THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1901.

THE SUN IS HARNESSED

SOLAR RAYS CONVERTED INTO REGULAR POWER.

Interesting Experiment Successfully Terminated in Southern California and Some of the Practical Consequences Outlined-Means a New Lease of Life to Western Civilization

Los Angeles, Feb. 5 .- "Hitch your wagon to a star," was the lofty counsel of the Concord sage to an aspiring youth. And lo! after more than a generation, practical farmers are accepting this advice more literally than any could have imagined. They are hitching their engines to the sun. The ostriches at the farm near this city surrendered one of their paddocks to a mechanical engineer and a business man from Boston a few weeks ago and the newcomers proceeded to set up a strange device which casual onlookers have variously considered a mill-mill, a searchlight, a merry-go-round, and a looking-glass of gigantic size and fantastic design, but whitch proves to be a new invention of ex-traordinary interest and wide practical usefulness. It is the solar motor, and it solves the question of applying the sun's rays directly to the production

of steam power. There were a good many attempts during the past thirty years, and, indeed, more than a century ago, to make a commercial proposition of sunnower. Some of the more recent of these efforts have been announced in a highly sinsational way as likely to furnish power for moving trains and steamships, and even for leveling down great mountains. No such absurdities have been associated with the solar motor which is now attracting the attention of scientific men and popular grouds at South Pasadena.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Indeed, nothing has been claimed for it. The device speaks for itself in the modest but impressive language of actual daily performance. It drives a ten-horse power engine from an hour and a half hour after sunrise to within half an hour of sunset. Its per- it is hot up there, and this simple test formance has gradually increased with each day's trial and the perfecting of details and there is no reason to suppose that its maximum has been reached, nor that it will be with the temperature, evaporated it into steam, present model. At this writing its and a pressure of 150 pounds is shown best record is the raising of 1,400 gal- on the gage in the engine room. For, ions per minute at a lift of twelve be it understood, the solar motor is not shine in the arid region as a whole operated without the intervention of is 79 per cent, and this figure would steam power, as the water wheel is correctly represent the proportion of turned by the faling stream. The sun the year in which sun-power could be strikes the mirrors; the mirrors reflect relief upon. Making due allowance for the heat upon the boiler; the heat the hours of idiness after sunset, 1,400 turns the water within the boiler into gallons per minute, which equal 155 steam; the steam passes from the head miners inches, would irrigate about 200 of the boiler through a flexible metalacres of alfalfa, about 300 acres of he pipe into the engine cylinders; and oranges, or about 500 acres of decidu- from that point the process is the faous trees. Although there are large miliar operation of the compound en-

as cheap if it were as widely diffused as the sun-power, which unfortunately it is not. Water power is being more and more used to generate electricity for pumping, but this can only be supplied by companies which have made a large investment and who then charge the irrigator an annual rent of \$50 per horse-power. In addition to this, the irrigator must supply his own pumping plant, so that his expediture for electricity is practically a total loss as compared with sun-power. The natural comparison of the Solar Motor is with the windmill, since both are automatic, being operated by the elements.

"How does it run and how does look ?" will naturally be asked. It looks not unlike a huge umbrella, although this illustration should not be construed to mean that the Solar Motor is great size and power under the influ-ence of which "iron, gold and other a frail structure. On the contrary, it is large and substantial, weighing \$,300 pounds. But in shape it much resemmetals ran like melted butter." of those glasses were presented to the bles an umbrella open and inverted. emperor of China who was so much and is so disposed as to catch the sun's rays on the mirrors which line its in alarmed at is performances that he had it buried in the ground where it could work no sinister miracle. side surface and to reflect both light and heat with concentrated energy on a long, slim boiler, which is where th

umbrella stick ought to be. It should to noted that no lenses are used, but that the heat is reflected from plain mirrors and so centered upon the boller.

THE REFLECTOR.

This reflector measures 33 feet across its diameter at the top and 15 feet at the bottom. It contains exactly 1,785 mirrors 3½ by 24 inches in size. The reflector is set in meridian like a telescope, the axis being due North and South and the movement from East to West. The boller is tubular, 13 feet 6 inches long, with a capacity for 100 gallons of water, and 8 cubic feet additional steam space. It is made of fire-box steel, covered with lamp-black and other absorptive material. Before this boiler is thrown into focus its black cylinder is but an inconspicuous feature of the novel mechanism which stands face to face with the sun. But when with a few turns of the crank, it swings into the concentrated rays reflected from hundreds of mirrors, it suddenly assumes the appearance of shining silver, or perhaps of a great, gleaming icicle, and becomes the irresistible cynosure of all eyes. Here, at last, is the sun harnessed. A long pole

is reached to the glittering boiler, and soon begins to smoke and then takes fire and bursts into flame. Evidently carries conviction on that point to the most unscientific mind.

In about one hour the intense heat has raised the cold water to a high The average percentage of sun- a sun engine in the sense that it is districts where water may be had at gine and the centrifugal pump. There

that we have found a way to apply a cribed, "a wide circulation but very little of the sun's enormous heat to little influence." actual economic uses. It marks but one more step in the assertion of man's control over the forces of nature, Long ago we harnessed the winds and the waters, making them bear our burdens

and perform our tasks. More recently and far more wonderfully, it seems to me, we made the subtle currents of electricity the docile servants of our will. Science long since demonstrated that the solar heat falling normally upon four square feet of surface during one minute is eqivalent to onehorse power. Professor Langley, of Smithsonian institution, recalls the fact, in his interesting work on "The New Astronomy," that in the eight-centh century Berineres, a Frenchman, and an English optician named Parker, each constructed burning glasses of within ground reservoirs lie at various depths

On

The latest efforts of Mouchot and of plots in the narrow strips along the Eriesson are well known. The former exhibited a sun engine which operated

Showing the Sun's Rays Concentrated on Boiler.

printing press at the Paris exposi- power, far more potent than that tion of 1870, while the architect of the which is gained by harnessing the famous Monitor brought his device so wind, though at no more cost of opernear perfection that scientific men be- ation, means the extension of irrigagan to build serious hopes upon it in tion to the wider belts of upland, 1854. But none of these inventions were where water is deeper. This means in able to stand the test of application turn more intense cultivation, smaller to actual commercial uses. They con-centrated the rays of the sun. They the influences which are sure to folmade steam. They even drove engines, low the introduction of solar power upon the Plains must be great and But when brought to the crucial test far-reaching. This remark applies not of practical, every-day uses-cheap manufacture, economical and continu- mercly to Kansas and Nebraska, but ous operation-they failed. And so it, to the two Dakotas and to the im-has been with many other less cele- perial domain of Texas. Potentially has been with many other less celebrated efforts. one of the most fertile, yet actually While the present successful motor

has been developed in the fullest light of existing scientific knowledge, the solution of the problem is a triumph of American genius, which has built a successful device on the ashes of past failures.

SAVING OF FUEL. The most obvious advantage of the

Solar Motor is the saving of fuel. It will be used over wide districts where UTILITY OF SUN POWER,

The utility of sun power will be strikingly illustrated on the Great Here the government has Plains. made extensive investigations of the underground supplies. It was found that water could be had in narrow strips along the rivers-notably along the Platte and Arkansas, at an aver-age depth of ten feet. Outside of this belt is another and wider one, where water is found at a depth of ten to fifty feet. Still further out is another district, enormously greater than those already mentioned, where water may be had at a depth 50 to 100 feet. These three divisions cover the larger proportion of the areas which will be irrigated, but there are smaller districts this area where the under-

from 100 to 350 feet. Now, thousands of windmills have been set up on the Plains, largely for irrigation purposes during the past ten years, but their officiency is practically limited to the watering of ten acre

rivers where water may be had at ten feet. The comirg of the new

BETTER THAN YEARS WONDERFUL **OF DOCTORING** IT IS UNCLE SAM'S GREATEST POSSESSION.

The Most Beautiful Scenery in the Yukon River-What the Government Is Doing in the Way of Establishing Military Forts and Telegraph Lines-Way the Cities Have Grown Where Gold Was Found in Large Quantities.

ALASKA THE

The following was written for The Tribune by Thomas E. Shamp, formerly of Glenburn, who is now a mem-ber of the United States Signal corps at Eagle City, Alaska:

Eagle City, Alaska.-Alaska is a great territory; a great undeveloped, silver-lined, gold-embroidered country, There is no acquisition of the United States that, in future, will do more to enhance the value, commercial and in-ternational, of the United States than Alaska.

The most beautiful scenery in th world can be found along the Yukon river. Great snow-capped peaks rising out of a bed of silken moss and wild flowers; the mighty Yukon, tearing its way through mighty canyons, all tend to inspire one with the idea that they are in Switzerland or Colorado. And approaching the Aleutian coast of Alaska from the North Pacific, scenery s far more grand. 🜨

Expansionists talk about the commercial and international importance and value of our new acquisitions, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, etc., but they do not stop to compare the relative national values of these with the almost forgotten territory of Alaska. There is where they make a mistake, as do all others who interest themselves in the momentous question of expansion.

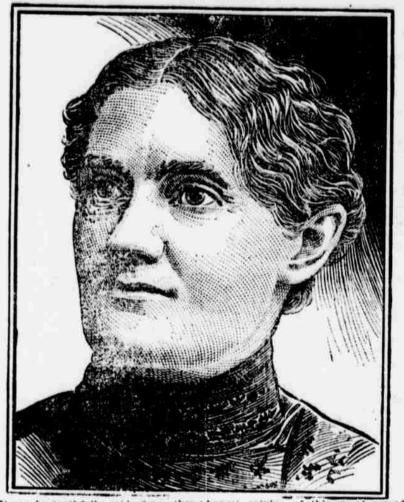
THEY PRETENDED.

Nearly forty years ago, when Seward, then secretary of state, paid \$... 200,000 to Russia for the barren waste of land called Alaska, those same expansionists (and their forefathers) raised their voices in protest against Seward's policy, but those who have been fortunate enough to live to the In no single instance has it failed to present time are, I dare say, very benefit and, benefit permanently-and much astonished to see this vast, wild there's the point that no sufferer glacier change and develop into the should lose sight of. great country that it is at the present time. And, you ask, what wrought this great change? To this there can be nary, plausible-sounding, but wholly irresponsibile remedies is to bring but one answer-to the American love about the appearance of health, to covof adventure and exploration. er up symptoms and to stave off What Daniel Boone was to Kenbreak-downs, making the permanent

tucky and Missouri, and Davy Crockett and the Bowies were to Texas and the great West, Clark, McDonald and Mayo are to Alaska. They, hardy pioneers of Montana and Washington, became, as all such men do in the course of time, disgusted with the injustice of their fellow settlers, and boldly struck out farther into the great Northwest. In time, other bold adventurers followed these tried and experienced men and established the first settlements of note in the wild regions of Alaska.

and at any rate it can do them no "Cook's Inlet, a small bay on the south coast of Alaska, about six hun-dred miles from the then fishing and harm, should know that they are doing their system incalculable mischief and fur-trading post of Vancouver, B. C., putting off the day of complete recovery by such experimenting. and St. Michael's Island, lying at the mouth of the mighty Yukon river,

World Can Be Found Along the Only Paines' Celery Compound Did Her Any Lasting Good.



honest opinion of this great remedy It can be truthfully said of no other emedy in the world what is so often cannot be mistaken by any one who said of Paine's Celery Compound, that reads her letter:

Green Bay, Wis., March 3, 1900 Wells, Richardson & Company.

Gentlemen: For the past ten years have been troubled with neuralgia of the stomach and dizziness in the head. I have doctored with many doctors, but found no relief until a friend mine recommended to me Paine's Celery Compound, and I found it a great cure for my sickness.

Yours very truly,

Other remedies, because they can ef-Mrs. George E. Rouse. Public opinion in the large cities throughout the country shows the relicurately describe Paine's Celery Comance that hard-worked, often overpound, a remedy that every day proves worked men, and women, have come to place upon Paine's Celery Compound. its worth, are boldly used to exploit concoctions that can by no possibility Nothing demoralizes the health sooner or more completely than even the and ingenuity is expended on the label occasional loss of sleep. Paine's Celery and wrapper than what is put into the Compound gets the brain out of this dangerous habit of sleeplessness . It feeds the nervous tissues all over the and that, in the foolish hope that they body, and does not let the nutrition of these delicate parts get low enough to permit of insomnia. One of the earliest evidences of the final success of this great nerve and brain invigorator in curing neuralgia, debility, rheumatism,

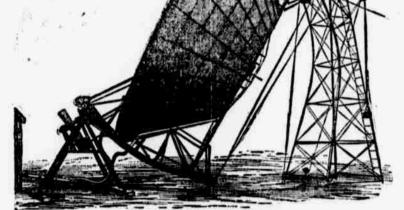
Palne's Celery Compound must not headaches and indigestion due to insufa judged by the standard of any of icient nerve force, is the loyous feeling



one of the most barren tracts on the continent is that known as the Staked Plains of Western Texas. It is barren because its two most valuable resources have not been utilized. These are the sun which shines above then and the sheet of water which lies beneath.

TO REDEEM WASTE PLACES.

What is true of the wide-stretchthe cost of fuel is prohibitive and will ing plains, is practically true of ali even supersede all other power in the the arid regions of the world. Cheap



THE SOLAR MOTOR, SIDE VIEW. Showing the Fixed Support and Mounting of Reflector.

a depth of twelve feet that is by no is nothing occult, nothing new. Every means an average lift, so that the acboy has felt the concentrated heat of sun gathered in the burnig glass tual capacity of the solar motor canthe held by a mischievous neighbor, not fairly be set so high. Its capacity will vary with the lift, with the charhad his eyes momentarily blinded by the reflected light cast from a hand acter of crops, and with differences of soil. mirror. These principles are old and

ECONOMY INVOLVED. known to us all. In the solar motor The important consideration is that they are applied on a larger scale and made to perform useful work in conthe new power effects a complete saving of the item of fuel, since it gathers nection with the steam engine and the all the heat for its boiler directly from pump.

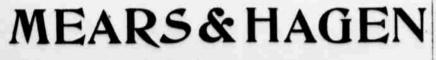
Now that the thing is accomplished the sun. Water-power might be just

New Dress Goods

50 inch	Hairline Stripe Vicunas in mixtures of Ox-
for	l with black stripe, castor with brown, blue
wit	h silver, grey with red, navy with black,
gre	y with black, very desirable at \$1.00
45 inch Ro	New Berlin Cord, Castor, Brown, Grey, se
15 inch	Vigereaus, in all the new spring mixtures756
10 inch	Granites in all the new spring mixtures

Special Values.

to inch all wool Homespun Tweeds, 50c gocds	9c
Black Moreen Skirtings, all wool, 40c value2	5c
18 Shades of fine Taffeta Silk4	90
Embroidered Silk spot Flaunels, \$1.00 goods	5c



motive power is the indispensable conuses for which it is adapted in localdition of the existence of civilization. ities where fuel is most abundant since And power demands either falling it is plain that no fuel is cheaper than water or abundant fuel. Relatively to any fuel. The saving is effected not the needs of a dense population, there merely in the purchase price of coal or is little of either water power or fuel, wood, oil or gasoline, but also in the but upon every four square feet of the item of handling these materials. The surface of these regions there falls a solar rays are not only furnished without cost, but, by a convenient provisdegree of solar heat, according to the est scientific information, to produce ion of nature, are freely transported to the place of use, which is wherever the one horse power if it can only be util-The Solar Motor solves the reflector may happen to be erected. ized. problem of its utilization. Its far-The usefulness of sun power will be by no means limited to irrigation, nor reacing influence may be left to the imagination of the reader until future should it be inferred by the size of the present engine that ten horse-power events shall have written the great story in their own indelible characters bounds its possibilities. The new motor upon the face of the earth. will be used for various industrial pur-

poses and probably quite largely It may be well to remark upon one connection with mining. Plants of 100 economic result that is plainly foreshadowed. This is the fact that the horse-power, with several reflectors use of solar powers in the industrial grouped about a central engine, are allife of arid regions must make for the ready feasible and it is quite within independence of individuals and comreason to expect that with the improvements which will naturally be munities. It is conceivably possible added as time goes on the present for some one to make a monopoly of maximum will be much increased. It is in its relation to irrigation, however, that the successful utiliza-

of the earth itself. This great source tion of sun power will excite the widest public interest. Mining is an industry which flourishes in spite of all obrequired for its utilization is stacles. There is no country so far diffin the reach of average people. nor climate so severe-there is no peril The cost of large plants is not beyond and no expense, which can discourage the neeans of small co-operative commining because the possible reward is so great and the hope of sudden wealth parties. This sun-power seems likely to prove an influence of enormous moso alluring. It may be sad and deplorment in sharing the future civilization. able, but it is none the less true, that Professor S. P. Langley, of the a man will risk less for a home than for a fortune. There are certain heroic following prediction on record as long exceptions to the rule, but the fact reis fourthen years ago:

mains that the conquest of the desert "Future ages may see the seat of must be made easily if made at all, mpire transferred to regions of the Here lies the chief significance of the new power, since its operations are necessarily limited, for the present at arth now barren and desolated and under intense solar heat-countries, which from that very cause, will not least, to the sunshine regions of the improbably become the seat of me-

earth. Half of our own continent, most of Australia and New Zealand, most of Africa and South America, a vast portion of Asia, including India, belong distinctly to the sunshine regions, Here solar power is bound to be exensively employed in lifting water from under the ground and from the deeply croded channels of innumerable rivers

Exact information concerning th underground water supplies is somewhat meagre since both public and private enterprise were naturally first directed to the diversion of streams and the employment of the smaller

class of reservoirs. But during the past five years pumping has become the most aggressive feature of the irrigation industry in the West and th area of its operations has been rapidly

ast mail train, No. 35, which leaves widening. A large portion of the pre-Washington at 11.15 a. m., connec ing cipitation is "run off" which is carried train leaves Broad street station, Phiinto the streams. A portion is lost in adelphia, at 7.29 a. m., will arrive Jackevaporation, some is absorbed by the sonville, Fla., at 7.20 the next mornground and remains to moisten vegeing, shortening the time between tation, but a considerable part finds its way through porous soil and the eastern cities and Florida points two hours and five minutes. seams in the earth far below the reach

This train carries through Pullman of all growing things to subterraneau reservoirs. A portion of these underdrawing room sleeping cars and diaground rivers and lakes exist beneath ing car.

the crust of the earth and that they In addition to the above the Southare regularly reinforced by failing ern railway operates two other fast rains and melting snows. Then there through trains to Florida. The Florare numerous western streams that ida Limited leaves Broad street s'amay be said to flow upside down- tion. Philadelphia, at 3.16 p. m. and the gound on the top and the moving the Florida Express at 6.65 p, m. current undernsath. A notable in- Charles L. Hopkins, District Passenger stance is the Platte, which Bill Nye Agent, Southern Railway, \$28 Chestnut Platte, which Bill Nye Agent, Southern hia, will take pleasure as "one mile wide and street, Philadelphia, will take pleasure one inch thick," and to which he as- ' in furnishing all information.

permanent settlements established in the country. Clark settled at St. Michael's Island, depending upon tramp whalers for his supplies, and McDonald and Mayo went int the interior after having settled Cook's Inlet. These intrepid men little knew that in time to come the vast, unsettled region they were then exploring would be one of the foremost possessions of the foremost nation in the world. As the territory gradually developed the American interest deepened also, and the territory gradually acquired an approximate population of two thousand souls.

STEAMERS BEGAN TO PLY.

A few years later the first steamboat and trading company's stations were established along the Yukon, and steamers began to ply upon the river. trading with the Indians and carrying supplies into the country. Their headquarters were at St. Michael's Island, a small, barren (sland in the flowing streams and natural water Behring Sea about sixty miles from powers. But the sunshine may no the mouth of the Yukon. The supmore to "cornered" than the surface plies were transported to the island by ocean steamer from the United of power belongs to all alike. For- States and there transferred to the tunately, the cost of the mechanical river steamers.

This state of affairs continued until the years 1897 and 1898, when a great gold rush was mady into the country Places where none but the foot of the Indian had ever stepped gold in immense quantities was found, thous ands and thousands of dollars worth river to Fort Egbert. of gold was found in the small creeks Smithsonian Institution, placed the and guiches feeding the upper Sukon, The greatest strikes were made at Eagle City, Circle City and Rampart,

all of which were, previous to this, small trading posts and steamboat stations along the Yukon. A large amount of gold was taken from the hed of the Klondike river, a small tributary of the Yukon, lying in the manical and thence political power. Dominion of Canada, about thirty-five Whoever finds the way to make indusmiles east of the now famous city trially useful the vast sun-power now of Dawson, a modern city, which owes | Michael. casted on the deserts of North Af- its existence to the immense quantities

rica or the shores of the Read sea, of gold found in that section of th will effect a greater change in men's country

The Alaskan and Canadian boundoffairs than any conqueror in history ary dispute is of long standing, and has done; for he will once more people very well known. Some of the oldest settlers of the country claim that the original Russian line extended far beyond the Klondike, which, if true, territory, following the Yukon river would make us possessors of that and connecting with all the military rich gold belt. Others claim that the posts and towns of importance along present boundary line is the correct the river, and of also laying a cable one, and we have all of the country from Fort St. Michael to Fort Davis that we are entitled to. This is, however, an international matter, and will be settled in time.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

the telegraph line and the cable. Effective Feb. 17, Southern railway Another great surprise for the Amercable was a failure, owing to the cablelean public, no doubt, is the fact that grain and garden products of all kinds can be successfully raised in Alaska. The Hermosilla ranch at Eagle City has proven the fact. The winters in resumed in the summer of 1901. Alaska are long and severe, but, taking plants that are adapted particularty to cold climates, and they can be produced very nicely in Alaska. With the great gold rush into the

country came Major P. H. Ray, U. S. connecting at Lake Bennet, with the A., in the interests of the war de-White Pass Ratiroad company's line partment. His object was, if necesto Skagway on the south coast of sary, to maintain law and discipline, Alaska. The United States military tolograph to establish military posts at which

there were to be stationed small bodies line is open to the general public for of United States troops. Major Ray the transmission of all legitimate was an officer of rare and exceptional messages. The line is operated by the ability and forethought, and the war United States Signal Corps, their office department, acting upon his recombeing in the Administration building mendations, sent small bodies of troops j at the Fort. There are several mem- ling, reb. 10.

these superficial medicines. It is a returning strength of mind and great, responsible, scientific discovery singularly unlike any remedial agent that ever almed to effect a similar purpose-to make people well. It is not an ordinary remedy. The results from it have been so extraordinary and so gratifying that busy men and women have gone out of their way to send letters of thanks and allow their names to youch for every statement they have made in praise of it. The following acknowledgment from Mrs. George F. Rouse, of Green Bay, Wis., of the surprising benefit she has

The whole stock-in-trade of the ordi-

The same words that fairly and ac

do anything but harm. More brains

bottles. Persons who try this remedy

may hit on the right one by chance

river, about halfway up the Yukon,

and Fort Egbert, at Eagle City, also

on the Yukon, about twelve miles from

On the twenty-tifth day of June

TELEGRAPH LINE.

the international boundary line.

cure all the more difficult.

fect, no lasting cure, do harm.

ody, cheerfulness and "well being that takes the place of the old, tired, languid, morbid, melancholy condition. If you are "played out," to use a forible street phrase, can't digest, can't sleep, can't work, and have lost courage, it is your nervous system that is "played out." Try Palne's Celery Compound and see how soon you give up brooding over your health and how oon you forget you ever had nerves that could possibly uche. The disma! failures of other remedies must not prevent one from taking the remedy received from the use of Paine's Celery that is always successful. Paine's Celery Compound has driven sickness Compound is too valuable to be withheld from the public. Mrs. Rouse's from thousands of homes.

into the country. The following year bers of the signal corps at this station, of which Thomas E. Shamp is chief (1899) owing to the increase and rapid development of the country, two large operator, Harry Speas, assistant opmilitary posts were established. Fort | erator, and Joseph T. McGowen, chief Gibson, at the mouth of the Tanana | electrician.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Europe, Once Derisive, No Longer Laughs at William.

1899, three companies of the Seventh Brooks in the World's Work

United States infantry set sall from The outside world saw in him and San Francisco for Alaska, After an ontinued for many years to see in uneventful voyage they transferred on him only a prancing German edition river steamers at St. Michael's Island of Harry Hotspur, dashing, wilful, with for the posts along the Yukon, two an instinct for flashy and inopportuncompanies to Fort Gibson and the display, and terribly fond of beating other company proceeding on up the the war-drum-not at all the sort of prince whose accession to the dominant This intelligent act on the part of throne of Europe could be hailed by he war department did much toward foreign powers with warmth, it. the rapid military and civil formation semed to be his pose to stand out as of the country. The following year enfant terrible among sovereigns. (1900) the following large posts wer The world watched his manifold established: Fort Davis, at Cape Nome, Fort St. Michael, at St. Michchanges with laughter, amazement and alf-scandalized applause. William ael's Island and Fort Valdez at, Valdes the Traveler, William the Orator, Wilbay, on the south coast of Alaska. The headquarters of the department of liam passionately propounding the doctrine of divine right, William scold-Alaska were established at Fort St. ing his nobles and citizen subjects and glorifying his army, William devising new uniforms and court dresses, William "dashing to places all who oppose The same year Brigadier-General me," William the Colonizer, William Greely, the famous Arctic explores building a fleet, William painting picand chief signal officer of the United tures, William dismissing Bismarck States army, made a tour of Alaska to and becoming in truth William the note the feasibility of constructing a Second to None-in all his characters military telegraph line through the he anused, mystilled, shocked, or dis-

turbed the wondering world. But we have grown used to the kalsr now. The world has come to see the man beneath the trappings. He is laughed at no longer-a man who large number of the signal corps, can live down laughter can live down United States army were sent into the anything; or if we are forced to an occountry, following General Greeley's casional smile, it embraces not the report, and began the construction of man, but only some odd way he has of displaying himself. I have always The thought that those amazing "mailed ship sinking, and not being able to fist" speeches at Kiel, followed by the raise it before the ice-jam set in for seizure of Kiao-Chou, were typical of the winter. However the work will be the imperial methods. First the bombast and dramatic and inflated rhetoric

The Fort Egnert telegraph line was that beguiled the whole world with ompleted, running to and connecting merriment, and then the sharp and supreme stroke of policy that brought at the International Boundary line with the Dominion Government teleits merriment to a sudden stop. It graph line running via Dawson and was a coup worthy of the man who has studies statesmanship under Bismarck, strategy under Moltke, and craft of kings under William,

Young Calls Meeting.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Pos. 19,--President Young, of the National base hall league, today sent out a call for the spring meeting of the league. The meeting will be held in New York Monday even-

those vast places with the life that swarmed there in the best days of Carthage and of old Egypt, but under another civilization, where man shall no longer worship the sun as a god, but shall have learned to make it his servant

Improved Train Service to Florida

William E. Smythe. via Southern Railway.