddenly stopped and addressed her auditors. "I see by your faces that many of you have heard this piece before. I do not like to repeat, so, with your permission, I will try another number." Some magnanimous perthe Zoological Gardens of the Prater at sons answered: "No. no. Go ahead." Venice just now, and she is very much But the young lady was obdurate, and the people of that audience now conite bicycle which she rides to perfec- sider her the queerest of all elocutiontion, imitating to a nicety all the ists."-Philadelphia Record.

# Character in Your Laugh.

The character of a man's laughter depends to a great extent upon his education and environment, and though these may do a great deal to improve, or at least affect his manners, it is doubtful whether the actual character of a man is changed by them. For example, no amount of education will make the mean man generous, the dull man witty, the heavy and phlegmatic quick and nervous, nor the rollicking, happy-go-lucky man quiet, firm and steady, and yet education will affect the style of his laugh to an enormous extent. One hears ten ames as much laughter from the kitchen at night than in the room where the family sits, but

one certainly is not justified in deducing from that fact that domestic servants are more "genuine and open as the day.'

# The Rattleweed Plant.

dogs and small animals, and the only The rattleweed or rattlebox, is a one of its kind in the world, has just hairy annual plant from three to eighteen inches high, having small yellow flowers. It bears seed pcds about an cunning little rattles, when the seeds in them have become detached after low, sandy soils all over the eastern mouse suddenly makes its appearance, sides both in the leaves and seeds. Animals that eat the seeds and leaves mechanism .- San Francisco Chronicle, The prompt action taken to suppress the that the interior can be divided into suffer from a general decline of vigor .various sized compartments. It con- New York Sun.

> Agriculturists in Peru and Chile are sides for pet birds and poultry. The plans for the ambulance were drawn by paying especial attention to the grow-Dr. John W. Adams and they called ing of cotton.

# A Wonderful Clock.

In one of the town halls in a Japanese treaty port there is a remarkable time-piece. It is contained in a handsome frame, three feet wide and five feet long. it represents a noonday landscape, very cleverly carried out. In the foregroun, plum and cherry trees appear in bloom, while in the rear a hill is to be seen, from which flows a pretty cascade, imitated in crystal. From this cascade flows a tiny stream, which wends its way between rocks and islands and finaly loses itself in a stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on a silver gong as it passes, Each hour is marked by a creeping tortoise. A bird of rich plumage warbles at the close of the hour, and, as the warbling ceases, a and, scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view Altogether it is certainly a wonderful piece of

# A Big Gold Nugget.

Big gold nuggets are extremely rare. The biggest on record was found in Australia in 1852, weighed upwards of \$23 pounds, and was worth \$55,000.

been put in use in the veterinary decar dog wagon is decorated with a inch in length and they make very removable antiseptic pads to guard ripehing. The rattlebox is native in In order to avoid belligerent encoun- part of the United States. The poisonters between the injured four-footed pa- ous constituent is unknown, but it rebeen provided with movable slides so

partment of the University of Pennsylvania. The exterior of the palace vignette of a grand-looking St. Bernard and the inside is covered with against contagious diseases.

tients of this traveling hospital it has