

# WASHINGTON'S DEATH



**B**IRTH and death are the two greatest events in the life of man, and in a life filled with great events they are correspondingly greater. How great then is the death of Washington, and with what quiet resignation and calm dignity he meets the final summons! His private secretary, Tobias Lear, describes his death. He says: "Between 10 and 11 his breathing became easier. He lay quietly, and with his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside, and the general handed from his wrist. I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hand over his eyes and he expired without a struggle or a sigh. "While we were dined in silent grief Mrs. Washington, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, asked with her collected voice, 'Is he gone?' I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. "The well said she in the same tones, 'All is over now. I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through. "During his whole illness he spoke but seldom and with great difficulty and distress and in so low and broken a voice as at times hardly to be understood. His patience, fortitude and resignation forsaw him for a moment. In all his distress he uttered not a sign or a complaint; always endeavoring from a sense of duty, as it appeared to him, to do what he offered him to do as he was desired by the physicians. "On the third day after his death the funeral obsequies were held. They were conducted according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church and with military and Masonic honors. During

the services the plain mahogany casket stood in the center of the long veranda just opposite the hospitable doorway to which the great soldier-statesman had welcomed the greatest men of the century. Then the remains were placed in the funeral vault beneath the dome which has since been the Mecca of Americans and in the presence of which people of all other lands have in respect and veneration. During the past few years a number of changes have been made in the vault and its surroundings. The entrance to the tomb is now made by two iron gates, the bars of which are so close that when the place is strewn with flowers they are passed through the bars by means of long poles. Under the strictest orders of the Mt. Vernon Association these gates are never to be opened. When they were placed in position the outer one was locked and the key was thrown into the channel of the Potomac. Pilgrims to this shrine must content themselves with looking through the bars on the sarcophagus which holds the remains of the great chief. "The centennial anniversary of the death of the hero of America was fittingly observed. The principal ceremonies were at Mt. Vernon, and were in charge of the Masonic organization of which Washington was a member. President McKinley delivered an address at the old homestead and Masonic exercises were held at the tomb. In the evening a grand show of fireworks were held in Washington, at which President McKinley and his entire cabinet were present, and which were observed in all parts of the world where there were Americans the name and fame of Washington was remembered and praised. "Through the efforts and the care of the Mount Vernon association a home in which Washington lived and died, with its furnishings and surroundings are almost the same as they were 100 years ago. The furnishings in the apartments of the room in which he died are the same and the sensations which the visitor experiences seem to indicate that the spirit of the commander-in-chief still pervades the historic scene. The church which he attended at Alexandria is also well preserved, and the new which he occupied still bears the name of the first President of the United States. "Washington seems to have been endowed with prophetic insight. His death there have been wonderful changes in everything excepting the laws and the principles of government and civil life which he advocated and set forth as official acts as legislator and President and in his farewell message. Could he have dreamed of the railroad, telegraph, telephone, steamship, the vast population, the broad domain upon which the sun never sets when he formulated and gave to the world the principles of liberty and the Unknown Power that protected and guided him through the dangers of battle made him appear a touch of Divine inspiration to his mind and his pen. "An Historical Picture. "So well acquainted are we with the events connected with the life of Washington and the lines in which he lived that we cannot consider them in the light of history. We seem to live in the times when he lived, and as we mourn at the scene of death we think of his noble and self-sacrificing deeds, his devotion to duty, his simplicity, his purity of life, and his wisdom in directing the affairs of his country. Then with the vision of memory we view the imaginative pictures of historical facts. We see him striking his scholastic as soldier and writing out a code of rules to govern the actions of his daily life. We shiver as we see him emerge from the freezing waters of the Monongahela after battling with the plunging ice that he may safely deliver a dispatch entrusted to his care. In the awful silence of the night one other scene is comparable to this. It is that of Christ praying in the garden of Gethsemane. Stern he is in the performance of his duty who approves the death sentence of Andre, and magnanimous as a conqueror in his treatment of Cornwallis and his surrendered army. His intelligence, wisdom and statesmanship are shown in his administration as President of the Republic which his skill as a warrior made possible, and his simplicity and democracy are prominently displayed

in the surrendering to Congress of his sword, and in his refusal to accept a third term as President that he might return to the quiet of his home to become a private citizen and follow the life of a gentleman farmer. His devotion to his country is again shown when war between France and the young republic seemed inevitable. He was called to a new strife and new suffering the hearts of the threatened nation turn to the soldier at Mt. Vernon and to the commander to give up the quiet of his fireside, to unsheathe the sword dyed with blood in the old courage of 1776. The old warrior appeal is not in vain. The old warrior accepts the new responsibility. Happily the war is averted and he is allowed to remain in quiet on his estates until his days on earth ended.

## WASHINGTON'S WEDDING POMP

**A**tended by Almost as Much Splendor as a Royal Marriage. "In a suit of blue and silver with scarlet trimmings and a waistcoat of white satin, embroidered with buckles of gold on his knee garters and on his shoes, his hair powdered and by his side a dress sword, the bridegroom (Washington) took his bride above most of his companions. Mrs. Custis, his bride, did not reach higher than his shoulders when she stood with him before the old Episcopal clergyman in his full canonicals. The mistress of the White House wore a costume which had also come from London. In her hair and ears were ornaments of pearls; she wore white satin slippers, and on the buckle of each was a diamond. The sprightly little matron, with light brown hair, and the fine woman of the families of the neighboring domains in attendance there was a splendid display of the charms and graces of Virginia womanhood. The country gentlemen in their gayest raiment and the provincial officers from Williamsburg in their uniforms were

## DEATHBED OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

headed by the gallant Lieut. Gov. Fauquier. Around him stood a group of King's officers, hardly less above in their trappings, together with members of the Legislature and other civilians. When the bride entered the coach, which was bright with the Washington colors of red and white, and drawn by six horses guided by black postillions in livery, the bridegroom did not enter with her. There was this favoring of the families of the neighboring domains in attendance there was a splendid display of the charms and graces of Virginia womanhood. The country gentlemen in their gayest raiment and the provincial officers from Williamsburg in their uniforms were

## NELLIE CUSTIS' WEDDING

**A**ppearing in His Old Uniform. "Nellie Custis occupied no small share of Washington's affectionate heart after the return to Mount Vernon. He had charged her with any 'invader' of her heart uncharacteristically, especially whether she was a man of sense, 'for he assured a sensible woman can never be happy with a fool.' That his walk of life, the extent of his fortune and the extent of his affection for her, Washington's own words seem to have been that Nellie Custis Lawrence Lewis, his favorite young nephew, was the bridegroom, and among the festivities which Washington presided over at Mount Vernon was the wedding of the couple in February, 1789. Nellie wanted him to appear in the magnificence of the new uniform, with gold lace and white plumes, which the War Department had just designed for him as a general. The old chief was unwilling to have himself bedecked in the trappings of his latest military rank. But when the bride came to the altar, the bridegroom had to throw her arms around his neck, for there he was in the good old blue and buff of the Continental Army, with a buff of the Continental Army and a cocked hat. 'Ladies' Home Journal.

## NOTABLE WORDS OF WASHINGTON

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, confidence." "Belieft in the evening of life to exult in the past, but be the voyage long or short, although I may be deserted by all men, integrity and firmness shall never forsake me." "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government." "Of all dispositions and affections, lead to political prosperity, Religion and Liberty are indispensable supports." "The great and glorious cause of the people in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with us little political connection as possible." "The substantially true that Virtue or Morality is a necessary spring of power and action." "The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation, and be derived from local discriminations."

## ANECDOTES OF GEN. LAWTON

**New Version of the Charge by Which El Caney Was Captured.** Some National Guard officers who served in the Spanish-American war were discussing Gen. Lawton's death and his services in Cuba. One of them told the following stories concerning his conduct at El Caney, where he wore the white helmet which was the cause of his death: "On the morning of July 1 Gen. Lawton was sent with a force of about 5,000 men to take El Caney, while the rest of the troops were to be engaged at San Juan."

"I have seen some mention since the death of Gen. Lawton of the order sent to him by Gen. Shafter to withdraw his troops from El Caney, a proceeding which would have been disastrous to our forces, but I have never seen the statement given to me by the same staff officer. He told me that as Gen. Lawton stood directing the troops and stood from the staff of Gen. Shafter rode up and said: "Gen. Lawton, Gen. Shafter directs you to withdraw your troops." "At first Gen. Lawton was nonplussed; then, turning to the aid, he said: 'This is too serious an order to be received verbally, and I shall require the order in writing from Gen. Shafter.' He went back to the staff and a few minutes later he returned with a written order, having only retired a short distance to write, and he delivered it to Gen. Lawton just as the whole American force stood across the field in that last desperate, successful attempt to take El Caney. When he handed the written order to the General, Lawton pointed to the charging troops and said: 'As you see, the troops have already commenced to charge. Tell Gen. Shafter that Gen. Lawton himself could not stop them now.' "Thus the capture of El Caney was due to Gen. Lawton's perseverance under difficulties."

The following story of Gen. Lawton was told by a sergeant in the regular army, who served under Lawton in Cuba, and afterward went to Manila, being now the oldest enlisted man in the Eighth army corps: After the surrender of Santiago the General was looking into the windows of a shop, his tall, massive form making him even more conspicuous than usual. He wore a blue shirt and campaign hat, and was without any indication of rank. A young second lieutenant just from West Point, and so belonging to the class known in the army as "Johnny-come-lately," was walking down the street, and having a high sense of his own importance, tapped the General on the shoulder, taking him for a non-commissioned officer. As the General turned around he was addressed thus by the young officer: "Sergeant, are you a soldier?" "Yes, sir," replied the General. "Then why don't you salute an officer when you see him?" The General saluted, but with so abrupt and flippant an air that the anger of the lieutenant was aroused, and he said: "Sergeant, what's your name?" "Well," replied the General, assuming a slight drawl that was sometimes characteristic, "my name is Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton. What's your name?" "Leaving the lieutenant to fall and stammering out some lame apology."

**Intense Cold.** The usual results of exposure to extreme cold are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and the senses numb, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French from Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of torpor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.

## Henry Clay and the Hunter

When Henry Clay was stumping Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said: "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm going to join you." "Let me see your rifle," said Clay. It was handed to him. "Is she a good rifle?" "Yes." "Did she ever miss fire?" "Well, yes, once." "Why didn't you buy her away?" "The old hunter thought a moment and then said: "Harry, I'll try you again." And Harry was re-elected.

## Millions for Snowshoes

Thirty-two miles of snowshoes, costing \$61 a foot, or a total of \$10,834,400, represents the price one transportation railway had to pay before it could run its trains over the Rocky Mountain division of its road. That was nearly the first cost; since that outlay fully \$1,000,000 has been spent annually in keeping the sheds in repair and the exposed tracks free from snow.

## Old-Time Surgery

A grim souvenir of an old-time war was on view in a cutter's window in the east end of London recently. It is an ebony-handled saw, which, according to the inscription on a brass plate attached to the instrument, was used by a surgeon of the British army to amputate the limbs of wounded soldiers at Blenheim, Malplaquet and Ramillies.

## His New Grant

Wickwire—Look here. This is the fourth time this morning you have been here asking for the price of a meal. Dismal Dawson—Yes, I am the absent-minded beggar, don't you know—Indianapolis Press.

## New Fodder for Cavalry

Molasses for cavalry horses will in future be one of the items of expense for the maintenance of the army in the Philippines. It is a good sign when a young girl eats potatoes, bread and meat, instead of candy, pickles, and that sort of thing.

## PONY EXPRESS LINE

**COL. ALEXANDER MAJORS ORGANIZED THE SERVICE.**

**He Begun to Transport Freight Across the Plains in '48, and Did a Remarkable Business—Employed Five Thousand Men and Forty Thousand Oxen.**

The man to whom was due more than any other the advance of civilization across the plains of the great West and who became world-famous as the originator of a great line and pony express was Col. Alexander Majors, who died in Chicago not long ago. At the time of his death Col. Majors was 86 years of age. Seventy years of his life he had spent on the plains and into this time had been crowded events which are history.

It was in 1848 that Col. Majors began his freighting on the old Santa Fe trail, running a line of wagons between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M. Majors' Overland Freight soon became famous all over the world. He was not the first man to carry freight over the trail, but he was the first man to develop overland freighting as an industry and to insure in any degree the safety of his goods. His beginning was made suspiciously on the edge of the gold fever, and soon he, and the partners he afterward associated with him, had established lines to Mexico, California, Colorado and Utah, and in one year the profits of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell amounted to \$500,000. Nearly all of the freight carried over the Rocky Mountains by contract at that time was carried in Majors' wagons, and the time of his death he had some 100,000 men and 40,000 oxen under his control.

When Col. Majors began operations the Eastern terminus of the freighting

trails was Independence, Mo. He started in business with a little outfit of six wagons and forty oxen, for it took six oxen to draw one of the wagons. His first trip was made to Santa Fe, and the run of 800 miles was made in ninety-two days. This was unprecedented at the time, and the fact that Majors brought his oxen in as fat and well as when they started out gave him a reputation among the traders. Up to that time it had been conceded that no man could manage a yoke of oxen without swearing. A teamster was hired more on his reputation for swearing and shooting his gun than on his reputation for driving. Col. Majors was a religious man and for a long time conscientious scruples stood in the way of his going into the freighting business. He would not employ anyone who swore, and he would not haul freight on Sundays.

As traffic increased it fell gradually into the hands of Majors' overland trail, and he took in two partners and changed the name to Majors, Russell & Waddell. They soon increased their teaming outfit to 40,000 oxen and 4,000 wagons, dividing them into "outfits" or "trains," moving out of Independence, Mo., on a certain date, and scheduled to reach Santa Fe or Salt Lake or Denver, as the case might be, on a certain date. The organization of a freight train for crossing the plains consisted of two or three wagon companies, from three to three and one-half tons each, the merchandise being protected by sheets of ducking. Each train was drawn by twelve oxen, and the train was provided with thirty or forty extra animals, in case some of those drawing the wagons went lame. The whole train consisted of from 320 to 350 cattle, a half dozen mules, for packing and riding, and a pack animal, a wagonmaster, his assistants, the teamsters, a man to look after the extra cattle, and three or four reserves.

## THE SAGE OF HAWVILLE

"Improvements," quoth the sage of Hawville, "air mighty good things, yit there's some I've run across 'at goes agin' my grain. There's my gal, when she lived down on the farm here she was willin' to go by the name of Sary. Then she went to the district school an' her name long give us to understand 'at her name was Sarah. Then I sent her to the city boardin' school an' she hadn't been there a month afore she writ home an' give us distinctly to understand 'at her name was Sara. The next letter I write I told her that it took some time a all-fired long time to find out their name, an' 'at I hoped she'd finally settle on some particular one, so's I 'ud know what one to use when I mentioned her in my will. She ain't changed it sense, but we're expectin' another change on the next letter 'at comes. It's mighty good things in some respects, but as I said afore, they is sartly some that goes agin' my grain."—Indianapolis Sun.

## THE FIRST IRON PLOW

It would be difficult to say who made the first iron plow; but in Scotland a contemporary says the inventor was a humble Scotch blacksmith named William Allan. His modesty was so great that after he had made his first plow, and it did satisfactory work on his own farm, he declined to make a second for neighboring gentlemen on the plea that he was not as good a blacksmith as the gentlemen ought to have, and recommended a neighbor of his, named Gray. The latter became rich at the business, while Allan remained as poor as ever.—Scottish American.

## NO GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE IT

A member of one of the great political clubs of London recently lost his umbrella and put up a notice in the hall requesting "the nobleman" who had taken it to return it when he had done with it. The committee, in due course, desired to be informed why he had ascribed its possession to a peer. The member blandly referred to the rule which said that the club was composed of "noblemen and gentlemen," and added that no gentleman would have taken his umbrella.

## EXERCISE FOR THE LUNGS

Strengthening the lungs, especially the apex, may be done by blowing through a small pipette or tube that will allow the breath to pass out slowly. First fill the lungs with good air, then blow with steady force vigorously but not violently. A few times daily will be sufficient.

## ONLY MATE JAWS AT THAT

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds, and those of mastiffs, wolves, etc., far more. A bachelor says a wife is undoubtedly a good thing to have around the house—to blame things on when they go wrong. Many people have wretched taste; the world is full of people who like Sousa's marches.

## AREN'T THE SPIDER PATIENT, SITTING THERE?

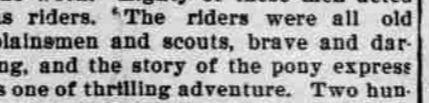
Tommy—Isn't the spider patient, sitting there? Page—How could he catch flies if he were not? Tommy—Why, with fly-paper, I should think.—Judge.

## CENTRAL AMERICA PYRAMID BUILDERS

Barring the Egyptians, the ancient Mayas of Yucatan seem to have been the greatest pyramid builders the world ever saw.

## AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE

**Banker Daniel H. Moffat and Some of His Peculiar Gifts.** Daniel H. Moffat, the millionaire mineowner and banker of Denver, Col., who last year attracted considerable attention by taking Thomas Gay, best writer at a fashionable New York hotel, on a protracted European trip, has again attracted unique eccentricity by giving away fortunes to two of his employees.



Geo. Ross Lewin, cashier of Mr. Moffat's Denver bank, the First National, and Thomas Kelly, assistant cashier, are the lucky men. Mr. Lewin's gift was a check for \$100,000 and Mr. Kelly's was one for \$75,000. The only message with the checks was: "Accept as tokens of Mr. Moffat's regards." It's needless to say that Messrs. Lewin and Kelly appreciate their employer's appreciation.

Mr. Moffat gave away another fortune some years ago, but under much different circumstances. An excited man broke into his office at the bank one day and brandishing a big bottle filled with liquid, demanded that Mr. Moffat give him all the money he had handy. "I've explosive enough here to blow this place to atoms if I drop it," the visitor cried, "and it drops unless I get the money!" He got it, nearly \$20,000. The visitor got away safely, leaving the bottle, it had nothing in it more dangerous than castor oil.

## AN OLD, OLD CHURCH

**Built by the Russians in Alaska in 1809, and Still Standing.** The old Russian church at Juneau, Alaska, built in 1809, is still standing. It is four square to all the winds that blow. The larger and more modern building, part of whose gable and weather-boarded end juts up close to the church in the background of the picture, is an up-to-date brewery. It is many years old, and its walls are covered with the supply amber fluid to quench the thirst of the people as they grew in civilized tastes. This church has long served its purpose as a house of worship and an ecclesiastical school. In many respects it has been the center of the Greek life in Alaska. The church and the art of reading ecclesiastical characters. The history of the missions of the Greek church in Alaska is an interesting one. Archimandrite Joseph, an abbot of the order of Augustin Friars, accompanied by eleven monks, was the pioneer missionaries sent by imperial decree of Empress Catharine, in 1793. In 1796 Fr. Joseph was consecrated an bishop, and the same year the first church was erected at Kodiak Island. In 1799 this bishop and all the monks but one were shipwrecked and lost. The surviving monk remained alone in the colonies eleven years before another was sent to his assistance. The man, however, who left the greatest religious impress upon that country was Innocentius Veniaminoff. He began his labor there in 1823 and in 1840 he was made bishop. The earliest mission established at Sitka was about the year 1800. An ecclesiastical school was opened at Sitka in 1841. It was then but a small place, built chiefly of log huts.

## OLD CHURCH AT JUNEAU

One of our officers in the Philippines is very much disliked by his men. One evening as he was returning home he slipped into some deep water. A private in his regiment, however, happened to see him, and after some trouble succeeded in pulling him out. The officer was very profuse in his thanks, and asked his rescuer the best way he could repay him. "The best you can reward me," said the soldier, "is to say nothing about it." "Why, my dear fellow," said the astonished officer, "why do you wish me to say nothing about it?" "Because, if the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out they'd chuck me in!"

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## MONTH OF CENTURY.

**PROPOSED TO INTRODUCE IT IN THE YEAR.**

**Indiana Editor's Idea to Have a Year of Thirteen Months, All of Which Will Be of Equal Length—Advantages Claimed for the Plan.**

At the Paris Exposition an attempt will be made to have the entire world adopt the new calendar of thirteen months devised and copyrighted by C. H. Bundy, editor of the Marion (Ind.) Morning News. It is to be urged before the commission already appointed to consider this ingenious new system, that it is the only uniformly practical method of measuring the light of the year. No calendar in present use is satisfactory. The one used by Russia is twelve days out. That in use in China was four days wrong, but has just been corrected by an imperial edict. Our own is forced to drop a leap year in 1900 to be with the sun. Mr. Bundy's solution of the vexed problem is the introduction of a new month, which begins the year and is called Century, in commemoration of its adoption through two centuries. The name is urged as being particularly well chosen in that it is not local to America, but would be acceptable to every country. Every month will then have just twenty-eight days. Every month and every year will begin upon Monday, which will also become the first day of every week, Sunday being the last. Every month will consist of just four weeks, thereby reducing the number of transactions, and it will no longer be necessary to hunt up dusty calendars or almanacs to find out what day of the week a certain date fell in previous years. Every day of the month will fall upon the same day of the week, year in and year out. Holidays, too, will always fall upon the same days of the week. The plan only provides for 364 days, leaving approximately one and one-fourth days short on each year. As soon as enough of this time has accumulated to form several days an additional week will be added to the month of Century, making that year longer by four days than the year. As the number of birthdays and holidays, which even under the present system are by no means 365 1/4 days apart, although we have come to regard them so. There is some question as to whether the first of the year should be the first of the month, or the last of the year. Mr. Bundy favors placing it at the first of the year, in order not to disturb Christmas, the people's favorite holiday. Should the new month be placed at the first of the year some radical changes in holidays will be made. Our present New Year's Day would disappear. Washington's birthday would fall on the 25th of January, "unless," the author suggests, "respect should be paid to his memory on Sunday, Feb. 22—the twenty-eighth day of the year instead of the fifty-third, as at present." There being no month with thirty days, Decoration Day would disappear. It is suggested that it be set for the 28th of June. The July would become June 17, if it continued to remain as now the one hundred and eighty-fifth day of the year. Thanksgiving Day would fall on the last Thursday of November, as at present, and Christmas on the last Thursday in December. These changes are not deemed objectionable once the "shock" is overcome, and it is pointed out that their recurrence is already, under the present system, advanced one day each year. The inventor of the proposed new calendar is confident that it will be adopted. It is claimed Commissioner Beck, of the Bureau of Standards, at the Paris Exposition, has promised his support when the commission meets. Mr. Bundy says the plan is growing rapidly in favor as it is becoming known and understood, and he has received many letters from prominent people approving the proposed change. —Cincinnati Inquirer.

## HOW COLOR AFFECTS INDUSTRY

**One Reason Why American Machinery Is Not More Popular.** A gentleman who has traveled much and has a very large interest in American exports, has written the following the other day, that the principal drawback to a wider extension of American commerce in certain parts of the world is that manufacturers in the United States do not sufficiently study the habits, the customs and the tastes of their prospective customers. "For example," he said, "a certain American firm sent some electrical goods, which were decorated in green, to Japan. They did not sell any. No Japanese would buy anything in green. It would mean an invitation to the evil deities. Green is an evil color in Japan. What a Japanese wants is red things. Upon this simple matter of color rested the failure of that manufacturer to succeed in his export trade. A German employer of labor said: 'I like American machines so far as their performance of their work is concerned, but they demoralize my men. They come here in sober colors of paint and brass, and they are so clean that they tend the machines do not have any brass to keep clean or any surfaces to rub and get laxy. The German workman needs to be kept busy with things of this kind.' Here, now, are some practical instances of what the American manufacturer must learn before he can attain the widest success in the new field of foreign trade. Do not send to Germany catalogues in the English language or to Japan things decorated in green, or to the Isthmus of Panama anything with blue spots on it. It looks as if we need in this country a commercial kindergarten which would furnish information as the above may be taught to those of a curious and inquiring mind for their everlasting benefit and profit.

## NEWS WILL SPREAD

No matter how grossing the entertainment may be, news, and especially news, cannot be kept out of any public building," said an experienced theatrical manager. "I could give you some most striking instances from my own experience of what I say. I have seen a big audience consulted with laughter at 9 o'clock, but through a mere whisper of a great outside calamity that circulated through the house, with almost the rapidity of electricity, that same audience has been both restless, universally grave of face, and absolutely inattentive to the very culminating point of fun on the stage. And the singular thing is that actors who have never left the stage have, through the medium of whispers, among the band or from the stalls, known all that the original messenger of evil had to tell. Mr. Spurgeon once told me that he had known this same thing precisely to occur during the

## course of a religious service, and when a vast congregation were on their knees. He gave me the time and place, and explained how, from the whisper of a doorkeeper, a kneeling concourse of thousands knew the whole story of a national crisis in an incredibly short time."

## A Bargain Victory.

She was shopping with her husband and was looking for bargains. Here is how she got one. "I don't want quite so much as there is in that piece," she said to the saleswoman who held up a piece of dress goods. "I require only two yards and a half." "But that piece is two yards and five-eighths, and I couldn't cut two yards and a half off," explained the young woman behind the counter. "But I don't want so much," protested the customer. "Well, I am sure I cannot cut it," repeated the saleswoman. "But can't you call it a remnant?" persisted the woman who wanted the goods. "No; it isn't a remnant, madam," calmly replied the young woman. "Well, I shall not buy it," said the customer, determinedly. "I don't propose to pay for more than I want unless you make it an object." "Well, I'll call it two yards and three-quarters," said the saleswoman as the customer started to move away. "All right; I'll take it," exclaimed the young man, who had been watching her glance at her husband in a satisfied way. The man's admiration for his wife's victory was expressed in his face.

## Science and Invention

Ice will reach a lower temperature than 32 degrees if the temperature of the air is less than 32 degrees, and practically the temperature of the atmosphere. Liquid hydrogen is transparent, and the lightest as well as the coldest liquid known, a cork sinking in it like lead. A white substance seen at the bottom of the vessel on Prof. Dewar's first exhibition was really solid air or air ice. The multiplication of new compounds in organic chemistry is something appalling. In 1888 the total number of carbon compounds recorded was 16,000, but in the year 1898 it had increased to 67,000, and the end seems yet far off! A Canadian engineer has invented a foghorn in which the noise is produced by the dozen clappers striking a long and acted by electro-magnets. A dynamo, supplied with power by a naphtha engine, furnishes the current. About 600 strokes per second fall upon the going, thus producing a practically continuous sound and this is magnified and governed in direction by a megaphone. A small model of the horn is said to have made itself audible at a distance of two miles. Recent investigation of the old problem of the diffusion of tin over eastern Europe and Asia Minor has shown that, leads to the conclusion that about a thousand years before Christ the tin of the British Isles was carried overland to the Aegean Sea. The investigation of the tin trade of 2,000 years ago to the opening of a marine route between England and the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and then the Phrygians controlled the tin trade with their ships. The short summer nights of North Britain were among the wonders that Greeks talked of in the days of Homer. According to the recent studies of Signor De Sanctis, of Turin, children begin to speak at the age of 18 months, but are unable to recall details before the age of 4 or 5. This age, he concludes, is that at which a child first becomes distinctly conscious of self. Aged people dream less frequently and less vividly than the young. Women's dreams are more frequent, more vivid and better remembered than those of men. Criminals and delinquents dream much less frequently and much less vividly than the average. Two-thirds of the most depraved criminals examined by Signor De Sanctis were never conscious of dreaming. This is ascribed to lack of mental activity. Studies of the planet Jupiter during the opposition of 1899 have afforded some new figures concerning its rotations or rather rates of rotation. These figures do not affect the round numbers in which the equatorial velocity of Jupiter's rotation is usually stated, viz., about 28,000 miles per hour. But they furnish additional proof that the surface is not uniform from year to year. Since the spring of 1897 the equatorial rotation has been experienced an acceleration of velocity. Relative to the surface some 30 degrees north or south, Jupiter's equator rushes ahead with hurricane speed, between 200 and 300 miles an hour—in itself a sufficient indication of the rapidity with which Jupiter is not a solid crust but layers and masses of restless vapors.

## Washington's Negro Population.

Although not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact that Washington, the fourteenth city of the Union in point of population, contains the greatest negro population of them all. There are more negroes in Washington than in any other city of the Union, not excepting the great cities of St. Louis, Baltimore and New Orleans, all situated in former slave States, and, excepting New Orleans, with more than double its population. There are nearly three times as many black people in Washington as St. Louis. Washington contains more than double the number of negroes counted among New York's 3,500,000.

## Women in Brazil and Japan.

The legislative bodies of Brazil and Japan present a rather striking contrast in their policy toward the movement for the freedom of women. The senate of Brazil has under consideration a bill to authorize women to practice the learned professions, and the Japanese parliament has just passed a new law which prohibits women from becoming publishers or editors on the ground that "the discharge of such work by females is neither becoming nor desirable."

## Mormon Marriages in Mexico.

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing; and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

## No Holiday.

Berlin is to have a network of underground railways. It is expected that two years will suffice, as in the case of Budapest, for completing it.

## A woman playing a clarinet should be very funny.