

THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE'S HUMBLE BEGINNING.



IMITATION OCEAN TRIP.

The Paris Exposition Will Have a Bogus Steamer Voyage.

Because of the great novelty of the proposition, the projectors of the "Mareorama" have been assigned by the directors of the Paris exposition to a most prominent site, in the very shadow of the Eiffel tower, as a location for the proposed amusement feature. The word "Mareorama" is a new one, which has been coined for this special occasion. It means a panorama of the sea. But as it is designed it will be none of the old-time panoramas, where one takes a position on an elevated platform and views a stretch of canvas with a somewhat realistic foreground which encircles him. On the contrary, a sensation, new and novel in every particular, will be revealed to the visitor. Nothing more or less than a perfect illusion of an ocean trip is what is in store for him. Not a trip of a few minutes, but a voyage, a cruise as serious and as attractive as if he were really on the deck of a bona fide steamer, going at full speed.

Entering the doorway he finds himself on the gangplank leading up to the deck of what is apparently a full-fledged ocean steamer, apparently tied up at the wharf. The reproduction is accurate in every detail. The smoking funnels, lifeboats, ropes and pulleys, ventilators, port holes, masts and spars and the uniformed crew, with the members working under the direction of the captain on the bridge all serve to increase the illusion.

Great confusion prevails just before the announced departure of the boat. Deck stewards and cabin stewards are busy looking after the comfort of the guests, spectators or passengers, whichever they happen to be in this instance. These petty officials are rushing around looking after baggage, getting chairs and doing a dozen other like errands. After a while the gangplanks are withdrawn and stowed away, whistles are blown and gongs sounded and the boat pulls out, leaving the city of Marcellus, which is the starting point, disappearing in the distance. The scenery of the vicinity is accurately reproduced and finally the boat reaches the high seas. Things have been all rosy up to this time, but now the sun's light is noticed to be gradually diminishing and a spot darker than the rest of the horizon appears. A storm is approaching. The roar grows louder and louder until it breaks in a loud and louder wave dash over the deck and lightning plays through the rigging. The sailors run wildly back and forth and others are at the same time engaged in making fast the more ex-

INFLUENZA.

Nature and Symptoms of the Grip and Its Treatment.

Influenza, or the grip, is an acute infectious fever which usually occurs in widespread epidemics. It travels, as cholera formerly did, in waves over the world, running generally from the east to the west. It attacks a very large proportion of the population, especially at the beginning of an epidemic; then in recurrent years it seizes upon those who have previously escaped, and the epidemic does not finally die out until nearly every one has suffered its miseries.



Medical writers usually distinguish three forms of influenza, according as the nervous, the digestive, or the catarrhal symptoms predominate; but all constitute one and the same disease, and one form may easily pass into another in the course of the same attack.

In a typical case influenza begins suddenly with a general ill feeling, headache, pains in the muscles and in the back, loss of appetite, and a sense of extreme weakness. There may be a hard chill, or a succession of slight chills, or a general chilly sensation, and soon a high fever declares itself.

The eyes are often congested and sensitive to light, the nose runs, there is pain at the root of the nose and over the eyes, and all the symptoms of a severe cold in the head are experienced. The tongue is heavily coated, swallowing is difficult or painful, and the voice is hoarse or whispering. Often there is more or less jaundice. The pulse is very rapid and weak, especially when the patient stands.

A peculiar symptom in influenza, one that often serves to distinguish it sharply from an ordinary cold, is a marked depression of spirits; the patient is plunged in despair, and no amount of argument or rally has any effect on his misery. In some severe cases of the so-called nervous form of the disease this melancholy is so extreme as to lead to attempts at suicide.

In the gastric form of influenza we find a loathing for food, nausea and vomiting, and severe bowel troubles. In the respiratory form, bronchitis and especially pneumonia are frequent and dangerous complications.

In the treatment of grip we must first remember that we are dealing with no ordinary cold, but with a severe disease calling for as much care as scarlet fever or pneumonia. The patient must not only stay in the house but in bed. All cases of grip, whether mild or severe, need a physician's oversight.—Youth's Companion.

Founded on Tobacco.

Since so many of the wise have declared it less injurious to smoke a pipe than a cigar or the insidious cigarette, pipes are growing in popularity. There is a club about to form in Philadelphia which will permit its members to smoke pipes only. Every week a meet-



ON THE DECK OF THE MAREORAMA.

posed pieces of deck furniture. All this time the deck of the sham boat is plunging up and down and rolling and tossing in exactly the same manner as a boat on the sea. A ray of light is seen and soon the atmosphere has cleared again and all is rosy once more. The boat rocks to and fro now with pleasant undulations.

The itinerary of the trip includes stops at Algiers, Naples, Venice and Constantinople. At each landing there will be attractions for the amusement of the patrons of the Mareorama, and these features will be characteristic of the places stopped at and the landings at each place will be marked with some lively scenes as above described. The maneuvers of dropping the anchor, putting out a gang plank and in some instances the launching of a boat will be gone through with great accuracy and faithfulness of detail, as well as other episodic spectacles by numerous actors.

When Naples is reached myriads of small boats appear, containing natives, who offer for sale fruit and trinkets, and at the command of the famous tarantella. Further on Arabs and Alameas will entertain the voyagers. The incidents en route will be varied and interesting, including a meeting with a naval squadron, a sunrise at sea, ship on fire and rescue of the crew and other effects. The mechanical portion will also be interesting.

ing will be held, and new brands of tobacco will be discussed, and the merits of this or that mixture will be considered. Those who have taken the matter in hand declare that in less than a year the clubroom will be fitted up with pipes from every quarter of the globe, and the rooms will not only be a cozy comfort, but will be of great historical value. Several of the proposed members have collections of pipes in their possession at present which will form the nucleus of the new club's collection. The person who at the end of the first month submits the most readable and valuable essay on pipe-smoking and tobacco will be chosen president. This competition will be open to all.

Suspected the Cause.

"My dear, I'm afraid I have palpitation of the heart."

"Well, you won't have it after to-day. I've discharged the pretty second girl."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The World's Tunnels.

If all the tunnels of the world were placed end to end, they would reach a distance of 514 miles. They number about 1,142.

The little good poetry in the world has resulted in a flood of doggeral that creates the suspicion that every man and woman on earth believes that he or she is a genius.

WHY DEWEY STOPPED.

The True Reason for the Breakfast Call in the Battle of Manila Bay.

"What was the most interesting and important of all the events that occurred during the battle of Manila Bay?"

This question has been put to me so often since my return from the Philippines that I am glad to be at liberty now that peace is assured to answer it without risk of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

It has always been assumed in the United States that, from start to finish, there was nothing felt on our side except a buoyant certainty of victory. It will do no harm now to tell the real facts.

It will be remembered that the battle began at six minutes past 5 o'clock on the morning of May 1; that Commodore Dewey led the line of American warships into action in his flagship Olympia; that, after a fierce fight, lasting two hours and a half, the attacking fleet retired from the battle into the center of Manila bay, and did not renew the attack until nearly four hours later.

When we hauled off from the fighting line at 7:36 o'clock, the situation had become apparently serious for Commodore Dewey. We had been fighting a determined and courageous enemy for more than two hours without having noticeably diminished the volume of his fire. It is true, at least three of his ships had broken into flames, but so had one of ours—the Boston. These fires had all been put out without apparent injury to the ships. Generally speaking, nothing of great importance had occurred to show that we had seriously injured any Spanish vessel. They were all steaming about in the light back of Sangley point, or in Baker bay, as actively as when we first sighted them in the early dawn. So far, therefore, we could see nothing indicating that the enemy was less able to defend his position than he had been at the beginning.

On the other hand, our condition was greatly altered for the worse. There remained in the magazines of the Olympia only eighty-five rounds of 5-inch ammunition, and though the stock of 8-inch charges was not proportionately depleted, it was reduced enough to make the continuance of the battle for another two hours impossible. When it is remembered that Commodore Dewey was more than 7,000 miles from a home port, and that under the most favorable conditions a supply of ammunition could not be obtained in less than a month, the outlook was far from being satisfactory. The Commodore knew that the Spaniards had just received an ample supply of ammunition in the transport Mindanao, so that there was no hope of exhausting their fighting power by an action lasting twice as long. If we should run short of powder and shell, we might become the hunted instead of the hunters.

I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that, as we hauled off into the bay, the gloom on the bridge of the Olympia was thicker than a London fog in November. Neither Commodore Dewey nor any of the staff believed that the Spanish ships had been sufficiently injured by our fire to prevent them from renewing the battle quite as furiously as they had previously fought. Indeed, we had all been distinctly disappointed in the results of our fire. Our projectiles seemed to go too high or too low—just as had been the case with those fired at us by the Spaniards. Several times the Commodore had expressed dissatisfaction with the failure of our gunners to hit the enemy. We had begun the firing at too great a distance, but we had gradually worked in further on each of the turns, until we were within about 2,500 yards at the close of the fifth round. At that distance, in a smooth sea, we ought to have made a large percentage of hits; yet, so far as we could judge, we had not sensibly crippled the foe. Consequently Commodore Dewey hauled out into the open bay at the end of the fifth round to take stock of ammunition and devise a new plan of attack.

As I went aft the men asked me what we were hauling off for. They were in a distinctly different humor from that which prevailed on the bridge. They believed that they had done well, and that the other ships had done likewise. The Olympia cheered the Baltimore, and the Baltimore returned the cheers with interest. The gun captains were not at all dissatisfied with the results of their work. Whether they had a better knowledge of the accuracy of their aim than we had on the bridge, or whether they took it for granted that the enemy must have suffered severely after so much fighting, I do not know; at any rate, they were eager to go on with the battle, and were confident of victory. I told one of them that we were merely hauling off for breakfast, which statement elicited the appeal to Captain Lambertson, as he came past a moment later.

"For God's sake, Captain, don't let us stop now. To hell with breakfast!"

When I told the Commodore that I intended to attribute our withdrawal to the need for breakfast, he intimated that it was not a matter of so much importance what reason I gave, so long as I did not give the true one. And so the breakfast episode went to the world as a plausible excuse for what seemed like an extraordinary strategic maneuver—one which has been the subject of more comment than almost any other event during the battle. Many people have said to me that it would be a pity to spoil so good a story by telling the truth; but, as the Commodore will be sure to let the cat out of the bag some day, I may as well let her have her freedom now.

Of course we learned the truth about the effect of our fire when we saw, soon afterward, the flames rising from the Reina Cristina and the Castilla, and heard the explosion of their ammunition and the former's magazine.—Joseph L. Stickney, in Harper's Monthly.

He Did Not Have It.

William Lightfoot Vischer, in the Woman's Home Companion, tells the characteristic story of the Hon. Isaac Parker, famous as the terrible judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who probably sentenced more men to be executed than any other judge that ever lived. This was not, however, because he was unrelentingly severe, but because he

had the hardest and most numerous lot of criminals to deal with that ever came within the jurisdiction of such an official. One day when there was an unusually large batch of culprits to be sentenced, the judge looked compassionately over his spectacles at one young scamp, and said:

"In consideration of the youth and inexperience of this prisoner I shall let him off with a fine of fifty dollars."

"Before the judge had done speaking the very fresh young man coolly stretched his right leg and ran his hand into his trousers' pocket on the side, remarking nonchalantly as he did so:

"That's all hunky, judge; I've got that much right here in my jeans."

"And one year in the penitentiary," continued the judge. Then looking over at the convict in a quizzical sort of way, he added, "Do you happen to have that in your jeans?"



War risks last year helped the marine insurance companies to the extent of \$750,000.

A Newfoundland mechanic has invented a device for signaling at sea by throwing the reflection of letters upon the clouds. The signals are changed with much rapidity by a device resembling a typewriter keyboard.

Despite the fact that hundreds of persons have killed themselves because they have been ruined by the Vienna municipal lottery, the Viennese continue to regard the institution with favor. It keeps down the taxes.

Liverpool has started the idea of giving concerts in the courtyards of the worst quarters of the city. Musicians have volunteered and the people for whom the concerts are given have cleaned up and decorated the courts.

Ceylon is said to be alarmed at the news that the world will end next year, and that the beginning will be the submergence of Ceylon. The villagers on the island are trying to stone for their sins by acts of charity and by flocking to the temples.

Within the last twenty years the French have annexed no fewer than 2,000,000 square miles of Africa. They own Algeria, Tunis, "the light soil" of the Sahara, Senegal, the Ivory coast, the western Soudan, Dahomey, the French Congo and a large tract on the Somali coast.

The squirrels in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, are so tame that they invade the neighboring houses, where they are well treated. Some have removed their quarters to private residences with large grounds and make themselves at home as pets, requiring no attention and taking care of themselves when the family is away.

Red Scotch granite from Portland is to be employed for the national monument which the Transvaal is to erect at Pretoria to commemorate the repulse of Jameson's raid, and an Aberdeen firm has been found ready to provide the granite and execute the work. The boer's sense of humor seems stronger than the Scotchman's.

One of the oddest souvenirs brought back by the volunteers from Santiago was that offered for sale by a soldier in New York the other day—twenty-eight large volumes of an old French encyclopedia. Pay was small, the soldier explained, and he had brought the books to town, hoping to realize a little money on them. And he realized.

A colony of bats have located themselves in the roof of the parish church at Swineshead, Lincolnshire. During the summer they have increased so rapidly that, becoming a nuisance, steps have been taken to extirpate them. A net and a lantern were used, and during a single night 111 were caught, and on the second occasion fifty-seven more.

Wonderful figures are given in Cassell's about Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. This journal, established in London fifty-five years ago, has an affidavit circulation of 1,152,959, the largest in the world. The Messrs. Lloyd have paper mills in England and pulp mills in Norway. The annual output of the former is 600,000 miles of paper a yard in width.

Nantucket, Mass., still has a town crier, who is engaged by the merchants to announce their auctions and by summer visitors to call attention to social events. Once in a while he has to spread the alarm when a child is lost. On his own account he meets the steamboats, gets the newspapers and runs through the streets calling out the principal headings.

The people of Saitillo, State of Conchulla, Mexico, have called the attention of the United States government to the fact that the bodies of over 500 American soldiers lie in unmarked graves near that city. They were the victims of the battle of Buena Vista, the scene of which was fourteen miles from this neglected military cemetery. After the battle the dead were conveyed to Saitillo and interred and an adobe wall was built around the graveyard. The ground is owned by a Mexican, who now contemplates utilizing it for other purposes.

The Storage of Eggs.

An interesting experiment in egg storage was recently brought to a successful conclusion in the warehouse of Messrs. Christianson of Bernard street, Leith, Scotland. In June a batch of 50,000 Scotch, Irish and Danish eggs was sealed up in patent storage apparatus, and when opened and examined four months afterwards, only a small proportion of the eggs being found unfit for use. The secret of the method is to keep the eggs cool, to allow free access of air around each egg—to keep them upright in position, and to turn them periodically so that the yolk is constantly embedded in the albumen. These desiderata are brought about by placing the eggs in frames, which by the action of a lever can be inclined in different directions as needed; in this way 23,000 eggs can be turned over in half a minute, without risk of breakage. Testimonials are at hand from reliable sources showing that eggs so treated will remain perfectly fresh and good for at least five or six months.

Mexican Presidents.

Mexico has had fifty-five presidents since 1821. Of these sixteen have died violent deaths.

THE TEXAS RANGERS.

UNIQUE MOUNTED POLICE OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

Organized by Gen. Sam Houston, in 1836, They Have Fought Mexicans, Indians and Bandits—Their Great Service in the Civil War.

Few bodies of men have had more thrillingly interesting experiences than that unique and picturesque organization—the Texas Rangers. The organization of the Rangers dates back to 1836. The hardy Texans were then at war with Mexico for the freedom of the republic of Texas from Mexican rule. When the Alamo had fallen and the frightful massacre there had occurred, Gen. Sam Houston organized among the settlers in the territory a troop of 1,000 mounted riflemen. They were the original Texas rangers. They did wonders in the face of the army under Gen. Santa Anna in the battle of San Jacinto. When the republic of Texas was organized in December, 1837, the rangers were retained as a sort of standing army for the frontier of the unique republic. During the seven years before Texas was admitted as a State in the Union the rangers repelled a horde of murderous Mexican marauders from beyond the Rio Grande, fought into submission the fierce Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas dozens of times, and administered justice on a wholesale plan to a great number of the red-handed outlaws and ruffians who flocked into the new republic from all parts of the United States.

The Texas rangers became so much of an institution for the protection of life and property of the settlers and loyal ranchmen of the territory that when Texas became a State 1,200 of the rangers were retained as mounted police along the Mexican border and for holding in check the almost intractable Indian tribes of the Southwest. Until the civil war broke out the Texas rangers were kept constantly in the field. At times there were reserve

rows and bullets, so that they became invalids for life.

A Desperate Charge.

Statistics in the office of the Adjutant General of Texas give some idea of the constant dangers and the almost constant campaigning that these hardy men have experienced along the Texas frontier. In 1852 600 rangers were engaged in a fight with over 2,000 Cherokees. The latter were lured near where Denison, Texas, now flourishes. Scouts reported the size of the Indian body to the rangers, and said that if a certain hill seven miles off to the left could be gained in the face of the terrible odds against such a movement the rangers would master the situation. The desperate charge was accepted. With a whoop of defiance to the Indians the Texans rode forward. Exactly 137 men fell dead in the charge. But the hill was taken and held until the United States troops came a few hours later to take the brunt of the battle.

Conditions had no far changed in Texas by the year 1880 that the rangers were no longer needed for defense against hostile Indians, as Indian raids had ceased. But the force, now reduced in numbers, was still active in the suppression of desperadoes along the border, some of them raiding Mexicans, others native products, and all more troublesome from the fact that increased vigilance on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande tended to confine the operations of such persons to Texas. The rangers made, in the years 1880-'90 579 arrests, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 70 murderers, 160 cattle thieves, and 25 robbers and burglars. Although Mexican outrages had decreased in numbers, and the Indians had entirely disappeared from the State, the rangers, from December, 1890, to November 30, 1892, made more than 900 arrests.

Any unmarried man over 18 years of age is eligible as a ranger, but it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get into the organization. Courage, physical soundness, first-class horsemanship, precision with firearms and steady habits are the requisites for membership. The term of enlistment is one year. The ranger furnishes his horse,

A TYPICAL TEXAS RANGER.

rangers to the number of 3,000 among the frontiersmen, who were called out many times to aid in quelling an Indian outbreak and to drive out or slay a band of Mexican marauders. After the war the rangers were gradually reduced from 1,000 to 300 men. For several years there has been no regular force in service, though the Rangers at times turn out to round up some lawless band.

There is still, however, in the office of the adjutant general of Texas at Austin a list of 1,800 equipped and experienced men who are amenable to calls for immediate duty as rangers by the Governor. The list is revised every year, and only the most hardy ever serve. There is also a list of reserve rangers to the number of 6,000. The stock men and owners of the big Texas ranches all employ some men belonging to the rangers on their account.

When the civil war broke out Gen. Con Terry, an old ranger, organized the famous body of men known as Terry's Texas Rangers, composed almost entirely of former rangers and frontiersmen. They fought from Bull Run to Appomattox, and lost 75 per cent of their muster roll. Gen. Sherman's memoirs comment upon the bravery of the rangers at Shiloh. Soon after the close of the civil war the Texas Legislature provided for calling out 1,200 rangers to protect the frontiers against hostile Indians.

In the summer of 1847 the rangers followed the Comanches, numbering over 3,000, ceaselessly for two months. Several times there were engagements of several hours' length. Then when the Comanches had been temporarily subdued the even more hostile Apaches on the west had to be attended to for three months more, but in this the United States troops were the leaders. In October a half dozen bands of Mexican bandits, who had burned, murdered and marauded along the Rio Grande while the rangers were engaged with the Indians 300 miles away, had to be searched out amid vast stretches of arid wastes and trackless foothills and fought under all imaginable hazardous circumstances. In one week twenty-two rangers were killed by the intrenched half-breed bandits to the number of 300. Altogether the campaigning against Comanches, Apaches and marauders lasted ten months, and there was not a rest day—no time when the rangers felt secure from danger—in all those months. In that campaign of 1847 fourteen out of every 100 rangers were killed. Seventeen per cent more were wounded by poisoned ar-

rows and bullets, so that they became invalids for life.

accoutrements and arms, and the State furnishes food for the men, forage, ammunition, medicine and medical attendance. The pay of the captains is \$100 a month, of sergeants \$50 a month, and of privates \$30 a month. The force is made up of young men, sober, well ordered, and, as a rule, fairly well educated. The rangers of to-day attend to business in the same thorough fashion as their predecessors, and in small bands of six or eight men they pursue and capture the worst desperadoes of the border counties.

Effect of an "H."

A cockney whose name was Ogton, which he, following the usage of his class, pronounced Hogtown, settled at the beginning of the present century in the city of New York, where he did business as a trader. His prefixing of the "h" was the occasion of a post-office story, which Dunlap, the author of the "History of the Arts of Design," tells.

Before the clerks of the postoffice knew Ogton, he called day after day to inquire if there were "any letters for John Hogtown."

"None, sir," was the invariable answer.

"Very strange!" said he, feeling uneasy about the goods he had ordered from England, and the bills of exchange he had remitted.

One day after the usual question, "Any letters for John Hogtown?" his eye, following the clerk, noticed that he was looking among the letters beginning with H.

"Hallo!" cried he, "what are you looking there for? I said John Hogtown."

"I know it, sir, and I am looking for John Hogtown; and there's nothing for you."

"Nay, nay!" shouted John; "don't look among the hatches, look among the hoes." And among the O's were found a pile of letters addressed to John Ogton, which had been accumulating for many a week.

A Big Saving.

"Yes, I'm going to save money enough at the start to insure the financial success of my extravaganza in the Philippines."

"How will you do that?"

"By leaving the ballet behind."

"But you'll need a ballet."

"Yes, and I can pick a native ballet right off the streets with absolutely no expense for costumes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

long detached from need of defense, and Gladstone for a patron, yet all that even the precepts of Westminster know of the announced leader-elect of the minority in the House of Commons is that he has held various offices, and that he is "safe."

Solomon was so busy prescribing advice that he probably hadn't time to take much of it.