## **₠₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽** THE OKAPI. Newly-Discovered Animal ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽ he heart of Africa, near the Semliki, by which Lake Ed-

rd and Albert Nyanza are con-ted and British East Africa 1) and the Congo Free State d from each other, a new ani-



HEAD OF THE OKAPI.

mal has been discovered which has attracted unusual attention among zoologists. Stanley, at the time of his second journey in this region, had heard from the natives of a peculiar striped animal that was neither ante-lope nor zebra, and yet as large as a horse. He never had an opportunity of seeing this creature, a fact that he ascribed to his caravan, which was so large that a wild animal would flee be-fore it. Sir Harry Johnston, the British plenipotentiary in Uganda, was more fortunate. He received from the natives two dark-brown striped hides, which he sent to England. Mr. Philip L. Slater, the well-known secretary of the London Zoological Society e it as his opinion that the animal might be considered a new species of zebra and christened it accordingly Johnston's zebra (Equus Johnstoni). Soon after Johnston received from an officer named Ericsson, stationed in the Congo Free State, not far from the Semliki River, a complete hide with the hoofs, together with two skulls. With this material it was finally ascertained that the new animal was a ruminant related, perhaps, to the gir affe, but still more closely related to the Tertiary genera of Halladotherium and Samotherium Boissiori. The gir-affe family, of which these fossil animals and the newly-discovered crea ture are members, is distinguished from all extinct and living ruminants in so far as the space between the eye tooth and the first molar is greater than the similar space in any other animal, and that the eye tooth is provided, not with a single, but with a double crown. Eye teeth and incisors are found only in the lower jaws in most ruminants. Moreover, all camel-opards have an elongated neck and long forelegs and somewhat shorten hind legs, so that the spinal column slopes down sharply to the tail. The okapi is perhaps one-third the size of the giraffe. At least this would seem to be the relative size from the hides sent by Johnston to London. The hair of the okapi is short and straight, as in the horse. Nowhere is the hair very long, with the possible exception of the forehead, where it exception of the formeda, where it projects in the form of a short, bushy growth over each eye. The neck, the hindquarters and the crown of the head are a dark chestnut brown; the face is white and has a fox-red stripe on each cheek. The deer-like ears are a bright reddish brown, moderately long and tuftless. The forelegs from the carpus to the shoulder are ringed

with white. The rear members are

What King Edward VII. Will Wear. Some dryasdust has fished up in England an old drawing ny Sir George Nayler, at that time Garter King at Arms, showing George IV. as he appeared in his coronation robes, and this, it is said, has been approved by King Edward VII. as correctly illustrating the garments he will wear when he is formally crowned in Westminster Abbey next summer.

This is supposed to show that Ed-ward VII. will emulate the splendor which attended the coronation of George IV. rather than the modest displays made by William IV. and Queen Victoria. The crowning of the fourth George cost \$5,000,000, his mantle of crimson velvet and ermine alone costing \$10,000, while the coronation of Queen Victoria only entailed an expenditure of \$1,500,000.

First in importance among the garments the King will wear is the imperial or dalmatic robe. It is a three-cornered mantle, fashioned like a cape. One side is about three and a half yards in length, to cover the shoulders and hang down in front; the other



ides slope into a train reaching about

a foot upon the ground. The dalmatica was anciently worn by persons of the highest rank; it also signifies a part of the attire of an archbishop, and is shaped like a "Y" and decorated with small crosses .-New York Herald.

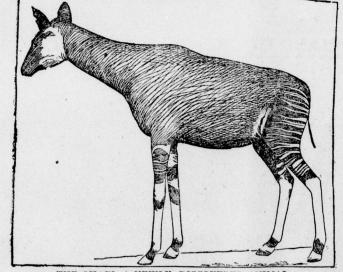
#### A New Spring-Wheel.

An English inventor has devised a wheel for bicycles, automobiles, in-valid carriages and the like, which he claims makes unnecessary in a large



degree the use of pneumatic tires. His latest design is shown in the accompanying illustration. The wheel is constructed of Sheffield steel, with an ordinary cushion tire and twin-spring spokes, "having perfect lateral rigid-ity without vibration." The idea evi-dently is to take up the vibration in the wheel itself, instead of in the tire, with the thought of dispensing with pneumatic tires, with their liability to puncture.

New Blockhouses in South Africa. This is a blockhouse near Aliwal North, South Africa, and is one of the





the past few years, is one of the most remarkable features in the shipbuild-N North Africa are found two great burial tumuli or mausole-ums, which date even before the ing industry of the Atlantic Coast. The latest of these giant schooners is Roman occupation, and were, no doubt, built by the native kings of Mauretania and Numidia. The first the great seven-masted vessel shown doubt, built by the native kings of in the accompanying illustration. It Mauretania and Numidia. The first of these, shown in the engraving, is Crowinshield, of Boston, the designer



SO-CALLED TOMB OF THE CHRISTIAN, SUPPOSED TO BE THAT OF JUBA IL. LOCATED 30 MILES FROM ALGIERS

situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, about thirty miles from Algiers, and was at that period near the ancient port of Caesarca (now Cherchell). It stands upon a high hill in the narrowest part of the Sahel near a day in the caesarca (now range, and thus dominates the surrounding territory. Its form is that of an enormous cylinder resting upon a square foundation and surmounted by cone-shaped part which is built up of a series of steps reaching to the summit. At the base it measures 197 feet in diameter, and its present height is 102 feet, but it must have been over 120 feet high originally. This monu-ment remained an enigma for a long period. The Arabs called it Kbour-Roumia, or Tomb of the Christian, on account of the cross upon the northern panel, which was still preserved, and their imagination invented many leg-

treasure, fairies and sorcerers.

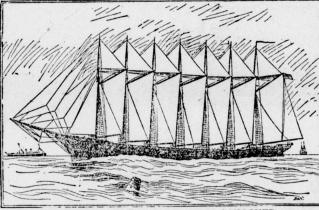
of many small and very successful racing craft, and of the ninety-footer "Independence." Unlike her prede-cessors, the new schooner is to be constructed throughout of steel. There are three complete decks, which will be of steel plating, the upper deck, forecastle and poop-deck being wood-covered. A collision bulkhead will be worked in at a suitable distance from

A SEVEN-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER

The development of the multi-masted

merchant schooner, which has ad-vanced with such rapid strides during

the stem. The lower masts throughout the vessel will be built of steel, with lapped edges, flush butts, and stiffening angles extending inside for the full length. The masts are all 135 feet in length from the mast step to the top of the upper band, and they have a uniform diameter throughout of thirty-two inches. The top masts will be of Oregon pine. They will be fifty-eight feet in length over all, tapering from eighteen inches in diameter to ten inches, except the foremast, which ends in which were associated buried These excited the Pacha Salais-Rais will be sixty-four feet in length and (1552-1556) to try to find the hidden treasure, and he had the monument diameter. The booms of the first five



THE FIRST SEVEN-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER. ngth over all, 395 feet; beam, 50 feet; m oulded depth, 34 feet 5 inches; displace-ment, 10,000 tons; deadweight cargo capacity, 7500 tons; height mainmast, step to truck, 182 feet; total sail area, 40,617 square feet. Length over

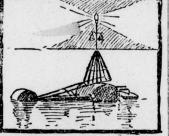
iarge breach in the western side, he was not able to lay bare the chamber containing the riches.

The first regular excavations were made in 1865-66 by Berbrugger and McCarthy under Napoleon III. They cleared away a part of the outer wall, and made soundings to find an internal cavity, but it was only after four months that it was found. By a tunnel under the south panel they arrived in a vast gallery, admirably preserved, and thus discovered /the internal arrangement of the structure. Unfortu-nately nothing whatever was found in this vault. The gallery, chambers and and built of well-cut stone. The body of the monument is solid, and consists of rough stone and tufa blocks, irregularly placed and joined by a mortar of red or yellow earth. It was found that the monument had been entered once, or perhaps several times, for the purpose of pillage. The stone doors were broken, and whatever objects it contained were carried off long ago.

cannonaded; but, although he made a | masts will be forty-five feet in length by fourteen inches in diameter, the spanker boom being seventy-five feet in length by eighteen inches in diameter. The total sail area of the lower sails and topsails will be 40,617 square feet. The total cost of the vessel de-

> livered will be about \$250,000. Waves Furnish Buoys With Light. Man has long since succeeded in

pressing the running waters-the rushing brook and the majestic stream-



# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

### SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

# Subject: Salvation For the Morally Ship-wrecked — Vield Not to the Force of Immoral Gravitation — Helpfulness of Religion—Door of Mercy Swings Wide.

Copyrisht, 1901.] (Copyrisht, 1901.] WASHINGTON, D. C.-In this discourse Dr. Talmage depicts the struggle of a man who desires liberation from the en-thrallment of evil and shows how he may be set free; text, Proverbs xxiii, 35: "When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

be set free; text, Proverbs xxiii, 35: "When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again." With an insight into human nature such as no other man ever had, Solomon in these words is sketching the mental process of a man who has stepped aside from the path of rectitude and would like to return. Wishing for something better, he says: "When shall I awake? When shall I get over this horrible nightmare of injouity?" But seized upon by un-eradicated appetite and pushed down hill by his passions he cries out: "I will seek it yet again. I will try it once more." About a mile from Princeton, N. J., there is a skating pond. One winter day, when the ice was very thin, a farmer liv-ing near by warned the young men of the danger of skating at that time. They all took the warning except one young man. He, in the spirit of bravado, said, "Boys, one round more." He struck out on his skates, the ice broke and his lifeless body was brought up. And in all matters of temptation and allurement it is not a prolongation that is proposed, but only just one more indulgence, just one more sin. Then comes the fatality. Alas, for the one round more! "I will seek it yet again." Our libraries are adorned with elegant

b row up stream.
A physician tells his patient that he must quit the use of tobacco, as it is determined to the second of the second

of the left hand, which is equal to strik-ing a man in the face. The how few Christian people under-stand how much gospel there is in a good, honest handsheling! Sometimes when you have left the need of encouragement and some Christian man has taken you heartily by the hand have you not felt thrilling through every fiber of your body, mind and soul an encouragement that was just what you needed? The prodigal, wishing to get into good society, enters a prayer meeting. Some good man without much sense greets him by saying: "Why are you here? You are about the last person that I expected to see in a prayer meeting. Well, the dying thief was saved, and there is hope for you." You do not know anything about this, unless you have learned that when a man tries to return from evil courses of conduct he runs against repulsions innu-merable.

a man tries to return from evil courses of conduct he runs against repulsions innu-merable. We say of some man, "He lives a block or two from the church, or half a mile from the church." In all our great cities there are men who are 5000 miles from church-wast deaeris of indifference between them and the house of God. The fact is we must kcep our respecta-bility though thousands perish. Christ sat with publicans and sinners, but if there come to the house of God a man with marks of dissipation upon him people are almost sure to put up their hands in horror, as much as to say, "Is it not shocking?" How these dainty, fastidious Christians in all our churches are going to get into heaven I do not know unless they have an especial train of cars cushioned and up-holstered, each one a car to himself. They cannot go with the great herd of publi-cans and sinners. O ye who curl your lip of scorn on the fallen, I tell you plainly that if you had been surrounded by the same influences instead of signing to day and the cul-tured and the refined and the Christian you might have been a conching wretch in stable or ditche covered with filth and abomination! ' It is not because we are naturally any better, but because the mercy of God has

was brought up. And in all matters is a straid of public properties on the failed is a construct fully on the description on the failed is the other straid of the straid o

upward and away until a door swung open in the sky, and forever the wings van-ished. That was the turning point in that young man's history, for, the good angel lown, he hesitated no longer, but started on a pathway which is beautiful at the opening, but blasted at the last. The bad angel led the way through gate after gate, and at each gate the road became rougher and the sky more lurid, and what was pe-culiar, as the gate slammed shut it came to with a jar that indicated it would never open. Past each portal there were a grinding of locks and a shoving of bolts, and the scenery on each side of the road changed from gardens to deserts, and the bright wings of the bad angel turned to sackloth, and the fountains that at the start had tossed with wine poured forth bubbling tears of foamirg blood. And on the right side of the road there was a serpent, and the eman said to the the dangel. "What is that serpent?" And the answer was, "That is the serpent of stinging remorse." On the left side of the road there was a lion, and the man asked the bad angel. "What is that lion?" The answer was, "That is the lion of all devouring despair." A vulture flew through the sky, and the man asked the bad angel. "What is that lion?" And then the man said to the bad an-gel. "What is the vulture?" The answer was, "That is that lion?" Much does all this mean? I trusted in what you said at the street corner; I trusted it all. Why have you thous de-ceived me?" Then the last deception fell of the charmer and he said, "I was sent trom the pit to destroy your you. I watched my chance for many a long year. "When you hesitated that night at the street corner I gained my triumph. Now you are here. Ha, ha! You are here! Come, now, l



THE OKAPI -- A NEWLY DISCOVERED ANIMAL.

similarly marked, but the stripes are extended up the hind-quarters to the very tail itself.

Johnston estimates the number of the okapi in the forest of, Semliki at 2000 or 3000. The animals have an elongated upper lip, which may possiserve as a means of prehension, since the food taken consists of follage of trees and bushes. The animal is beyond a doubt a surviving species of an old extinct genus closely related to the Halladotherium and Samotherium of the middle Tertiary, and may possible be related to the now extinct many-toed ancestors of the horse .- Selentific American.

Since 1796, when the Boston dispensary was founded, it has treated 1, 544,883 patients.

In New Orleans within a year seventy-eight persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds.

new stone blockhouses erected for the protection of railway lines

It only requires seven men to garrison it, and they are at present supplied



by the Third Royal North Lancashire These blockhouses are less than a mile apart, with guar is between.

Japan's Primitive Fire Department. Japanese dwellings being of the flimclest kind are particularly liable to de struction by fire, and the fire departments might therefore be supposed to



But they have been well developed. are not, being the one thing in which Japan has not advanced. They are. indeed, woefully inefficient.

Hand engines that can be carried by two men and buckets comprise the outfit. Valuables are in the dwellings. In every village there is a massive tower, with iron doors and window shutters, and in this building the inhabitants store whatever they possess of value to save it carbo from loss by fire.-New York Herald. time.

into his service, but he does not yet avail himself of the unlimited power wasted by the mighty, restless s.a. He still fails to gather any transmissible power even from the immeasurable orce of the tides.

Lately M. Gehre, a German engineer, has invented a buoy whose merit consists in that wave action lights it electrically. The apparatus needs no attention for months at a time. Even the lightest waves generate the light. while the heaviest storms fail to put it out. Furthermore, in this device, wave action also operates a large bell, three resounding strokes being given before every flash of the light. These buoys are now being largely employed in the shallow waters along the Gcrman coast.

#### Enemies of the Jeweler,

The jeweler is liable to suffer from the most violent of all solid poisons, diamond dust. Cataracts and loss of sight are common ailments among those who set jewels.

An electrical typewriter has been invented with which twenty perfect carbon copies can be struck off at one

Hail, hail!" Oh, young man, will the good angel sent forth by Christ or the bad angel sent forth by sin get the victory over your soul? Their wings are interlocked this moment above you, contending for your soul, as above the Appennines cagle and condor fight in midsky. This hour de-cides eternal destinies