WEDGE LIKE AIRSHIP.

New York Inventor's Arrowplane Resembles Paper Dart.

CAN SAIL IN HEAVY WIND.

Planes Operated to "Spill" the Wind if It Is Too Strong-Has Keel Like a Yacht to Keep Her Right Side Up. Automatic Rudders.

Do you remember the paper darts that the boys used to make in school and how gracefully they sailed on the air when the wind was not too strong? Well, that is the principle on which the latest airship has been planned, coupled with additional ideas caught from the flight of the arrow and the saling of racing yachts. "Arrow-plane," the inventor calls it, and, as he frequently addresses the members of the Aero club on the subject dearest to their hearts and was formerly sec retary of the Aeronautical society and still an enthusiastic member of that organization, his efforts to solve the problem of aerial navigation are re ceiving the serious attention of the members of both organizations.

L. G. W. Schroeder is the inventor of the latest airship, which is unlike anything else of its kind. It consists of two planes forty feet long and wedge shaped. At the forward end the machine is only six inches wide. At the stern it is fourteen feet wide There is a keel, seven inches deep just like the fin keel on the English cutters that came over here to "lift the cup," says the New York Globe. The keel runs the entire length of the machine. There is a seven foot pro-peller forward, and provision is made for a larger propeller behind. These will be driven at the rate of 800 revo-lutions a minute by a forty horse-power, four cylinder, four cycle explosion engine

The engine and other machinery are fastened to the bottom of the keel and close up to the front of the Arrowplane. That idea is taken from the boats that have lead on the bottom of the fin keel to keep them from turning Mr. Schroeder contends that there is little or no difference in principle between sailing on the water and in the air. By having all the weight at the bottom of the keel, he says, it will be impossible for his airship to turn

turtle under any circumstances.

Sticking up out of the forward end of the Arrowplane is the steering rudder. At the rear of the horizontal planes are what might properly be called the equilibrium rudders. They are a couple of squares working up and down on hinges. These regulate the rising and dropping of the airship. By means of an invention which Mr. Schroeder is having patented the equi librium rudders work automatically in an emergency such as resulted in the accident to Orville Wright. Mr. Schroe stances, not excepting the breaking down of the engine, will his airship descend in any way but right side up. No heavy wind or sudden gust of wind

can bother him. The inventor's reasons for this confi dence are twofold. There is nothing above the two planes, which consist of a frame of hollow steel tubing into which are set frames covered with can vas or other material strong enough for the purpose. These squares are worked by levers much as the ventilating windows in a greenhouse are ma-nipulated. In a heavy blow these squares that comprise the planes will be tilted at an angle sufficient to "roll! the wind" out of the planes, just a done on a sailboat when comes up. Then there is the the Arrowplane is designed n an even keel and that both direct and height are under control. If over of rudders gives out there are overs to do the work.

The machine rests on four autom bile wheels, two feet in diameter, which are used in starting. To rise in the air the sections of the planes are raised sufficiently to get the greatest pressure from the air against then The propellers are started; the man chine runs forward and sails from the ground. When the desired height is reached the sections of the planes are flattened and automatically locked in their places. After that the operator their places. After that the operator goes where he pleases. There are a dial and a pendulum to tell when the airship gets off an even keel or tilts to one side or the other. It is the present purpose of the inventor to make machines that will be a success in a Mustafa, "a most curious and interest-commercial way to the extent of build-ing thing about this." ommercial way to the extent of building them to carry two or three passengers. Mr. Schroeder is sure he can now came to his place.

This latest addition to the flotilla of airships is now being assembled. The inventor is confident that he has the a lot of miniatures made of paper from the windows of his offices in New York city the other day. They went where he said they would. "We naturally think our own chil-

dren are finer than any other cases. he said, "but that is not the reason I dren are finer than any other children. consider my aeroplane superior to other airships. My objection to the Wright brothers' machine is that it is fort feet wide and only eight feet how little air pressure they get in the long way of their aeroplane. My machine gets the pressure for all its length. There is practically no dif-ference between sailing in the air and in the water. If the principle of the wide aeroplane is right, why are not boats built in the same way? Boats boats built in the same way? are constructed long and narrow.

'Too many of the airships are built on the bird model, which is what makes the trouble for them. The wings are all right until a wind comes up. A bird will make its wings smaller, offering less resistance in a high wind. The wings on the airships cannot be re-

"Most of the machines with which we are familiar do best when there is little or no air. A heavy wind will not bother us at all. We can always go up when the others would not dare to All the models with which we have experimented have behaved beautifully I have no doubt the machine will do the same. ? Some 's war to

Actions are the raiment of the man.

MAGIC GLASS.

A Curious Mirror That May Be Made Transparent.

One of the most curious inventions of this age is what is called platinized glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of a liquid charged with platinum and then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass in such a way as to form an odd kind of mirror. The glass has not really lost its transparency, and yet if one places it

gainst a wall and looks at it he sees distance in an ordinary looking glass. But when light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when it is placed in a window, it appears perfectly transparent, like

ordinary glass.

By constructing a window of plati-nized glass one could stand close be-hind the panes in an unfiluminated room and behold clearly everything going on outside, while passersby look-ing at the window would behold only a fine mirror or set of mirrors in which their own figures would be reflected, while the person inside remained in-

In France various tricks have been contrived with the aid of this glass In one a person, seeing what appears to be an ordinary mirror, approaches it to gaze upon himself. A sudden change in the mechanism sends light through the glass from the back, whereupon it instantly becomes transhimself confronted by some grotesque figure that had been hidden behind the magic glass .- New York Tribune

SPEED LAWS OF 1816.

Coaches Going Nine Miles an House

The outery daily growing louder in England against the excessive speed of motor cars lends interest to the following passage from the Annual Regis

A new coach was started in the spring to run to Brighton, a distance of fifty-two miles, in six hours. * * * This, however, became alarming, par ticularly in the populous neighborho of Newington, through which it pass and the parish officers there caused in formation to be laid against the driv ers for driving furiously on the public road so as to endanger the lives of his majesty's subjects.

The result of this is to be read in Mansard's "Parliamentary Reports," June 10, 1816.

The attorney general moved for leave to bring in a bill the object of which was the protection of the lives and limbs of his majesty's subjects by correcting the enormous abuses o stagecoach drivers. Within these fev days it would be hardly credible what a number of applications he had received on this subject.

Some accounts were enough to freeze one with horror. A gentleman of ve-racity had informed him that on Tuesday, May 21, at 5:30, the Trafalgar and Regulator coaches set off from Manchester and got to Liverpool at 8:20, doing this journay in two hourfifty minutes, at the rate of twelve miles an hour.—New York Sun.

Fiji Islanders' Sugar Cane Dance. A very curious and exceedingly cle-er dance may be witnessed in Fiji cal ed by the natives "the sugar can meke," or sugar cane dance. It ret resents the growth of the sugar cane. In the first figure the dancers squat low on the ground, shake their heads, shut their eyes and murmur slowly and softly an unintelligible sentence. Gradually they all stand up together, growing taller and taller, and as they "grow" they wave their arms and tremble all over from ankle to head, like the tall, tasseled cane waving in the wind, and still they keep on chant ing louder and louder. The last fig-ure represents a series of combats meant to symbolize the exactions of the chiefs, who compel the "kaisi," willing and unwilling, to come and cut the chiefs,

The Eyes of the Camel.

One of the camels—the seven were lying just beyond the circle of fire-light—rose complaining. Mustafa's Ahmed slipped away upon his duty. Presently I heard his guttural cawing to get the camel again to rest, but the beast would not down and must be beaten, the boy meanwhile mouthing great curses. I wondered that a being so small should without peril to him-self strike a creature like this with his fist, continuing all the time within reach of teeth and hoofs.

tell the khawaja" replied Ahmed had mastered the camel and

"The khawaja has observed," Musta-fa continued, "that a child may beat and command a camel. It is not because the camel is stupid nor yet because the camer is stupid nor yet be-cause he is timid; it is because of a wise provision whereby God suited him to the weakness of men. camel's eyes are like magnifying glasses and increase the stature of his master seven times, wherefore he is

obedient to the gigantic appearing In Damascus, too, I heard this super-Norman Duncan in Harper's Magazine.

The Telltale Hand.

A writer in an English weekly de-clares that if we want to know what the other person is thinking we must look at his or her hands. Even un-practiced lips can lie, as every one knows. Long practice in self control will enable one to keep one's voice sweetly cordial when there is nothing but indifference or cold dislike behind it. The eyes can be made to shoot glances which are not at all a register for the emotions. But the hands, it is asserted, are utterly beyond the control of those to whom they belong. Even people who hardly gesticulate at all—and to keep the hands still is con-sidered by the Anglo-Saxon a most essential part of good breeding—even these people are, it seems, constantly revealing themselves in little move-ments of the hands. The immortal Mulvaney has put it on record that a woman's truth or untruth can be discerned by the action of her hands. Of course it takes a practiced reader to nterpret what the hands are saying. It is not a case of "he who runs may

read."

A LINGUISTIC ESCAPADE.

When Henry W. Longfellow Sho In the original impression of Long-fellow's poem of "Hlawatha" there were found in the seventh book the

three lines following: Straight into the river Kwasind Plunged as if he were an otter, Dove as if he were a beaver.

How this offending preterit passed the proofreader without protest is one of those mysteries which have never been revealed. But the form certainly made its appearance and can still be found in copies of the poem which were regularly published and sold. Boston never received such a shock since the days when Fenimore Cooper insisted that it was only in the middle states that the English language was spoken in its purity. But that attack came from an outsider. Here the of-fender was of her own household, was, in fact, her favorite son. What means of suppression were resorted to will probably never be disclosed. A mysterious reticence has always been preserved in regard to this linguistic escapade. The biographers of Longfellow appear to be silent upon the subject. Measures of some sort must, however, have been taken at once. "Dove" was expunged, and the decorous "dived" expunged, and the decorous "dived" assumed its place, and the whole transaction was so completely hushed up that no public scandal was created. Let him who possesses a copy of that first impression continue to cherish it. Whatever may be its worth now, the time will come when it will reach the value of the virtues woman of Serip. value of the virtuous woman of Scrip ture, and its price will be far above rubies.—Professor Thomas R. Louns bury in Harper's Magazine.

THE PALACE WAITED.

A Suggestion That Changed the Plans

of a Pope.

At a time when there was great suffering among the people from lack of food and when famine in its worst form was threatened Pope Alexander VI. had made arrangements for the erection of a magnificent palace. The hest architects had been employed, and the plans had been submitted and accepted, and an accomplished builder had been sent for to come from Venice a man whose work had won for him renown and who was known to be a just and upright man.

The builder had arrived, and at an

appointed time he waited upon his holiness to receive the plans and make his estimates. "There is one thing yet to be done," said the pope. "There has been no proper inscription or leg-end thought of to be placed over the main entrance of the palace. It should be put above the great gate. You have had experience. Do you think of an in-scription that would be appropriate?"
"If your holiness would pardon me for the liberty, I might suggest one

most appropriate at this time. You are pardoned in advance," said pope, smiling. "Now, what shall so?"

"Sovereign pontiff, let it be thus

The pope was visibly and deeply af fected. He paid the builder munifi-cently for his expenses of coming and going, and instead of building his pal-ace he fed the hungry ones of his children.

Quer Furs.
"This is cat fur," said a furrier.
"We use it for linings. An excellent lining cat fur makes too. Dogs, calves, colts, coons, opossums, bats, rats—any animal that wears fur, in fact, is sala-ble in the fur market. Bat hair is felted up with other stuff into an imi tation skin. It is also used, I believe, in rope plaiting. The dog, the coon and the opossum yield a fur that, properly treated, makes a very handsome lining. Rat skins are employed in cer-tain delicate repairs, and they also serve to form the thumbs of cheap gloves. A queer thing about the fur business is that the furs must be taken in the dead of winter. The trapper must work under the cruelest climatic conditions. Only thus is the fur at its must do all his work in the heat of summer or otherwise he would not be able to keep up with fashions."—Exchange. with the changing

An ordinary mirror of any size or shape, a piece of French chalk pointed so that it can be used to write and a silk handkerchief are the requisites. Draw upon the mirror with the chalk any design or words you choose. With the the handkerchief wipe the glass lightly until it is perfectly clear and no writing or design is apparent. Having in coal as now all this prepared beforehand, show to this prepared beforehand, show to be one and request that he breathe tly on the face of the glass, when he will see a picture of his future wife. for the design drawn will show very distinctly. This can again be wiped off, and if breathed upon the design will be again visible.

An Odorless Disinfectant.

If one objects to the odor of carbolic acid, he may use for the plumbing an odorless disinfectant prepared as fol-lows: Dissolve half a pound of permanganate of potash in four gallons of water and pour this carefully down the pipes. This solution, if allowed to the pipes. This solution, if allowed to stand in bowls or basins, will stain them purple. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of oxalic acid. The acid must be rinsed off immediately after it has been used.

Suburbanite-You are half an hour late this morning. Letter Carrier—Yes, ma'am. The sections of stovepipe I have to wear inside my trousers legs on account of the dogs you keep along this street hamper my movements

Why She Held on to It.

Mrs. Willful-My husband told me if I didn't like the brooch you'd exchange it for me. Jeweler-Certainly, madam. I'll be only too glad, as four different ladies of your set want it.

As diamond cuts diamond and one hone smooths a second, all parts of intellect are whetstones to each other and genius, which is but the result of their mutual sharpening, is character too.—Alfred Tennyson.

THE COMING MARVELS

Marconi Predicts Ships Will Be Run by Electricity.

AIRSHIPS FOR COMMON USE.

inventor Also Sees a Better With Fewer Children, but of Higher Quality-Operas to Be Heard and Seen From a Distance.

That steamships will be run by sunshine is the opinion of Guglielmo Marconi, who recently discussed the marvels of the future.

The inventor of wireless telegraphy has come to America to increase his transatlantic service from a capacity of 5,000 words a day to 20,000. After predicting a great future for wireless telegraphy he said to a reporter of the

New York World: "There seems to be a happy fate in the coincidence of scientific discoveries, which on first thought are quite unrelated to each other. ment of the airship, as shown in the astounding performance of Orville Wright's machine in Washington, would seem to have nothing in common with the perfection of wireless communication, and yet, if one looks into the future, the great airships which are to come, sailing at incredi-ble speed and at unforeseen and varying altitudes, could never without the wireless 'speak' each other as ships do at sea and so remain in touch with those safely at home.

"And the airship is certain to come into general use, and that within the lifetime of our generation, not for freight perhaps, but for people surely. In fifty years the people of New York will be freed of the vexing prob-lem of rapid transit. There will be no need for surface cars, elevated roads, subways, tunnels and fer_k es.

"In fact, as I look into the years to come I am convinced that life will be an easier problem, a more genial function in the scheme of things, than it is

today.
"Aside from the economy of labor which follows the conquest of nature's forces, there will be fewer people among whom to divide the benefits. among whom to divide the benefits. The birth rate will continue to decrease, as I believe it should at least for the present. With the growth of intelligence among the mass of people there will come a realization of the folly of rearing more children than can be properly fitted to be efficient members of society. Quality, not numbers, will come to be the standard of bers, will come to be the standard of racial excellence, and the present anomalous condition wherein the num-ber of children in a family is in inverse ratio to the earning capacity of the parents will have disappeared.

"The condition today is not one of race suicide," but of social common sense. And if the present enlighten-ment of the average men and women continues to its righteous turning point there will come an end of congested cities, with their wretched and starving children of the tenements, their crimes, their killing competition and their discouragement of the gentler aspirations of men.

"In all ways science is more and more studying to perfect the practical comfort and well being of the world. Of course there will always be ships upon the sea. The mysterious primeval voice of the ocean will continue its spell over the human imagination. But there will not always be steamships They will pass the way of their prede cessors, and ere long we shall cross the ocean in ships run by electric pow-There will be no grime of coal moke, no sickish odor of stale steam, no blazing caverns in the hold, where human beings with starting eyes and blackened faces sweat their lives away that the pulse of the engines may not stop. The storage battery will take the place of coal and fire and water. Instead of coaling the great ship will Instead of coaling the great ship will quietly and cleanly renew her batteries at her journey's end, and if coal is used it will be far from the linen and the noses of man.

the noses of men.
"Furthermore, I look for the time when coal will cease to be our only source of energy. In every land men of science are patiently studying the problem of utilizing the energy of the sun-storing it, in fact—so that the generation of electric force may be cheapened by its use to a point where the storage battery on a large scale will be an economic as well as an academic possibility. The wasted energy used may in the inter val be brought to do its work and so bring about the monster storage bat-

bring about the monster storage battery sooner than we now expect. But sooner or later we shall enslave the sun's rays to our uses as we have the other products of his being.

"Ah, yes, life is going to be a better experience for our children than it is for most of us now. In many little ways it will be so. Do you know that in many altogrations that are coming. in many laboratories they are coming close to letting us see the person who is talking to us at the other end of the telephone connection? And if they can do this, if they can transmit the light waves of images at a distance—and it looks as if science is bound to accomplish it-I am voicing no extravagance in saying that we may yet sit in our homes on a cold winter's night, turn a switch and not only bear, but see, the pera in progress in a fared building "And, going back to my own hobby of wireless communication, I want to say that we shall not have to wait long for the wireless telephone. De Forest and his colleagues are doing

great things in that direction.' An Interesting Railway. An interesting railway will be opened in Moscow, Russia, in the near fu-

ture. The line forms an irregular oval around Moscow at various dis-tances from the city barriers. It intersects all nine of the Moscow railway lines and will be used for trans-ferring goods from one line to another, thereby saving cartage and also considerably relieving the congested state of the streets of Moscow. It will also tap a whole series of factories which have hitherto been off any line.

The only serious and formidable thing in nature is will.-Emerson.

A MEMORY OF THE PAST.

The Unalloyed Joy That Came With

The Unalloyed Joy That Came With the Little Red Scarf.

"I was wondering the other day what one thing had given me the most pleasure in the world," said the village deacon. "I had to go back a long ways—clear back into the blessed Santa Claus days—but I recalled it. It was a seaff I found in my stocking. was a scarf I found in my stocking one bright Christmas morning. I got one bright Christmas morning. I got a red one, and my brother got a blue one. I was a mighty proud boy that morning as I trudged downtown with that red scarf around my neck. I wore it every day until the birds be-gan to sing in the springtime and the kids were hunting up their marbles. I don't now remember who gave it to me nor what became of it, but I do

Since the days of that little red scarf I have had things of far more intrinsic value. I have worn lodge emblems of high degree; I have had a gold watch and chain; I once had a pair of shoes that cost \$5 and a necktle that cost twice as much as the little red scarf. Nay, more, I once tackled a plug hat. But among these things do I recall none that gave me such genuine and unalloyed pleasure, such a swelled up feeling, as did that little red scarf way back in the days when the wolf sat out in the road and howled. 'Tis the little red scarf days that stir the memory with 'It migh have been.' "-Osborn (Kan.) Farmer.

PLAIN JOHN SMITH.

How His Name Changes In Various Parts of the World.

John Smith-plain John Smith-is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die away novels, and yei it is good, strong and honest. Trans ferred to other languages, it seems to climb the ladder of respectability Thus in Latin it is Johannes Smithus the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus: the Dutchman adonts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatter it out into Jean Smeet, and the Rus sian sneezes and barks Jonloff Smit towski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes Jovan Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Ton Qa Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiwelski: should be wan der among the Welsh mountains the talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goe to Mexico he is booked as Jontli F'Smittl: if of classic turn and he lin among Greek ruins he turns to Ion Smikton, and in Turkey he is ut terly disguised as Yoe Seef .- Phreno

Mystery of a Cookbook Somebody mentioned cookbooks

"It takes a good deal to make m wonder," said the publisher, "but received a jolt in the culinary line the other day that set me thinking. In looking over the manuscript of a cook-book that had been submitted for our approval I was struck by this intro duction to many of the recipes, 'Good for boarding house table.'
"Now, why that discrimination? Isn't anything that is good enough for

a boarding house table good enough for any other table, and isn't anything that is good enough for any other table good enough for a boarding hous table? Judging by the way those par ticular recipes read, they may resu in some rather tasty dishes. The why limit them to boarding houses? -New York Globe.

The Waist Buttoner Oh, sing.

maids
Who button up waists in the back,
No matter what may be your age
grades,

grades,
Who button up waists in the back,
For now a device there is coining to town
Which will chase from your faces the
seoul and the frown
And the shirt waisted problem do up very

brown.

For it buttons up waists in the back.

With one sweeping touch it will go at its

dame
As though it were playing a lightning skin game only And have in a jiffy neat fastened the same, Their waists buttoned up in the back.

When buttoning their waists in the back, no more need stray pins a lover alarm And When feeling entranced with a fair one's

sweet charm He puts with misgiving an embracing Round the waist buttoned up in the

back.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American. In Africa.

In Africa.

A shadow clouds the endless sky
In Africa.
The jungle echoes with a sigh
In Africa.
The poor, benighted Hottentot
No longer roams the sandy plot,
But lurketh in his bamboo cot
In Africa.

The lion skulks with trembling tread
In Africa.
The tiger wishes he were dead
In Africa,
And, chattering, with grinning faces,
From bough to bough in each oasis,
The monks no longer run the bases
In Africa.

Loud wails the hippopotamus In Africa, In Africa,

"Oh, why did they discover us
In Africa?"

The pallid boa constrictor skips
Unto the gum tree's tallest tips
And hisses through his whitened lips
In Africa.

Within the deep depths of the Nile
In Africa
A pang assalis the crocodile
In Africa. No more he sunneth on the sand, Unterrified, blase and bland, A-snapping flies to beat the band In Africa.

What means, you ask, this boding hush In Africa? In Africa?
This ducking to the uncut bush
In Africa?
Quite soon upon that blighted shore,
Toting his faithful "forty-four."
Landeth the good King Theodore
In Africa.
Grantland Rice in Nashville Tennessean.

Nor "The Long Green."
Hicks—They say that the blind can distinguish colors by the sense of touch. Wicks—That's nothing. One doesn't have to be blind to feel blue.—Boston Transcript.

UNION OF BALL PLAYERS.

Samuel Gompers Sees No Objection to Their Organizing.

Ball players of the future may for a part of the American Federation of Labor. President Samuel Gompers approves it, seeing no reason why, like other labor, it should not organize and tote union cards and work on a union

wallop the Tigers at St. Louis the other afternoon. While he has nev er gained particular note as an en-thusiastic fan, he is interested in the national game. After returning from the game Gompers was asked as to the possibility of organizing baseball players into a union.
"I can see no reason why they know that the memory of it still clings should not organize if they wish to he said. "Baseball playing has be

he said. "Baseball playing has be-come a skilled profession, and the thousands who assembled to see the game in which the Browns won the victory prove it has become a utility As skill is required to play the game I see no objection to those of the craft joining for mutual advantage. If the ball players decide to form a union the fans may be furnished the delightful spectacle of a "strike" dif-

ferent from those common in baseball parks; also there may be "walkouts" when some south paw shows up for work without a card. The question of the future for applicants on major league teams may be "Do you belong to the union?" rather than "What is your batting average?"

WAR ON JACK RABBITS.

Southern California Farmers Planning a Big Drive.

A great rabbit drive on Oct. 6 is being arranged by the farmers and ranches of Delano, Cal., in Kern county, and it is expected that anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 of the long eared pests will be slain.

The drive will be made a big holiday occasion. There will be a barbecue, with all sorts of merrymaking. A great inclosure will be prepared, and the hunters will spread out so as to form a line across the country for ten miles or more, and the animals will be forced to head into the trap, where they will be slaughtered. will then be skinned and shipped to San Francisco and Los Angeles markets, where they bring a few cents apiece

There are hundreds of thousands of jack rabbits in Kern county, and crops have suffered heavily from them. Efforts to establish vineyards this year failed because of their depredations.

TO TEACH POSTAL WISDOM.

School Children to Learn How to Mail Letters and Study Postal Laws.

Postmaster General Meyer issued an order the other day directing all post-masters to unite with their local school authorities with the view of adopting the most effective method of instructing school children as to the organization and operations of the postal serv ice, particularly the proper address ing of letters and the importance or placing return cards on envelopes.

Postmasters are also directed to arrange if possible to deliver personal talks to the pupils and give teac access to the Postal Guide and postal laws and render them every as sistance in securing necessary infor

A STRANGE LAKE.

Sulphur Island's Acid Waters Will

Eat Up Boats. A strange lake exists in the center of Sulphur island, off New Zealand. It is fifty acres in extent, about twelve feet in depth and fifteen feet above the

level of the sea. The most remarkable characteristic of this lake is that the water contains vast quantities of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids hissing and bubbling at a temperature of 110 degrees F.

The dark green colored water looks particularly uninviting. Dense clouds of sulphuric fumes constantly roll off this boiling caldron, and care has to be exercised in approaching this lake to avoid the risk of suffocation. On the opposite side of the lake may be seen the tremendous blowholes, which when in full blast present an awe inspiring

The roar of the steam as it rushes forth into the air is deafening, and often huge bowlders and stones are hurled out to a height of several hundred feet by the various internal forces

and if proper care be observed the very edges of the blowholes may be safely

Some idea of the strength of the acid saturated water of this lake may be gathered from the fact that a boat al-most dropped to pieces after all the passengers had been landed, as the rivets had corroded under the influence

The Century Plant.

The century plant, so named because of the popular idea that it blooms but once in a hundred years, in one sense makes good its name, for it blooms only once, then dies. In the genial climate of southern California it reaches maturity and blooms in fifteen or twenty years, while in colder climates the period may range from forty to fifty years. There are many species of the agave family native to northern Mexico, where it is called the maguey. The plant furnishes "pulque," the na-tional drink of Mexico. At the time of blooming the plant throws up a single stock of rapid growth to the height of twelve to twenty feet, from which the tassei-like flowers sprout forth. This great flower stalk draws all the say and vigor from the body of the plant which soon withers and dies.

Tricks of the Trade.

Buyers of patent leather should look out for skins in which holes have been neatly covered with a piece of thin paper which is varnished over, the unfinished side being puttied up with of glue and leather dust. Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly.

Painful Memories Painful Memories.

Mr. Jorkins—I wish he wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Dew." Mrs. Jorkins—Why not? Mr. Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.

—Baltimore American.

MAXIM'S NEWEST IDEA

Smokeless Powder Inventor Now Plans to Lengthen Life.

TO USE CHLORINE SOLUTION.

Believes He Can Force It by Electricity Through All Parts of Body—Death Dealing Ability Will Be Turned to Killing Disease Germs-Features of His Device.

Hudson Maxim, inventor of the maximite smokeless powder, high explosives and torpedoes which are the most powerful life destroying agents in the history of the world, has suddenly turned his line of effort from the field of death and is working assiduously along lines entirely opposite. His pres ent efforts are being devoted to the perfection of a device that will cure all disease with a solution of chlorine passed through the human body by the

aid of electricity.

Already drawings of the cabinet in which the treatment is to be administered have been filed in the patent office at Washington, and the great in-ventor expects soon to be granted his patent. All that he is now looking for is the proper electric current—one that has a higher potential than any hereto-fore used safely on the human body. The great inventor was seen at his

villa, situated picturesquely on the shore of Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey. "I can hardly explain," he said to a reporter of the New York American, "how I turned from the manufacture of instruments of death to the inven-tion of something that will prolong hu-man life. I've seen the success of one, and perhaps I am tired of that and de sire something new. I have great faith in my newest idea and hope that it will become a practical part of life, and before long too. I wish to say

frankly, however, that at the present time it is in embryo, but it is none the less, to my mind, perfectly practical. "A good deal of experimenting has already been done by different medical men with high potential electric currents, both for the direct germicidal influence of the electricity itself and also for the purpose of passing remedial agents into the tissues, but no great success has yet been attained.

"My idea is to use electric currents of very much higher potential than heretofore. Of course the amperage of the current need not be great.

"A well known process of making chlorate of sodium and chlorate of pot-ash is by passing chlorine out of solution through a partition impervious to the flow of a liquid, but previous to the passage of the molecules of chlorine under the influence of the electric current, so that the potash solution on receiving the chlorine through the impervious partition is converted into chlorate of potash.

"My idea is to interpose the human body as a portion of such partition and to pass chlorine, or an equivalent rem-edial agent, through the human body by means of a very high potential electric current of low amperage."

"Then do you claim prolonged life-for mankind?" was asked.
"By killing the disease germs in a

man's body you naturally lengthen his life," responded the inventor.

"But do you claim or expect that you can prolong life indefinitely?" persisted the interviewer.

"No," quickly answered Mr. Maxim, "because death is as much a part of life as is birth. Life can only be prolonged in the human body to a certain point. If my device proves successful we shall be able to do what Bob Ingersoll said he would do if he was God Almighty-'make good health catch-

At the request of the reporter Mr. Maxim made a diagram of his new device. It will be a cabinet of con-siderable size and will be divided into three parts. On either side will be tanks. One will hold an alkaline sosolution of chlorine. In the compartment between these two, wherein will sit the patient under treatment, will be another solution, which is the se-

cret of the whole thing. Its nature the inventor refused to make known. In the two outer compartments are powerful electrodes, and by the electricity as the agent the chemicals from the various solutions will be passed through the body.

The main idea is to interpose the f nature.

A boat can be launched on the lake

The main deal is to interpose the human body as a part of the diaphragm, in electro osmosis, or cataphokilling chemicals into and throughuman tissues, lymph and blood.

"I was introduced to your wife to-

day, and she glared at me."
"I can't account for that."
"I can. I s'pose I'm your scapegoat,
you old fraud."—Kansas City Journal.

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