

GOAL OF THE HINDOOS

Students Look to United States For Practical Education.

WANT TO LEARN OUR ARTS.

American Colleges and Universities the Aim of a Growing Class of Ambitious Young Men—Wish to Develop Their Country's Resources—Dislike of English Rule in India.

J. C. Gossain, M. H. Rashid, Rash Behari Day and James Marcos, all natives of British India, recently arrived in New York city at India House, 1142 Park avenue, to take up various courses of study at American universities. They form the advance guard of the Hindoo students who are coming to America under the auspices of the Society for the Advancement of India.

Coal black though they are, every one speaks English with painstaking accuracy and an accent better than many Anglo-Saxons. All wear western clothes.

"Not that we do not like our own," explained one, "but our clothes would be strange to American eyes and we should be stared at in the streets, which would be distasteful to us. At home, on the other hand, these clothes we are now wearing would be conspicuous and even, on account of the antiforeign agitation prevailing at present, somewhat dangerous. So when we return to India we discard jackets and trousers and again wear our robes and turbans."

A striking peculiarity of the group and one perhaps best illustrative of the advancement of knowledge in India is that the four students belong to three different religions and live and work together happily, says the New York Post. Two are Hindus in faith, one a Mohammedan and one, Marcos, a baptized Christian, who, while he doesn't call himself so, is really a Unitarian. Religious antagonism is a thing of the past in India, according to these young men.

Another interesting point in their characters is their dislike of the English and the English rule in India.

"They treat us like dogs," said Gossain. "An Indian is never considered. We have been kept down and our intellects stunted. Instead of giving our people trade schools where they might learn industrial arts and so in time become able to build up their own manufactures, they have taught us to become clerks and accountants. If India could take care of her own raw products, you see, that would mean so many pounds out of England's profits and so many more in our pockets. The English know that."

"Yes," chimed in Marcos, "that is why we are here. That is what we have come to America for—to learn your arts so that we may be able to teach our people. There is plenty of work in India in native hands, but it has been idle because it has no means to provide means for it and the fact that in every branch of industry in India the land is owned by natives. Had the people a knowledge of engineering and kindred sciences they could utilize the idle capital, and then we should have real Indian railroads and street car lines."

"We must inaugurate the policy the Japanese employed at first before they were clever enough to do things by themselves. They secured the best foreign talent to direct their enterprises, but always the head man was a native. He might not have known enough to manage the undertaking alone, but it was he who signed the papers and gave the orders, and the effect of the system was to build up the latent executive capacity of the Japanese until they were able to do things for themselves. Executive capacity is a thing we Indians lack as yet. We must build it up."

Marcos, by the way, is proud that he is not what he calls a "rice Christian." "Rice Christians," it seems, are those who are baptized in times of famine in order that they may receive additional assistance from the missionaries. Marcos does not think much of the attempts of the English missionaries to convert his countrymen.

"Yes, I am a Christian, but I am not what you would call orthodox, I think," he said.

Marcos is twenty-two years old and comes from Madras Presidency, where he received the usual secondary education. He is not sure yet just what university he will enter. Rashid is the oldest of the four and is twenty-six. He was born in Surat, but has lived most of his life in Calcutta, in Assam. For several years he has been in the office of his father's importing and exporting firm, learning the business. Now he expects to study electrical engineering, probably at Michigan.

Gossain has had a more advanced education than the others. While but twenty-three, he had studied for a time in Calcutta university and also in Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay. He will take the student's course in the works of the General Electrical company at Schenectady. The fourth man, Day, has not picked out the school he will attend. In the meantime he is spending his time at India house, increasing his knowledge on various topics.

All four will aim to assimilate American college atmosphere as much as possible. Of course they will have more work to do than American youths in the same classes, but they will do their best to mix with the spirit of things.

Domestic Bliss.

Wife—I have about made up my mind, John, that when I married you I married a fool. Husband—That reminds me of a remark you made just before we were married. You remember that you said it would be hard to find two people more alike than you and I.

His Glassy Eye.

Doctor—I diagnose all sickness from the patient's eyes. Now, your right eye tells me that your kidneys are affected. Patient—Excuse me, doctor, but my right is a glass eye.—Moody's Magazine.

LEGEND OF OLD JAPAN

The Story of Chobel, the Leader of the Duellists.

A MAN WHO KNEW NOT FEAR.

Rather Than Tarnish His Reputation For Bravery He Accepted the Prince's Invitation and Went Voluntarily to Assassination.

The following legend of Chobel has been handed down in Japan as indicative of the courage of the "bravis," or duellists, who flourished in Yeddo during the sixteenth century, forming a sort of Japanese St. Herminand. Chobel, the leader of this clique, was a redoubtable swordsman, whose constant recurring duels forced his master to expel him from his retinue. Unwilling to enlist with another of the feudal lords, he assembled all the D'Artagnans of Yeddo about him until his power increased even the princes to envy, although they declined to recognize the outlawed duelist.

On this pretense he was excluded from a popular tea house one day at an hour when was expected Jurozayemon, the leader of the Hatamoto, then the most influential political party in Japan, who had arrogated the city of Yeddo for the official residence. But Chobel, with a shrug of his shoulders, forced his way past the attendants into the apartments reserved for the prince, where he removed his garments and cast himself on a couch in feigned slumber.

"Who is that brute?" demanded the prince on his arrival. "The leader of the swordsmen," they answered him. Jurozayemon seated himself in silence and began to smoke. Having smoked his pipe, he emptied the glowing embers into the pretended sleeper's nostrils, repeating this five times, when he paused, astounded by such courageous endurance. Chobel, noting this, yawned, rubbed his eyes like one awakening from profound slumber and exclaimed: "You, oh, most noble master! And I, having drunk too much, should have slept uncovered before your eyes! How shall I excuse my vulgarity?"

"I have so long sought your acquaintance that you are forgiven. Be seated and accept this cup of wine I beg you." Politeness forbade Chobel to refuse a drop of the proffered cup, a huge beaker of powerful wine, offered him in the hopes of overpowering him. But Chobel drained it easily and, replenishing it, presented it to his host, who accomplished this feat with the utmost difficulty.

"Will your highness permit me to offer you some gift of value?" Chobel asked humbly.

"Surely."

"What do you most desire?"

"Thinking to render the brave ridiculous before the whole city, the prince said promptly:

"A plate of macaroni!"

"Ah, Chobel," thought he, "the whole town will soon be telling how the great duelist was permitted only to offer a plate of macaroni to the president of the Hatamoto!"

After a whispered colloquy the attendant disappeared, leaving the two enemies alone, smiling but impassive. But soon a great noise penetrated the apartment, and the prince discovered a crowd of workmen busily constructing an immense wall of macaroni around the tea house. All Yeddo was assembled to view this unique and royal gift. Disappointed that the "bravo" should have outwitted his ruse, the prince departed to plan revenge. The following day brought with it an invitation from Jurozayemon to breakfast. Despite his comrade's remonstrances Chobel insisted on accepting it. As he entered the prince's dwelling the samurais threw themselves upon him with drawn swords. Chobel's immense muscular strength enabled him to disarm them, when he proceeded unannounced to the rear apartment.

"Pardon me, your lordship," said he, "for announcing myself. Your attendants have forgotten to do so."

"Surely. Perhaps they have sought quarrel with you. 'Twas but a joke, for I wagered that all six could not disarm you. Perhaps you would like a bath to refresh yourself."

"Who shall say that Chobel was wise? Alone in his enemy's house, he discarded his weapons, removed his garments and crouched in the bath. The water that was at first hot was soon boiling. Chobel dashed from the bath, but ten spears held by invisible hands forced him back. Suffocated by steam, exhausted by blood, Chobel fell dying to the ground."

The samurais were still congratulating themselves on their success when a loud knocking was heard. Inquiry revealed the dueling confederates who were come to seek their leader.

"He is drunk and cannot see you." "Our leader is dead. We have brought his liver."

The samurais were dumb with astonishment. Chobel had divined the plot, yet preferring to sustain his reputation of daring untarnished by any suggestion of fear, had voluntarily gone to his assassination.

Hawaiian Girls.

The Hawaiian girls are almost universally handsome. They are brown in color (not black), their eyes and teeth are magnificent; their hair straight, jet black and often falling below their knees. Their heads are handsomely formed and their expression alert, intelligent and amiable; their forms in youth voluptuous, but heavy and over-stout after youth; their features full and nose and upper lip slightly tilted; their voices extremely sweet.

True to the Adage.

"My son, my son!" exclaimed the dismayed mother as she saw all her boy's belongings stacked in a corner of the closet. "Haven't I tried over and over to teach you that you should have a place for everything?"

Fama.

"Who was James Boswell?" asked the teacher of the class in English literature.

"He was Dr. Samuel Johnson's press agent," answered the young man with the bad eye.—Chicago Tribune.

MAXIM'S NEW WEAPON

Inventor's Almost Silent Gun Tested in His Home.

SLIGHT FLASH OF FIRE SEEN

Thirty-two Caliber Bullet Made Hole in Three Magazines About Size of Man's Hand—Would Double War's Terrors, Says General W. F. Duvall.

Hiram Perry Maxim, inventor of the noiseless gun, recently gave a private exhibition of the powers of this wonderful weapon at his home in Hartford, Conn. The inventor entered his den and produced the "Maxim humane slaughterer," the name chosen for the gun that he proposes to use in the slaughter of cattle in stockyards.

"Very frequently the blow which is dealt to the animals in the stockyards does not kill them," said Mr. Maxim to a New York American reporter, "but merely stuns. Now, it sometimes happens that the man with the iron maul hits an ox in the eye and simply maddens the creature, or it is only stunned when it is dumped bodily into the slaughter room, and the butchers have to run for their lives. This gun is intended to slaughter them painlessly and end all this trouble. Other guns will not do this because the noise maddens the other animals."

"It is not the type of the noiseless gun that I expect to see used in the army."

The gun which Mr. Maxim held appeared like an ordinary army rifle, except that it was sheathed with an outer barrel of aluminum. In this outer sheathing was concealed the slencer.

The inventor loaded the gun with a 32 caliber bullet and fired it at a pile of a dozen magazines resting on edge against the wall. The only noise heard was the click of the trigger and a swishing sound as the soft nosed leaden bullet tore its way through three of the magazines and embedded itself in the fourth. The hole made was large enough almost to put one's hand through. A slight flash of fire was seen at the muzzle of the gun at the moment of the firing. This would probably be obviated by the use of smokeless powder, though the inventor did not say.

"The outside barrel of this gun is in three parts," said Mr. Maxim. "There are three cells for use in killing sound. I do not know how silent the New York S. P. C. A. wants the gun to be used by it to be, but I gave them enough silence to satisfy them."

"This gun will not be used or even receive any public test until my patents in Europe have been granted. That will be in about two months, and at that time the United States government test will take place. To describe the invention or give drawings of it before the time would invalidate my patents in the European countries."

"The gun that is to be used in the army, however, will differ very materially from this. The slencer will be only about three inches long. It will not encircle the barrel, because that would interfere with the sighting of the gun. It will be underneath the barrel and probably near the muzzle."

General William P. Duvall of the Military Staff and War college at Washington, discussing Mr. Maxim's latest invention, said:

"I have read the account of the performances of the Maxim noiseless gun. Certainly they are interesting and astonishing. The matter has not been brought officially, however, to our attention yet."

"Assuming the accounts are authentic, and I believe they are, it would be reasonable to suppose this discovery would produce just as much of a revolution in the art of war as did the invention of smokeless powder. Psychologically, this new gun would double the terror that would be inspired by the enemy possessing it. When smokeless powder was discovered there was, of course, the absence of smoke—an important means of determining the location of an enemy. Add to that, then, a weapon in the hand of your foe which neither emits smoke nor makes a noise, and the fear of the enemy would be at least doubled."

Rearrangement of Old Glory's Stars.

It may be interesting to know that a Maine man suggested the new arrangement for the stars in the United States flag which will become effective on July 4. With the admission of Oklahoma it became necessary to place a new star in the blue field of the flag. This necessitated a rearrangement of the stars. Charles A. Tallman, U. S. N., retired, of Richmond, made a star-shaped inch flag in which he made the arrangement and forwarded it to the state department as a suggestion. The state department referred the matter to the navy department, for that department has charge of the flag. A few days later Mr. Tallman received a letter from the department informing him that his arrangement was the one which the department had had under consideration. Since then it has been officially announced as the rearrangement of the stars.

Pearl Farming.

E. R. Jefferson of Duluth, Mich., has devised a scheme for treating clams so each may prove a pearl bearer. He made a study of the pearl question as applied to bivalves and ascertained the scientific theory of the origin of the pearl in shellfish. Then he figured the cultivation of the gems was possibly a practical venture. Mr. Jefferson actually has grown some pearls, although they are small. It remains to be seen with lapse of time if large ones cannot be cultivated.

Fresh Water Fish in Germany.

German law does not permit of fresh water fish being sold except when alive. Therefore it is common to see tanks of such fish in the restaurant windows, and they are hauled in this way considerable distances over Prussian railways, and shipments are made to Berlin from Lyons, in France, and from as far south as Roumania.

Civil War Check For 67 Cents

A curiosity in the form of a "war settlement warrant" was issued recently to John I. Curtin of Bellefonte, Pa., for the sum of 67 cents, says the Philadelphia Record. It is now about forty-four years since General Curtin was mustered out of the service, and in all these years he never dreamed that he had any such claim against the United States government. It appears that in calculating the time of his enlistment an error was made, and this was just recently discovered. The number of the order is 16,021, which indicates that there were a few claims paid before this one.

How to Test a Restaurant.

The man who was enthusiastic about a restaurant he had discovered said: "Best place I've eaten at in months." "Everything first class. You'd better try it!" "Were you very hungry when you went in?" asked his friend. "As a bear," said the man. "Go back some time when you are not so ravenous," his friend advised, "and see how you like it then. I make it a point never to experiment with a restaurant recommended by a person who was very hungry when he ate there. To a person who is half starved anything tastes good."—New York Press.

TO FIGHT DISEASE.

School of Preventive Medicine Plan of Columbia University.

MANY DYING UNNECESSARILY

Dr. Dittman, Urging Establishment of Sanitary Science School, Declares United States Loses \$600,000,000 Yearly by Preventable Deaths.

Pasteur has said that "it is within the power of man to make all infectious diseases to disappear from the world," and statisticians estimate that 400,000 of every 1,000,000 deaths occur in spite of the fact that they are preventable. But every year sees some advance in the science of preventive medicine. One scene of work in that direction is Columbia university, in New York city. Plans for a school of preventive medicine, a school of sanitary science and public health, are printed in the June supplement of the Columbia Quarterly. Dr. Dittman has developed the plans, and there are hopes that the money will be forthcoming to establish the school.

"One-third of the human beings born alive die before the age of five years has been attained largely from preventable causes," says Dr. Dittman. "The death rate of children in some tenement house districts in New York is as high as 204 per 1,000. The number of deaths occurring in the world from epidemics of plague, smallpox, yellow fever and cholera is still enormous in spite of the fact that methods for prevention of these diseases are known."

Dr. Dittman continues:

Each year the world yields up 1,000,000 of its inhabitants as a sacrifice to tuberculosis, although this loss is not necessary. Pneumonia kills 100,000 people in the United States annually, and the loss is increasing rapidly, yet the cause of this disease is known, and it should be in our power to stamp it out.

Two or three thousand people in the United States who are needlessly blind could have had their vision saved had the causes of blindness and methods for its prevention been widely enough appreciated. Five hundred thousand people are killed or crippled every year in this country as a result of preventable accidents.

While the annual loss to this country from preventable deaths is \$300,000,000 annually, England by the employment of preventive measures during nine years (1889-9) saved \$1,533,280,000 as the result of an expenditure of \$78,000,000. By a reduction of its death rate during the past twenty-five years the city of New York has saved \$150,240,000.

The annual loss from tuberculosis is \$200,000,000—a wholly needless loss. The annual cost to the state of New York for the maintenance of public institutions for the pauper, the insane, the blind, the epileptic and the tubercular is \$11,500,000. From an economic point of view, it is seen that a large investment be made more profitably than through action by which sickness, poverty, accident and crime are obviated.

The loss and suffering caused in this country by two notable ailments conceived for the determination of the cause of physical and social evils, by the establishment of the Sage foundation and the Rockefeller foundation. Both institutions are of fundamental and extreme importance and necessary for the next great advance in the field of prevention—education.

In order, then, to complete the efficiency of both institutions in the accomplishment of practical ends it is essential that the Rockefeller foundation should have the knowledge thus acquired regarding the causative factors of disease, crime, poverty, etc., to the ultimate benefit of the individual and the community. Both departments having jurisdiction over these fields.

The scope of a school of sanitary science and preventive medicine is a broad one. The complete attainment of its ends can only be accomplished by enlisting the aid of all associated fields of effort. For this reason the Rockefeller foundation has been established by the amalgamation of the proposed school with such an institution as Columbia university, by which means are made available for its use the school of public health, the school of bacteriology, the Teachers' college and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with its numerous clinic and hospital connections. The situation of the department in the heart of a city of the type of New York would also operate effectively in providing opportunity for the study of social and industrial conditions.

Among the subjects of study suggested for the school are tenement houses, sweatshops, slaughterhouses, dairies, markets and watersheds, of fensive trades and dangerous occupations, child labor and factories, anti-toxins, vaccines, filtration and disinfection methods.

Dr. Dittman also advises teaching of the relations between varieties of food and disease, utilization of sewage for commercial purposes, methods of garbage disposal, modes of transmission of contagious diseases, epidemics and modern conditions of life in general.

More Daylight in Canada.

Something like a realization of Mr. Willett's "more daylight" scheme has been achieved by the citizens of Fort William and Port Arthur, twin Canadian towns on the western shore of Lake Superior. For purposes of time Canada is divided into five sections, each section having a time one hour in advance of its western or one hour behind its eastern neighbor. These two towns have hitherto formed the extreme eastern limit of the section known as "central," but in response to a largely signed petition the city councils have agreed to become the extreme western limit of the "eastern" section. This means that the inhabitants will rise—assuming that they continue to rise at the same hour of the clock—one hour nearer dawn. They will also finish their tasks one hour further away from the sunset and thus obtain an extra hour of daylight leisure. The change comes into effect on May 1 and will hold until Dec. 5.

Device to Revolutionize Carriage of Heavy Crude Petroleum.

WATER USED AS A LUBRICANT

E. H. Harriman Spending Huge Sum to Benefit by the Novel Invention. Transportation Now Rendered Easy. Production of Oil Affected.

Without any "fuss or feathers" and without taking any public credit to himself J. D. Isaacs, consulting engineer for the Harriman railway lines, has perfected and put into operation an invention that will revolutionize the transportation of heavy crude oil. The demonstration which he has made of his new appliance, known as a "rifled pipe line," has convinced Edward H. Harriman that it is one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. Believing this, the "Napoleon" of the railway world is spending between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in the construction of an entirely new and unique pipe line from Oil City, Cal., to Porta Costa, a distance of 285 miles, says a San Francisco special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. When the new line is completed Harriman will be able to supply his locomotives with oil at a transportation cost which will be almost infinitesimal when compared with the old way of carrying it in cars.

The proved fact that the heavier oils can now be transported through a pipe line successfully will also have an important bearing upon the production and transportation of crude oils and upon the products which are manufactured therefrom. Up to the time that Mr. Isaacs made his new discovery the railroads west of the Rocky mountains were facing a threatened oil famine. In fact, many of the engines which had been converted into oil burners had been reconverted, owing to the cost of transporting the oil to the points where it would be available.

The oil which is being transported by means of the new device comes from the Kern oil fields, near Bakersfield, Cal., and has a density of 14 degrees Baume. Owing to the cost of freightage, various attempts were made to send it through pipe lines. It was found that the pumping pressure demanded was too great.

Then the company tried various experiments to get the oil to the points of consumption. The first experiment was heating the oils, which facilitated its conveyance for short distances. It was found, however, that the degree of heat necessary for the transportation of the oil for a long distance was so great as to cause disintegration of the oil, which resulted in a deposit of asphaltine, clogging the pipe line. The Harriman engineers then tried the injection of water into the pipe lines, but it was found that the quantity of water necessary was so great that the expense of ultimately separating the oil and the water was prohibitive. Loath to abandon the use of the Bakersfield product, the company then tried the mixing of lighter oils with the heavier oil. This was found to make its transportation through pipe lines feasible, but the expense of transporting the lighter oils to the Bakersfield district and the expense of mixing it again brought the cost up to a prohibitive point.

Mr. Harriman was about to order the abandonment of the project when Engineer Isaacs asked him to wait for a time and give him an opportunity to study the matter carefully with a view to seeing if he could not find some way out of the difficulty. Mr. Isaacs is something of a hunter, and while enjoying this sport he chanced to look through the barrel of his gun. He noted the rifled bore, and the reason for its being rifled flashed through his mind. Why not make the rifle bore do for the pipe line what it does for the gun?

The next step was easy. He knew intuitively that when the water was pumped into such a bore it would produce a whirling motion which would cause the water to be thrown against the outside of the pipe line and would keep it there. This accomplished, the effect would be constantly to maintain a thin film of water between the pipe and the oil, enveloping the latter. This use of water as a lubricant would make it impossible for the crude oil to stick to the pipe and impede its progress.

When the plant was shown to Mr. Harriman its simplicity appealed to him, and he ordered an appropriation sufficient to carry on a series of experiments. A lead pipe was used to determine the amount of friction caused by the passage of the oil. Then the same pipe was twisted by hand, and it was found that the water had a whirling motion when forced into it. This proved the soundness of the principle and led to larger experiments. A standard pipe line one and one-half miles long was then built at Oakland, and the bore was rifled by the insertion of helical wires. The first experiments through this pipe showed that it was possible to transport many times the amount that could be sent through the plain tube. Other experiments showed that the best results were obtained when 10 per cent of water was injected.

Finally a rifled pipe line was constructed between Delano and Volcano, a distance of thirty-one miles. The pipe is eight inches in diameter, weighs 228 pounds to the foot and is tested for a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. With an initial pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch the line is capable of transporting 14,000 barrels of oil net every twenty-four hours.

Howell—I heard of a case of Greek meeting Greek the other day. Powell—What's the story? Howell—A minister was married, and when he came to pay the wedding fee he asked if there was any reduction to clergymen.

RIFLED OIL PIPE LINE

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EAGER FOR NEXT HUNT

President Roosevelt's Plans For His African Trip.

NOT TO STOP IN EUROPE.

Will Sail For the Mediterranean and Proceed Direct to Cairo—Little Equipment to Be Taken From America—Kermit to Accompany Him.

President Roosevelt, who will go to Africa next April on a hunt for big game, accompanied by his son Kermit, has had this expedition in contemplation for some time. The president has hunted all sorts of game, big and little, in the United States, and it has been his ardent wish that he might at some time hunt the bigger wild animals in the African jungles. He considers himself entirely out of the presidential race and has determined that, starting for the east almost immediately after his successor has been installed.

President Roosevelt plans to be gone a year and perhaps a year and a half. On his return to the United States the president will devote six months, a year or such time as may be necessary to writing a book describing his African hunt, says a Washington special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

The president for the past few weeks has been in active correspondence with men in the United States, Germany and England who have made a specialty of hunting big game in Africa.

He wants to get suggestions from them as to itinerary, commissary and general equipment. Half a dozen letters by way of reply have already been received, and others are expected daily. Before he sails from New York the president will have all his plans laid out. He will arrange to have equipment meet him at various stages of the trip, all the way from Cairo, where he will enter Africa, to the points along the upper Nile and Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, across to Mombasa, a port of entry in British East Africa. It is a part of his plan to make a thorough inspection of the Cape to Cairo railway.

Very little of the president's equipment will be taken from the United States. He will have expert guides meet him at Cairo with such equipment as will be necessary for the earlier stages of the trip. After this he will be met by other guides, with equipment, at points along the route to be hereafter agreed upon. No photographers or newspaper men will be with the party.

One or two stenographers will be in attendance to take down notes while the subject matter to which they relate is fresh in the president's mind. There is just a possibility that one or two distinguished hunters from the United States or Europe will be in the party, but this is still an open question.

It is announced that the president will not on this trip make any stops in Europe. He will sail from New York in a vessel for the Mediterranean and proceed direct to Cairo, where he will re-embark for a trip up the Nile. At some convenient point up that river he will take the Cape to Cairo railway for the interior, and, leaving that railway at some point to be agreed upon, he will then plunge into the heart of the continent, it being his aim to be away from civilization perhaps for months at a time, going north and south, as the season may dictate.

This will be the greatest hunting trip ever taken by the president and the longest in duration. He is very enthusiastic in talking to his friends about it and is planning to bring home with him enough lion skins to make all kinds of rugs for the floors of Sagamore Hill. There will likewise be numerous elephant tusks among the trophies—if the president gets the game he is figuring on.

No Tears Nor Hills.

In the *Nones*