

STRANGE SOCIETIES.

The Extraordinary Objects of Some New Institutions.

Chimerical Schemes of Non-Voluntary-Minded Persons for Establishing Odd Enterprises.

Many societies with the most outlandish objects have from time to time been founded. Here are a few cases of recent growth in various and elsewhere.

A lady of means living in a large provincial town quite recently founded a select society for providing the working classes with cheap, moral literature.

The really extraordinary feature of this society appears in the fact that not only is the literature given away, but the articles of the society provide that all profits and gains from the sale of the society's pamphlets are to be devoted to the founding and maintenance of a society for the protection of domestic servants.

Thus one thing leads to another, or would lead if the "moral literature" sold. As it is, it is merely distributed to small tradesmen, who wrap "half-porths of tea" and sugar in the pages for the moral elevation of their customers.

Another society has been formed by three or four ladies for the purpose of providing boys over the age of 13 with boxing gloves. The object sounds bellious, but really it was most pacific, the society being impressed with the belief that if street boys were given more facilities for fighting with their fists the use of knives and granite stones would eventually be numbered among the dead arts.

Therefore, to encourage fighting with fists and at the same time to minimize the facial damage which results from bare fistfights, the society suggested the distribution of the softest and most innocent of boxing gloves. Numerous meetings of the society were held, but it never got beyond suggestions, and so grand boxing contests at street corners are still things of the untaught future.

The courage of some people is really stupendous! Fancy a sweet little society of eight moral being having for its object "compulsory arbitration in international disputes." Yet such a society was actually founded, and with no intention of being funny, either.

The society had a fund, too, amounting to something like \$150. What this fund was for cannot be decided, but it was probably intended for buying off claims made by one nation against another.

It was unfortunate that the society became extinct before it had done much. The war between America and Spain. It would have been interesting to watch whether the society would have bought Cuba from Spain and have presented it to America, thus preventing the war.

If you take an acorn and pass through it a thread by which it can be balanced in water, the acorn will shoot in time, and a little oak tree will grow out of the acorn—in more time.

Italy inclined lady, the widow of a clergyman, recently set on foot a movement to supply medicine bottles and acorns to dwellers in the slums of London, that they might have in their abodes the refreshing and elevating influence of oak trees growing out of the necks of bottles.

There were many favorable points about the scheme. The members of the society would be interested in collecting acorns and suitable bottles, the poor receivers of these miniature forests would be edified by the progress of their acorns, and, until the acorns began to shoot, they would have a long and excellent lesson in patience.

A hundred bottled acorns were distributed in the East End by the society's workers, but for lack of reasonable support and cooperation the scheme died when, like one of its own acorns, it was in all large urban centers of the world, but also in every considerable town in Europe and America.

The London force of 14,000 constables by far the largest body, while other large cities calculated in the order of their population—New York, 7,500; Paris, 7,200; Berlin, 4,200; Vienna, 3,400; Chicago, 3,300. These are not only the largest in total number of men, but in each case they represent the largest number of policemen in proportion to population, as compared with other towns in the same country. In general, it may be said that, within any one country, the larger the town, the larger the ratio of policemen to population.

In the United States and Great Britain, municipalities from 100,000 to 200,000 population usually have about ten policemen to each 10,000 inhabitants, and in Germany from eight to nine per 10,000. In centers of about 200,000 population, there are usually some where near 15 policemen to each 10,000; while New York has 20; London, 24; Berlin, 25; and Paris, 25, to each 10,000 inhabitants.

The ratio that the ratio of policemen to population increases with the size of the urban center is true only within each country. Some cities of the second and third population rank possess the greatest proportionate number of policemen. Rio de Janeiro, with a population of 700,000, had in 1902 a police force of over 20,000 men, equal to 36.5 for every 10,000 inhabitants. Calcutta, India and Kingston, Jamaica, had a ratio of 32 to 10,000, and London, Cuba, at that time (three years before the outbreak of the insurrection) had 1,665 policemen to 223,000 population, the enormous ratio of 66.5 to 10,000 population—Municipal Affairs.

Washington Letter. (From our regular correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1909. The return of the president has brought a swarm of politicians to Washington and speaking platforms and arguments for and against an extra session of congress are again heard in hotel corridors and other places where men congregate. There is also much talk about the unsatisfactory condition in Cuba, owing to the delay in disbanding the Cuban army, and about Aguinaldo's persisting in sending commissioners to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities, in the face of the repeated refusal of Gen. Otis—the last refusal has just occurred. There is a tale that is new in any of the talk for the simple reason that the situation has not changed materially in either of the cases mentioned, during the past week.

Washington is in gala attire, in honor of the peace jubilee, which opens tomorrow.

WHY THE WOMEN SAW.

MONUMENT OF ONYX.

It Rises from an Underground River in Missouri.

The Beautiful Natural Formation Discovered in a Mountain Cave in Camden County—A Rare Find.

An immense natural monument of the magnificent marble known as onyx is to be seen in the lower depths of a cave situated on a lonely mountain property recently purchased by a wealthy westerner named H. D. Rich.

To get to the wonderful onyx monument, which is as perfect as thought, is a trip across the continent to be made by the water route, and it is necessary to penetrate into a deep cave. The easiest way to travel is to row on the surface of a subterranean river, which flows from somewhere in the interior of the mountain, and leads into the heart of the cave, whose walls and roof, seen in the light of the torches of visitors, are a glittering mass of mineral marvels.

The discoverers of this cave had rowed but a short distance on the subterranean river when they were astonished and wonder-stricken to see the great onyx monument rising before them. It was perfect in formation, immense in size, and worth at least a valuation of \$250,000.

So perfect was the formation of this monument that it was at first hoped it would be possible to transport it by some means to one of the museums of the country, but it was found that its size precluded the possibility of such an undertaking. For the present, therefore, it will be allowed to remain in the cave for the benefit of sightseers who wish to gaze on such a wonderful monument before it is destroyed.

So grand is the view of the spring, and the cave and monument that it is proposed to build a railroad 43 miles long in order to bring the lonely spot to which the subterranean river is to be traced in touch with the outer world.

His Ha Tonka is located in Camden county, Mo., and the Osage tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting that portion of the country gave it its name. The topography and physical features of the country in the vicinity of the spring are characterized by scenery as grand and imposing as can be found anywhere. There are found no lofty mountains, no altitudinous peaks, whose snow-capped summits repose in the climate of eternal frosts, but instead there are beautiful forests, open woodlands, impulsive mountain streams, terraced hills, cavernous canyons, caves, grottoes and parks, a natural bridge, granite and schistose rocks, rugged, craggy and stupendous, whose grizzled countenances are etched an age ago remote that one gazes in wonder and awe upon them; beautiful valleys and cozy coves, where flowers sing and wild flowers bloom in endless profusion. It is a wonderful spot and a worthy hiding-place for the great monument.

In the great cave explorations have been made for nearly a century and a half. As your boat glides along narrow waters are continually unfolded. Stalagmites hang from the ceiling, which glitter like a starry sky. Far in the interior of the cave the stream drifts your boat to a shingly bank, and standing upon this bank, you can see the wonderful stalagmite monument of pure white onyx standing 35 feet high and 15 feet in diameter.

Of the onyx which this monument is formed is the finest to be found anywhere in the world. As is generally known, the material is used for combs. It is mostly brought from India, and some of the most beautiful from North Africa. It is not usual to find anywhere in the world such masses as are to be seen at His Ha Tonka—Des Moines Register.

English Sole. English sole, held by some persons in very high esteem, sells in this market at from 60 cents to a dollar a pound, according to the supply and demand. The fish imported from the coast of California from a pound and a half to two pounds each; they are brought over packed in ice, in refrigerator rooms of fast steamers. The consumption here is chiefly in the season from October to May. There are not many fish dealers in the city that import English sole, and their aggregate annual importations probably do not much exceed 5,000 pounds. English sole has been imported into this country in this comparatively limited way for many years. There are also imported from England some turbot. There was at one time also more or less salmon imported from England, but of the fresh salmon imported into this country that which is imported comes chiefly from Canada and the Pacific coast of British North America.—N. Y. Sun.

Light from the Wind. An electric lighting installation which has recently been laid down by Boyle hall, West Ardley, is interesting from the fact that wind is the only motive power employed for generating the light. The process remains very simple in a circular frame about 30 feet diameter. A large pulley fixed on a horizontal shaft in an adjacent building drives the dynamo. The duty of this machine is to charge the storage cells, which are sufficiently large to run the 100 lights for about eight days in winter, should there be no wind for that length of time, and for more than a fortnight in summer.—Yorkshire Post.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rink is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure. The skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being made in the metropolitan rink. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The recurring process remains a secret, but it is a fact that never contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal. For the runners are always covered in order to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these glass skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which rises from the heel up to the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the skater is able to walk on an exorbitant which greatly adds to the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.

WHAT THE WOMEN SAW.

MONUMENT OF ONYX.

It Rises from an Underground River in Missouri.

The Beautiful Natural Formation Discovered in a Mountain Cave in Camden County—A Rare Find.

An immense natural monument of the magnificent marble known as onyx is to be seen in the lower depths of a cave situated on a lonely mountain property recently purchased by a wealthy westerner named H. D. Rich.

To get to the wonderful onyx monument, which is as perfect as thought, is a trip across the continent to be made by the water route, and it is necessary to penetrate into a deep cave. The easiest way to travel is to row on the surface of a subterranean river, which flows from somewhere in the interior of the mountain, and leads into the heart of the cave, whose walls and roof, seen in the light of the torches of visitors, are a glittering mass of mineral marvels.

The discoverers of this cave had rowed but a short distance on the subterranean river when they were astonished and wonder-stricken to see the great onyx monument rising before them. It was perfect in formation, immense in size, and worth at least a valuation of \$250,000.

So perfect was the formation of this monument that it was at first hoped it would be possible to transport it by some means to one of the museums of the country, but it was found that its size precluded the possibility of such an undertaking. For the present, therefore, it will be allowed to remain in the cave for the benefit of sightseers who wish to gaze on such a wonderful monument before it is destroyed.

So grand is the view of the spring, and the cave and monument that it is proposed to build a railroad 43 miles long in order to bring the lonely spot to which the subterranean river is to be traced in touch with the outer world.

His Ha Tonka is located in Camden county, Mo., and the Osage tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting that portion of the country gave it its name. The topography and physical features of the country in the vicinity of the spring are characterized by scenery as grand and imposing as can be found anywhere. There are found no lofty mountains, no altitudinous peaks, whose snow-capped summits repose in the climate of eternal frosts, but instead there are beautiful forests, open woodlands, impulsive mountain streams, terraced hills, cavernous canyons, caves, grottoes and parks, a natural bridge, granite and schistose rocks, rugged, craggy and stupendous, whose grizzled countenances are etched an age ago remote that one gazes in wonder and awe upon them; beautiful valleys and cozy coves, where flowers sing and wild flowers bloom in endless profusion. It is a wonderful spot and a worthy hiding-place for the great monument.

In the great cave explorations have been made for nearly a century and a half. As your boat glides along narrow waters are continually unfolded. Stalagmites hang from the ceiling, which glitter like a starry sky. Far in the interior of the cave the stream drifts your boat to a shingly bank, and standing upon this bank, you can see the wonderful stalagmite monument of pure white onyx standing 35 feet high and 15 feet in diameter.

Of the onyx which this monument is formed is the finest to be found anywhere in the world. As is generally known, the material is used for combs. It is mostly brought from India, and some of the most beautiful from North Africa. It is not usual to find anywhere in the world such masses as are to be seen at His Ha Tonka—Des Moines Register.

English Sole. English sole, held by some persons in very high esteem, sells in this market at from 60 cents to a dollar a pound, according to the supply and demand. The fish imported from the coast of California from a pound and a half to two pounds each; they are brought over packed in ice, in refrigerator rooms of fast steamers. The consumption here is chiefly in the season from October to May. There are not many fish dealers in the city that import English sole, and their aggregate annual importations probably do not much exceed 5,000 pounds. English sole has been imported into this country in this comparatively limited way for many years. There are also imported from England some turbot. There was at one time also more or less salmon imported from England, but of the fresh salmon imported into this country that which is imported comes chiefly from Canada and the Pacific coast of British North America.—N. Y. Sun.

Light from the Wind. An electric lighting installation which has recently been laid down by Boyle hall, West Ardley, is interesting from the fact that wind is the only motive power employed for generating the light. The process remains very simple in a circular frame about 30 feet diameter. A large pulley fixed on a horizontal shaft in an adjacent building drives the dynamo. The duty of this machine is to charge the storage cells, which are sufficiently large to run the 100 lights for about eight days in winter, should there be no wind for that length of time, and for more than a fortnight in summer.—Yorkshire Post.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rink is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure. The skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being made in the metropolitan rink. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The recurring process remains a secret, but it is a fact that never contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal. For the runners are always covered in order to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these glass skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which rises from the heel up to the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the skater is able to walk on an exorbitant which greatly adds to the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.

WHY THE WOMEN SAW.

MONUMENT OF ONYX.

It Rises from an Underground River in Missouri.

The Beautiful Natural Formation Discovered in a Mountain Cave in Camden County—A Rare Find.

An immense natural monument of the magnificent marble known as onyx is to be seen in the lower depths of a cave situated on a lonely mountain property recently purchased by a wealthy westerner named H. D. Rich.

To get to the wonderful onyx monument, which is as perfect as thought, is a trip across the continent to be made by the water route, and it is necessary to penetrate into a deep cave. The easiest way to travel is to row on the surface of a subterranean river, which flows from somewhere in the interior of the mountain, and leads into the heart of the cave, whose walls and roof, seen in the light of the torches of visitors, are a glittering mass of mineral marvels.

The discoverers of this cave had rowed but a short distance on the subterranean river when they were astonished and wonder-stricken to see the great onyx monument rising before them. It was perfect in formation, immense in size, and worth at least a valuation of \$250,000.

So perfect was the formation of this monument that it was at first hoped it would be possible to transport it by some means to one of the museums of the country, but it was found that its size precluded the possibility of such an undertaking. For the present, therefore, it will be allowed to remain in the cave for the benefit of sightseers who wish to gaze on such a wonderful monument before it is destroyed.

So grand is the view of the spring, and the cave and monument that it is proposed to build a railroad 43 miles long in order to bring the lonely spot to which the subterranean river is to be traced in touch with the outer world.

His Ha Tonka is located in Camden county, Mo., and the Osage tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting that portion of the country gave it its name. The topography and physical features of the country in the vicinity of the spring are characterized by scenery as grand and imposing as can be found anywhere. There are found no lofty mountains, no altitudinous peaks, whose snow-capped summits repose in the climate of eternal frosts, but instead there are beautiful forests, open woodlands, impulsive mountain streams, terraced hills, cavernous canyons, caves, grottoes and parks, a natural bridge, granite and schistose rocks, rugged, craggy and stupendous, whose grizzled countenances are etched an age ago remote that one gazes in wonder and awe upon them; beautiful valleys and cozy coves, where flowers sing and wild flowers bloom in endless profusion. It is a wonderful spot and a worthy hiding-place for the great monument.

In the great cave explorations have been made for nearly a century and a half. As your boat glides along narrow waters are continually unfolded. Stalagmites hang from the ceiling, which glitter like a starry sky. Far in the interior of the cave the stream drifts your boat to a shingly bank, and standing upon this bank, you can see the wonderful stalagmite monument of pure white onyx standing 35 feet high and 15 feet in diameter.

Of the onyx which this monument is formed is the finest to be found anywhere in the world. As is generally known, the material is used for combs. It is mostly brought from India, and some of the most beautiful from North Africa. It is not usual to find anywhere in the world such masses as are to be seen at His Ha Tonka—Des Moines Register.

English Sole. English sole, held by some persons in very high esteem, sells in this market at from 60 cents to a dollar a pound, according to the supply and demand. The fish imported from the coast of California from a pound and a half to two pounds each; they are brought over packed in ice, in refrigerator rooms of fast steamers. The consumption here is chiefly in the season from October to May. There are not many fish dealers in the city that import English sole, and their aggregate annual importations probably do not much exceed 5,000 pounds. English sole has been imported into this country in this comparatively limited way for many years. There are also imported from England some turbot. There was at one time also more or less salmon imported from England, but of the fresh salmon imported into this country that which is imported comes chiefly from Canada and the Pacific coast of British North America.—N. Y. Sun.

Light from the Wind. An electric lighting installation which has recently been laid down by Boyle hall, West Ardley, is interesting from the fact that wind is the only motive power employed for generating the light. The process remains very simple in a circular frame about 30 feet diameter. A large pulley fixed on a horizontal shaft in an adjacent building drives the dynamo. The duty of this machine is to charge the storage cells, which are sufficiently large to run the 100 lights for about eight days in winter, should there be no wind for that length of time, and for more than a fortnight in summer.—Yorkshire Post.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rink is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure. The skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being made in the metropolitan rink. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The recurring process remains a secret, but it is a fact that never contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal. For the runners are always covered in order to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these glass skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which rises from the heel up to the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the skater is able to walk on an exorbitant which greatly adds to the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.

WHY THE WOMEN SAW.

MONUMENT OF ONYX.

It Rises from an Underground River in Missouri.

The Beautiful Natural Formation Discovered in a Mountain Cave in Camden County—A Rare Find.

An immense natural monument of the magnificent marble known as onyx is to be seen in the lower depths of a cave situated on a lonely mountain property recently purchased by a wealthy westerner named H. D. Rich.

To get to the wonderful onyx monument, which is as perfect as thought, is a trip across the continent to be made by the water route, and it is necessary to penetrate into a deep cave. The easiest way to travel is to row on the surface of a subterranean river, which flows from somewhere in the interior of the mountain, and leads into the heart of the cave, whose walls and roof, seen in the light of the torches of visitors, are a glittering mass of mineral marvels.

The discoverers of this cave had rowed but a short distance on the subterranean river when they were astonished and wonder-stricken to see the great onyx monument rising before them. It was perfect in formation, immense in size, and worth at least a valuation of \$250,000.

So perfect was the formation of this monument that it was at first hoped it would be possible to transport it by some means to one of the museums of the country, but it was found that its size precluded the possibility of such an undertaking. For the present, therefore, it will be allowed to remain in the cave for the benefit of sightseers who wish to gaze on such a wonderful monument before it is destroyed.

So grand is the view of the spring, and the cave and monument that it is proposed to build a railroad 43 miles long in order to bring the lonely spot to which the subterranean river is to be traced in touch with the outer world.

His Ha Tonka is located in Camden county, Mo., and the Osage tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting that portion of the country gave it its name. The topography and physical features of the country in the vicinity of the spring are characterized by scenery as grand and imposing as can be found anywhere. There are found no lofty mountains, no altitudinous peaks, whose snow-capped summits repose in the climate of eternal frosts, but instead there are beautiful forests, open woodlands, impulsive mountain streams, terraced hills, cavernous canyons, caves, grottoes and parks, a natural bridge, granite and schistose rocks, rugged, craggy and stupendous, whose grizzled countenances are etched an age ago remote that one gazes in wonder and awe upon them; beautiful valleys and cozy coves, where flowers sing and wild flowers bloom in endless profusion. It is a wonderful spot and a worthy hiding-place for the great monument.

In the great cave explorations have been made for nearly a century and a half. As your boat glides along narrow waters are continually unfolded. Stalagmites hang from the ceiling, which glitter like a starry sky. Far in the interior of the cave the stream drifts your boat to a shingly bank, and standing upon this bank, you can see the wonderful stalagmite monument of pure white onyx standing 35 feet high and 15 feet in diameter.

Of the onyx which this monument is formed is the finest to be found anywhere in the world. As is generally known, the material is used for combs. It is mostly brought from India, and some of the most beautiful from North Africa. It is not usual to find anywhere in the world such masses as are to be seen at His Ha Tonka—Des Moines Register.

English Sole. English sole, held by some persons in very high esteem, sells in this market at from 60 cents to a dollar a pound, according to the supply and demand. The fish imported from the coast of California from a pound and a half to two pounds each; they are brought over packed in ice, in refrigerator rooms of fast steamers. The consumption here is chiefly in the season from October to May. There are not many fish dealers in the city that import English sole, and their aggregate annual importations probably do not much exceed 5,000 pounds. English sole has been imported into this country in this comparatively limited way for many years. There are also imported from England some turbot. There was at one time also more or less salmon imported from England, but of the fresh salmon imported into this country that which is imported comes chiefly from Canada and the Pacific coast of British North America.—N. Y. Sun.

Light from the Wind. An electric lighting installation which has recently been laid down by Boyle hall, West Ardley, is interesting from the fact that wind is the only motive power employed for generating the light. The process remains very simple in a circular frame about 30 feet diameter. A large pulley fixed on a horizontal shaft in an adjacent building drives the dynamo. The duty of this machine is to charge the storage cells, which are sufficiently large to run the 100 lights for about eight days in winter, should there be no wind for that length of time, and for more than a fortnight in summer.—Yorkshire Post.

The newest feature of interest in the New York ice rink is the use of glass skates. It is found that skates with glass runners are far better, both for speed and ease in gliding for pleasure. The skates with metal runners, and several pairs are now being made in the metropolitan rink. The inventor has succeeded in reducing the glass to a hardness that insures an edge which practically never becomes blunt. The recurring process remains a secret, but it is a fact that never contact with hard ice does not fracture the glass. To look at these skates one would not suppose they were made of anything else than metal. For the runners are always covered in order to disguise the substance of which they are made. The coloring process is arbitrary, and tints in the case of ladies' skates are always made to correspond with the colors of the wearer's costume. The runners of these glass skates are attached directly to an especially made shoe which rises from the heel up to the back. The combination not only gives a skate which is perfectly easy in motion, but the skater is able to walk on an exorbitant which greatly adds to the enjoyment and adds to the safety of the exercise.

SAVED FROM SPANISH SHIPS.

And Other Stories Recovered by the Navy from Cervantes's Vessels.

The United States Collier Leonidas Delivered at the Washington Navy Yard and Ordnance Factory a vast amount of valuable salvage recovered from the wrecking companies from the banks of Admiral Cervantes, which will bring about \$1,000,000.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Among the wrecks are four 12-inch guns, with their muzzles and shells taken from the Infante Don Juan and the Almirante Oquendo, and the guns of various calibers from the Cristobal Colon. The brass pieces of a total of 100 guns were recovered from the highlanders, and the shells of the gun factory from working drawings which the naval attaches had secured ahead. Much of the salvage is being stored at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be distributed to various points of the country for exhibition, the majority of them being destined to augment the naval and military museums at Annapolis.

Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often.

It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to their business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady