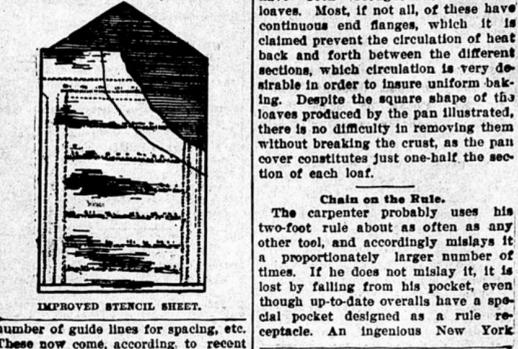




NEW INVENTIONS. Colored Stencil Sheet. A valuable typewriter wrinkle to one required to do much stencil cutting is the use of a colored backer for the stencil sheet, which embodies a...



plished without seaming, soldering or riveting, insuring economical construction, yet forming a steam, air and water tight pan. The illustration suggests the multiple baking pans that have been brought out for round, continuous and flanges, which it is claimed prevent the circulation of heat back and forth between the different sections, which circulation is very desirable in order to insure uniform baking. Despite the square shape of the leaves produced by the pan illustrated, there is no difficulty in removing them without breaking the crust, as the pan cover constitutes just one-half the section of each loaf.

CHAIN ON THE CARPENTER'S RULE. The carpenter probably uses his two-foot rule about as often as any other tool, and accordingly mislays it a proportionately larger number of times. If he does not mislay it, it is lost by falling from his pocket, even though up-to-date overalls have a special pocket designed as a rule receptacle. An ingenious New York...

FOLDING BREAD PANS. The original claims made for the patent baking pan here illustrated are that it presents the least amount of oven-bearing surface possible, and at the same time is entirely exposed on all sides to the heat. A further object is to provide a pan in which all the sections are made of a single piece of metal, stamped or folded, about a substantial rod frame. This is accom-

WHY DOES THE STONE MOVE? Mystery Connected with a Huge Ball on a Cemetery Monument.

In the cemetery at Marlon, Ohio, there is a monument which has attracted widespread attention, especially among the scientists of the State. Resting upon a large stone base is a stone ball 36 inches in diameter, weighing 4,200 pounds. For some time past the stone has been slowly turning on its base, revolving about a horizontal axis in a direction from north to south. All sorts of theories have been advanced to explain the phenomenon, but no decision has been reached.

THE MOVING BALL. The ball originally rested in a socket provided on the base, the spot on the ball which fitted in the die not being polished. A few years ago C. B. Merchant, a local banker, erected the monument. In August, 1904, an employee of the cemetery observed that the unpolished spot of the ball had become visible and that the ball had revolved nearly 20 inches in a northerly direction from its original resting place.

THE LATE WILLIAM ZIEGLER. Noted Millionaire and Promoter of Arctic Exploration. William Ziegler, millionaire and promoter of Arctic exploration, died at his country home near Noroton, Conn., the other day. All his life he took a deep interest in north polar exploration. Four years ago he financed an expedition which was conducted to the far north. In search of the pole, by Evelyn B. Baldwin, win. Baldwin failed, but that did not discourage Mr. Ziegler. The latter at once turned to the refitting of another expedition and that expedition, led by Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, is now in the Arctic.

Pure Fiction. "I say, is this here the novel you advised me to read?" asked the cabman of the librarian. "Yes," replied the librarian; "that's the one." "Well," said the cabman, "you can take it back! There's nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs, and each of 'em when he got out 'fing his purse to the driver! Now, when I want that sort of literature, I'll go to Jules Verne and get it pure!"

PINE WEATHER HELPS CROPS.

Southern States, However, Need Rain, While North Has Plenty. The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: The lake region and a part of the upper Mississippi Valley have suffered from heavy rains, while the Southern States and the southern portion of the central valleys are beginning to experience the effects of drouth. As a whole, however, the weather was favorable for the cultivation of crops. There was ample warmth throughout the central and southern portions of the country, but insufficient heat in the extreme northern districts and especially in New England, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts the weather was generally favorable.

In the lake region and upper Ohio valley the condition of corn is not promising, owing largely to unfavorable effects of low temperature and excessive moisture, but in the States of the lower Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the crop has made good progress and, as a rule, has shown decided improvement. In portions of the central and west gulf States corn would be benefited by rains. In the middle Atlantic States outcrops are proving destructive. Winter wheat harvest has begun as far north as the central portions of Kansas and Missouri and southern Illinois, and is in full progress in the more southerly sections, where the yields are generally disappointing. In the more northerly portions of the principal winter wheat States the crop has generally done well, although complaints of rust and insects continue in some sections and heavy rains in Michigan and Wisconsin have caused lodging. On the Pacific coast the outlook continues promising, exceptionally so in Washington.

A general improvement in the condition of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is indicated, although in the two last named States some fields continue thin and weedy. Spring wheat is also doing well on the North Pacific coast, the outlook in Washington being the best in years.

Ohio has suffered from heavy rains in the upper lake region and from lack of moisture in southern Illinois; elsewhere the reports respecting this crop are generally favorable. Harvest is general in the Southern States, with disappointing yields in Texas and Oklahoma. The wheat conditions throughout nearly the whole of the cotton belt have been favorable for the cultivation of cotton, although a considerable part of the crop continues grassy. A general although not decided improvement in the condition of cotton in the central and western districts is indicated, but in the Carolinas and Tennessee cotton has made slow progress, and in the first mentioned States the plants are small and of unhealthy color. In portions of central and eastern districts the cotton bolls light rains would be beneficial. In the northern and central counties of Texas prospects are improved, though still poor in localities. In southern Texas the crop is in good condition and an improvement in localities is reported. Boll weavils are active over increased area.

SWEDEN PRINCE MARRIES.

Ceremony at Windsor Castle Under Members of Two Royal Houses. Princess Margaret of Connaught, niece of King Edward and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was married at Windsor, England, Thursday to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, son of the Swedish Crown Prince. The ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, in the grounds of Windsor Castle, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating, as



ADOLPHUS AND HIS BRIDE.

sisted by the Bishop of Oxford and seven other ecclesiastics. Throughout the morning a procession of royal trains proceeded from London to Windsor carrying the representatives of the royal families of Europe and forming one of the most imposing gatherings since the king's coronation. Flags were flying from all the public and many other buildings in Christiania in honor of the wedding. The Swedish royal couple were met at the station by the British ambassador, Lord Curzon, and the bride and groom were driven to the castle by a motorcade.

Told in a Few Lines.

The Wink Hotel, Ottawa works at St. Louis were practically destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$400,000. Mrs. W. S. Rogers of Columbus, O., was seriously injured by her automobile colliding with an express wagon. Mme. Calve is reported to have ruptured a vocal chord, and it is said she will never again be able to sing. The Peruvian government has signed the appointment of Manuel Alvarez Celadon as minister of Peru to Chili. Brig. Gen. George B. Davis has been reappointed judge advocate general of the army for a term of four years. The revolution in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, has been quelled. The rebels in battle captured San Juan, and the wife and put them in front of their lines. F. H. Briggs of Cleveland has invented a powder more destructive than Shimo. It can be exploded only by fire, costs 4 cents a pound to make, and may be manufactured on the battlefield. Elmer at Knoxville, Tenn., destroyed M. B. Armet's dry goods store and damaged the stores of M. M. Newcomer & Co., dry goods, and Charles C. Cullen, confectionery. Loss \$100,000. A pack of thirty wolves attacked a woman and two children near Redigo, Texas, but after a desperate battle lasting an hour the three persons were rescued by a United States mail carrier. Judge Gustavus A. Finkelnburg was sworn in as judge of the United States District Court at St. Louis, to succeed Judge Elmer B. Adams, recently appointed to the United States Circuit Court, to succeed Judge Amos M. Thayer, deceased.

CLAIM A CANCER CURE.

Solvent Radium Declared to Be the Long-Sought Remedy. Has it been found at last, a potent remedy that will cure that scourge of humanity, cancer? It would seem so, judging from the great success attending the radium treatment, as demonstrated at the Flower hospital in New York City by Dr. W. Harvey King. The beneficial results obtained by the radium and X-ray treatment as applied in the case of Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, also tend to confirm the belief among members of the medical fraternity that the remedy for conquering this loathsome disease has surely been discovered, and future operations will be noted with the keenest interest.

Among those who witnessed Dr. King's operation, and listened to his explanation of the treatment were Dr. William R. Harper, Dr. D. G. George, W. Roberts, of Flower hospital's staff; Dr. Edward G. Tutill, Dr. A. B. Norton, Dr. Rigby, a woman practitioner, and Hugo Lieber, a chemist who recently announced his discovery of a solvent for radium.

It was Lieber's discovery that made possible the present method of applying radium to the parts affected by a cancerous growth. It has been known for some time that the new element was possessed of a peculiar property; that of destroying disease germs without breaking down living tissues. The difficulty has been, however, to so apply the remedy as to obtain proper results. Lieber's discovery of a solvent for radium made it possible to obtain a coating of this element upon the surface of a celluloid disc, thus opening the way for its proper application to the affected area, as was demonstrated to the satisfaction of those who witnessed Dr. King's operations, Monday.

Dr. King preceded the operations by explaining that he had made tests of radium in tubes and the celluloid pencils coated with a radium solution, and that the advantage of the pencils lay in their greater adaptability. The power in each method, he said, depended upon the radiosity. He also explained that radium in solution, used as a coating on pencils, was much cheaper than the solid substance in tubes.

Dr. King mentioned two cases that had come under his observation in which the use of radium pencils had been successful. One was that of a man who was treated for cancer of the tongue and the other a patient who had cancer of the foot. In both cases, the doctor said, the growth had entirely disappeared.

He said he would show a case that had been treated at Flower hospital and in which marked improvement had resulted. The patient was a woman who had a malignant growth back of the right ear. Dr. King said that more than half of the growth had dropped off since the treatment was begun and that a complete cure is looked for.

Dr. King said that pencils of radium are left in contact with the malignant growth for 24 hours in some cases, and in others for 48 hours. He said that he had obtained results of great value and that similar work is being done in other hospitals in New York.

In the case of Dr. William R. Harper, whose condition at the time of the operation a few weeks ago was again critical, there seems to be the best of reasons to expect a complete recovery. The treatment given Dr. Harper at present is known as the fluorocent, by which a solution possessing radium activity is taken internally and either radium or the X-ray machine is used to excite the "liquid sunlight," as it is called. The treatment will, it is asserted, kill the cancer cells, checking the growth of the tumor, and gradually causing it to disappear.

In many cases of superficial cancer the radium and X-ray treatment have been beneficial, but Dr. Harper's case stands by itself, and is being watched with great interest by the medical profession.

GROWTH OF WAGES THE FASTER.

Kansas Commissioner Compares Stipends and Cost of Living. Labor Commissioner Johnson of Kansas in his report just out compares retail prices of food from 1900 to 1904 with the rate of wages paid various kinds of labor. The report was a surprise, as the general supposition was that the price of living—that is, the price of necessary articles of food—had increased more than the rate of wages. The contrary he finds true. In an exhaustive recapitulation Commissioner Johnson gives these figures:

"Average per cent increase of retail prices of 1901 with 1900, 5.36 per cent; net decrease of labor rates for same period, .53 per cent. Increase of prices of 1902 with 1900, 4.33 per cent; increase of rates of labor for same time, 7.82 per cent. Increase in prices in 1903 compared with 1902, 4.73 per cent; increase in rates of labor in same time, 10.01 per cent. Increase in prices in 1904 compared with 1903, 12.78 per cent; increase in the rate of labor in same period, 14.98 per cent."

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CHRONOLOGICAL STORY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Feb. 6, 1904—Minister Kurino demands passports at St. Petersburg. Feb. 8—First shots fired off Chefoo, Korea, in light attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Feb. 9—Vladivostok and Koriets blown up at Port Arthur. Feb. 10—First bombardment of Port Arthur.

Feb. 10—War declared by the czar. Feb. 13—Mikado declares war; Japanese occupy Seoul and Manampo, Korea. Feb. 15—Kuropatkin ordered to the East. Feb. 20—Bloshed announces that he will never surrender Port Arthur. Feb. 23—Admiral Makarov drives Fort March 9—First land battle: Russians defeated at Chemulpo. April 18—Battle of Petropavlovsk and a destroyer sunk at Port Arthur. April 20—Battle of the Yalu begins. May 1—Battle of the Yalu ends, with Russian victory.

May 5—Japanese armies landed at Pitsow, Kichow and Zakuhan. May 7—Japanese taken by the Japanese. May 15—Japanese battleship Yoshino sunk in collision and cruiser Hatause by a mine. May 27—Battle of Nanchang; Port Arthur besieged. May 30—Japanese occupy Dalny. June 7—General captured by Japan. June 15—Battle of Teliuss; Stakelberg defeated. June 21—Bombardment of Port Arthur and naval battle. June 23—Japanese driven from Motien Pass; Sushou Pass captured by Nodsu. June 30—Wolf Mountain north of Port Arthur taken by the Japanese. July 6—Dyama starts for the front. July 8—Kailing occupied by General Oku. July 17—Kuroki starts for the Motien Pass repeated. July 22—Russians defeated at Tashichan. July 23—Japanese occupy Newchang and Yinkow. July 24—Battle of Tomoching; Russians beaten. Aug. 2—Halcheng occupied by Oku. Aug. 7—General Yamaguchi killed at Port Arthur. Aug. 10—Naval fight off Round Island, Witkeoff, the Russian admiral, being slain and his fleet scattered. Aug. 13—Russian cruiser Kurik sunk in Korea Strait. Aug. 23—Hot fighting at Anchanshan. Aug. 27—Kuroki wins battle at Anping. Aug. 28—Sept. 4—Japan wins battle of Liaochow. Sept. 11—Japanese occupy Yentai Mines. Oct. 6—Battle of the Sha River; Kuropatkin beaten. Oct. 21—Battle fleet sea on English fisheries. Nov. 9—Desperate fighting at Port Arthur. Nov. 30—200 Meter Hill taken by the Japanese. Jan. 1, 1905—Surrender of Port Arthur. Jan. 23—General Gripenberg defeated at Sandapan. Feb. 24—Tingchoeng and Ta Pass taken by Oyama. March 12—Battle of Mukden; Russians routed. March 16—The Pan evacuated by the Russian. Lieberoff takes command of the Russian army. March 18—Japanese occupy Fakuken. March 19—Russians driven from Kalyuen. April 10—Battle fleet enters Chinese waters. May 27—March 12—Battle fleet enters in battle of sea of Japan. June 8—President Roosevelt obtains consent of belligerents to discuss peace terms.

The Cost of the War. War began..... Feb. 5, 1904. Continued to date (days)..... \$1,875,000,000. Cost to Russia (estimated)..... 1,500,000,000. Russian in the field, present time..... 400,000. Japanese in the field, present time..... 420,000. Russia's casualties in battle..... 420,000. Japanese casualties in battle..... 170,000. Russian warships captured..... 62. Japanese warships lost..... \$130,000,000. Value of Japanese ships lost..... 15,000,000. Loss of Port Arthur lasted (days)..... 217. Russian losses, Port Arthur (men)..... 30,000. Japanese losses, Port Arthur (men)..... 52,000.

OUR RISE IN SEA POWER.

Second in Battleships and Cruisers, Built and Building. Year by year for the last two decades the Navy Annual has recorded the pretty steady rise of the United States from an all but negligible place to a leading and commanding status among the naval powers of the world, and the latest issue of that invaluable handbook makes in our behalf the most impressive showing of all. It was only a few years ago that the United States was contending with Italy, Japan and Russia for fifth, sixth or seventh place in the list. This year it far outclasses those powers, and even France and contends with Germany for second place with the assured prospect of winning that contention in the near future, if, indeed, it has not already done so.

In all classes of vessels Great Britain easily leads the world. In first class battleships now in commission, Germany stands second by a small margin over the United States, which is an easy third. But in such vessels built and building the United States considerably surpasses Britain. At the end of 1906 we shall have 19 to Germany's 29; at the end of 1907 we shall have 22 to her 24. That majority of only one ship does not appear great, but its actual magnitude appears when we note the aggregate tonnage of each fleet, for our 25 ships will have a tonnage of 233,847, while Germany's 24 will have only 236,557 tons. In the highly important class of first-class cruisers American superiority is much more emphatically marked. Built and building, Germany has only seven such ships, of 67,000 tons, while we have fifteen, of 150,585 tons. In this class France has a slight numerical superiority over us, but is inferior in tonnage, her sixteen ships measuring only 178,139 tons. In battleships and cruisers of all classes, built and building, our title to second place among the world's navies would seem secure, with seventy-five vessels to Germany's sixty-nine, the ninety-three of France consisting so largely of the smaller sizes as to fall much below ours in actual strength.

Sparks from the Wires.

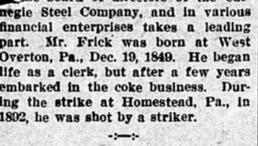
Fire at Ononta, N. Y., caused \$50,000 damage. Twenty houses perished. A wagon load of nitroglycerine was deserted at Owensville, Ky., by a driver because the firm he worked for reprimanded him and 4,000 people were placed in danger. L. J. Pierce of Washington was made president and W. K. Cooper of Springfield, Mass., secretary-treasurer of the employed officers of the Y. M. C. A. at Niagara Falls. A cloudburst on Rhea, Ore., caused the death of Mrs. J. B. Nunemaker and her youngest child and two children of A. R. Cox, who were caught by the water and drowned. Henry Charles Richards, conservative member of parliament for East Finsbury, and well-known advocate of old-age pensions, died in London of heart disease. He was born in 1851.

At the landing scene near Dodge City, Kan., Daniel Truax shot and killed Elmer Lutz and John Lee because the latter had taken a supply of whiskey which Truax had brought from the city. Mrs. Frank Lawwell of Columbus, O., died at midnight of tuberculosis, from which she had been suffering for over a year. Her child, David, who was suffering from the same disease, died in the morning. The South Bend Western Railway Company, capital stock \$100,000, its object being to build an electric line to La Porte, and absorb the Chicago and South Shore line, filed incorporation articles at South Bend, Ind.



General Linevitch, who is said to have reported to St. Petersburg that owing to the destruction of the Russian fleet his troops practically are in revolt, has been in command of the forces in Manchuria since March 15 last, when he succeeded Kuropatkin. General Linevitch was born in 1838, and first saw military service in the Caucasus from 1859 to 1864. Next he fought in the Turkish war and was made a colonel in 1885 while battling with the Turkomans in North Persia. In 1895 he was first sent to Manchuria, and in the Boxer outbreak in China in 1900 he participated in the march to Peking. When the war with Japan opened Linevitch was in command of the First Siberian Army Corps. Twice he has received the Cross of St. George for marked personal valor.

Henry Clay Frick, chairman of the committee that made the report scoring the lax business methods of officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is well known as a manufacturer and capitalist. He controls the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the largest coke producing concern in the world, is chairman HENRY C. FRICK. The board of directors of the Carnegie Steel Company, and in various financial enterprises takes a leading part. Mr. Frick was born at West Overton, Pa., Dec. 19, 1849. He began life as a clerk, but after a few years embarked in the coke business. During the strike at Homestead, Pa., in 1892, he was shot by a striker.

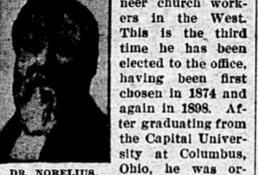


GEORGE VON LENGERKE MEYER, United States Ambassador to Russia, who conducted the correspondence between President Roosevelt and the czar, with the object of effecting arrangements by which Russia and Japan might be brought within reach of peace negotiations.

John F. Stevens, chosen to be railway expert of the Philippine Commission, has attained an enviable reputation as a civil engineer and in railway operation. His first engineering service of note was in connection with the City of Minneapolis. Later he located the Sabine Pass and North-western, served in the engineering departments of the Denver and Rio Grande, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and Spokane Falls and Northern. In 1889 he became chief engineer for the Great Northern and served in that capacity until he accepted the position of second Vice President of the Rock Island System in charge of operation.

Rev. Dr. Eric Norellus, who has been re-elected President of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod of America, is one of the pioneer church workers in the West. This is the third time he has been elected to the office, having been first chosen in 1874 and again in 1898. After graduating from the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, he was ordained in 1855, and seven years later founded at St. Peter, Minn., the school which has developed into Gustavus Adolphus College. In 1873 Dr. Norellus was made a knight in the Order of the North Star by the Swedish King.

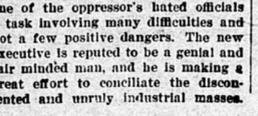
John Kendrick Bangs, recently editor of Puck, is preparing an adaptation of "The Taming of the Shrew" for comic opera purposes. Lieutenant General Constantine Maximovitch, recently appointed governor of the city of Warsaw, is not an object of envy even to the venal military satraps who make officeholding in Russia the scorn of the civilized world. The present disturbed condition of the Polish capital makes the incumbency of one of the oppressor's hated officials a task involving many difficulties and not a few positive dangers. The new executive is reputed to be a genial and fair minded man, and he is making a great effort to conciliate the discontented and unruly industrial masses.



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