



THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE TIGER AND THE CRUISER BERWICK.

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Through the Night

Hot with resentful retrospect, Tom Sardon leaned heavily upon the parapet of the bridge. All around the silent streets, the absence of life, the darkness, accentuated more than illumined by the even-spaced gas lamps, seemed to convey the idea of a deserted city—as if man, awed by the devastation he had wrought on fair Nature's face, had fled from his grim handiwork. Like virgin souls engulfed in a mire of sin, the snowflakes fell silently and vanished in the grimy-looking water that flowed sullenly underneath the bridge.

"That—your wife?" said Tom. Amazement was followed by a quick gleam of hope. "You told me that you married Miss Arley?"

"Yes, I did," Lionel's eyes twinkled. "A health! To my wife!"

"Your wife!" and wonderingly Tom drank the toast. Lionel kept his brother served with the simple meal, and under the influence of his surroundings and the badly needed food, Tom seemed to forget everything else but to satisfy the craving of his hunger.

Lionel went to a desk, unlocked it and took out a square, blue envelope, sealed and addressed in a firm, clerky hand. "Lionel!"

board, talking rapidly and vivaciously all the while.

"This is my sanctum. I'm left here unobserved. I am hungry. Traveling makes you so, doesn't it? Will you join me in a little snack? Six o'clock in the morning is a funny time for a meal, but I believe in eating when you are hungry. There, now. You take the head of the table, as befits you. Come—a toast! You won't refuse that, will you? To my wife!"

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fall into your hands, that the headstrong course you pursued in leaving home after our quarrel has darkened the closing hours of my life. Some day you will learn that it is the privilege of the old to remonstrate with the young and the duty of the young to listen in patience to admonishment. The warehouse and the business I have left to you. Your brother holds it in trust till you return. He will be a good steward, for he is upright and generous, and has such an affection for you that I trust you will return it in some measure. May the peace that well doing brings be yours. Accept my blessing. But, oh! my lad, why did you ever leave your well-meaning but blundering father?"

"Good news, old man?"

"Well, all right. But after breakfast I must say goodbye."

"Perhaps," said Lionel.

"Do you take tea or coffee?" asked his hostess; but she received no reply. Her brother-in-law had half risen from his chair, his eyes riveted on a lady who stood in the doorway, her hands pressed to her breast, her bosom, grayed figure outlined against the door's dark background, and swaying with agitation. For a moment a dead silence fell on the room. Then, with a glad cry, Tom broke the spell of astonishment which unfolded him, and rose up in his place.

"This is too much happiness. I am not deserving."

Science AND Invention

Gas poisoning from gas engines has become so common that German authorities urge that cylinders of oxygen be kept near, and that engineers be taught to apply inhalations to rescued victims.

Experiment has shown that an electric arc can be employed under water for fusing metal. The intense heat turns the water surrounding the arc into steam, thus forming an insulating cushion of vapor. It has been suggested that with proper apparatus this electric arc could be employed by divers for quickly cutting through large chain cables or iron plates under water.

The "axle-light" system is in use on the trains of the Atchafalaya, Tonoka and Santa Fe railroad on an extensive scale. Each car has its own storage batteries supplied with electricity generated by the axles of the wheels, and the locomotive headlights derive their illumination from the same source. It is estimated that each full train, exclusive of the locomotive, develops nearly 500 candle-power light.

Within the past few years the eucalyptus has been introduced in Florida, and its kindly growth there is believed to indicate that it might be extensively cultivated in the southern parts of that State. The eucalyptus is of very rapid growth, but it cannot withstand frosts. It was planted in California from Australia many years ago, and now flourishes so abundantly on the Pacific coast that its wood is extensively employed for fuel, posts and lumber.

The production of oxygen and hydrogen on an industrial scale by the decomposition of water with electrolytic apparatus in Germany has led to the suggestion that hydrogen thus produced may find a wide field of employment as a lighting agent. It is now used for inflating military balloons. For lighting purposes it is compressed in steel cylinders. With a proper burner it is said to be a cheaper illuminant than acetylene, the relative cost for equal illuminating power being 25 for hydrogen to 50 for acetylene.

Everybody who has used a microscope has no doubt regretted the difficulty of seeing small insects, and other living objects not of mere microscopic dimensions, magnified while alive and moving freely in the field of view. A recently invented English instrument, called the vitascope, is said to supply a desideratum in this respect. It is shaped like a telescope, a foot long when closed, and an inch and a half in diameter. The lenses are so combined that an object 20 inches away may be magnified 12 diameters. At a distance of 5 inches the magnification is 60 diameters.

BOAT HAS EXPRESS SPEED.

Western Designers Expect Their New Craft to Beat All Records. A craft with the speed of an express train has long been the dream of several motor-boat enthusiasts along the upper Mississippi River and several designers have been working together with the result that they have produced a boat with which they expect to shatter all the present records, says the New York World.

Frank Titus of Fountain City, Wis., formerly owned the fastest boat on the river in the famous Bat, the small craft which attained a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour with a nine-horse-power engine and for three seasons held the speed record on the upper river. The Bat has been sold to a physician at Cassville, Wis., and her engines will be used in another craft.

Until the advent of the Chief of Record, formerly owned by A. Gardner of Winona, the Bat outclassed all boats on the river, large and small, and could leave the fastest steamboats in the stern waves.

Gardner's boat, 25 feet long, with a nine-horse-power engine and 4-foot beam, was, until the middle of the season, the fastest boat in that territory. At Wabasha on July 4, in the motor-boat races, the Chief of Record outran the Bat and other boats entered and finished nearly a half-mile in the lead in a six-mile course. The Chief of Record attained a speed of twenty miles an hour and for the horse-power installed was considered the fastest boat between St. Louis and St. Paul.

Late in July the Skip, owned by Eugene P. Glenson, of LaCrosse, was launched at Red Wing and clearly outclassed other water racers. The Skip is 32 feet long, with a 4-foot beam and is equipped with a twelve-horse-power motor in three cylinders. The Skip has attained as high as twenty-two and a half miles an hour, but through failure to provide a sufficient cooling apparatus for the engine is unable to maintain this pace indefinitely.

The Skip now holds the speed record on that part of the river with the exception of a boat of the same design, which is 35 feet long and is equipped with a sixteen-horse-power three cylinder motor. The new boat, however, has not entered into competition with the speed records, although she is said to run nearly a mile an hour faster than the Skip.

the river has more than sixteen horse power and few of them have over ten. Many of the engines used in the river craft are of light design, and while the horse power is small they attain a speed of from 800 to 1,000 revolutions per minute.

Motor boating on the Mississippi has taken a remarkable advance in popularity in the last season. Motor-boat clubs have been organized at all of the smaller towns along the river, as well as at the cities, and there is now a movement on between the clubs looking toward the organization of a Mississippi River motor-boat association to include all of the smaller organizations.

Where a couple of years ago there were a dozen launches in LaCrosse waters there are now more than 150, ranging from the sixteen-foot hunting scow to the magnificent fifty-foot cruisers of the more wealthy boatmen.

ABOUT THE TAMALE HUSKS.

New Industry Developed by the Demand for the "Hot Things." "Do you know," said the tamale fiend to a Kansas City Times man, "that a good part of the profit in the tamale trade goes to the farmers of Johnson County, Kansas?"

"Oh, shucks!" returned the other. "Yes, that's just it. The farmers out there supply the Kansas City market with the corn husks the tamales are wrapped in, and it would surprise you to learn the extent of the business. Any old corn husk won't do for the business, either. If you'll look at those you'll see the texture is very close, the surface smooth and that the lengths are uniform. Only the inner husk is used, the fine white covering that grows next to the ear. The proper length is about nine inches, to allow for the ends being folded over the tamale when it is steamed, as you see them now."

"Why, you'd go to all that bother for a dinky little business like this?" asked the listener incredulously. "Bother? Dinky? Say, do you know these corn husks are shipped in here in 500-pound bales? That's quite a respectable sized industry, I take it. At any rate, the Kansas farmers have found it profitable enough to go to the expense of buying presses to bale the product and a large agricultural supply house in Kansas City finds it worth while to carry it in stock and cater to the trade of the tamale men."

"What is the particular advantage of using corn husks for this purpose?" asked the listener. "Isn't there anything else that would do?"

"Nothing that would answer as many purposes. The corn husk holds the tamale while it is cooked and at the same time imparts a flavor to it. It also holds the heat as nothing else would."

"Well, it beats me!" said the other man, as they went on. "I never gave it much thought, but always supposed the tamale men bought up all the old mattresses to get their corn husks."

Esperanto vs. Volapuk.

The primary cause of its success undoubtedly may be found in the ease with which it can be acquired, says George Harvey of Esperanto. In the North American Review. We are convinced by personal experience of the justice of the claim that application of one hour a day, by a fairly well-educated person, for a period of three months, is sufficient to insure reasonable proficiency. Indeed, with the aid of a simple key, intelligible communication may be had immediately with a member of any other nationality possessing like means of translation. That the strength of Esperanto lies in its really amazing simplicity is indicated by the following comparison:

In English—"The international language should be comprehensible to the whole educated world; but no man on earth, except the Volapukist, would comprehend even the word 'Volapuk.'"

In Volapuk—"Puk bevonetlk pakapalon fa vol lolek pekultivol; abu men ponik tala sesumu volapekosis, kapalom puk lekandx, 'Volapuk.'"

In Esperanto—"La lingvo Internacia estas komprenebla de la tuta mondo edukita; sed neniu homo sur la tero ekskluzive la volapukistoj komprenas la artan lingvon 'Volapuk.'"

Woes of the Amateur.



Wife—I wonder why the grass doesn't come up?

Hubby—I'm sure I can't tell. You don't suppose you planted the seeds upside down, do you?

Criminal. The religious editor was struggling with the query, "Is it a sin to play poker?" After much prayerful consideration he wrote the following reply: "Yes; the way some people play it."—Philadelphia Press.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1532—Council of Trent prorogued.
- 1697—Hudson sailed on his first voyage of discovery.
- 1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, the first American newspaper.
- 1707—Allied English, Dutch and Portuguese forces defeated by the French and Spanish at battle of Almanza.
- 1706—Demerara captured by Great Britain.
- 1805—Derné, Tripoli, taken by American marines.
- 1821—The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople.
- 1834—The Quadruple treaty established the right of Isabella to the throne of Spain.
- 1836—Battle of San Jacinto.
- 1846—Earl of Cathcart appointed governor of Canada.
- 1851—First Canadian postage stamps issued.
- 1850—The French army defeated the Annam troops, 10,000 strong.
- 1863—Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked off Cape Race, with loss of 237 lives.
- 1848—Charles Dickens left the United States for home. . . . United States government concluded a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians.
- 1876—Queen Victoria declared Empress of India.
- 1897—Grant's tomb, Riverside Park, New York, dedicated.
- 1898—Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by American squadron under Admiral Sampson. . . . Spain declared a state of war with the United States. . . . Beginning of the Spanish-American War. . . . American squadron under Dewey defeats Spaniards at Manila.
- 1900—Attempt to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.
- 1907—Treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua signed at Amalfi.



In the Canadian Senate at Ottawa, Senator McDonald of British Columbia offered a resolution declaring the immigration of Hindus should be limited as much as possible, and the Canadian government should invite the aid of the imperial government to limit the influx. Senator Scott said the Canadian government sent Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to England for that purpose. This satisfied Senator McDonald, and he withdrew his resolution.

The London Times, in an editorial on President Roosevelt's message on anarchism, says that the President has entered upon a campaign that will command the sympathy and moral support of the civilized world. Fuller particulars of his proposals, says the Times, will be awaited with the deepest interest in all the cities of the world, and whatever may be thought of the prospects of the struggle, with this terrible evil honest men everywhere will wish him victory in the fray.

The Chinese money changers of Hongkong are supporting the existing boycott against the Japanese which has come into existence as a result of the Tatsu Maru incident by refusing to accept Japanese bank notes even at a discount. The drug-gists' guild also has joined in the movement and members are making deposits of money as security of their good faith. The deposits of members who do not hold to the boycott are to be forfeited to the self-government society.

A Manila dispatch reports an engagement between American troops and constabulary, and Moro outlaws near Lano, a town on the island of Mindanao. Two members of the constabulary are reported killed and three soldiers wounded. A column composed of a battalion of the Eighteenth infantry and constabulary under command of Col. Davis has been following a band of outlaws and it is presumed that they overtook them and an engagement ensued.

Australia's apprehension in the matter of possible aggression on the part of Japan was voiced at the meeting held in London of the Australasian chamber of commerce by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia. Mr. Price was emphasizing the necessity of Great Britain giving a more tangible proof of her interest in the colonies and favored the organization of a large federal citizen army in Australia.

The French cruiser Cassard has been ordered to the coast of Morocco to try to rescue the crew of the French fishing vessel Baleine, who were recently captured by Moors near Cape Juby.

At the trial of the nine members of the sect known as "dreamers" for burning down John Lehr's home south of Medicine Hat, Can., it was revealed that the members of the order had to obey the instructions of their leader, who, because Lehr refused to join the congregation, ordered his followers to destroy Lehr's home and slay his family at midnight "because he was heretic."



TOM TOOK OUT THE LETTER.

to "My Son Thomas." Handing it to Tom, he said:

"Now, I'll leave you for a minute or two while you read your epistle. I shan't be long away."

Softly closing the door, he crept upstairs, chuckling to himself at every step.

"What a lark! Poor old Tom!" Tom waited till his brother had closed the door, and then ripped open the envelope and took out the letter:

"My Son—You and I parted in anger. You have gone away, I know not where, leaving your father and your brother without a goodbye. You have not written, and now in my last days I find myself cut off from communication with my eldest son. But before I die I wish to set down some particulars of which I feel you are ignorant. Jacob Arley was my enemy. The only crime he could ever accuse me of was that I married your mother—the girl he professed to love, but who did not love him. Three times he tried to ruin me in business, but failed. When you told me that you loved his daughter and wished to marry her, I forbade you, on pain of my displeasure, to think of such a thing. When you persisted—you were always stubborn—I threatened you with loss of my favor and esteem, and to dissuade you—for I loved you, my son—I informed you that your brother Lionel had a claim upon Miss Arley's affections. So he had, but not upon the Miss Arley whom you and I quarreled about. The woman your brother loved and has just married is Miss Arley's cousin, and bore the same name. I ask you to let the traitorous designs of your father's enemy be the excuse for my deception. I have since repented of it. Before I go to join your mother I wish you to know, should this letter ever

Slightly Different. "Miss Gabbie seems like a pleasant person to talk to."

"Indeed? She doesn't seem to think so."

"Why, how do you mean?" "She seems to think she's a pleasant person to listen to."—Philadelphia Press.

Driven to It. "Drinking is a matter of habit with him, is it not?" "Exactly; he goes on a tear every time his wife buys a new hat."—Houston Post.

Grass widows are never as green as they pretend to be.