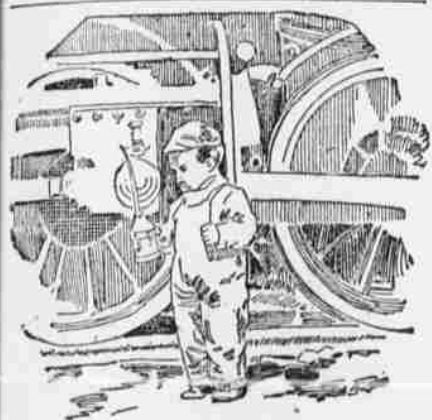


YOUNG ENGINEER.

A Little Three-Year-Old with a Remarkable Knowledge of Engines.
Probably the youngest railroad engineer in the world is little 3-year-old Hugh Richards of Laramie, Wyo. This interesting little fellow resides with his grandfather, H. T. Richards, the manager of a hotel at Laramie. Mr. Richards' profession is that of a railroad engineer and he has with great care instructed his grandson in his beloved occupation.

During an interview with Mr. Richards the other day regarding his youthful pupil he said: "Hugh was born in Chicago on July 13, 1895, and moved out here in February last. The photograph shows Hugh and his engine. She is one of the Union Pacific monsters, No. 160, and is used on the mountain grades



HUGH RICHARDS.

of this country. No. 160 is able to mount Sherman hill with ease, pulling a heavy train. The summit level of this mountain is 8,240 feet above sea level. However, he has only the judgment of a child of his age and might fall asleep or become tired at his post, so he accompanies the regular engineer, who, although he is an entirely competent man and has seen seven years of service, frankly confesses that Hugh can beat him in an off-hand description of the iron horse. Hugh's knowledge of a locomotive is not the limit of his education, as he can tell the name of nearly every part of a United States battleship at sight."

LORD HERSCHELL.

Titled Englishman Who Closed His Eyes Among Strangers.

Unusually sad are the circumstances connected with the recent death of Lord Herschell in Washington, D. C. Closing his eyes among comparative strangers in the American capital and separated by the wide expanse of the Atlantic from the familiar scenes and kindred faces of his English home, his manner of leaving the world was pathetic in the extreme and certainly he could not have wished to die thus. But there is some measure of consolation in the fact that he died at his post of duty while engaged in promoting the interests of international peace and good will, and that tender and gentle hands rendered him whatever service they could render him in his last hours upon earth. Lord Herschell was one of the most illustrious of English liberals and many were the honors which his coun-



LORD FARRAR HERSCHELL.

trymen bestowed upon him in the course of his long career. Since last July he had continuously resided in this country in the prosecution of his labors on the joint high commission. His son, Richard Farrar Herschell, has been with him most of the time.

A Lucky Chance.

The discovery of the principle of the manufacture of satin was a pure accident. The word "satin," which originally was applied to all silk stuffs, has, since the last century, been used to designate simply those tissues which only present a lustrous surface. The discovery was made by a silk weaver named Octavio Mai. During a dull period of business one day he was plying before his loom, not knowing how to give a new impulse to his trade.

As he passed the machine each time, he pulled some short threads from the warp, and, following an old habit, put them into his mouth and rolled them about, soon after spitting them upon the floor. Later he discovered a little ball of silk upon the floor of his shop, and was astonished at the brilliancy of the threads. He repeated the experiment, and eventually employed various mucilaginous preparations, and succeeded in giving satin to the world.

Artful Advertisers.

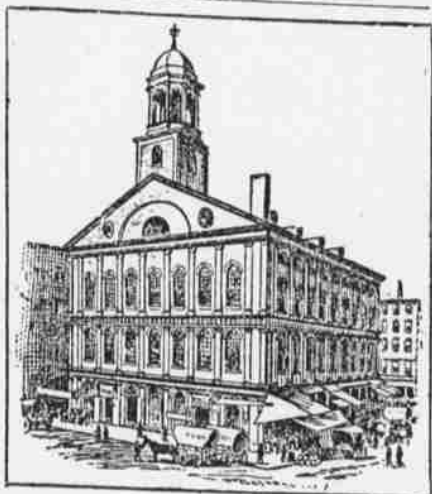
Watts—Women do dearly love the military.

Potts—Oh, yes. I think that is the distinct the department houses appeal to when they always advertise bargain slaughters.—Detroit Journal.

"CRADLE OF LIBERTY."

Old Faneuil Hall in Boston to Be Modernized.

Peter Faneuil's work is being done over in iron and steel. Boston's historic town hall is to be modernized to suit the insurance companies without shocking the antiquary. This work the city undertakes in a reverential spirit,



FANEUIL HALL.

untainted by commercialism. It is that Faneuil Hall may always endure that ancient wood is to be cut out to make room for mill construction. The element that wanted to hear down the Old South Church has no part in this. The familiar cupola with its grasshopper vine will remain, stained copper will counterfeit the decaying weatherboards, and the outline and general detail of the original building will be made permanent.

Faneuil Hall was built in 1742, with the idea that it would never fall. When it was presented to the city it was a wonderful building in the matter of construction for that time. It was enlarged in 1806 and partially rebuilt twice since after fires. Fifteen or twenty years ago the inspector of buildings called it a bad fire risk, and more recently the city has been urged to give the hall the best protection. The outer walls are of brick, and these have been so well preserved by mortar and paint that they are practically as good to-day as when first erected. But the entire interior of the building was of wood, and naturally this has been attacked by dry rot in places, and the danger from fire was very great.

The Mayor appointed a committee to consider the reconstruction or repair of the building. The plan adopted contemplates the entire reconstruction of the interior above the ground floor. The old floors will be replaced by steel and brick, the new roof will be of slate and steel and the inside walls will be of steel and plaster. The greatest care will be taken to preserve the exact original interior finish in the reconstruction, except that steel will take the place of wood. The whole cost of the reconstruction will be only \$125,000, and when it is completed the building will be fireproof in the best sense of the word above the street floor, while it will have lost absolutely none of its old-time architectural flavor of detail.

IN HONOR OF RUSSIAN HEROES.

Monument Erected to Soldiers Who Fell Fighting the Turks.

A monument over the grave of the Russian soldiers who fell in the war against Turkey was unveiled near Constantinople the other day by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.

The monument stands in a square of about six acres, surrounded by a crenelated wall, with a tower at each corner. It is built of gray rough-dressed granite, with embellishments of white French stone. Over the main entrance is a painting of Christ, and on the other side is a picture of Vladimir, and on the other one of Alexander Newsky. The base of the building is a charnel house, in which the bones of the sol-



MONUMENT TO CZAR'S SOLDIERS.

diers have been deposited. Above is the chapel, which is surmounted by a campanile and over that is a spire. The work of building the monument was begun in 1883, under the supervision of Col. Peshkoff, who designed the monument.

Oldest Lighthouse.

The lighthouse at Corunna, Spain, is believed to be the oldest one now in use. It was erected during the reign of Trajan, and rebuilt in 1634.

If a Methodist's initials are J. W., it would be like finding money to bet that his name is John Wesley.

AN OLD HOUSE.

The One Provided for Oliver Cromwell's Widow.

Cromwell legends are so ubiquitous in England that it is a real relief to lay one's hand upon a bit of solid fact relating either to the protector or his family. Such a fact is this photograph of Northborough manor house. Elizabeth, the second and favorite daughter of Cromwell, married John Claypole, of Northborough, and appears to have spent a considerable portion of her twelve years of wedded life in this substantial fourteenth century house. Carlyle asserts Elizabeth Claypole to have been "a graceful, brave and amiable woman," and of her home that it is "now ruined—patched into a farmhouse." The second statement is not characterized by his usual accuracy and the first probably needs some modification, for Elizabeth Claypole is cred-



OLD NORTHBOROUGH MANOR HOUSE.

ited with some turning of her head over her father's elevation, and at a wedding feast is reported to have exclaimed, when asked why the wives of the major generals were absent: "I'll warrant you, washing their dishes at home, as they used to do." Not a particularly "amiable" sentence that.

Cromwell seems to have had some insight of her little weakness. "Tell her," he wrote once, "to take heed of a departing heart and of being cozened with worldly vanities and worldly company, which, I doubt, she is too subject to." It is agreed by most authorities that John Claypole himself was little enough of a puritan, but let it stand to his credit that, after Oliver died, he provided a haven for his widow for the rest of her life in this manor house. Northborough is on the borders of Northamptonshire, some seven miles from Peterborough, and a mile and a half from Market Deeping.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

OLDER THAN THE AZTECS.

Pyramid of Chalula Rises 177 Feet Above the Plain.

When the Aztecs came to Mexico they found the pyramid of Chalula. Tradition says that a race of giants descended from two survivors of a great deluge. They intended to raise the pyramid to heaven, but they incurred the displeasure of the gods, who sent down fires to destroy them. When the Spaniards overran the country they demolished the sumptuous temple which the Aztecs had erected to the god of air



THE PYRAMID OF CHALULA.

and established instead a Christian church. The pyramid has the appearance of a natural hill. It is 177 feet above the plain. The four sides face the cardinal points and are laid in terraces that now are overgrown with flowers and shrubs. The base covers twenty acres of the plain. A paved road leads up the steep west side, with steps of hewn stone, to the arch and cross of the church of Nuestra Senora de los Remedios. From the balconies the view of the valley and surrounding mountains, the many churches, with their glazed tile towers, and the towns and villages of the plain is superb.

How Beeswax Is Made.

One of the most taxing of the bee industries is the making of wax, according to Anna Botsford Comstock, who describes the operation in the Chautauquan thus: Bees gorge themselves with honey, then hang themselves up in festoons or curtains to the hive, and remain quiescent for hours; after a time wax scales appear, forced out from the wax pockets. The bees remove these scales with their natural forceps, carry the wax to the mouth and chew it for a time, thus changing it chemically. Thus it may be seen that waxmaking is a great expense to the colony, for it costs not only the time of the workers, but it is estimated that twenty-one pounds of honey is required to make one pound of wax.

A bird on a woman's hat is worth a dozen in the bush—to the cunning milliner.

A hypocrite makes more trouble in the world than a fool.

DAUGHTER OF GENERAL MILES.

Has Been in Porto Rico and Is Well Known in Society.

Miss Celia Sherman Miles, the only daughter of Major General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, is one of the striking figures of Washington's exclusive society. She is a most prepossessing woman and remarkable in many ways. She is a woman of divers accomplishments. Besides being one of the best horsewomen in the capital city, she rides a wheel, is an enthusiastic golf devotee, owns several handsome dogs, is a pianist of ability and assists her mother at all social functions. She is everywhere regarded as an exceptionally talented young woman. Miss Miles developed her athletic trait on the Western frontier, where she was raised while her father was on duty there. It was in that section of the country that she became infatuated with equestrianism. During the spring and fall months she is frequently seen riding a spirited horse in Washington in company with her father and her two dogs, one a Gordon setter and the other a fox terrier.

Porto Rico has been complimented by a visit from this remarkable woman.



MISS CELIA SHERMAN MILES.

While her father was campaigning in that island during the recent unpleasantness with Spain she joined her father, in company with her mother, and spent several weeks in the new possession.



It is not injurious to sleep in a room where there are growing plants, provided there is sufficient ventilation to insure a change of air.

A safe tooth powder that can be used as often as desired can be made of equal parts of ground orris root and powdered chalk, flavored with a few drops of oil of wintergreen.

To prevent chilblains, bathe the feet nightly in hot alum water, one teaspoonful of powdered alum to the quart of water. Rub the feet every morning with dry sea salt.

Typhoid fever does not protect from subsequent attacks. In this, as in most other sicknesses, a temperature of 60 degrees is correct, the bodily temperature not being a question of moment.

Here is a list of the foods listed as "laxative": Fruits, juicy vegetables, oatmeal, water. Constipating foods are: Toast, fatty meats, pastry, barley, sugar, nuts, cake, pickles, salted meats, cured fish.

Nosebleed is a common ailment with those who are growing rapidly, the blood often becoming too thin. A remedy may be found in the administration of a teaspoonful of a solution of albuminate of iron after meals.

The real value of the popular exercises is psychological rather than physical. The contrivance itself fixes the attention closely, and makes the exercise seem more meaning than it really is. The development and flexibility of the muscles is not everything. Some powerful expansive measure is often needful, and may be found in a person's own will power. Practice taking long, deep breaths with head erect and chest thrown out. Take the longest breath possible and slowly exhale. Repeat a dozen times—it will be found to be a most beneficial mode of exercise.

Punishing Opium Eaters.

The Chinese Government does all in its power to check the opium habit, the punishments common in the Chinese army for this habit being extreme. For the first offense the man may have his upper lip cut; for the second he may be decapitated. For the last sixty years an average of half a ton of opium has been sent to China from India every hour.

When a tramp, or a peddler, rings the front door bell, people wonder how anyone with so much gall and nerve did not make more of a success of life.

WHAT IS TRIPLE EXTRACT?

The Process by Which the Odor of Flowers Is Obtained.

Flowers that are to be used in the manufacture of perfumes are always gathered at nightfall, or quite early in the morning when the dew is upon them. Before they are gathered, however, receptacles are prepared for them in the shape of large frames, over which are stretched cotton cloths well saturated with olive oil or almond oil. The cut flowers are brought in, and are thickly spread on a frame; then another frame is fitted over it, and that, in turn, is well spread with flowers; then a third frame is fitted over the second spread of flowers, and thus the work goes on, until a huge pile of flowers is prepared.

This flower-heap is left for two days; at the end of which time the flowers are removed from the frames and replaced by fresh ones. The frames are filled and emptied every two days until two weeks have passed. Then the cloths are detached from the frames, and placed under great pressure, and all the oil is pressed out of them. The oil thus obtained is heavily charged with the fragrance of the flowers, and it is mixed with double its weight of very pure rectified spirit and put in a vessel called a "digester," which is simply a porcelain, or block-tin, kettle that fits in another kettle. When in use the outer vessel is filled with boiling water.

In this vessel the mixture of oil and spirits "digests" for three or four days; then, after having cooled, the spirit is decanted into another vessel, holding the same quantity of fragrant oil, and the digesting process is repeated. After being thus digested three times, the spirit is found to have taken up enough of the perfume, and it is then decanted from the oil for the third and last time through a tube, one end of which is filled with cotton-wool to serve as a filter. The fluid thus prepared is called "triple extract."

BUILT TO DEFY AVALANCHES.

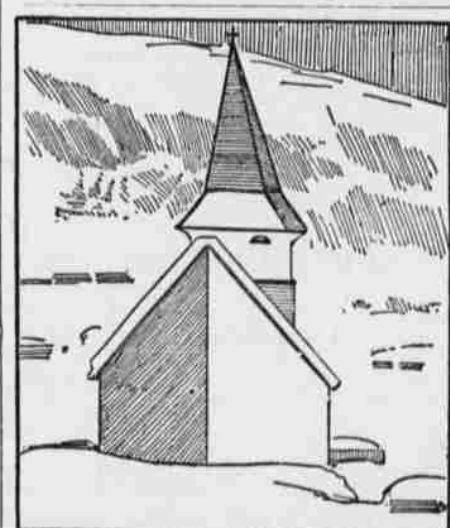
A Quaint Little Church on a Swiss Mountain Side.

The quaint little church shown in the illustration, is similar to many others, the only difference being in the construction of the back, which is curious-



QUAINT SWISS CHURCH.

ly wedge-shaped. It is situated on the side of a mountain above the village of Frauenkirch, at Davos Dorf, in Switzerland. Here the avalanches not infrequently fall, and the V-shape of the



THE V EDGE END TURNS ASIDE SNOW-SLIDES.

back of the church breaks their force and sends them gliding harmlessly off on either side, thus not only protecting itself, but also the village below.

The Sailor's Personal Pride.

Next to the creature comforts of his inner man the naval sailor thinks most of his personal appearance. No blue-jacket with any regard for himself will wear the uniform as it is issued from the paymaster's stores. Only the new recruit or the coal passer lost to all shame will appear in public in such toga. There is as much nicety of detail in the cut and trimming of the naval uniform as in the fashionable gown of a society lady ashore.

The snug fit of the blue shirt, the careful hang of the bell-bottom trousers, and the breadth and curve of the jaunty hat, all must conform to an arbitrary naval pattern, and must also be made with the proper number of gilliguns and silk-worked stars and diamonds so dear to the sailor's heart.

All a woman's prayers to reform a man will do no good if she lets him know that she thinks he is bad enough he prayed for.

No man has to work as hard to get a wife as he imagines he has to while his love is a new thing.