

LONG DRIVE ON AUTO.

TO CHICAGO FROM ST. LOUIS IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Roads Were Rough and Routes Were Strange—Mud, Sand, and Many Turns Retarded Speed of Horses; Carriage—One Tire Punctured.

John L. French, of St. Louis, is the first man to make a trip from St. Louis to Chicago on an automobile. He made the distance of 450 miles in thirty-six hours, notwithstanding the fact that he encountered bad roads and was frequently retarded by following wrong directions. He traveled without a chart and did not try to choose the most direct route. He made the journey to prove that the horseless carriage could be used satisfactorily on the dirt roads of the country, and that it could be depended on to climb hills and to wheel through deep mud.

The automobile in which the long drive was made is of the open pattern and weighs 1,000 pounds. It consumed eighteen gallons of gasoline at a cost of

steep hills. With the general use of the automobile will come an ideal condition for farmers, inasmuch as the popularity of the horseless carriage will compel more attention being paid to the smoothness of country roads.

FEATS IN STREET TRAFFIC.

Hauling Pine Logs More than Fifty Feet Long Through Chicago. The greatest feat to be seen in street traffic in Chicago is the handling and transportation of the loads of Norway pine logs designed for use as piles in building foundations. The trunks of these pine trees are of such great length that the average passer-by on the street often wonders how in the world the load of piles ever turns a corner.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a knot of people collected at a street corner watching the approach and skillful turning of the long wagon with its load of three or four piles. Turning the corner and entering another street at right angles is such a difficult feat that as a rule the piles are taken through the streets at night when there is no traffic to interfere. Recently, however, loads of them have been driven through the heart of the city in

Kensington, England. He was leader of an expedition largely subsidized by the Royal Geographical Society, and after a year's march of over 2,000 miles from Zambesi to Uganda he has come back with hundreds of specimens and several important additions to the knowledge of Central Africa.

Mr. Moore and the twenty Ujiji boys who accompanied him lived on goat during the ascent and descent, driving the goats and killing them when food was wanted. The Ujiji boys were so struck with the phenomenon of ice that they tried to carry bits down to Ujiji. The tropical sun nearly boiled the ice on the way.

Between Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward is a lake called Kivu. The best atlas published gives it as about one-tenth the size of Albert Edward. Mr. Moore, who was accompanied by Malcolm Ferguson, an English geologist and geographer, found that Kivu is larger than Albert Edward. The north end of Tanganyika was found to be fifty miles westward of its ascribed position.

The primary object of the expedition was to dredge and sound the lakes with reference to the marine fauna which Mr. Moore found there four

AVOID TOADSTOOLS.

THEY ARE OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR MUSHROOMS.

Some Interesting Information by Dr. Farlow, Professor of Cryptogamic Botany in Harvard University—How to Tell Edible from Poisonous Fungi.

Besides the chance that the toadstool may be mistaken for the edible mushroom, danger is said to lurk in that which under ordinary circumstances might be eaten with impunity. It is absolutely essential that mushrooms intended for the table should be gathered in their prime and prepared for eating as quickly as possible. In their chemical construction they are much the same as meats. In fact, many authorities claim that they are a good substitute for meats, and in some countries the peasants and poorer classes have no other meat for weeks and months. Just as the meats taint and become unfit for human consumption, so the mushrooms decompose and become dangerous.

Probably the deadliest of all, as well as one of the most violent and fatal of vegetable poisons, is the amanita verus, and of all the poisonous varieties it is the one that may most easily be mistaken for the wholesome variety. With this variety all tests for distinguishing, such as pleasant odor, boiling with a silver spoon, tarnishing indicating poison, change of color when broken and peeling of the cap are said to be at fault. The amanita has an inviting odor, its taste is very pleasant and it peels easily. The latter tests are not considered conclusive, however, for the reason that many of the varieties that are edible do not peel easily. The one unerring mark by which amanita may be distinguished is a little socket in which the stem sets and which is denominated the poison cup. This cup may be under ground and which is certain that he has not plucked his own death. Any mushroom that has even a suggestion of such a socket should be left severely alone.

In an extensive paper entitled "Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi," prepared by Dr. W. G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany in Harvard University, for the United States Department of Agriculture, are given some rules for distinguishing the common mushroom from the deadly agarics. Dr. Farlow says:

"The common mushroom has a pileus which is not covered with wart-like scales; gills which are brownish purple when mature; a nearly cylindrical stalk, which is not hollow, with a ring near the middle, and without a bulbous base sheathed by a membrane or by scales.

"The fly agaric has a pileus marked with prominent warts; gills always

avoiding all varieties that give out an unpleasant odor, those which are tough or in a state of decomposition, and by examining the insides to see that they are free from grubs and the larvae of flies and beetles.

BELLE ARCHER.

A Well-Known Actress Who Died Recently of Embolism.

Belle Archer, the well-known actress, died recently of embolism at a hospital in Warren, Pa. She had been long known as one of the most beautiful and talented members of the theatrical profession in America. Before she made her hit in "A Contented Woman" Miss Archer won fame as the leading lady of Alexander Salvini, whom she was com-



BELLE ARCHER.

pelled to sue for her contract money in 1895. Soon afterward Salvini was attacked with the disease of which he died long ago in Italy. Since that time Miss Archer had been very successful as an actress. She was born at Easton, Pa., in 1860.

ELECTION DAY.

How It Came to Be Tuesday After First Monday in November.

The designation of the day for holding the presidential election is left to Congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that presidential electors should be appointed "within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each State free to select a day to suit itself within those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in October. Other States elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November.

When Harrison was elected in 1840 the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to fraudulent voting, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both States, the election being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on

"YOU LIE" NOT DEADLY INSULT.

So Decided a Kansas City Jury in a Peculiar Lawsuit.

Is 't a deadly insult to call a man a liar, and is a man so insulted justified in slugging the man who impugns his veracity? A jury in Judge Gates' court at Kansas City decided in the negative, and awarded Nells Johnson \$1,000 damages for being beaten up by H. C. Bedford, both farmers in eastern Jackson County. Bedford made the unique plea that he was born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri, and that in those States it was a deadly insult to call a man a liar. He also made the peculiar plea that he was suffering from neurasthenia, a disease of the nerves, which deprived him partially of his self-control.

Some months ago Johnson, who is a small man, was a tenant of Bedford's, and the two got into a dispute over some ground. Bedford, who is large and brawny, maintains that the plaintiff called him a liar. He badly beat his small antagonist, and for a long time Johnson was confined to his home. When he was able to be about he commenced suit for \$2,500 actual and \$5,000 punitive damages.

It was known that Bedford's plea would be such as to create a stir and the courtroom was well filled when the case was called. The answer read:

"The defendant for his amended answer denies each and every allegation not hereinafter expressed. Further answering, the defendant states that on or about the 25th of July, 1899, he was suffering from a nervous disease known as neurasthenia, which tends to the general impairment of health, and tended to make the defendant irritable and to deprive him of his usual self-control; that plaintiff was the tenant of the defendant, and on said date, while they were discussing business, without any cause or provocation the plaintiff called the defendant a 'd—d liar.' The defendant was born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri, and under the custom prevailing in said States such language was the deadliest insult which one could inflict upon another. That on hearing said words defendant was, owing to the character of the words, unable to control himself, and he struck the plaintiff about the head and face several times with his fist; that defendant did not put his whole force, but, never having struck a man before in his life in anger, did not know how much force to use, and did inflict some slight injuries about the head and face of the plaintiff."

When the attorney for the defendant had finished there was something of a titter going around over the room, and the Kentuckians recollected their native State with considerable pride, and those that had been born in Missouri thought the days of chivalry had returned or the code duello revived. Bedford himself, who is a very large man, was about the only one in the room who did not smile, but Judge Gates could hardly suppress himself at the unique answer of the defendant, which was based on the code of honor of two great States.—St. Louis Republic.

My Mither-in-Law.

When I courted wif Maggie her mither did cry
That name could be suited like Maggie and I;
But since we've got mairret a change is ower a';
Noo, I canna get on wif her, mither ava'!

When she tak's a rin up by the fireside she sits,
An' gets on to Maggie for cleaning my boots;
She says, "Dinna learn him sic fashion ava'."

She's a middlesome lady, my mither-in-law.

She picks fauts wif this, and she picks fauts wif that;
She even picks fauts wif oor innocent cat.
She scolds at oor wean when he greets on his maw;
She's a heidstrong auld lady, my mither-in-law.

When she speaks o' our neebours she rins them a' doon,
An' she thinks there's no mony like her in the toon;
If she does ony guid turn fu' loudly she'll blaw,
She's real fond o' herself, my auld mither-in-law.

Some night I will open my mind on her yet,
An' tell her o' something she winna forget;

I'll tell her she winna come here an' misca'
Folks who niver hae hern'd her, my mither-in-law.
—Glasgow Mail.

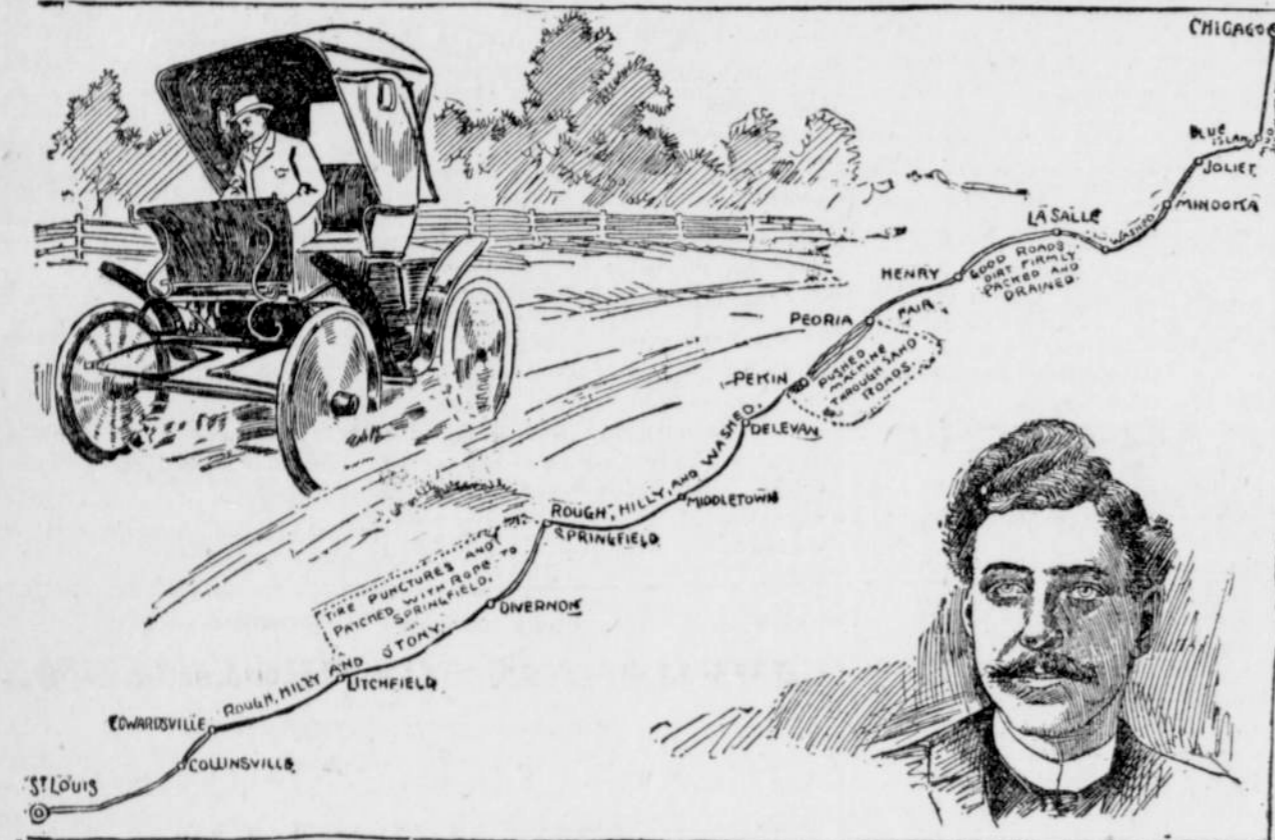
Education a Test in France.

The French potache is only a boy, anywhere from 6 to 16 years of age, but he is at once high school boy, collegian and university student from the beginning. In France, unless a young man has been a potache, he can all his life be nothing except a shop clerk or a day laborer. He cannot be a physician or a horse doctor or a chemist's clerk, a notary or a full-fledged advocate, an army officer, or even a school teacher, or a responsible agent of commerce, unless he has passed the proper university examinations.

One of the Ironies of War.

Capt. Lans of the German navy, who took such a prominent part in the capture of the Taku forts, writes home that the Germans captured at that place seventeen guns of various caliber and much ammunition. "These," declares Capt. Lans, "are the guns which have killed and wounded so many of my brave fellows, and which, alas! like almost all the enemy's guns and ammunition, come from our native country. The guns are all modern quick-firers from Krupp's."

Hypocrites frequently lay themselves open to discovery by overacting their parts.



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

\$2 for the trip. The average speed was twelve and a half miles an hour, and the only accident was the puncturing of a tire. It was Mr. French's first intention to go only as far as Springfield, but when he heard of the international race meet in Chicago he went on to that city, where he took medals in the three classes in which he competed.

"When I left St. Louis I decided to take the roads as they came," said Mr. French, when seen after his arrival in Chicago. "The highways and byways of Illinois I found a perfect labyrinth. The persons whom I met on the journey, and from which I humbly inquired the best route to Chicago, so often misdirected me that I lost much time. Owing to the section divisions, the roads are short and I found that I had to turn a corner every ten minutes. As the speed of the automobile had to be decreased in order to make each turn, I could not cover as great a distance as if I had been on a straight road. I am sure that I could make a trip in much better time if I were to repeat it, as I know the route now. And, by the way, I think I happened on the best roads, and I shall take the same route when I next make the journey.

Fifty Miles on Wrong Roads.

"Leaving St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, I spent the night at Divernon, eighty-five miles away. I ran 125 miles during the day, but lost fifty miles by going out of my way—according to directions given me by persons of whom I asked information. I took luncheon at Staunton. Near Litchfield one of the tires was punctured, and I had a bad time until I reached Divernon. The people had never seen an automobile, and my machine created a great deal of excitement. Men, women and children rushed out of the houses to look at the horseless carriage. I was surprised when I saw the astonishment with which the automobile was examined. Even the horses were amazed, and many times I was compelled to stop my vehicle in order to prevent run-aways. The dogs barked at me, but they fled in terror when the machine whizzed by them.

"At Divernon I patched the punctured tire with rope and went on to Springfield. After leaving Divernon the roads were much improved for a long distance. In Springfield I had the tire mended, and then I decided to go on to Chicago. From Middleton to San Jose the roads were good. At Pekin I wheeled into deep sand as far as Chillicothe. Near Peoria I was compelled to get out and push my machine. From Chillicothe to Henry the roads were fine. The next morning I had a splendid drive to Seneca. I ran into a heavy storm at Minooka, and the trip for the remainder of the way into Chicago was through mud, in some places six inches deep."

Mr. French believes that before many years the automobile will be as common as the bicycle, and that the summer trip on the horseless carriage will be a popular and fashionable recreation. Maps of the best routes will be indispensable, however, for the amount of misinformation that he gathered concerning routes, roads, distances, and towns was varied. He found sand more of an obstacle than mud, and encountered no difficulties in ascending

the daytime. Naturally during business hours taking them through the streets is attended with far greater difficulties than at night. When corners are turned the long poles, as they are transported in an angling direction from one street to another, practically blockade traffic. Often when going straight across a street a small blockade is caused, for the poles are so long and are carted so slowly that when they cut a thoroughfare all of the cross current of cars, wagons and carriages is held at a standstill for as much as a minute, sometimes more, and a minute is a much longer period of time in such a case than it seems in print.

All of the poles are fifty or more feet in length, and the largest ones are in the neighborhood of a foot in thickness at the largest end and a few inches smaller at the tip end. The wagons are about forty feet in length. They are very simply constructed and are of great strength. The wheels are over five feet in diameter, and the two sets are placed the full length of the wagon, or about forty feet away from each other. The load moves slowly enough at the best, but when it approaches a corner where a turn is to be made the

years ago. The question was whether the jellyfish and crustaceans originally got into Tanganyika by way of the Nile or the Congo. Having determined that these marine species are to be found in none of the lakes north of Tanganyika, Mr. Moore believes that Tanganyika was once joined to the sea by way of a great basin in the Congo state.

When Tanganyika was left high, if not dry, in the center of Africa, the jellyfish and crustaceans of the sea remained behind, and their descendants are flourishing to-day. They have been there many thousands of years, for fossils they resemble are to be found below the chalk level.

Should Avoid Certain Shades.

A famous Parisian dressmaker declares that blue and pink of any shade whatsoever are fatal to the beauty of a woman with red hair. He refuses pointblank to use even the most fragrant touch of either color, no matter how earnestly his red-haired patrons may desire them, and tells them with deep regret but unyielding firmness that only black and white in judicious combination, soft, warm browns and delicate



PILOTING LONG POLES THROUGH THE STREETS.

driver pulls up a little and goes still slower. Several rods before he reaches the corner he begins drawing up as closely as possible to the curb opposite to the direction in which he is about to turn, in order that he may have as great a space as possible for making the turn to prevent running the sides of the long, straight poles into the buildings.

HOW JELLY FISH EMIGRATE.

One Investigator Says They Climb Mountains and Cross Deserts.

"The problem of how the apple got into the dumpling beside that of the jellyfish, the crustaceans and Lake Tanganyika; but J. E. S. Moore, who has just come back from Central Africa, believes he has discovered how the fish from the sea got into the lake in the middle of the continent.

Mr. Moore is one of the young men at the Royal College of Science, South

purples are permitted to them. Another Paris dressmaker says that there is a touch of green in every woman's coloring, and that he makes it a point to discover it and to bring that special shade into the finishing of the gown. He also adds a touch of white to every costume that issues from his atelier, claiming that all colors are improved by its contrasted effect.

Remarkable Knife.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the curiosity room of a firm of cutlery in Sheffield. It has 1,800 blades, and ten blades are added every ten years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

Big Vessels May Reach Brussels.

By the enlargement of a ship canal nineteen miles long Brussels becomes a port for ships of 2,000 tons. The old limit was vessels of 300 tons.



MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

white; a stalk with a large ring around the upper part, and hollow or cottony inside, but solid at the base, where it is bulbous and scaly.

"The deadly agaric has a pileus without distinct warts; gills which are always white, and a hollow stalk with a large ring and a prominent bulb at the base, whose upper margin is membranous or baglike. Other minor points of difference are the different places in which these species grow, and also the colors, which, although they vary in each case, are brilliant yellow or red in the fly agaric, white, varying to pale olive, in the deadly agaric, and white, usually tinged with a little brown, in the mushroom.

"A word should be said as to the size and proportion of the pileus and stalk in these three species. In the mushroom the pileus averages from three to four inches in breadth and the stalk is generally shorter than the breadth of the pileus and comparatively stout. The pileus remains convex for a long time, and does not become quite flat-topped until quite old. The substance is firm and solid. In the fly agaric the pileus, at first oval and convex, soon becomes flat and attains a breadth of six to eight inches, and sometimes more. The stalk has a length equal to or slightly exceeding the breadth of the pileus and is comparatively slenderer than in the common mushroom, but nevertheless quite stout. The substance is less firm than in the common mushroom.

"The pileus of the deadly agaric is thinner than that of the common mushroom, and, from being rather bell-shaped when young, becomes gradually flat-topped, with the center a little raised. In breadth it is intermediary between the two preceding species. The stalk usually is longer than the breadth of the pileus, and the habit is slenderer than in the two preceding species. All three species are pleasant to the taste, which shows that one cannot infer that a species is not poisonous because the taste is agreeable. The fly agaric has scarcely any odor. The other two species have certain odors of their own, but they cannot be described.

While there are over 100 varieties of mushrooms and toadstools which may be eaten, there is no general rule for their identification, and each must be learned as a species. The gatherer may safeguard himself to some extent by

the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day. At that time but five of the twenty-six States had their State elections in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose State officers on the second Monday in November, and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three States out of five, one of the three being the important State of New York.—Chicago Tribune.

Lost Arts of Egypt.

Analyses of weapons and tools, dating from very ancient times in Egypt, have convinced M. Berthelot, the French chemist, that the old Egyptians used pure copper in the manufacture of such objects. They displayed much ingenuity in manipulating that metal. A chisel was made by folding thin strips of copper over one another and then forging them into a solid blade, while hollow needles were formed from copper leaf by a method very similar to that which is employed at the present day in making helical tubing for bicycles.

Extraordinary Township.

The most extraordinary township in England is that of Skiddaw, in Cumberland. It contains but one house, the occupier of which is unable to exercise the privilege of voting, because there is no overseer to prepare a voters' list, and no church or other place of worship or assembly on which to publish one.

Freak Potato in Maine.

A most curious freak potato was raised on the farm of J. C. Hammond, of Greene, Me. The potato not only had eyes, but a good-sized tooth, probably a horse tooth, and grew until the cavity was filled and the tooth hard and fast in the potato.

Adam must have been swift-footed, inasmuch as he was first in the human race.

Live not to eat, but rather eat to live.