

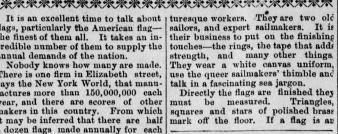
flags, particularly the American flag— the finest of them all. It takes an in-credible number of them to supply the annual demands of the nation.

Annual demands of the nation. Nobody knows how many are made. There is one firm in Elizabeth street, says the New York World, that manu-factures more than 150,000,000 each year, and there are scores of other makers in this country. From which it may be inferred that there are half is derer dear medic annually for each a dozen flags made annually for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Of course the majority of these flags are little affairs three inches long and two inches wide, which sell for twenty two inches wide, which sell for twenty-seven cents a gross. They are printed on muslin and are turned out by the million. Cheap muslin flags are made six feet long and forty inches wide. The good flags, those made of bunt-ing, sewed together, and with care-fully arranged stars, are manufactured by flag-making firms and by every sail and awning maker in the country. The most interesting place where fore are made is Building No. 7 in the

and awning maker in the country. The most interesting place where flags are made is Building No. 7 in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. There every flag used in the United States navy is made. There are the various United States flags, signal flags, pennants, en-signs, flags of high officials, from the President of the United States down, and the flags of forty-three foreign nations. Wherefore it will be seen that the flag outfit of a United States warship is pretty extensive.

warship is pretty extensive. Just now the workers under James Crimmins, master flagmaker, are very busy. Nowhere are flags so carefully made. Every star, stripe, bar and device is measured to geometrical accuracy, and each flag must stand a strength test. They are being turned out at the rate of 100 a week.





CUTTING OUT STARS.

inch or two out of the way it is rejected. The width of an American ensign must be ten-nineteenths of its length. The largest flag made at the Navy Yard is thirty-six feet long and nineteen feet wide.

The foreign flags give the greatest trouble. Some of the designs are ex-tremely intricate and the colors are as



PREPTY GIRLS WHO MAKE THE STARS AND STRIPES.

setts. It is entirely of wool and of the best quality. It must have so many threads and a fixed tensile strength. The colors must be fast.

The stripes are cut out just as clothing is cut, in many layers at a time, by means of a circular knife that is kept as sharp as a razor. Then they are sent to the sewing-room, where skillful young women sew the stripes together and place the blue field in

place. The stars are cut ont thirty at a time by means of a cold chisel and a big iron-bound mallet. Folds of goods, smoothly woren, of a standard grade, are laid in yard lengths, thi rty thicknesses together, on a large square block made of cubes of oak, out together with the grain running

The bunting is made in Massachu-etts. It is entirely of wool and of the est quality. It must have so many last. Now the color is cut out by it

last. Now the color is cut out by it self and sewed in place. It requires expert needlewomen to do this work. One of the most difficult flags to make is that of China. It is triangular in shape, a brilliant yellow, with a black, open-mouthed dragon crawling about. One of the most beantiful flags is that of the President of the United States. It has the coat-of-arms of the nation on a blue field, sur-rounded with stars. The eagle is white, and the shield he holds is properly colored.

properly colored. There has been a deal of dispute grade, are laid in yard lengths, thirty thicknesses together, on a large square block made of cubes of oak, put together with the grain running in different directions. A metal star, lin and carefully marked around with a lead pencil. Then the workman places his chisel on the pencil line

YOUNG GIRL A COLONEL. Emma W. Whittington of Hot Springs a Militia Officer. Miss

Miss Emma W. Whittington of Hot Springs, Ark., has been made a colonel of militia by Governor Jones of that State. This is the third time in the history of the American Republic that this dis-



EMMA W. WHITTINGTON

tinction has been conferred upon a unction has been conterred upon a woman. Miss Whitington is a mili-tary enthusiast and is the sponsor of Company A, Third infantry. She is a well-known society belle at Hot Springs, and as a hostess she has no

Springs, and as a hostess she has no superiors in the South. Miss Whittington is the daughter of Major Alf Whittington, one of Hot Springs' most prominent citizens; a grauddaughter of Colonel Hiram Whittington, one of Arkansas' pio-neers, who settled in Little Rock in 1826 and established the Little Rock Gazette, which paper is still in exis-tence. In 1832 he moved to Hot Springs. He was selected to repre-sent in the general assembly what was then the Western District of Arkansas, and was prominent in framing the and was prominent in framing the new constitution of the State.

In her full uniform of a colonel Miss Whittington will be a prominent fea-ture at the State Encampment, to be held at Little Rock.

## A Curious Experiment.

In Vienna a condemned criminal was kept in complete darkness for several hours previous to his execution as a preliminary to an experiment that was to be tried upon him for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the retina of the human eye is of sufficient sensitiveness to hold the image of the object to which it had last been exposed for any length of time. He was instructed to fix his gaze intently on a building facing the gaze intentity on a building rateing the place of execution, on which a very bright light fell. When the black cap was pulled over his head, the eye was prevented from accepting any fresh image or picture; the execution followed immediately and the examina-tion, held on the even within a few tion held on the eyes within a few minutes thereafter resulted in finding the building as an outlined object on the retina. The details, however, were wanting, and the picture faded would be a set of the set o rapidly.

### Heart Photography.

"Say!" exclaimed little Willie sud-denly breaking a long silence and turning to his mother, "is there such

"Why, what do you mean, Willie?" asked his mother in surprise. "Well, I heard that man who was here last night tell sister Sue that her features were photographed on his heart," explained the boy, "and judg-ing from the way he was holding her I should think they ought to have been."

#### A Candle 120 Feet High

A Candle 120 Feet High. One hundred and twenty feet high a white candle once towered. Its di-ameter was twenty feet. That means that it was as wide as the ordinary city house and that it shot about four times as high as the usual dwelling. It gave a light that illuminated everything for miles around. The light was, of course, an electric search-light. The candle was a shaft of steel and of staff. Staff is the material that made the World's Fair a "white city." The candle was erected at an expo-The candle was erected at an expo-sition in Stockholm as a sort of tri-bute to the candle using habit of the people of Sweden. Gas and electricity have not weaned them from candles.

ABOUT SLEEP WALKERS.

Narrow Escapes and Cures That Proved Effective. The mention of a sleep walker standing upon the street railway track the other night and barely escaping being run down has brought to the

minds of many people incidents in this line that have come under their observation, and it is simply astonish-ing how general is this habit. One person mentions the case of a member of the household who was found wandering about on the house. member of the household who was found wandering about on the house-tops, all unmindful of his danger, while the observer was at his wits' end to know how to get him in before he should make a misstep and fall to the ground. Usually the eyes of the somnambulist are wide open, and now and then a story indicates that the vision must be fairly good at times. For instance, a gentleman remem-

For instance, a gentleman remem-bers that when he was a young man an bers that when he was a young man an acquaintance was badly given to the habit, and he would often go out into the yard and wander about. One night a number of them lay in am-bush for him just to watch his opera-tions. By and by the door opened in a businesslike way, and out came the young man. He went straightway across the street into a lot where there was a nut tree and proceeded to nick across the street into a lot where there was a nut tree and proceeded to pick up nuts and put them in a pile. A few moments at this task, then he started toward the house. In span-ning the fence he made a misstep and fell. This awakened him, and while he was in the first act of collecting his thoughts he saw in the darkness he was in the first act of collecting his thoughts he saw in the darkness the young men who were watching him. Just at that time their appear-ance so startled him that he field like does The commutator measures a deer. The circumstance was so impressed upon his mind that he never afterward indulged in the habit.

A gentleman told an amusing incident that happened in his early life. He was sure that he could not amusing have been more than five or six years old at the time. He often found him-self at the far end of the long, unfinself at the far end of the long, unfin-ished chamber where he slept and usually could not wake sufficiently to find his way to bed again, so one or the other of his parents would hear him crying and come to his rescue. Naturally, they got a little tired of the bother, and no one should be blamed for what followed. As stated, the chamber was an unfinished one, and in place of the guard rail at the danger end of the stairway a number of barend of the stairway a number of barrels had been placed. When the night's somnambulistic tour culmi-nated that left a lasting impression on his mind, as well as his body, he was near those barrels and it seemed had aear those barrels and it seemed had been struggling to get through be-tween them when he must surely have been killed by falling down the stairs. The noise aroused the parents, and on this memorable occasion the father risited the chamber and just in time to save the lad from getting through. He was on his hands and knees push-ng through and the concentunity for ing through, and the opportunity for idministering the usual punishment punishment administering the usual punishment of those days could not have been bet-ler arranged to order. "Talk about spankings," said the relator; "why, that must have been 40 years and more ago, **ebut** 1 can feel the sting as d it was last night! But it cured me, you may be sure."—Hartford Courant.

Counterfeit Plant in a State Prison Expert counterfeiters among the convicts in the state prison at Folsom, Cal., have been making counterfeit

The other day a watchman detected something wrong at the rock-crushing plant and the engine room was raided. As the officers entered two convicts named Cavne and Brown leaped through a window, ran to a canal and threw in a crucible and dies, which

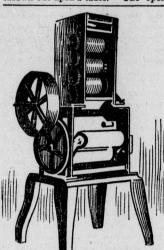
The officers found a pile of finely as officers found a pile of finely executed nickels made out of babbitin, a soft, white metal which forms the inside rim of the axle-box found on a locomotive. This substance was taken for the engine which runs through the prison grounds and hauls the trains of crushed rock which are shipped from the prison rock-crusher. The nickels are seemingly as perfect

and complete as any ever made by Uncle Sam. Many of them have been given circulation and some have been found in the town of Folsom. How the dies and crucibles were ever made will perhaps remain a mys-

# KNEADS AND FORMS A LOAF. A Bread-Making Machine That Does the Work of Eight Men.

A machine, about as high and not so broad as a man, is doing the work of eight men at a bakery in Indianapo-lis. Half of its height is taken up by its legs, so that the working part of the machine is compact.

the machine is compact. At the top is a trap door, opening downward. The dough falls on this door and passes through four sets of fwo rollers each placed at different distances apart. When the dough leaves the last pair it is one-eighth of an inch thick and has been thoroughly unaded. It fells on a piece of comkneaded. It falls on a piece of can-vas attached to two rollers. The rol-Vas attached to two roless. The rol-lers come together, forming a pocket with the canvas, which forms the dough loaf-shape, and when the rol-lers separate again the dough is thrown out upon a table. The oper-



BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

ator, however, usually grasps the dough as the rollers open, and places it in the pans on the table ready for the oven

Running at easy speed, the machine will knead and mold thirty-four loaves a minute. The dough is fed into the machine by a chair carrier, on into the machine by a chair carrier, on which tin cups as large as a saucer, but deeper, are fixed every two or three inches. Each cup holds enough dough for one loaf of bread. Just as the cup reaches the trap door it turns over a pulley to go back to the dough table and the dough falls on the trap door. Two men at the dough table fill the cups as they pass. Only two door. Two men at the dough table fill the cups as they pass. Only two machines have as yet been made, and they are being operated in Chicago and Indianapolis bakeries, owned by the inventor.

Balance. He was making a hollow pretence of being hungry at breakfast. "Had to stay at the office to balance the books last night, my dear," he

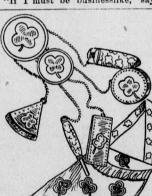
remarked. She was gazing gloomily out of the

window; and upon the lawn there were divers tracks. "I hope the books were better balanced than yourself when you got through," she answered, not without bitterness.—Detroit Journal.

### WAIST DANGLERS.

# Ingenious Devices Which Supply the Uses of Women's Pockets.

With her chatelaine dangling from her belt the modern woman bids de-flance to the man who recommends pockets like his in her lovely gowns. "If I must be businesslike," says



# SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS,

An aseptic barber shop has been star l in Baltimore, where all objects that souch the face have been sterilized.

Asiatic cholera was first supposed to have originated from the consump-tion of unsound rice, and was called the "rice disease."

There are several varieties of fish that cannot swim. In every instance they are deep sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Experiments with locomotives of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroat show that a slight addition of graph-Ite to the oil used for lubricating purposes promotes economy.

It has recently been claimed that iron ships fitted with electric plants suffer rapid deterioration of their pipes having direct connection with the sea, due to electrolytic action.

It is said that every thread of a It is said that every thread of a spider's web is made up of about five thousand separate fibres. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

A case of leprosy in its worst form has been discovered in London. No hospital or home for incurables will take the patient in and no means of isolating him from contact with other persons has been found yet.

According to a German publication, a chemist of that country has prepared a fluid that has the power when in-jected into the tissue of a plant, near its roots, of anæesthetizing the plant --not destroying it, but temporarily suspending its vitality.

Recent investigations by Dr. Lin-den-Kohl have shown that the princi-pal source of the gulf stream is not the Florida channel, but the region between and beside the islands of the West Indies. At Binioni the volume of this warm water is sixty times as great as the combined volume of all the rivers in the world at their mouths.

Recent developments in train light-Recent developments in train light-ing with the storage battery as an im-portant adjunct warrant the belief that the electric light will at no distant day be universally used for illuminating day and sleeping coaches on all steam railroads. Not only is this true of the United States, but one of the largest relivar compension in England in railway companies in England is already equipping fifty of its day coaches with dynamos and storage bat-teries of a system which has been successfully tested for some months past.

### Food in an Egyptian Village.

"An Artist Among the Fellaheen'is the title of an article in the Century, written and illustrated, by R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist. Mr. Kelly says of his daily food in a typical

says of his daily food in a typical Egyptian village: We rise early, and a cup of coffee is always offered, sometimes accom-panied by a piece of bread, or a small cake made of flour mixed with honey or oil. Somewhere about midday, if we are within reach, some light food, such as boiled eggs, bread, and coffee, is sent to us. In many cases the eggs are boiled hard, shelled, and served in a large bowl of oil, and the meal has are bound hard, shelled, and served in a large bowl of oil, and the meal has the added interest of the endeavor to catch the slippery morsels as they bob about in the liquid. The taste for oil or semma (clarified butter) is one that must be acquired; both are frequently more or loss remaid and are liberedly. more or less rancid, and are liberally mixed with almost everything you eat. At night, from 6 to 8 p.m., the only meal of the day is prepared. It is almost always the same. This con-sists of a little very greasy soup, to which is 'added semna, stewed or boiled mutton, or goat's flesh, on a pyramid of rice, and the ceremonial dish of riz b'il laban (boiled rice and milk). This last is always good, and milk). This last is always good, and in most cases is the only thing eatable. Pigeons and turkeys from a pleasant variety when offered; but few hosts give one the choice, a "lamb or kid of the flock," being considered a more "honorable" dish, and demanded by one's position.

# a Many Kinds of Turtle as Fish.

Did you know that there were tur-tles of so many kinds that it required the mind of a naturalist to remember their name? And did you know that out of all these, only two varieties were convertible into savory soup? They are the Chelonia Mydas and so variety of terrain 80 They are the Chelonia Mydas and so variety of terrapin. They are caught mainly in the Gulf of Mexico. The desirable weight for a turtle is from 110 to 140 pounds. It is a delicate being and requires ten-derest care or it will inconsiderately die before being cooked. At the same the before being conced. At the same time by an almost feminine contradic-toriness, it is very tenacions of life, and while it may perish of a chilly breeze it is quite likely to refuse to die for twelve or fifteen hours after having its head chopped off. The tritle which provides some for The tartle which provides soup for aldermanic banquets and that which provides combs for aldermanic wives are not the same brand. is the hawk's-bill turtle. The latte: The common turtle is the only amphibious animal whose contentment is proverbial, but whose brain is so small that it can't be taught a single trick.--New York Journal.



1777 by the Continental Congress. There is a dispute as to the significance of the flag. The explanation accepted as the most probable is that the blue field is intended to represent the night of affliction that in 1777 sur-rounded the thirteen States, which were typified by the white stars ararranged in a circle, signifying the endless duration of the new Nation, while the stripes were chosen out of compliment to New York and the Dutch Republic, and were a compli-

ment to Republican principles. The number of stripes symbolized the thirteen States, the first and thir-teenth, both red, representing New Hampshire and Georgia respectively. General Washington was a member of the committee appointed to design a flag. Mrs. John Ross, 'of Philadel-phia, made the first flag. She de-signed the five-pointed star. John Paul Jones put the new flag to the first public use. He ran it up to the masthead of the Ranger. The flag, strangely enough, had but twelve stars, probably due to a blunder. Jones had the same flag or the Bon Homme Richard. Of course everylody knows that ment to Republican principles

Homme Richard. Of course everybody knows that each star in the flag represents a State, and that for two years the en-sign had fifteen stripes, the addi-tional one representing Vermont and Kentucky. The flag has been un-changed, save for the adding of stars, since 1818. that tht since 1818.

They use more than any other coun-

ased, and in the engine room were found many fragments of this ma-

#### Singhalese Children.

The Singhalese children are said to be more beautiful than those of any other race on the four continents, and some of the little girls, even of the very lowest caste, are irresistibly pretty as they run before you in the streets to beg; they cry out in the sweetest and most plaintive of voices, touching the stomachs to signify hun-ger in a way that would be awkward and vulgar in any other being, but in them it is so winsome that, before you know it, you sacrifice a rupee to the bad cause of encouraging them in begging-knowing quite well that all the want is a good opportunity to pick your pocket for more. --Outing.

A Woman's Fight With an Eagle. A Woman's Fight With an Eagle. Mrs. William Robison, a young woman living in Bedford county, Pa., had a terrible encounter with a large eagle. The bird swooped down in her yard upon a goose and was about to carry it away when the woman rushed to the rescue with a club. The eagle drawnad the goose and fourth eagle dropped the goose and fought desperately for its life, sticking its talons into the woman's flesh, tearing taions into the woman's flesh, tearing her clothes and covering her with blood. The brave woman did not give up the fight, but wielded her club so effectually that she succeeded in killing the eagle, which measured nearly seven feet.—Cincinnati En-ouicar



WAIST DANGLERS.

she, "and have pencil and notebook always with me I will at least make them look as attractive as possible. Jo she has all the sober necessities which the average man carries in his vest pocket, done up in gold or silver cases with a chain on each, and hangs all on her belt. Men do not have so much to say about pockets these days, for a remark of that char-acter only serves as an introduction to the subject of new articles which "she" the subject of new articles which "she" needs on her chatelaine. The newest chatelaine buckles con-

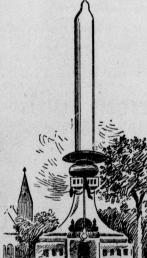
The newest chatelaine buckles con-sist of a four-leaf clover under a crys-tal. Sometimes two such crystals are used. The mirror often has the same design on the back. The latest addi-tion to the collection of danglers is a fan-shaped pin cushion with a little velvet padding at the end for the pins. Beaded purses or handkerchief bags are the despair of most young women who cannot afford to waste money upon

who cannot afford to waste money upon who cannot allord to waste money upon the bag to carry it in. They can be knit from heavy silk and trimmed with clover leaf or flower patterns in beads. The beaded bag in light colors ismuch worn with evening costumes.

In India the rhododendron grows to a height of thirty feet. Marigolds and camomiles in North Africa reach a height of four or five feet.

Happy Family of Bees and Rattlers

Happy Family of Bees and Rattlers. While out hunting recently Claus Ahlf found a colony of bees hidden in the crevice of a huge rock, and, on opening the cavity, discovered snugly coiled in the same apartment five rattlesnakes, two of which measured four feeten inches in length and nine and a half inches around the bodies. The quart of oil rendered from the rattlers Mr. Ahlf thinks more profit-able than both honey and bees taken able than both honey and bees taken from the rocks.— Oceanside (Cal.) Blade.



WAX CANDLE 120 FEET TALL.

try and manufacture more. In one year one Swedish manufacturer of candles sold for home use 21,000,000 candles, ranging in height from a cou-ple of inches to seven feet.