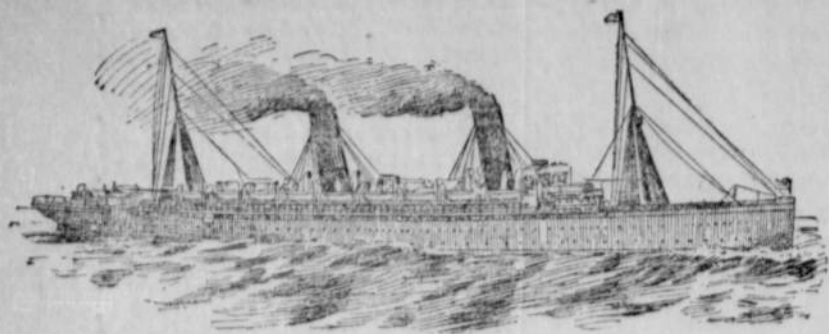


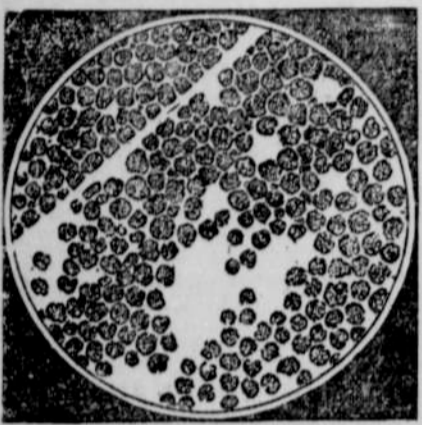
STEAMER LUCANIA OF THE CUNARD FLEET.



The steamer Lucania, which triumphed in her race across the Atlantic over her rival, the St. Paul of the American line, is the pride of the great Cunard fleet. The Lucania is a veritable leviathan, to use the familiar figure. She is 620 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 12,950 tons. She was launched in the Clyde—that home of ship building—and on her trial trip she ran at a speed of twenty-five and a half miles an hour. It is impossible for the human mind to begin to conceive the force liberated by such a tremendous mass of matter moving at such a speed. The engines which drove the Lucania across the Atlantic ahead of the St. Paul are of 15,000 horse power. The ship's average rate of speed in her voyages to and from Europe is a little faster than that which she made on her trial trips. As long ago as 1833 the Lucania ran from Liverpool to New York in 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, making the record up to that time. This boat, like all the big liners that do ferry work on the Atlantic, is snugly fitted up within and is really a floating palace. She is a sister ship to the Campania of the same line.

BLOOD FORETELLS DISEASE.

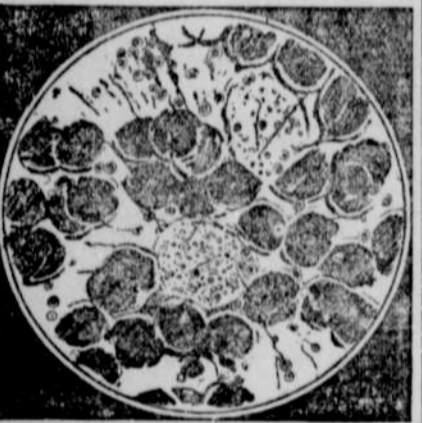
Early Symptoms May Be Easily Recognized Under the Microscope. The doctors of the future will probably be the preventers rather than the healers of disease, says the New York World. The early symptoms of disease can now be observed so long before



SHOWING APOPLEXY.

The actual sickness sets in that the malady may be averted with almost absolute certainty. The approach of almost all the most dreaded diseases, it has been found, can readily be detected by observing the condition of the blood. It is believed that if men would have their blood examined by blood specialists as often as their dentists examine their teeth the prevalence of disease of all kinds would be very greatly reduced. At present there are very few blood experts practicing in the United States, but the friends of the new science claim that this novel treatment will in time take the place of the common forms of medical treatment of the day. A physician who has made several valuable discoveries concerning the effect of consumption on the blood, said to a World reporter:

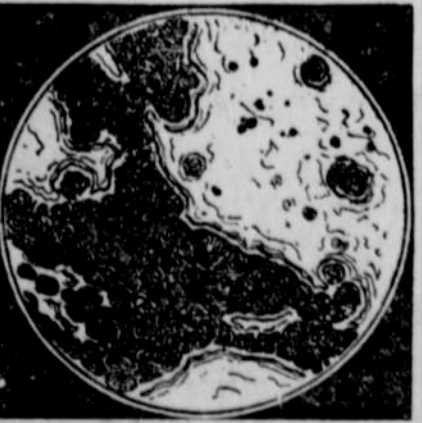
"It is now possible for medical science to foretell the approach of the most dreaded diseases many months or even years before the ordinary symptoms appear. This new science, it seems to me, will in time revolutionize the ordinary forms of medical treatment of the day. It has been found recently that the blood not only of man



SHOWING RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

but of most animals gives unmistakable signs of the approach of disease. Important discoveries in this new science have been made recently in France and Germany. I believe that I may claim the credit of first discovering the first germs of the dreaded consumption.

"It is only necessary to see a drop or two of a man's blood under the microscope in order to foretell disease with scientific accuracy. The earliest symptoms of apoplexy, paralysis, heart disease and consumption may be recognized very readily. It will, of course, be readily understood that it is very much easier to treat any disease if it is discovered in its earliest stages. Consumption can now be detected from the appearance of the blood a year or more before any cough sets in.

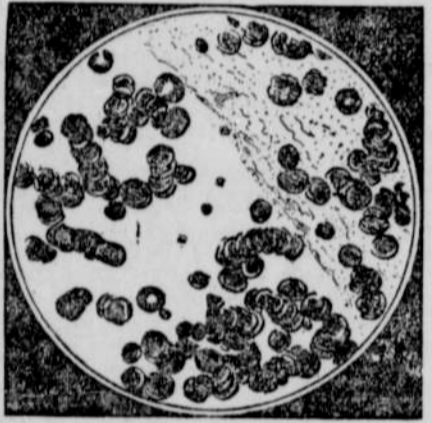


SHOWING CONSUMPTION.

At this early stage the blood will be found to contain a number of small gray granules which float around in the liquor of the blood. These often collect in round patches and in time develop into red cells and pervade the lung tissue, forming tubercles. The familiar tubercle bacillus of consumption in turn feeds upon these cells.

"I have found that when a long line or rift appears sharply dividing the blood corpuscles the patient is suffering from the incipient stages of apoplexy. If this line be long and sharply defined a fatal stroke of paralysis may soon be expected, but when the line is not clearly defined there is no immediate danger. This symptom can often be observed long before there is any indication of the dread disease. One of the most curious of these blood symptoms are the web feet in the liquor of the blood, which foretells paralysis. When these appear in large numbers it is a sure indication that the heart is not strong enough to pump the blood as it should. In blood of this sort the red corpuscles often appear to be entangled in a mass of web. These are likely to clog the muscular veins, or those of the heart. If the heart veins get clogged up paralysis follows, while if the veins of the brain are obstructed paralysis of the limbs is to be expected.

"Rheumatism of the heart is due to the presence of dirt or other extraneous matter in the blood. This often results in the rupture of the blood vessels. When this extraneous matter accumu-



SHOWING PARALYSIS.

lates to a certain extent it produces a convulsion of pain in passing the heart, and tends to stop the action of that vigorous organ. Blood of this kind may readily be diagnosed when seen under the microscope. The blood of the human system can readily be cleaned by electricity and other agents, and be freed of all foreign matter. The time may not be far distant when people will have their blood regularly examined and cleaned."

An Italian Solomon.
The Duke of Ossone, while viceroy of Naples, delivered many quaint and clever judgments. The case is related where a young Spanish exquisite named Bertrand Solus, while lounging around in the busy part of the city, was run against by a porter carrying a bundle of wood on his shoulder.

The porter had called out, "Make way, please!" several times, but without effect. He had then tried to get by without collision, but his bundle caught in the young man's velvet dress and tore it. Solus was highly indignant, and had the porter arrested. The viceroy, who had privately investigated the matter, told the porter to pretend he was dumb, and at the trial to reply by signs to any question that might be put to him.

When the case came on and Solus had made his complaint, the viceroy turned to the porter and asked him what he had to say in reply. The porter only shook his head and made signs with his hands.

"What judgment do you want me to give against a dumb man?" asked the viceroy.

"Oh, your excellency," replied Solus, falling into the trap, "the man is an impostor. I assure you he is not dumb. Before he ran into me I distinctly heard him cry out, 'Make way.'"

"Then," said the viceroy, sternly, "if you heard him ask you to make way for him, why did you not? The fault of the accident was entirely with yourself, and you must give this poor man compensation for the trouble you have given him in bringing him here."

The Czar's Shyness.
It is a curious satire upon life that the Czar, that dreaded, awful personage, representative of powers that are well-nigh superhuman, inheritor of traditions at once the darkest and the most august in history, and absolute master of resources of two great nations—for France is at this moment the handmaiden of Russia—should be a delicate, amiable young man, afflicted with a nervous shyness in the presence of strangers, and clinging with an almost passionate tenderness to the womenfolk of his own family.

NEW BICYCLE INVENTIONS.

Chainless Ball-Bearing, Compound Crank and Carrier Wheels.
Two inventors, an Englishman and an American, have recently applied for patents on bicycle improvements which refer directly to the gearing. The Englishman furnishes a compound crank, retaining the chain. The American in-



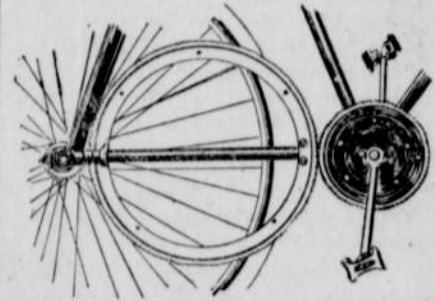
COMPOUND CRANK WHEEL.

vention is one of the forms of a chainless wheel which is a forerunner of the kind to be placed on the market next season.

The Englishman claims that his invention will enable a rider to attain a remarkable rate of speed, for the reason that almost double the propelling power can be obtained without any increase of exertion. With it he predicts that a racing man can easily ride a mile a minute.

The American machine shows the sprocket-wheel connected with the smaller one on the hub of the rear wheel by a cog-wheel. The middle or connecting wheel, which acts as a substitute for a chain, is held in place by a circular support fastened to the frame. The entire gear works are ball-bearing and are inclosed within an aluminum case.

The New York Herald reports that a syndicate, composed of four New-Yorkers, has decided to use the bicycle as a carrier for men and supplies from "civilization to Klondyke." The bicycle will be used to transport supplies



CHAINLESS BALL-BEARING GEAR.

from Juneau to the gold fields by way of the Chilkoot pass, a distance of 700 miles.

The present method of carrying in this district is for one man to take a load of 200 pounds, his limit, carry it five miles and go back for more. The Klondyke bicycle is a four-wheel machine and designed to carry freight. It is built strongly and weighs about fifty pounds. It is diamond frame and steel tubing. The frame is wound with rawhide, shrunk on, so that the miners can handle the machine in cold weather with comfort.

From each side of the top bar two arms of steel project, each arm carrying a smaller wheel, about fourteen inches in diameter, which, when not in use, can be folded up inside the diamond frame. Devices for packing large quantities of material are attached to



THE KLONDYKE BICYCLE.

the handle bars and rear forks, and the machine, it is estimated, will carry 500 pounds. The plan is to load it with half the miner's equipment, drag it on four wheels ten miles or so. Then the rider will fold up the side wheels, ride it back as a bicycle and bring on the rest of the load. A sample machine has already been made and patents have been applied for.

Another device for arctic comfort, which the syndicate will control, is a portable house of thin boards and felt, which can be folded up in small compass, and which, when erected, will be perfectly air-tight.

Webster Her Coachman.

When Mrs. Sherwood, the author, who is best known as "M. E. W. S.," was a young girl, she visited Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, with her father and mother. Mrs. Webster met them in her carriage, and the little girl was allowed to sit next Mr. Webster on the driver's box. She was elated indeed when her father put her up there and whispered in her ear:

"Remember this, my daughter, you are to drive five miles with Daniel Webster as your coachman!"

The "coachman" began at once to make himself agreeable.

"So this is your first visit to the sea, Miss Wilson?" said he.

This was an additional joy. No one had ever called her "Miss Wilson." It made a landmark in life. Then he pointed out Seth Peterson, who was walking along the road, and who stopped to take some orders from his fellow fisherman.

son," said he. "That is the remark of a coquette."

At dinner he embarrassed her much by repeating the remark as a piece of youthful precocity.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,

Who Resigned a University Presidency Rather than Hide His Views. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, recently resigned the presidency of Brown University at Providence rather than surrender the liberty of expressing the opinions he entertains on a great public question. Dr. Andrews is one of the most ardent, able and conscientious advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and has pronounced his views whenever the occasion offered. The directors of the university



E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

were displeased with his conduct and virtually demanded silence or resignation. He chose the latter alternative.

Dr. Andrews is 53 years of age and is the son of a Baptist clergyman, who lived at Montague, Mass., but preached in the town of North Sunderland. The father's salary was \$200 a year. The son aided in the support of the family by working Saturdays and holidays in a mill. He also bent his energies and his back to the care of a garden patch near the family residence. He had a great fondness for reading from his earliest youth. He was in school when the civil war broke out. He enlisted and served until 1864, when, after having been severely wounded at Petersburg, he returned to New England and finished his education at Brown University. Then he taught in various academies and earned money enough to further educate himself in Germany. He has been president of Brown eight years.

SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

Thos. B. Turley Who Succeeds the Late Isham G. Harris.

Thomas B. Turley, appointed United States Senator from Tennessee in place of the late Isham G. Harris, is a well-known lawyer of Memphis. He has never held office of any kind. He is a member of the law firm of Turley & Wright. In 1870 he was married to Miss Irene Rayner, the daughter of the late Ell Rayner of Shelby County. Mr. Turley is 52 years old. He was not yet out of school when the war came, but he promptly enlisted in the Maynard Rifles, Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee regiment of the Confederate army. He fought at Shiloh, and was wounded there, and he was also wounded at Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta. He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase in Ohio and held there until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned to the South. At the close of the war Mr. Turley entered the University of Virginia and



THOMAS B. TURLEY.

became a student of law. In 1870 he removed to Memphis and that city has been his home ever since.

Pumice Stone in America.

Heretofore our supply of pumice stone has come almost exclusively from Italy. Now an American product is forcing its way into the market. This material has been found of excellent quality in Western Nebraska, and in a pulverized form. There are seven different deposits, these comprising in all about 400 acres. According to a report made by Prof. R. G. Salisbury of the University of Chicago, there are approximately 800,000 tons in sight. The deposits, with adjoining lands, have been acquired by the Chicago Pumice Company. They, however, desired also a lump pumice stone. After much search such a deposit was found in Utah, 245 miles south of Salt Lake City. This property comprises 120 acres, and it is virtually an entire mountain of the material of all degrees of purity.—Manufacturer.

New View of the Matter.

Mamma—"How hot you are, Tommy; your clothes are wet through, I declare!"
Tommy—"Can't help it, ma. The heat makes me cry all over."—Pick-Me-Up

PRINCE OF DENMARK AND THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG.



The betrothal of Prince Christian of Denmark and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, recently announced, is said to be very pleasing to the German and Russian courts. The lady is second cousin to the present czar and the prince is his first cousin. Both are related by marriage to the royal family of Great Britain. Christian is a stalwart young Dane, second only in stature to the giant Prince George of Greece. He is a superb horseman, an all-around sport, and a fine soldier. His fiancée, the Duchess Alexandrine, is nine years younger than her royal lover. Her father, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is one of the richest of the princes of Germany, and Alexandrine is his eldest daughter. She is a very handsome woman for a European princess and is said to be highly cultured. Foreign court papers, of course, have it that this match is a "genuine love affair."

NATIONAL W. R. C. HOME.

This Magnificent Structure Stands at Madison, Ohio.

No charitable institution in the land is more worthy of benefits or gifts from a patriotic people than the Home founded and supported by the National Woman's Relief Corps, at Madison, Ohio, for those whom cruel war left without support or protection. One writing of it says: "It is really one of the wonders of the world. The half has never been told, and you will never realize what a grand institution it is until you visit it."

It is located at Madison, Ohio, on the famous Western Reserve on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. There are now twenty acres of land, five having been purchased last year. There are fine drives, well-kept lawns, with flowers in abundance, besides gardens and orchards. The main building was erected and furnished by the Ohio Legislature at a cost of \$35,000. It is known as the "Ohio cottage," and is a model of perfection. It was dedicated on July 17, 1890, with elaborate ceremonies, and turned over to the Woman's Relief Corps. The two original buildings were used for a seminary. Of these one is now fitted up for a hospital. The Home is maintained by a per capita tax assessed on every member of the W. R. C., and by contributions from friends, either cash or supplies. Also a percentage of pensions received



CLARA H. BURLINGAME.

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He Missed the Pun.

There are no funnier people in the world than those who never see a joke. Many good stories are told about them, and of these one of the best, as well as one of the latest, is furnished by the Washington Post.

Many years ago, when the Press Club was in existence, a British newspaper man was at the club one evening. He had been in Washington for some time and was leaving the next day. Mr. Karl Decker made a speech to him.

"Mr. So-and-So," said Mr. Decker, "you have spent some time with us, and have made many friends. We have become attached to you. You are going away to-morrow, and we may never see you again, but in order that you may always have something by which to remember us, on behalf of the Press Club I present you this ring."

And then he struck the call bell on the reading table near him. The Englishman looked a trifle bewildered for a bit, then he reached out his hand, thanked the club and pocketed the bell. And—bless his simple English heart—next morning he told another newspaper man how kind the Press Club had been to him and what a lovely presentation speech Mr. Decker had made.

Mad Cats Worse than Mad Dogs.

According to the returns just published by the Pasteur Institute at Paris, fully 10 per cent of the patients treated there owe their injuries to the bites of

cats afflicted with hydrophobia. These wounds are considered by the medical officers in attendance to present a greater degree of danger than the bites of mad dogs, not because there is any difference in the virus, but because, in the first place, the teeth of cats, being more pointed than those of dogs, inflict a deeper wound, and also because a mad dog usually fastens his fangs into the arm, the hand or the leg, while a cat invariably jumps for the face of the person it attacks. The nerve centers are far more exposed in the face than in either the arms or legs, and hence the virus enters into the circulation more rapidly by means of a bite in the face than through one elsewhere in the body. It may be added that the returns of the Pasteur Institute for the last year show that 1 per cent of the patients who have submitted themselves to treatment have been bitten by mad cows.

Japan's National Flower.

The blossom of the cherry tree is the national flower of Japan. Picnics in Japan are called "going to see the flowers." In June, millions of the people go out to sing and sport under the cherry trees. The Japanese cultivate all over the country the sakura or cherry tree, which they value only for the beauty and sweet perfume of its flowers. From an entire tree one could not pick enough ripe cherries to make a pie; but the blossoms are massed together on the boughs like clouds, and the blooms are often as large as a rose.

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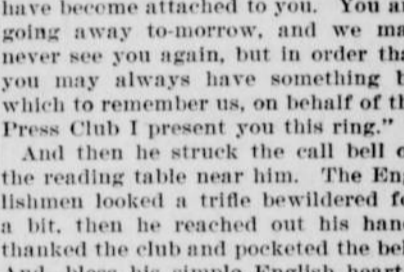
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