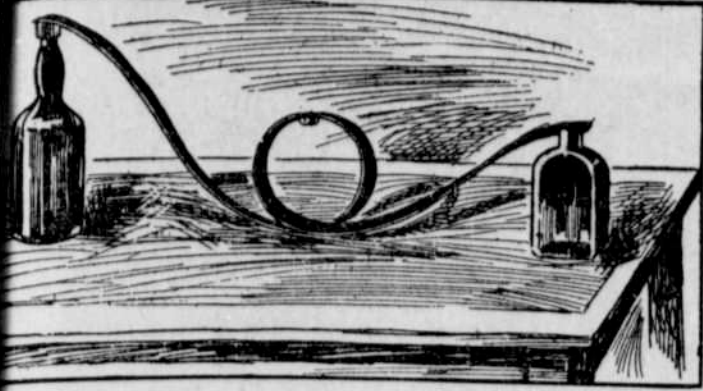


A TABLE LOOP-THE-LOOP.



Here is a simple experiment, and one which admirably illustrates the work of centrifugal force. Take a long strip of cardboard and, after bending it in the middle, fasten the upper end of it by means of a peg or pencil to the cork of a wine bottle. Next fasten the lower end in a similar manner to a bottle which is only half the size of the other one. The loop in the middle of the board must be perfectly uniform and the cardboard itself must be of precisely the same breadth throughout. We now have a railroad, and the next thing is to make use of it. This is done by allowing a little wooden roller or caster to run over it. The roller must not be broader than the cardboard, will run swiftly from the highest part of the road to the very end, passing safely through the loop and never leaving a hair's breadth from the proper course. If we want to run a car, all that is necessary is to turn up the edges of the cardboard so as to prevent the wheels from running off and to place on the track a vehicle instead of the roller.

ECULIAR RELIGIOUS SECT.

Has Existed for a Century and Has but 115 Members.

The religious body known as the Bible Christians, a peculiar sect with two churches, one in Manchester, Eng., and another in Philadelphia, an unusual distinction has been attained.

It is that, after nearly a century of continuous existence it has today fewer than 125 members and church property valued at less than \$35,000, although its members have always been active in carrying to advance its interests. The growth of the Bible Christians is due to the peculiar provisions to their members, which compel members to abstain from partaking of foods which are considered necessary to physical strength and health. The Bible Christians were founded in 1807. Mr. Cowherd, who was a vegetarian and a vegetarian, held that meat eating was at the base of all crime of the world. It made men blind, and because they slaughtered animals daily, they were blind to the crime of slaughtering their fellows by the sword in warfare and by the noose of the criminal law. It made men blind to the crime of alcohol, and only through vegetarianism, he contended, could the crime be made universal. He determined to found a church the members of which should pledge them-

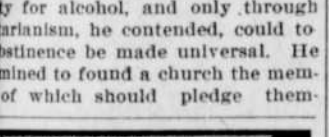
lally become an omnivorous animal. It is an amusing and significant fact that the only typical omnivorous animal is the pig.

A good example of the effect of vegetarianism on mankind is afforded by the Bible Christians with their century of abstinence from meat. Their records which cover about 300 cases, show that a Bible Christian's average longevity is 61 years; he is not, in his old age, obliged to resort to false teeth; his eyes, in seven cases out of ten, do not require spectacles; his weight keeps close to the normal, or proper, weight his frame and height demand never approaching either to corpulence or to emaciation, and he is singularly free from rheumatism and from dyspepsia.

EARNED HIS PROMOTION.

Long and Varied Military Career of Maj. Gen. John C. Bates.

If long and varied military service in three different countries be a valid ground for promotion, then Brig. Gen. John C. Bates thoroughly deserved his recent appointment to be major general in the regular army. Gen. Bates served with credit in the Union army during the civil war, being on the staff of Gen. Meade, and at the age of 23 attained the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers. For twenty years after the close of the great conflict the general was stationed west of the Mississippi in the Indian country, bearing his share of the hardships and the fighting connected with such a post. In 1892 he had risen to the grade of colonel. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was designated a brigadier general of volunteers and during the operations around Santiago he was appointed major general of volunteers. In 1899 General Bates was military governor of Cienfuegos, Cuba, and later was ordered to the Philippines. While commanding the district of Mindanao and Jolo he negotiated a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu which called forth much criticism because it recognized the existing institution of polygamy. Since April, 1900, Gen. Bates has been in command of the forces of southern Luzon.



MAJ. GEN. BATES.



BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

to abstain from eating flesh, fish or fowl as food; from drinking intoxicating liquors of all kinds; from war and capital punishment and slavery. The growth of the Bible Christians has been slow in America, but the Philadelphia society of 40 members, of which Henry S. Chubb is pastor, owns an expensive meeting house of cut stone, a picture of which is shown in the article. Mr. Chubb has always been a notable vegetarian. He joined, soon as it was formed, the Vegetarian Society, as the well known English order is plainly called, and forthwith, despite his youth, he was made editor of the first vegetarian magazine. He was a well educated man, a descendant of a line of Episcopal clergymen that dates back to 1600, and the volumes of the magazine that he started under his direction are still regarded by vegetarian editors as models. He came to New York in 1852, became head of the Bible Christian Church of Philadelphia in 1876, and since that time he has devoted his life to vegetarianism (he is the president of the Vegetarian Society of America), and to his church. He has his fingers' ends all manner of facts and deductions and statistics, and he moves conclusively with these that vegetarianism is immeasurably cheaper, healthier and pleasanter than meat-eating.

The Bible Christians claim that man was designed to be a fruit eater and nothing else, and that he has artific-

REACHING TO PN.

The New Mongolian Branch of the Trans-Siberian Road.

The report that the Russians are secretly building a railway from a point on the trans-Manchurian line close to the Russo-Chinese frontier to Kalgan on the Great Wall, about 125 miles from Peking, has caused a flutter like a flutter in England. A discovery is said to have been made by a traveler who was making his way through the country in disguise. I communicated the intelligence an English newspaper. While at Lar, a town situated on the river of the same name, about sixty-five miles from the junction with the Argun, one of the principal tributaries of the Amur, saw a construction train with labors and railway material moving away to the south on a newly erected and roughly laid track. He once came to the conclusion that he saw had to do with a new hitherto unheard-of line of railway and appears to have obtained information confirming his conclusions. Had this news prove to be correct, that the Russian government has seriously undertaken this work is of great political and military significance.

It was known at the time of the outbreak in China, in 1896, that the Russians had exploring parties out examining the country between Kalgan, on the frontier line just south of Lake Balkal, and Kalgan, along the regular tea caravan track. It was understood that the route traced out was not entirely satisfactory and that a more easterly one was being sought on the western side of the Hingan chain of mountains, that divides Mongolia from Manchuria. Evidently such a route has been found, and the political situation in the far East together with the military exigencies arising out of it, has led the Russian government to hasten the construction of the railway which is to bring Peking in direct connection with the Siberia line through Kalgan.

The building of this allway makes Kallar, where it starts from the main Manchurian line, a point of great strategic importance, and we shall probably learn in time that it has become one of Russia's principal military centers in Eastern Asia. From it troops can be sent at short notice south or southeast, or called for, and both it and the railway to Kalgan might be considered beyond danger of attack they being covered all along the east side by the Kbingan mountains, the passes over which will probably be held by the Russians. The distance from Kallar to Kalgan is about 650 miles, at least 300 miles shorter than the originally projected route from the Siberian line east of Lake Balkal through Klakhta and Urga.

There is not likely to be any friction between Russia and England out of this action on the part of Russia, England having divested herself of any right to protest by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1899 respecting all that part of China north of the great wall. Any trouble connected with it, if any, would be with Japan. An effort will be made to have the rails laid the whole distance by the end of the coming autumn.—New York Sun.

SHE FOUND THE SPOOL.

A Tale Pointing Out the Danger of Too Much Haste.

One Washington household was thrown into a state of confusion one morning last week. Mrs. Blank was seated at the sewing machine busily engaged in her work, but she found time to frequently shower her pet dog Bruiser with endearing terms. Having just emptied a spool, she threw it to the dog at her feet. Bruiser grasped and, as his mistress thought, gulped down the spool.

With a shriek, Mrs. Blank summoned the member of her household. They found her seated in the middle of the floor with the dog in her lap frantically, but faithfully, trying to extract the spool which she told them she could plainly feel in the dog's throat. "What are you all standing there for?" she cried. "Can't you do something? Won't you do something? See the poor thing is choking to death! Look at his eyes! Help! help!"

Naturally everybody wanted to help. The neighbors by this time had expressed their willingness to assist, but when it came to the thing of actually passing her dog over to others Mrs. Blank refused. She would not intrust her dog's life into other hands than her own, so she continued the attack with a vigor which Bruiser endured with phenomenal vitality.

Finally the little dog fell over from sheer exhaustion, which called forth more shrieks. For the first time Mrs. Blank's eyes left the dog's throat. Looking around the room in desperation she saw the empty spool, which had rolled into a corner instead of Bruiser's throat. Her stare, her gasp, her whole attitude, in fact, told the tale, and immediately the group employed means by which the dog was resuscitated. Had Mrs. Blank continued her hunt for the spool in Bruiser's throat much longer the dog would have been minus his larynx.—Washington Post.

Reciprocity is a good word; if you want friends, reciprocate.

CONTRACT IS LET.

Construction of Snake River Line to Lewiston to Commence at Once.

Portland, Aug. 5.—Contract for building the O. R. & N. railroad on the north bank of the Snake river between Riparia and Lewiston has been awarded to Wren & Greenough, contractors, who had hitherto been identified chiefly with construction work on the Northern Pacific. Work on the new contract is to begin at once and be completed by April 15 of next year. There are 71 miles of railroad to build and this contract covers grading and bridging for the whole line, involving about \$800,000.

The company now has eight crews of engineers on the line ready to direct and supervise the work on the several sections. J. Q. Jamieson is the engineer in charge of the whole work, his headquarters being at Almota, near the middle of the line.

There is not much bridging to be done on the line included in this contract, but at Lewiston it will be necessary to construct a bridge 10,000 feet long across the Clearwater river. This will be made of steel with concrete masonry abutments and piers, and its cost will be about \$350,000. It has not yet been determined whether the company will build this structure itself or let it out by contract.

After the completion of the roadbed next April the company will lay its own track. It has already begun sending ties forward, and the rails are provided for. It will take about three months to put the track in shape for operation after the contractor has finished his work, so it is not expected that regular running of trains will begin much before the first of next August. The Northern Pacific will use the line jointly with the O. R. & N. track to Wallula Junction.

ENGLAND IS WARNED.

Trinidad Asks for Relief Measures—In Favor of American Annexation.

London, Aug. 5.—A striking contrast to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's optimistic West Indian speech Thursday is furnished by advices from Trinidad to the effect that a deputation is starting from there for London to make a strong presentation to the colonial office on the island's financial condition. The party includes influential members of the legislative council and the president of the island's chamber of commerce, who are charged to point out the inadequacy of the 4,000 pounds refund of the immigration tax which it is proposed to allot the island. The loss on the sugar crop just gathered is estimated at 50,000 pounds, while the planters must continue to lose at the same rate for an indefinite period or be obliged to throw 50,000 laborers on the hands of the government. The deputation was requested to remind the Colonial secretary that if Trinidad was taken under the American flag, like Porto Rico, the sugar estates could be run at a profit.

FIGHT IN PANAMA.

Governor Salazar Says It is Still in Progress and Desperate.

Washington, Aug. 5.—"Battle still being fought desperately." These are the words contained in a dispatch received at the Colombian legation from General Salazar, the governor of the department of Panama, and were in answer to a message asking that official for information regarding the contest which has been in progress since Tuesday at Agua Dulce, when the Colombian revolutionists began to attack that place. The officials here are anxiously awaiting additional news of the battle.

The understanding here is that the government's force of 7,000 men is engaged with a large portion of the revolutionists who have in the department of Panama about 4,000 men in all. Agua Dulce, about 70 miles from Panama, is an inaccessible part of the country for ready communication. It requires eight days to make the overland journey, while water communication is very irregular, and is carried on mainly by small boats.

BAD NEWS FROM CUBA.

Natives Are Not Thriving Since Withdrawal of American Troops.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Discouraging reports are received from Cuba. There has been a great falling off in the revenue since the United States withdrew from the island. It is reported that the daily receipts at Havana do not average more than \$5,000. Capital is cautious, and men of means are waiting to see what the government will do before investing. The expenses of the government have been largely reduced, but this has caused dissatisfaction among the Cubans who want fat salaries. There are rumors that many of the officers placed in important positions are incompetent, and some may not be straight. A general feeling of disquiet is apparent, which is not a good indication for the new republic.

FIGHTING IN PANAMA

Severe Battle Between Rebels and Government Troops.

ARMISTICE DECLARED TO BURY THE DEAD

Revolutionists Lost Fully Two Hundred—Loss of Government Forces Only Eight—Fighting Continued.

Panama, Aug. 4.—The peace commissioners who left here July 29 on the British steamer Cana, to visit the revolutionary General Herrera, near Agua Dulce, returned to Panama at noon today. They informed the representative of the Associated Press that they were unable to fulfill their mission, because a very severe engagement between Herrera's forces and the government troops had been in progress since Tuesday, July 29, when the revolutionary force began to attack Agua Dulce.

At 5 o'clock Thursday morning the best battalions of the revolutionary forces attacked the government entrenchments with fierce courage. The slaughter of the revolutionists is said to have been excessive and barbarous. That same afternoon a white flag was raised in their camp and they asked for an armistice, during which they could bury their dead. This was granted. The losses of the rebels up to Wednesday, July 30, were reported at over 200, while the government forces had had eight men killed and 11 wounded. General Mereno, one of the peace commissioners, who returned today, says the entrenchments at Agua Dulce are masterpieces of military art.

At the expiration of the armistice the engagement recommenced with the same fierceness. Nine government battalions, which had not yet taken part in the fight, were still being held in reserve last night.

General Salazar, governor of Panama, received a letter from the government General Morales Berti, saying he is very enthusiastic as to the outcome, and he hopes to win a battle which will decide the fate of the isthmus. General Salazar, in his turn, is doing everything in his power to help General Berti. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he dispatched further supplies of provisions and ammunition for Berti's army at Agua Dulce.

TRACY KEEPS MOVING.

Seen Near Coulee City, Wash.—Heading for "Hole in the Wall."

Spokane, Aug. 2.—A Waterville special to the Spokesman-Review says:

George McCann has just arrived with a report that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, about 15 miles west of Coulee City, he passed a man answering Tracy's description. He had the horses supposed to have been taken near Wenatchee. Deputy Sheriff Friel and City Marshal Deyers left last night to intercept Tracy at Moses lake, the only route that could be taken if he is headed for the mountains. Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick, of Coulee City, was being directed to follow up the clew reported by McCann. Tracy crossed the Columbia at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and could easily have covered the distance between the ferry and the point where McCann met the man answering his description.

Tracy has declared that he wants to hold up a bank or rob an express car. He says he has promised to give the sum of \$5,000 within one year to the parties who helped him escape from the Oregon penitentiary. He is making his way to the "Hole in the Wall," in Wyoming. When there, he declares, he will be a "thief among thieves," and will be safe.

Nile Dam Nearly Completed.

New York, Aug. 4.—Announcement is made that the last coping stone of the Nile dam at Assouan has been laid, says a Times dispatch from London. The Nile reservoir, for which the great dams at Assouan and Assouin have been constructed, will enable wide tracts of land to bear two crops a year instead of one; will bring waste districts into tillage and will greatly increase the area of sugar cultivation. The reservoir will supply 1,000,000,000 cubic meters of water annually. The dam at Assouan is one and one-quarter miles long. The works at Assouan will probably be finished by the end of the year.

Not Excited Over Marcus.

London, Aug. 4.—In a dispatch from Tokio, the correspondent of the Times says the Japanese press treats the matter of the ownership of Marcus island (which is claimed by an American citizen and also by the Japanese government) calmly. The correspondent says that public opinion is evidently convinced that the United States may be trusted to act with strict justice, and that the so-called guano deposits are illusory, as the island is subject to heavy rains, which wash the guano out.