18

JULES VERNE'S DREAN,
JULES VERNE'S DREAN,
HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT IS A TERRIBLE WAR ENGINE.
BAG Gave Convincing Proofs of Her Dreating Witnesses-Can Dive Like a Duek.
The Holland torpedo boat, which was constructed at the Nixon shipyard, for their movements or intentions. It is for their movements or intentions is to is for their movements or intentions. It is for their movements or intentions. It is for their movements or intentis to is the strange. The

Holiand vessel is of cigar shape, with frames 31/x31/2 inches, weighing twelve pounds to the foot. Her outside plating 1/2 inch thick, tapering to % inch at It Is Convenient for Sick Persons



SUBMARINE PLUNGER AFLOAT. Side and front views. The Plunger is just like the Holland boat, except that she is larger.

above water she is to make thirteen and a half knots per hour; her next stage is that termed the "awash" condition. For this the body of hull is submerged, and narmored superstructure, including a con-ning tower with eight inch Harverised teel plates, projecting above the surface, while, concentrically placed, the air tube and the smokestack rise above the surface, while, concentrically placed, the air tube and aft, and pointed at both ends to give a clean entrance and run, so as to inter-fere as little as possible with the speed. Her speed under these conditions is to be weive and a half knots an hour. Her third stage is the submerged condition. For housed, the opening through which they projected is hermetically closed, and the er to resist the pressure of water at this depth. She still has foostion, there be ing a margin of 355 pounds of buoyancy in her favor, the submergion being ob-tained by special devices. Submerged here. The Dive. The Pons-Winnecke comet, which was picked up by Perrine recently at the Lick

The Dive.

observatory is the first on a list of five short-period coments which are expected The submersion is to be effected in two ways. At her stern she carries horizontal rudders. If the vessel is moving, by in-clining these rudders the bow is caused was on time. More than this, it was dis-covered within half a degree-about one diameter of the moon-of the point in-dicated for it in the search ephemeris (its itinerary, prepared for it in advance), a fact which well illustrates how thoroughly in hand astronomers have the movements of the fairy-like bodies which circle round the sun like so many particles of thistle to pitch downward and the vessel runs down an inclined plane really represent-ing the resultant of her buoyancy as a vertical upward component and her incli-nation of axis as a downward acting com-

OLD NEW YORK ORGANS. Two Very Ancient Musical Instru ments in Churches of That From the New York News. Within the time-tried walls of two quaint old churches in this borough of Manhattan

there may be heard on Sundays and festal occasions the fine, full tones of the two most ancient organs in any of the greater city's sacred structures. Both churches in which these organs stand are on the east side of town, and both have closely asso

ciated with their histories many proudest names of sturdy old Knicker-bocker families, bocker families. Queer it is that these tuneful instru-ments, whose value is literally incomputa-ble, should be known to few; both organs are among the priceless musical relics of the city's younger days. The most vener-able of the two instruments referred to stands in the Dutch Reformed church in Norfole street about midway between

A TELEPHONE IN BED.

is ½ inch thick, tapering to % inch at the extreme ends of the vessel; for a portion of her length she is double skinned. She is propelled by triple expansion engines actuating triple screws as long as the smokestack is above the surface; and for her diving operations, when the smokestack has to be completely housed, the residual pressure of the steam will be used for her propulsion, when this fails, she will have her storage batteries and electric motors to operate the propeltaries. Three stages of flotation are provided for; in her light condition with the hull well
 is % inch thick, tapering to % inch at the propelsion of the telephone. Its particular use is to enable telephone is the people in the rest of the the storage batteries and electric motors to operate the propeltion. The use is telephone to the requirements of the stuation will be found invaluable, but an even greater field for its utility will be the telephone.

able of the two instruments referred to stands in the Dutch Reformed church in Norfold street, about midway between Rivington and Stanton streets. Its history is intertwined with tales of colonial war-fare and of brutal British soldiers who thumped its keys with greasy digits and forced through the graceful pipes strange and unholy melodies set to ribaid rhymes. The Norfolk street instrument has even had the shadow of a crime, long since for-gotten, cast athwart its solid form, and ghostly fingers, says neighborhood tradi-tion, have fingered its ivories on black winter nights. Many are the names which have become a part of Gotham's musical history mentioned in connection with the life of this rare oid leader of sacred song. The elder John Jacob Astor, one of the deacons of the church, sang in accompani-ment to its melodious voice, unmindful of the cares of trade or the tricks of fortune building for an ambitious progeny. Originally the old organ was built in Holland of well seasoned woods from the Black forest, and reed pipes tuned by lov-ing hands. It had many homes before it was finally erected in the Norfolk street edifice. Age has succeeded only in mel-lowing the tones and adding to its stocky, Holland comellness of outline and orna-ment. The other ancient organ is part of the ment. The other ancient organ is part of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, in Seventeenth street, near First avenue. The congregation of this church is naturally proud of its well preserved old music box proud of its well preserved old music box. Its history is somewhat clouded by a drift of meager and conflicting facts. It is both denied and affirmed that its pipes, at least, were imported from Holland. Whatever the proportion of truth in these pipe stories it is certain that the organ proper was built in New York in 1837 by George Jar-dine, the founder of the famous firm of organ constructors.

City.

the

dine, the founder of the famous firm of organ constructors. This Hedding ghurch instrument was one of the first important undertakings of the organ builder. The youthful Jardine had recently come to this country from Eng-land, where he had exercised his skill as an apprentice on some of the most perfect organs in the world at that time, notably the big instrument in Westminster Ab-bey.

When the old Wall Street Presbyterian

Soon after the great fair ended, the new

Soon after the great fair ended, the new organ was set up in the church over in Jersey City, and became an object of con-siderable attention. While there it was played by the famous Greatores, the or-ganist of Calvary church in this city. In 1850 the Jersey City church was torn down and the organ was then sold to the Hed-ding Methodist Episcopal church, and moved over to its present home-Seven-teenth street. About three years ago it was moved from the back of the building to its present position over the pulpit at

Somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, According to a Writer in an

Where do the days begin? They must begin somewhere, and by a clever line of argument a writer in an English weekly figures out that the place where the days begin lies somewhere out in the Pacific ocean. A straight line does not define the place, but it runs, according to this theor-ist, in a zigzag among some of the islands

IT IS AS TALL AS A STEEPLE

A CANDLE THAT REACHED 127 FEET INTO THE AIR.

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898.

Beautiful Roses Made Out of Butter, a Dahlia. Formed of Lard and Various Unique Triumphs of the Sort.

The average British trader, says the Standard, is an unimaginative person. When he is enticed into showing at an exhibition at home or abroad, his stall s rarely conspicuous for startling originolity of arrangement. On the other hand, American and Continental firms give this kind of a thing much time and at-

ention. Either they build up their tins



A CANDLE 127 FEET HIGH.

boxes or bottles into some imposing or fantastic structure, or else they set to work and make specially some striking novelty which shall interest in spite of himself even the most inveterate advertisement-hater. To emphasize my contention, I repro-

duce here a photograph of the m onster cardle, which was shown by Messrs. cardie, which was shown by messra. Lindahls at the recent Stockholm exhi-bition. The "Liljetolmens Candle." as it was called, stood no less than 127 feet high. The lower part, which was in-tended to represent an old Swedish candlestick, was in reality an enormous structure of bricks and mortar, in which was established a perfectly equipped successful blocks and mortar, in which candle factory, whose employes worked six hours a day. The base of the candle-stick covered a space of forty feet square. To come to details, the candlestick itself



CONDENSED BY FREEZING.

WEAVING IN JAPAN.

ing Side by Side-The Carpet-

makers of Sakal.

New Process for Preserving Milk Modern and Ancient Looms Work for an Indefinite Length of Time.

From the Philadelphia Record. Considering the wide and extended use of condensed milk products, the new meth-Industrial conditions in Japan are in transitory state, presenting strange con-trasts. In the same localities both the old

trasts. In the same localities both the old hand methods of work and the most mod-ern machine methods may be found within a stone's throw of each other. For example, the cotton mills of Japan are up to date in every way. A recent official return shows that in the city of Osaka, the leading cot-ton manufacturing center, 31.400 men and 27,900 women are employed in the cotton factories, and there are also 39,000 hand looms, giving cumployment to 40,000 women od of manufacturing it by a freezing instead of a heating process, as carried out at Cattaraugus, N. Y., is important and in-teresting. The first treatment consists in placing the milk in a vacuum chamber to rid it of animal gases and atmospheric air dissolved in the milk, which appears at the surface in bubbles, and thus escapes. This reduces the volume of the milk about one-tenth. The milk leaves this chamber at the proper temperature for the removal of the fatty contents by means of a cream separator which is set to run heavy cream. During the process any foreign matter, such as solid particles, which are always in evidence, are removed and the cream is added subsequently to the finished prod-uct. stead of a heating process, as carried out factories, and there are also 30,000 hand looms, giving comployment to 40,000 women and 5,600 men. It is stated in a recent report to the British foreign office that there are throughout Japan 600,000 hand looms employing \$95,000 women and 48,000

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THE HYGIENIC BABY.

This Is the Story of His Many Though Untold Woes-Nothing to

Do but Think.

From the New York World. He was a hygienic baby and he did not think much of his estate. His small world was governed by a watch and a thermom eter, and he could only be bathed, dressed

was governed by a watch and a thermom-eter, and he could only be bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed when and how the watch and the thermometer dictated. He was not quite 3 years of age, and did not know the advantages of being a hygienic baby, therefore he wished that his beautiful mother would sometimes kiss him and cuddle him instead of continually read-ing books on how to bring him up. He had one love in his cold, hygienic lit-tile life—and this was a stuffed fur dog with shoe-button eyes. One day his mother came into the room with a little black book in her hands—on the cover in gold letters was written, "Microbes in the Nurs-ery." Of course, Winkle did not know what the black book said, but as he sat on the floor awaiting his fate he knew that the black book was his enemy. It was going to do him up. What would she do to him a sun bath? Or give him a new kind of health food? Or dress him up in another kind of clothes? Bhe always did these things after she read in those horrid little black books. So Winkie solemnly sat on the floor and hugged Toto, the fur dog. He told Toto all about it, and Toto gave him a world of sympethy from his shoe-button eyes. But he never dreamed it was going to be as bad as it was, for all his infant wretch-edness. His mother had turned lots and lots of pages before she called to his nurse: "Mary, I have been reading that woolly toys are dangerous; they gather microbes.

PASSING OF SCRUB WOMAN.

HER SERVICES DISPENSED WITH ABOUND OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Expense and Time of Washing the Large Floor Areas Reduced by Three-fourths-Other New Ideas.

Inventive genius has made many efforts to displace the scrub woman, whose labors, besides being hard, are very expensive when the scrubbing brigade of a large office building is taken into con-sideration. A scrubbing machine has been invented by a Cleveland man, which he claims will cut down the scrubbing expense of large buildings by 75 per cent. The machine has, it is said, demonstrated this by actual experience in a building in that city where there were disposed of

eight floors in two and one-half hours, as against ten and one-half hours' hand labor formerly required. This, it is said, has re-suited in a saving of \$55 each month in this

sulted in a saving of \$55 each month in this one building alone. As will be observed from the illustration, the machine is operated by an electric motor, which receives its current through the lamp cord shown, which may be at-tached to any convenient incandescent lamp socket. The reei at the top of the trolley pole has a spring and takes up the slack cord. The frame carries three scrubbing brushes, which are held against the floor by means of spring pressure, and are geared with the motor so as to revolve at about 400 revolutions per min-ute. The wheels on which the machine rolls are rubber tired, and the whole ap-



SCRUBBING FLOORS BY ELECTRICITY.

<text><text><text> The Strange Fondness of an Old Shells. Artificial Indigo. The large and well known Badenian Aniline and Soda works of Ludwig's Haven, Germany, have succeeded in pre-paring a valuable and perfect substitute for indigo. It is a product from bitumin-ous coal tar and is reported to be in every regard fully equal to the genuine indigo. The Ludwig's Haven works are noted for many new valuable preparations re-cently discovered, and the importance of these works may be gathered from the fact that they employ in their scientific department over 100 chemists, and have about 2,000 workmen.

When the old Wall Street Presbyterian church was moved to Jersey City and be-came the First Presbyterian church of that town, which event took place away back in 1856, the members placed an order with the young English organ maker for a high grade instrument. With the benefit of his experience abroad, Jardine built what was then the finest organ in the country, and it was exhibited at the American Institute fair, where it won the goid medal and first prize. While on exhibition there, it was played upon by Dr. Edward Hodges, then organist of old Trinity church, and one of the most finished organ musicians in the world. The instrument received widespread praise, both for its tone and its volume, and was generally acknowi-edged to be a perfect piece of musical mechanism.

to its present position over the pulpit at the north end of the church.

WHERE DO THE DAYS BEGIN?

English Weekly.

This control of axis as a downward acting component. But the vessel is also to be able to dive from a state of rest. To secure this power she carries at her bow and stern two screws with vertical axes actuated by electric motors. By working these screws in one or the other dreetion, at varying rapidity, the vessel can be sunk rapidly, can be maintained at any desired level, can be maintained at any desired level, can be made as slow as desired.
A tube is provided to be raised above the surface can be made as slow as desired.
A tube is provided to be raised above the surface can be made as slow as desired.
A tube is provided to be raised above the enemy and guide his course. In the restricted volume of the boat a compass can not be used, owing to the proximity of so made to hold her mechanically in a straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be started, on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be tarted, on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be tarted, on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be tarted, on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be tarted on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such straight course by a triangular drag. The theory of this is that she should be tarted on a proper course by ocular methods, with the drag set astern of her when on such the drag to pull to one side or the other, actuating the rudder so to bring her back to her original course. The



over this orbit, however, so that there is no risk of a collision. What is the comet? Simply a shoal of meteorites. Astronomers are now pretty generally agreed that such is the nature of a comet, however. difficult they find the explanation of some of the appearances presented by these objects, particularly the tails which are thrown out by the larger comets, though usually wholly wanting in the small fry. These appendance of being electrical in their cause, though exactly how is not known. The glow of the nucleus of the comet and the fainter nebulous light to the enveloping "coma" are attributed to heat engendered by the collisions of the meteorities, which are supposed to be in a state of commotion and to be continually dashing against one another. The spectroscopic analysis of the light emitted by comets and the close connection which is now known to exist between comets and the ordinary meteors which, entering our atmosphere, give rise to the familiar "shooting stars," both support this view of the nature of comets. They are not massive bodies; and should the earth encounter one of them as may cally happen, the result would probably be nothing more scrious than a magnificent display of shooting stars. no risk of a collision. What is the comet? Simply a shoal of

does, two expulsion tubes and the nec-essary air plant for operating them. When diving, she must be able to reach a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the water within one minute from the light condition; when awash, she must be able to dive to the same depth within thirty seconds. She has an automatic pressure diaphragm which governs her submersion so that she cannot exceed the safe depth. The air supply is primarily obtained from reservoirs where it is stored under The air supply is primarily obtained from reservoirs where it is stored under 2,000 pounds pressure. Moreover, a float with air tube is provided which can be allowed to ascend to the surface, when air can be pumped down through the tube into the hnll. Provision is to be made for the escane

Provision is to be made for the escape of the crew in case of accident. This will take the shape of buoyant diving helmets or suits, and a <u>method</u> of opening the hatch so as to escape if the boat remains

The Trial.

The submerged terror, twenty feet under water, in her test, twisted and turned and evaded eyesight, only to reappear in an unexpected place. Her test, though private.

was a success. The New York Press, in describing the test, says that the police boat Erie swung toward the Holland's pier just as the little

wonder moved away from her moorings. The torpedo boat made a rush, and two other police boats came up. The Holland turned and made for the entrance to Staten Island sound. One of the Spanish detectives sent to

watch the Holland hastily wired to the mayy yard and asked that a tender watch the torpedo boat and keep her away from the Vizcaya. The tug Narkeeta was sent

cle, heat and waste. Green water grapes are blood purifying (but of little food value); reject pips and

FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

Toward Fruit and Nuts

for Them.

specialist, says in speaking of the pecul-iarities of various foods, that:

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain muscle food; no heat or waste. Walnuts give nerve or brain food, mus

Sophie Lepper, the English food

the Vircaya. The tug Narkeeta was sent to watch her. Meanwhile the torpedo boat, in deep water near Kreisherville, was cut loose from her tug, in deep water, and depend-.ng on her own merits after years of ex-periment. The Holland was not pushed, but eped along the water's surface at a speed that made the other tugs hurry. Then from beneath the rounded steel hull ready hands screwed the cap on the hatch-way, and the torpedo boat flirted her pe-culiar shaped stern and suddenly disap-peared from view. Not even a bubble marked her course as the submerged war engine turned swiftly in her tracks, and, twenty feet below the surface of the water, a speed away from the accompanying tugs. A murmur of surprise rose to a cheer of amazement and triumph when the cigar-shaped hull of the Holland reappeared some distance away from where she dived from sight. Then from beneath the rounded steel hull ready hands screwed the cap on the hatch-way, and the torpedo boat flirted her po-cullar shaped stern and suddenly disap-peared from view. Not even a bubble marked her course as the submerged way rengine turned swiftly in her tracks, and, twenty feet below the surface of the water, eped away from the accompanying tugs. A murmur of surprise rose to a cheer of the marked her course as the submerged way from the accompanying tugs. A murmur of surprise rose to a cheer of the stimulating. Do not swallow the skins. Then the boat returned to her anchorage with her owner triumphant, and prepared for a formal test before naval experts of the world. Mr. Holland said he probably would make a few more trips in her before the boat more than fulfilled his every ex-pectation. Her owners say that she can sight an

Her owners say that she can sight an enemy's fleet miles away, sink beneath the water's surface when well out of range, and fifty feet below the caim waves, unmarked and unsuspected, approach the hostile ar-mament to within 500 yards. That is enough. From her safe sub-sur-face vantage point she can fire torpedoes

to return to visibility this year. The comet was on time. More than this, it was dis-

ist, in a zigzag among some of the islands scattered over that broad expanse of water. This is determined by the following rea-soning: Seeing that, as one moves west-ward, the time gets earlier and earlier, so that when it is Monday morning in Amer-ica, it follows that, if this principle were continued without limit all the way round the world at the same moment that it was

ica, it follows that, if this principle were continued without limit all the way round the world, at the same moment that it was Monday noon in London it would be also twenty-four hours later—that is, Tuesday noon in London. As this is, of course, ab-surd, we have to look for the limit, which does, in fact, exisf, to the principle that as one moves westward the time gets earlier, and as one moves eastward it gets later. Before the circumavigation of the globe there was no difficulty of this kind. When the sun stood over London on Mon-day it made Monday noon, and when it moved westward (in the common phrase) and stood over Dublin, a little later, it became Monday noon in that city, and then as the western limit of the known world was reached the sun dropped out of sight until the next morning, when it came up over the eastern horizon and brought Tuesday morning. In this interval, there-fore, the sun was passing over the place where Tuesday began. As discoverers pushed their way further eastward and westward this abyss became marrower and narrower until the place where time changes and the days began dwindled into a space no wider than a lime.

where time changes and the days began dwindled into a space no wider than a line. When the sun reaches this line, time jumps forward twenty-four hours, from noon of one day to noon of the day fol-lowing. The situation of this line depends on the chance of whether any given place was first discovered by a traveler from the castward or the west. As China was first discovered to Euro-peans by travelers from the west, and America by voyagers from the east, it is clear the line which marks where the days begin lies between these two, in the Pacific ocean, and instead of being a straight line, zigzags about, dividing islands which hap-pened to be discovered from the east from those which happen to be discovered from the west.

pened to be discovered from the east from those which happen to be discovered from the west. There must still be many islands in that ocean where it is not yet decided to which side of the line-they belong, and where if one were put down one would not know whether it were to-day, to-morrow or yes-terday. There must be many islands there which, never having been permanently occupied by civilized people, change their day from time to time, so that a ship call-ing there coming from China might ar-rive on Tuesday, while another ship call-ing a the same time from America would arrive on Monday. There must also be people living so near to this line that by going a few miles they can leave to-day and get into to-morrow, or by going back can find yesterday.

A PHILOSOPHER'S DEATHBED.

The Serenity Shown by a French English Specialist Gives Some Rules Physician When Dying-Under-

stood His Own Case. A French physician, I read, has recently expired in a truly professional manner, as well as with the serenity that man should show in his last hour, writes a contributor show in his last hour, writes a contributor of the London Graphic. He pointed out the precise moment when his pneumonia de-veloped fatal symptoms, and predicted ex-actly when death would supervene. If he knew as much about other people's condi-tion as his own, he must have been a loss to his patients. Haller died in a somewhat similar manner. Feeling his own pulse when he found it almost gone, he turned to a brother physican with, "My friend, the artery ceases to beat." and died. Keats, less technical and accurate, but with an equal perception of his approaching end, said, "I feel the daistes growing over me." The failure of eight-

"When unto dying eyes the casement slowing grows a glimmering square,"

is the omen most generally recognized. Some, however, have not only no pre-science of their coming fate, but their conviction is entirely the other way. "I do not mean to be killed to-day." was the remark of the great Turenne a moment before he was struck by the cannon shot that killed him.

The Right Word.

From the Detroit Free Press. "Did you say, sir, that I was not a mar

"No, sir. I said you were a liar." "No, sir. I said you were a liar." "I supposed so. It is not possible for you to make the simplest statement of fact in a gentlemanly manner

ROSES MADE OF BUTTER.

was forty-seven feet high, whilst the was forty-seven feet high, whilst the candle-a real stearine specimen-was fully eighty feet; its diameter was eight and one half feet. The appearance of this ex-traordinary trade trophy was at once re-markable and imposing. The colossal candlestick was painted with aluminum powder until it shown like well-polished silver At night too an electic search-

powder until it shown like well-polished silver. At night, too, an electric search-light of 7,000 (ordinary) candle-power cast its beams from the lofty summit of the wick over the whole of the exhibition grounds. Altogether the cost of the monster was about \$10,000. Will it be believed that every specimen in the accompanying floral basket is built up piecemeal by hand out of so unprom-

E. 000 T

DAHLIA AND ROSES MADE OF LARD.

ising a material as ordinary fresh butter? The artist in this case is Mr. Frederick Nicholson, general manager of the Sus-sex Dairy Company, Limited, of St. James street, Brighton. At one exhibition, at which this basket was shown, several ladies and others stooped down to smell the flowers, quite thinking they were look-ing at a basket of real, yellow roses. The next reproduction shows some flowers of quite extraordinary beauty, made by Mr. Nicholson, out of lard. The dahlia, I learn, has sixty-two petals, each one of which had to be fashloned separate-



MADE OF POWDERED AND SUGAR. ALMONDS

ly and then frozen, before the flower can be built up. It seems to be the flower can ly and then frozen, before the flower can be built up. It seems it is far more diffi-cult to make flowers out of lard than out of butter, on account of the former sub-stance being much softer and more olly Mr. Nicholson says it takes him three minutes to make a rosebud; four minutes to make a tuberose, five minutes to make an arum illy, six minutes to make a full-blown.

an arum niy, six minutes to make a full-blown. A particularly beautiful specimen of sculpture in sweetstuff is next seen. The artist-he fully deserves that name-is Mr. Edward Schur, of 337 Commercial road. E. Here is the technical descrip-tion: The work is a free-modeling in mar-zipan, which is a composition of pow-dered almonds and sugar. The subject is a well-known painting called "The Angel of the Little Ones." The angel is standing with wings not yet at rest, bending tender-ly over a sleeping infant who lies in an eighteenth century carved-oak cradie,

Take all the baby's fur animals and burn

"What! he never plays with anything but

"What! he never plays with anything but that dog? It must be in a shocking state; take it away from him now." Winkie did not understand what they said, but he knew Toto was in peril and he clung to him with all the strength of his baby hands. But Mary bore the unwhole-some but lovable Toto away, and there was nothing left to hygienic baby but to stare solemily-he couldn't ever cry because his mother thought crying was exciting and she had six recipes for stopping tears, each worse than the last. So Winkle stared at the fire and thought.

TREASURE TROVE.

Crow for Bright Little

One day while watching I saw a crow crossing the Don valley with something white in his beak. He flew to the mouth of the Rosselale brook, then took a short flight to the Beaver Elm. There he dropped the white object, and, looking about, gave me a chance to recognize my old friend Silverspot. After a minute he picked up the white thing-a shell-and walked over past the spring, and here, among the docks and the skunk-cabbages. he unearthed a pile of shells and other white, shiny things. He spread them out in the sun, turned them over, lifted them one by one in his beak, dropped them, nestled on them as though they were eggs. toyed with them. and gloated over them like a miser. This was his hobby, his weakness. He could not have explained why he enjoyed them any more than a boy can explain why he collects postage stamps, or a girl why she prefers pearls to rubles; but his pleasure in them was very real, and after an hour he covered them all, includ-ing the new one, with earth and leaves, and flew off. of the Rosedale brook, then took a

Ing the new one, whit can that that the text, and fiew off. I went at once to the spot and examined the hoard; there was about a hafful in all, chiefly white pebbles, clam shells, and some bits of tin, but there was also the handle of a china cup, which must have been the gem of the collection. That was the last time I saw them. Silverspot knew that I had found his treasures, and he re-moved them at once; where, I never knew.

HARNESSING THE RATS.

of rats and mice has just been put upon

A novel invention to rid housekeepers of rats and mice has just been put upon the market. The claimant for this unique partner declares that at best an ordinary trap is inhuman, since it kills more or less quickly the poor intic creature, and possibly subjects it to a greater torture arising from the contemplation of its im-pending fate. And, after all, traps prove incflectual when they have been used a few times, and no matter how well they are smoked or scalded, or what tempting bait is within them, the shrewd little mice are aware of the fact that this road has lured to death and destruction a num-ber of their fellows. The new invention has a wide entrance. As soon as the small pest is safely in the trap a rubber band, to which are fixed bells and fantastic pumes, and tufts of ootton coated with phosphorescent paint, is clasped about its body. The rat scamp-ers through the door which is left open, and careers wildly through the walls. The lights and tinkling bells strike terror to the hearts of its friends and they "pack their clos' an' go' of their own accord. This scheme is a little unpleasant for one's next-door neighbor, but he has the privilege of using it also. The people in the last house on the street would better move if this new trap comes into vogue.

Nothing in a Name.

From the Detroit Free Press. "A good name is better than riches,

"A good name is better than riches, Chumpley." "That's just where you're off your trol-ley old man. My name is above reproach, Bullion is the rankest kind of a fraud, but he has all kinds of money and he knocked me galley west at the last elec-tion. My good name didn't get me a decent minority."

"Jones is locking all over town for you." "Bo I understand: but I'm keeping under cover. It must be that I owe him money or that he wants to owe me some."--Phil-adelphia North American.

Professor Thompson thinks that perhaps all insects communicate with each other by means of some, to us, invisible radiation. This would account for the peculiar con-struction of the eyes of insects, which do not depend upon refraction.



Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling and other guns, is superintending the construction of a big destroyer at the City force Cleveland O

the construction of a big destroyer at the City force. Cleveland, O. Regarding the new process of casting Dr. Gatling said: "General Miles is interested in this new process of casting. He believes in it and realizes what a saving of time and of exponse it will be if by the new pro-cesses we can avoid the redious labor of building up the big guns, the enormous ex-pense of it and equally as well avoid the insystem bound of the control of the public up funs, a much less time to manufacture one of the kind now being cast here. The gun here is not yet completed. Dur-ing the present week or perhaps ten days ing the present week or perhaps ten days it will be flact anged once to-day or again to-morrow, and again next week, but in ac-tion the effect of their constant and rapid discharge is to widen the cracks in the joints so that half dollars could be put into them, and ultimated, in the course of a

Trouble Is All for the People in the

Last House on the Street. A novel invention to rid housekeepers

w off.

Insect Conversation.

Professor Thompson thinks that perhaps

"This mandolin costs only \$10, and it will last your daughter a lifetime." "A life-time! Gracious! Show me one that will last her about ten days."-Chicago News.





