Gen. Weyler may be putting down the revolution, but he isn't putting up very much of a fight.

Minister Woodford must have disappointed some of the Jingo Journals by not slapping the Queen of Spain in the

Foot-ball has some advantages over base-ball, for when the players want to roast the umpire there's the "grid-

The action of the dancing masters in tabooing the waltz is a direct blow at the theory that one good turn deserves another.

hired a man to go along and do their cooking. No terrors can daunt the Klondike woman. The theory of the European rulers is that it's all right to talk eloquently for

peace, so long as the armies and navies

A Klondike club of women have

are kept in proper fighting trim. Not every American girl has the good luck of Miss Julia Chapin, of New York, who got a divorce from a titled European rascal and married an American gentleman.

Since those Yukon steamers have not yet brought down the millions with which they were loaded-by the correspondents-there must be more gold up there than was predicted.

The woman who waltzed herself to death furnishes the dancing professors with another strong argument in their crusade against the waltz. There is no record of anybody ever dancing themselves to death in the redowa.

To work worthily man must aspire worthily. His theory of human attainment must be lofty. It must ever be lifting him above the low plain of customand convention in which the senses confine him into the high mount of vision and renovating ideas.

The New York Sun has a ntural curiosity to learn where Spain gets the money to continue the Cuban war. To be sure, it is a deep mystery, and well worth probing, but it fades into insignificance before the query where Spain would get the money for a "difficulty" with the United States, about which Its statesmen love to hint darkly.

There are several tunnels under the Thames, one under the Hudson at New York is more than half completed, and one to be built under the Danube at Buda-Pesth will be vestibuled by electric machinery. The projected tunnel under the Irish Channel, to connect Great Britain with the north of Ireland, will probably be put through within the next decade.

A relic just acquired by the Paris Military Museum is the wood and iron leg of Gen. Daumesnil, who lost one of to marry while in their green, adoleshis own legs at Wagram and replaced | cent state would seem to be an injury It with a contrivance of timber and iron springs. When the General at a later day was summoned to surrender a fort near Paris his reply was, "Give me back my leg and you can have Vincennes." The old Napoleonic veteran survived until 1832.

Electricity now supplies the power for ringing the chimes in Grace Church, New York, and the curfew hymn is played by an automatic arrangement breaking the current to huge magnets conected with ten bells, the largest weighing 3,000 pounds. Musle produced by mechanical means is becoming more popular in this country, and orchestrions and self-playing piaros and harps, to say nothing of phonographs, are multiplying.

A tourist who has been looking over Daniel Webster's big farm at Marshfield. Mass., found but one person who was acquainted with the statesmen. A former superintendent of the farm still survives, and relates how he drove the oxen past Webster's window in order to gratify the dying man's desire to see them once more. The old superintendent denies that Webster was a hard drinker, and insists that the only trouble was that "he did not have as much money as he needed."

It is estimated that in one city, Chicago, the coin-in-the-slot machines are devouring more than two million dollars a year. There are two kinds of the machines: Those that have a slot for petty gambling operations, and those that are supposed always to give something in return for the slot investment. Those who put money in the gambling slot take their chances of getting something out, and the makers and buyers of the machines take care that these chances are none too good. Those who drop coins in ostensibly vending slots are not gamblers, but they are frequently dupes; the contrivance swallows the coin, yields nothing worth having, and seems to ask, "What are you going to do about it?" There is practically no choice between them, and both classes of slot machines should be avoided by all save millionaires, and outlawed by the State.

A man in Massapequa, L. I., has gone on the roll of philanthropists by devising a new plan for dealing with the "surprise party." The surprise party. like the pastoral donation, has been looked upon as one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence that, like a visitation of locusts, must be accepted as irresistible, endured with becoming humility and received with praise be cause it does not come more than once in a season. But the Massapequa man, perhaps from confusing the facts, dopted a different method. When the bilarious surprise party, male and female, gleesomely pounded upon his front door, he came to the door with a gun. The women shricked and fied, and the men, from behind trees, tried to convince the unwilling bost that they were not white caps or tramps or robbers. But the man with the gun had his doubts, and it was only after a long parley that the visitors were admitted to the house. Perhaps it was a ty-four hours is about 10,000 quarts.

is like the opening to a path of deliverance for those similarly afflicted, and the closed door is like a door of hope to all sufferers from a like siege. It may be necessary yet to add to invitations to surprise parties: "Please bring refreshments and bullet proof coats."

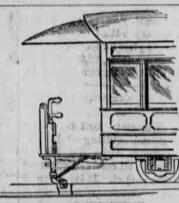
A writer in the New Century Review. discussing the subject from a thoroughly pro-Spanish standpoint, entertains great hope of the early settlement of the Cuban trouble. He pays a compliment to the patriotism of the Spanish people and, unlike other writers, seems to have no fear for the solvency of the Government, but he thinks "the inference is reasonable that a prospect exists of some system of autonomy in Cuba, such as will save Spanish honor, satisfy American sentiment and bring to an end the prolonged strife that is ruining all industries in the island." The writer appears to speak with authority, and we may hope that he has good reason to predict the settlement of the conflict. It would be much easier to arrange terms of peace if the Spanish Government were to take the initlative than it will be if our Government is placed in the position of forcing Spain to give way. To this we may come eventually, for, as the most conservative men in the pr sent administration see as clearly as Mr. Clevelaud's advisers saw more than a year ago, the insurrection cannot be permitted to go on for many months. It has degenerated to a mere succession of skirmishes that can be prolonged indefinitely by the combatants, and if the Spanish Government does not end it by formulating a plan suited to the wishes of the people of Cuba our Government must.

One of the Chicago Sunday papers has been discussing the bachelor question, or rather has been getting a number of women to discuss it. The matter has arisen lately apropos of the agitation in New England against "bachelor politicians" and also of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's proposition to tax all bachelors over 35 for the benefit of spinsters over 40. The women who give their opinions on the subject in the Sunday papers are all entitled to write "Mrs." before their names-a fact which, in the opinion of spinsters "over 40," if there are any who have reached that age, would disqualify them as jurors in the case "Bachelors vs. Spinsters." As a jury, however, they bring in a Scotch verdiet of "not proven," and by so doing will win the gratitude of "bachelors over 35." One of the ladies even hints that there may be a good deal of method in the madness of the men in delaying to enter upon the delights of matrimony under modern conditions, leastwise she would not have the law go matchmaking "with whip in its hand." Miss Lillian Bell, in her recent book, has clearly established that man under 35 is a raw, unfinished, wearisome product, who takes himself and others far too seriously. He may be used for a waltz, an occasional escort, etc., but as a companion he is insufferable. Granting Miss Bell's conclusion, it would seem to be an injustice to tax men who persist in remaining single until they become ripe, finished, charming to the other sex-men who take notaing seriously. To seek to compel men to the young men and also to cast doubt upon the power of woman to charm this gay, brilliant creature into matrimony. The man who defers marriage until 35 or after, however, if we may believe the ladies now clamoring for his punishment, has become altogether too gay and charming, and pins his faith to the advice of Punch as regards matrimony-"Don't?" What the ladies will do about it is an interesting question, especially for the bachelor.

## SWITCH-TURNING DEVICE.

Street Rail Switch May Be Manipu lated from the Car Platform.

A very simple device by which a street rail switch may be manipulated from the car platform was recently patented by John H. Boyer, of Philadelphia. The invention consists of a small upright guide fastened to the dasher of the car, which acts as a



TO TURN THE SWITCH.

tacket or guide to a movable shaft. The latter has a handle at the top, and when out of use this folds close to the dasher and under the top rail. The other end of the shaft is fitted with a rearwardly extending arm, to which is fixed a shoe pointed at the front end. In service the handle is pulled toward the operator. This allows the shaft to fall and the shoe drops into the groove of the track, and by pressing the handle to one side or the other the switch tongue is turned by the shoe as it slides along, passing to one side or the other of the tongue switch at the will of the

The "Zionist" Conference.

The "Zionist" Conference, recently held at Basle, Switzerland, was a gathering of influential Hebrews who believe that it is practicable to re-establish the Jews in Palestine, under some form of autonomous government tributary to the Porte. The dream that the Jews may some time return to Palestine is widely cherished among that people, and of late years a number of Jewish agricultural colonies have been established there. The new plan, in which Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau are leaders, is more ambitious. The program adopted contemplates the setting up of a Jewish state in Palestine through a financial arrangement with Turkey, and it is proposed to raise a fund of fifty million dollars in furtherance of the scheme. The conference next year is to be held at Jerusalem .-Youth's Companion.

The amount of air inspired in twen

KING'S GIFT TO HIS BRIDE. Notable Acquisition by the Boston

Studded with hundreds of diamonds, great and small, lies in a glass case in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the wedding gift of Corge III. of England to his bride, Queen Charlotte. Very recently the superb addition to the treasure of the museum has been procured through the death of the lady in whose life possession it was invested.

This magnificent and historically interesting relic is a chatelaine watch. with belt clasp, band and pendants, all of the finest gold and thickly studded with jewels. It was presented by King George to his queen at their marriage in 1761, and by her was worn, no doubt, at many a gay and social func-

tion or state ceremonial. The ornamentation of the watch and its attachments are in the highest degree elaborate. The clasp, which is generous in size, bears in its center, within an oval of lapis lazuli, the Queen Consort's crown, resting upon a cushion, the whole wrought in diamonds. On the band below the clasp, on a similar background, are daintily inwrought, also in diamonds, the royal scepter, surrounded by its cross, and the rod of equity, tipped with the dove. The two rods are crossed and are united at the point of juncture by a delicate ribbon of diamonds. Upon the watch itself, again, appears upon a background of blue, the monogram "C. R.," surmounted by a crown, also wrought in precions stones. Upon either side of the watch are suspended from the band two pendants-a key, a seal with the royal monogram finely cut in carnelian and two perfume holders. These designs described, it must be understood, are merely the central ornaments in their respective places. They are surmounted by the most elaborate scroll work and other ornamentation, all in diamonds, so, thickly crowded together that the gold groundwork in which they are set can with

difficulty be discerned. The whole forms one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most interesting, of the museum's possesdons. The relic has an interesting his-It was purchased by Charles Amory at a public sale of effects of the King in London in 1849. Mr. Amory presented it to Miss Sarah Greene, who gave it in turn to her namesake, Miss Sarah Timmins, a niece of the late Martin Brimmer. By Miss Timmins the watch was given to her sister, Mrs. Chapman, with the understanding that at her death it should become the property of the Art Museum. The event recently occurred, and now the relic has reached its final resting-place.-Boston Globe.

Contests in a French Town.

Nogeant, the thrifty little town on the River Marne, in France, seems destined to become famous for the oddest contests enacted in modern times. Not long ago the public place of the municipality was the scene of a race of cripples, and a few days later a barrelrolling contest was inaugurated, in which some of the most prominent citizens participated.

The other day the town was treated to the unique spectacle of a whipcracking contest, with about fifty contestants. The whips were, in class A. delver's whins, and in c B the so-called perpignan, much resembling the long whips used by lumbermen in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin on their log sleighs.

At least thirty different kinds of cracking sounds can be made by these whips in the hands of an expert, and the prizes were distributed to those who produced the most of these sounds in rapid succession. The judges laid considerable emphasis in this odd contest on the kind of crackings which would stir a horse most without injuring him. In conclusion, all the drivers cracked their whips in chorus, which had the effect of an ear-deafening cannonade.

A driver by the name of Lermission received the first prize. This man can handle the whip in so masterly a manner that he is able to crack "The Marseillaise" and familiar French songs out of it.-New York Journal.

Angora Goats in Africa.

In addition to as flourishing gold and diamond industry South Africa has an Angora goat business which is important. There are now some 4,000,000 goats in that colony and, although not pure bred, the fleece is very fine, glossy and silky, from four to six inches long, weighs from five to six pounds and produces mohair as perfect in quality and as beautiful in luster as any furnished from Angora. Although the export of Turkish goats has been for some time forbidden 200 were allowed two years ago to be sent to the Cape, where they averaged \$250, some bringing as much as \$1,650. The goats are sheared in June and October, the wool baled and shipped to England, which receives one-tenth of its supply from the Cape, the value of the fleece in 1895 being about \$3,500,000.

A Gold Leaf Temple. Not in America, not even in the Klondike, but in the far-off East, at Rangoon, the capital of Rurmah, is situated the famous golden pagoda of a Buddhist temple, the whole of the exterior of which is one mass-of shimmering gold. Mass., Feb. 25, 1834. He was appoint-This generous coating of the metal is the result of years and years of offerings to Boddha, for devotees from all parts of the world come to Rangoon and bring packets of gold leaf, which they place on the pagoda. During the last century the King of Burmah gave his (literal) weight in gold to the walls of the pageda, an offering worth £9,000

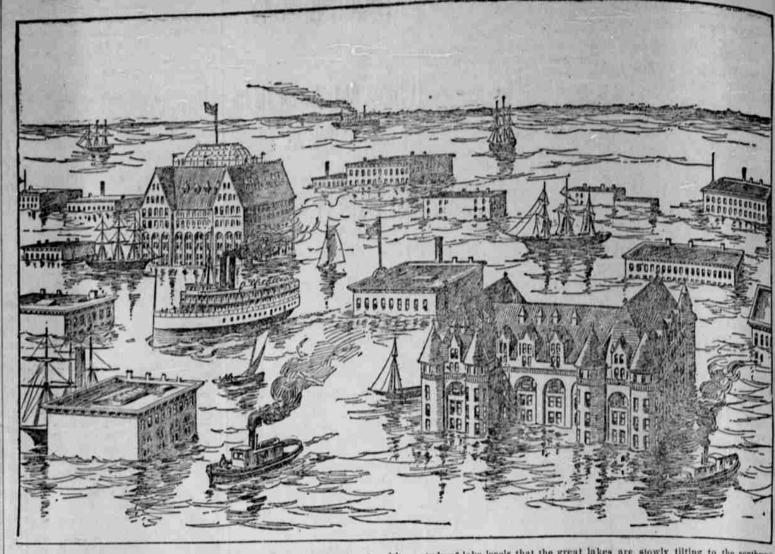
sterling. Queen Victoria's New Yacht. Queen Victoria is to have a new yacht within two years. It will cost \$1,500 .-000, and will be the most luxurious eraft affoat. Other European sovereigns use war vessels for pleasure trips. Queen Victoria's yacht will be built after designs submitted to her, and will have guns only for firing salutes.

Pedestrians' Rights.

Have pedestrians no rights in this city? 1, 1851, and was graduated four years Scoreher (whizzing by)-Certainly: they Life.

A foot of newly fallen snow changes into an inch of water when melted.

LAKE MICHIGAN'S WATERS TO OVERWHELM CHICAGO IN THREE THOUSAND YEARS.



PROF. G. K. GILBERT of the United States geological survey has found by a study of lake levels that the great lakes are slowly tilting to the southwest, and that in 3,000 years, by the present rate of rise, Lake Michigan will flood all the lowland country upon which Chicago is built and drain its overflow has the Illinois river. The learned professor has found that the country to the north of Lake Huron is steadily rising, while that in the vicinity of Chicago is steadily sinking. He estimates that in no longer than 500 years Lake Michigan will overflow in its high stages; that in 1,000 years it will overflow at ordinary level steadily sinking. He estimates that in no longer than 500 years Lake Michigan will overflow by way of the St. Lawrence and that in 3,000 years the whole flow back that in 2,000 years the western outlet will divide volume equally with the eastward flow by way of the St. Lawrence and that in 3,000 years the whole flow back that in 2,000 years the western outlet will divide volume equally with the lake, following a path of overflow that once before, in the last centuries of the glassif from Lake Eric will be through the Chicago channel. He asserts that the lake, following a path of overflow that once before, in the last centuries of the glassif from Lake Eric will be through the Chicago channel, he asserts that the Chicago river back into the valley of the drainage equal, which is but itself, asserts. from Lake Eric will be through the Chicago channel. He asserts that the lake, Chicago river back into the valley of the drainage canal, which is but itself, accordage, was its route, will course directly through Chicago, forcing what now is the Chicago river back into the valley of the drainage canal, which is but itself, according to the professor, an artificial aid for hastening what nature has already planned. Prof. Gilbert, in making his statement of facts, figures and theories, sees no ing to the professor, an artificial aid for hastening what nature has already planned. Prof. Gilbert, in making his statement of facts, figures and theories, sees as hope for Chicago unless the tilt ceases as mysteriously as it has begun. He says that there is no known scientific reason for the rise responsible for the impending spill and that the upheaval, being entirely lawless, may as illogically decide within the course of 100 years or so to bend the other way. Otherwise he is any spill and that the upheaval, being entirely lawless, may as illogically decide within the course of 100 years or so to bend the other way. Otherwise he is any that Chicago is doomed; that the waters of the lake will pound clear to the sand hills at Summit, undermining the sky scrapers that may intervene, coarent ing the second city of the land into a watery mass of ruins.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

work the harvester. They were Orra among her captains. Paul Revere fur-

Dowell, Gertie Sawyer, Lillie Dowell nished the brass bolts and spikes that

and Nellie Packwood. It was granted went into her sturdy frame. Betsy

them and they proceeded to action. One Ross, "mother of the American flag."

of them climbed to the driver's seat and sewed the great banner of fifteen stars

began to guide the twenty-six horses and fifteen stripes that floated above

the binder, a third took charge of the Holmes wrote an ode to her that is fa-

000,000,

her when she first breasted the waves.

miliar to every schoolboy. Lord Byron

was once a guest on board and Capt.

Dacres, afterward a British admiral,

was entertained there as a prisoner.

Her record during the war of 1812 in-

cluded the capture of three first-class

British frigates, 154 guns, 900 prison

ers and property worth more than \$1,-

It was in 1794, in view of the troubles

with Aiglers, that President Washing-

ton and Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of

War (the navy was not then a separate

department), recommended the build-

ing of a number of first-class frigates

The country was then without a single

man-of-war. The few merchant ves-

sels that had been hastly fitted out for

service in the revolution had been dis-

mantled or returned to their earlier

uses. Congress was by no means a

unit on the plan to establish a navy,

and the bill for the building of six frig-

ates of "not less than thirty-two guns"

House of Representatives.

had a majority of only two votes in the

Of the six vessels thus provided for

only three were at once built. They

were the Constitution, of 44 guns, 1,576

around the field, another attended to

sack sewing, and the fourth ran the

separator. A whole morning was spent

in this interesting occupation, and then,

without mishaps or adventures, they

tired, leaving the astonished men in

possession. A harvest field is the pret-

tiest sight in the world, with its reflec-

tions of soft yellow light from the gold-

en grain, its mist of flying chaff and

sheaves of winnowed wheat, oats or

barley. Even rough, begrimed, per

spiring men look picturesque in this al-

luring atmosphere, but when in their

places pretty girls are introduced the

cene becomes worthy of a Watteau.

It would be interesting to know what

notives led those adventurous girls to

brave the heat and discomfort of their

norning's enterprise. Was it just for

fun, for a lark? Or are these particular

women thinking of setting out to earn

their living in a novel way and wished

to prove their fitness to objecting

friends and relatives? Or was it just an

outburst of the "zeitgeist," the spirit

of the times? No one seems to know .-

An Exception.

Catesby-All the world loves a lover.

girl the lover loves.-Philadelphia

San Francisco Examiner.

LIVES A LIFE OF EXILE.

Bishop Who Has Charge of Religious Work in the Far North.



more southern and hospitable part of the field, he has resolutely kept him self on the extreme limit. In 1865 Mr. Bompas, then a young English deacon 36 years old, presented himself for ordination to the priesthood in order that he might go out for missionary work. He was assigned to the Mackenzie River and Yukon districts. On Christmas day, 1865, he arrived at Fort Simpson, where he preached a Christmas sermon in the rude church that had already been constructed. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Athabasca, and the journey to England at that time is the only break in his years of service in the Northwest which he has allowed himself. His territory was an enormous one, but he has covered it from one end to another over and over again. So continnously is he traveling and preaching that he cannot be said in any sense to have a home of his own. In 1884 his vast dlocese was divided and he retained for himself the northern portion, becoming known as the Bishop of Mackenzie River. In 1800 a further division of territory was made and again Bishop Bompas chose the most outlying portion. For his tactful knowledge of the ways of the Indians and Eskimos, and for his life of continuous self-sac rifice Bishop Bompas is respected wherever known.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL

General Samuel Breck, Who Succeeds General Ruggles. Gen. Samuel Breck, who has been appointed adjutant general of the army, to succeed Gen. Ruggles, has had a distinguished career. He has had fortytwo years of service, and his new honor comes to him only a few months before his retirement by operation of law.

Gen, Breck was born in Middleborough.



GEN. SAMUEL BRECK.

Irate Citizen (to scorcher)-Hi, there! ed a cadet at the military academy July later and made second lieutenant of the have funeral rites. -Brooklyn First artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Capron, Florida, and fought against the Seminoles. He served at Fort Moultrie, and in 1860 became prin- North American.

cipal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the military academy until the war broke out. He was Gallant Battleship Constitution Now assistant adjutant general of McDow-Bishop W. C. Bompas, who has ell's division, Army of the Potomac, in charge of the work of the Anglican the defenses of Washington. After acchurch in the diocese of Selkirk, in the tive service in the field he was made asextreme northwestern part of British sistant in the adjutant general's office America, has lived for over thirty years in 1862. He was twice brevetted dura life of exile that has few parallels in ing the war, first as lieutenant colonel missionary annals. Since 1865 he has in 1864 and as colonel and brigadier been laboring among the Indians far general in 1865. From 1870 to 1876 he beyond the comforts of civilization, served as adjutant general of the divis-For twenty-three years of that time he lon of the Pacific at San Francisco. He has been a bishop, and though he has also served in the department of Darepeatedly had the opportunity to kota and the department of the Platte. choose for his special field of work the He returned to Washington in 1880 to the nation's capital.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

One Hundred Years Old.

"Old Ironsides" is 100 years old, and she survives the wear and tear of peace and war. Charlestown harbor, Boston, was where the launching took place. our school histories. It was the fig. The American navy is, therefore, just a century old, for the Constitution was and coming from an unexpected que one of the first battleships built by the | ter it set the country wild with entithen youthful Government after if had achieved its independence.

"Old Ironsides" was one of the first trio of battleships built by the United | John Adams presided; Congress reisl States, and is by all odds the most fa- a medal to Hull and \$50,000 to be & mous vessel that ever floated the Amer- vided among the officers and crew the act as assistant to the adjutant gen- lean flag. To survive the dangers of whole country set to singlag praise of eral. He served as adjutant general of war and, what is sometimes more the Yankee tars. the department of the east from 1893 wasting, the decay of peace, through to 1805. When Gen. Miles was made | 100 years, is a record more remarkable commander of the army Gen. Breck for a ship than for a man. "Old Iron- Brobe's squadron in a three-days chase, was assigned to duty as adjutant gen- sides" deserves all the praise lavished her capture of the Java and later of the eral with headquarters of the army in on her in speech and song. There is no Cyane and Levant in a single engagother vessel the associations of which are enwrapped with so many names A California Harvesting Inci 'ent. familiar in our history, or can boast Four young women clad in bloomers such a record of gallant achievements eventful one for "Old Ironsides." Sta walked into the fields of Lassen Coun- by American tars. Hull, Bainbridge, did duty many years as a training ship.

The Constitution, with an armament that was increased to 55 guns, was more powerful than any frigate of "the

Europeans." The engagement of the Constitution and the Guerriere forms a story that we have all read and gleated over h American victory in the war of 1812 slasm. When Hull and his victories crew returned to Boston a great dimer was given to them by the citizens and

The other exploits of the Constitution, including her escape frem Admiral ment, are too familiar to require more than mention.

The past half-century has been an unty recently and asked permission to Decatur, Rodgers and Stewart were and at the outbreak of the civil warshe was anchored at Annapolis. It was feared that she would fall into the hands of the Confederates and she was towed to New York. She was after ward removed to Philedalphia, and some years ago was towed to Ports ; mouth, where she remained until takes back of Charlestown for the celebration in honor of her century of existence. A plan that has been recently put forward in several quarters, and that may be adopted, is to station the old ship at Annapolis or Washington and to fit her up as a naval museum with relies of our earlier naval history. It is believed that by this means she will be assured of preservation for another hundred years, and toat she will serve a useful purpose as a constant ob-Ject lesson in patriotism to the younger generation of Americans.

> The Bicycle for Military Use. The bicycle corps of the Twenty fifth United States Infantry recently role from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis, Mo, a distance of 1,900 miles. The commander of the corps has reported to the War Department that the trip required thirty-four days of actual travel, at an average rate of 6.3 miles per hour. A large part of the trip was made under trying conditions, over mountains, and on sandy or muddy roads, with an occasional ferding of streams; the men living meanwhile of the regulation field and travel ration The health of the command was excellent, and none of the soldlers were disabled; the commander thinks that the practicability of the bicycle as a meta of military transportation is denser strated.—Youth's Companion.

How to Shake Hands. A new handshake has arrived from England. They say that it is to be



THE PARTIONABLE MODE OF 70-DAT. come the rage and will entirely supercede the kangaroo grasp which has been fashlonable. Really the new handshake is not a shake. The hands meet and gently swing from right to left for

an instant. Change and Disease. Incessant and minute change is one of the conditions of life; but great and sudden change is disease, and so change at all is inciplent death.

tons burden and costing \$302,719, which Somehow, when we meet a barefoot was built at Charlestown; the United Hawkins (just rejected)-All but the States of the same size, built at Philaed woman on the streets, we can't delphia, and the Constellation, of 36 guns and 1,205 tons, built at Baltimore. keep from laughing.