

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Don't buy any maps of the Transvaal. There are likely to be changes.

The first qualification of the gentleman who is to take the census in the Philippines should be ability to sprint.

Not to treat a serious subject too lightly—the two busiest bees that we know of at this time are the Briton and the Boer.

"Man," says Dr. Parkhurst, "is nothing more than a gorilla with a conscience." And some men lack even the conscience.

Henri Rochefort, the editor of Paris L'Intransigent, has fought 210 duels. On several occasions he has been wounded slightly by accident.

Another reason for England not thinking of throwing up the sponge in an affair of this kind is the needling it to wipe Transvaal off the map.

A Pittsburg paper says that Americans use up 250,000,000 poker chips annually. Now, who can tell how many Americans are used up by poker chips?

Jimenes has been elected President of San Domingo, but he will make a mistake if he spends much money for furniture that cannot be easily packed and moved.

We are indebted, after careful and patient enumeration, to 157,000 contemporaries for the pleasant intimation that Columbia is still gem of the ocean.

Win or lose, it seems to be the fashion of the world over to give away officers something that will indicate the estimation in which they are held by their country. In the United States they get swords, in Spain they give them the ax.

There is a one-legged man at Wheeling, Va., who has had another one-legged man arrested on the charge of stealing the former's wooden leg. This shows that while people may be willing to respect one another's misfortunes they are seldom inclined while so doing to ignore a chance to help themselves.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he will challenge for the America's cup again unless some other Englishman does so. In view of the treatment that Sir Thomas received there should be little trouble in finding somebody else who would like to come over and get beaten.

The new president of Amherst College casts down the gauntlet. He says the English language contains the best literature in the world, the classics to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore a correct understanding of the English tongue and its capabilities is the most essential of a liberal education. All of which makes it appear that Amherst's new president is right up in the van of progress.

The latest report of the Pension Office has lately been given to the public. It rolls now contain 391,000 names, of which one-fourth represent widows and other dependents. The amount paid on this account during the last fiscal year was \$138,500,000. The total outlay for pensions up to date has been \$2,499,000,000, a sum which, as the Outlook intimates, would have paid for all the real estate in the succeeding States. Economically considered, the afterglow of war strikes quite as hard as the original blow.

Few people will find fault with Admiral Dewey's aversion to promiscuous handshaking, and his frankness in objecting to it and refusing to submit to it is the latest of the many little incidents of his candid nature which the American people have come to admire along with his professional ability and his splendid, manly character. Most public men, we believe, really object to this sort of thing, but rarely do one stand up and speak his mind on the subject as the Admiral has. Most of them suffer in silence. The man who insists on shaking hands with the "man of the hour" is about on a par with the persistent souvenir collector and the camera "fiend."

It is a source of never-ending wonder to the careful observer that nearly every evil carries with it its own remedy. Some people, for want of something better, have been worrying a good deal over the possibility that the earth is to become overpopulated in the course of a certain number of centuries. M. Vauthier, the French statistician, in a recent analysis of statistics, finds that the birth-rate is decreasing in every country of Europe but four, Italy, Spain, Serbia and Norway. Most of the exceptions, and even here the margin of difference is very small. It should never be lost sight of that the human race is primarily a product of wandering what we are to do when conditions are changed, for the most part taken care of. If anything we should devote our energies to making the conditions as healthy as may be, leaving results to take care of themselves.

The youth of America should keep the example of Dewey before their eyes and impress the picture well on their minds. They can learn from it that everything is possible in a country like this where the individual must make or mar his own fortune. They can learn from it that he who is faithful over a few things will be given control over many. They can learn from it that the world is always waiting for men of serious thought and earnest effort and that spasmodic brilliancy avails not. There are thousands of men who are endowed with richer gifts than is Dewey who never make their marks. Conscious of their own powers, they abhor drudgery and painstaking and are always waiting for opportunities to exploit themselves. They are looking for short roads to fame, for Kohinoors, for great things that come so suddenly and which are mastered without effort. Foolish and futile! Character is the life of all success and character is like the coral reef, the backbone and the keel of a building, but indestructible when built.

In noting the growth and conquests of the English language one is reminded of that eloquent description by Jonathan Miller of the spirit of progress which is the true translation under its arm making the circuit of the globe. Less than a century ago the English language was spoken by hardly more than 20,000,000 people, while to-day it is the one commonly used by more than 200,000,000. Nor has there ever been a time when the spread of our native tongue was more rapid of when it had

become more necessary to the commercial transactions of the world than at present. For centuries the French language has been the exclusive language of the courts. To-day there is no court in Europe where an American minister cannot transact business in English. The English language is being almost entirely used in the Venezuelan arbitration court at Paris. The American proposals at the peace conference required no translations except for delegates from other than European countries. English will replace Spanish in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and it is gradually supplanting all others in South America. Speech also follows the flag.

Many attempts have been made, with some success, to draw into the country, for employment upon farms, some of the labor which goes to waste in cities. These enterprises have dealt usually with men, but may not agricultural settlements for women be a solution for the perplexities of some of the women who have to earn their living, but find the usual employments of women overworked? In England an association has been formed to promote such a movement. It publishes a newspaper, has established courses of instruction, and is doing what it can to induce women who cannot get work in cities to "go back to the land" for support. At Hendrix College two houses have been fitted up, which are occupied by women students, who attend classes in horticulture, chemistry, botany, entomology and dairy work. This instruction aims to fit women for three different kinds of work. The first is the direction of the home, garden or farm. The second is the work of general gardeners, or growers of grapes, mushrooms, tomatoes and cucumbers, the care of dairies and the raising of poultry. The third is the establishing of agricultural settlements, where groups of women in adjoining cottages, with land attached, can apply their knowledge to market-gardening. This experiment is very interesting. There is nothing unsuitable in it. In fact, market-gardening, bee-keeping, poultry raising and the growing of flowers and small fruits, seem to be industries for which women are naturally adapted. Rightly directed, they are among the most profitable connected with the cultivation of the soil. Surely, if women should be given them, far healthier and happier lives would result than follow the struggles for self-support in our cities.

HISTORIC OLD BARN. Here Quantrell Got His Death Wound in Kirmiah with Home Guards. It is a picture of the home where Quantrell received his death wound. It is situated on the farm of Mr. W. I. Healy, about a mile west of Wakefield Station, in Spencer County, Kentucky, and is an old-fashioned building, common in Kentucky in ante-bellum days. The interior contains but one apart-

ment, ordinarily known as "the cutting room," from the fact that all the feed for the stock was chopped and prepared there. The room is about 60 feet square, with loft above it. The barn was, in the rainy days surrounding it on all sides by sheds 10 feet in width. These sheds, at this time mostly fallen away, were used for various purposes. Quantrell and his men were occupying this barn when Terrill's band of home guards surprised and attacked them. In the sharp skirmish which followed Quantrell received a wound in the lungs, which prostrated him.

WEDDED ON A WARSHIP. Miss Butz went to New York from Dayton, Ohio, to tell Dr. R. W. Plummer, of Chicago, good-by when she was called for Manila. When she went aboard the vessel was coaling, preparatory to a start. Dr. Plummer suggested an immediate marriage, she agreed and the ceremony was performed in the presence of the ship's officers.

Divorce Possible. Various devices have been used in Europe for the ventilation of tunnels. In some cases oil-burning or electric locomotives have been substituted for the trip through the tunnel, and in other cases artificial ventilation has been used.

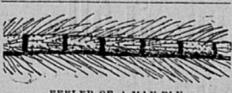
Richest Milk. The richest milk is that which comes near the close of the milking. A test disclosed that the first half pint of milk at a milking contained only 1.07 per cent. of cream, while the last half pint contained 10.36 per cent.

SEEN UNDER A GLASS.

A MICROSCOPE REVEALS BEAUTIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Marvelous Arrangement of a Spider's Eye—Daddy Longlegs Can See in Any Direction—Revelations About Mosquitoes, Flies and Other Things.

Dr. B. L. Riese is a Chicago scientist who devotes his leisure time to bug-hunting. His forte is microscopy and the use of this delicate instrument in connection with insect anatomy has resulted in some extremely interesting discoveries of late. He disposes of one or two theories which have been held for years, notably the one which provides insects with cup-shaped feet, the function of which enables them to walk on polished surfaces in seeming defiance of all the laws of gravity. His microscope shows that the insects always have hooks of great relative power.

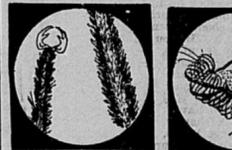


FEELER OF A MAY FLY.

On the ends of their legs, which are used to grasp inequalities invisible to human eyes. Under the microscope the polished surface of plate glass is shown to be really a mass of inequalities. The naked eye, the touch, will not reveal them. Under this same instrument the feet of the common house fly are shown to be reinforced by hooks small enough to find lodgment in the inequalities of the glass surface. The double hook which gives it the power of holding to almost any smooth surface. In fact, the foot is frequently entangled in some meshes which to the



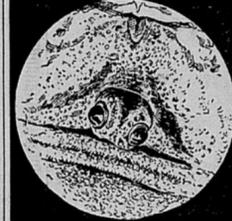
REVELATIONS OF INSECT ANATOMY AS SHOWN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.



Wing and bill of a Mosquito. Ankle of a Cockroach. Foot of Spider. Foot of Cockroach. Foot and leg of the Mosquito. Proboscis of a House Fly. Eye of a Grasshopper.

eye appear to present no inequality. When the mosquito struggles—as can frequently be noticed—these hooks have clasped something which is clasped the tighter as the insect tries vainly to fly away. But it is in the visual apparatus that nature shows the most marvelous adaptability to the lives of the bugs. Some of the eyes Dr. Riese has placed on a microscopic slide are marvelous of intricacy. The fact that they are stationary, without lateral or vertical power—they can not alter the focus or direction of gaze—makes it necessary for the insect to be provided with lenses so cut up with facets that they will capture and retain pictures in almost every degree of the lateral and vertical planes. Insects can see as well called the shoulder blades as they can directly in front. In many cases they see to much better advantage behind than before.

Dr. Riese placed his microscope at this time and placed a slide in position whereon was pasted the body of "daddy long legs," or common garden spider. This specimen is an exceptionally fine one and is so mounted as to bring the eyes directly under the searching power of the instrument. The eyes are wonderful in themselves, but their position is even more wonderful. They are perched on top of a watch tower in the middle of the body. They project into the air what seems a full inch under the glass; seen by the naked eye this tower is indistinguishable until the mind has been attracted to its existence by the microscope. The eyes are on each side of the tower, very near the top. The insect can see as well over its shoulder as it can in almost a direct line in front," said Dr. Riese. "Possibly that



WATCHTOWER OF A SPIDER.

is the reason—in fact, it may be said to be certainly the reason—that a spider can run backward as well as forward. The only spot where it does not seem to see well is right in front. You can capture one from that side much easier than from any other. This spider is not fitted with the additional eyes which other insects have. Usually the compound eyes are supplemented by simple eyes set in front and low down on or near the proboscis which enable it to see at short ranges. But the spider lacks these supplemental eyes.

"Here is the head of a grasshopper which shows the more ordinary style of eyes which insects are fitted," continued the doctor, placing another slide under the glass. "You will see that this insect has a huge eye on each side of the head. They resemble the eyes of a horse in a measure, but are immensely larger in proportion. Now they are fixed in the head immovably so that the bug can not turn them in the slightest degree. They have none of the delicate appliances of the human eye to reduce focus or change direction, so nature has compensated.

"You will see that the eye is enclosed in a transparent sack and that it has the appearance of hundreds of glassy fish eyes. These enable the insect to catch pictures in all directions. But just in front the lines are rather obscure, so nature has bestowed some extra eyes on the grasshopper. Look closely to the base of the antennae and you will see one of these extras. Some insects have them in the tips of their noses, as they are used for short range seeing, but the insect an

THE STATE OF IOWA.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Business Man Disappears Mysteriously—Precedent in Bankruptcy Cases—Railroad Men's Home May Come to Fort Dodge Tragedy at Knoxville.

Frank Melhonen, a member of the monument firm of Bateman & Melhonen of Monticello, has disappeared. A few days ago Melhonen collected money belonging to the firm amounting to \$2,000. He stated that he had been driving to Osgoan to transact some business. He drove to that place and left his team in a livery stable. Nothing has since been heard from him and his movements since that time are unknown. Before leaving Monticello Melhonen paid a few small bills he owed about town. He went to Monticello from Dubuque. He is a young man and unmarried. The circumstances of his disappearance have caused surprise.

A Bankruptcy Precedent. At Dubuque Judge Shires refused to grant Dwight H. Skinner a discharge from bankruptcy. The case of a civil case in a State court it was shown that Skinner had transferred his property to his wife, without consideration, and with intent to defraud his creditors. After doing this he filed a petition in bankruptcy. The property transferred to his wife was not included in his schedule of assets, and the court declined to grant him a discharge. The ruling establishes a precedent in bankruptcy.

Aids Railroad Men's Home. President L. S. Coffin of the Railroad Men's Home at Highland Park, Ill., who lives in Fort Dodge, arrived there from Chicago, where he contributed \$2,500 of personal funds to raise the debt hanging over the home. Coffin favors locating the home in Iowa, possibly in Fort Dodge, and offers to donate a fine farm there for the location. The home is supported by contributions from thousands of railroad men over the country.

Drayman Shoots Wife and Self. While driving his dray along a street near the C. B. & Q. depot at Knoxville John Dawson, a drayman, leaped to the ground and fatally shot his wife, who was passing him in a buggy. Dawson was about 50 years old, and was jealous of his young wife, from whom he had been separated for some time.

Car Inspector Killed. Herman Peppeler, a car inspector on the C. B. & Q., was killed by the cars in the C. B. & Q. yards at Burlington. Both legs and the right arm were cut off and the skull crushed. The car was a passenger car, and was moving at the time. Peppeler had worked for the road twenty-five years. He leaves a wife and family.

A Convent Robbed. During first mass a burglar entered the church of the Sisters of St. Clare at West Point and appropriated \$95 in paper and silver, and a gold watch which he found in a trunk. The trail of the robber led to the home of a man living in four miles of Fort Madison. The police of the latter city found that he had left Burlington.

Negro Laborers Return Home. Two hundred and fifty negroes who have been employed on the construction of the Rock Island, and who were shipped from Fort Dodge to their homes in Mississippi, from which point they were brought early in the summer.

Suicide at Fort Dodge. Robert Hoffman, son of Mrs. Katherine Hoffman, died at the residence just west of the Fort Madison city limits from the effects of a dose of Paris green, taken with suicidal intent.

Brief State Happenings. A new crematory is being erected at Crystal Lake. Des Moines estimates it now has a population of 86,000.

A number of horses near Keokuk are suffering from influenza. C. A. Kimey has been appointed postmaster at Belmond, and W. S. G. Nye at Clea Ellen.

G. A. Anderson, an Emmet County farmer, has been elected to the office of assessor for fifteen days, or over eighty bushels per day.

Chesterfield Young of Burlington was sentenced to four years in the Anamosa penitentiary for attempting to pass counterfeit money.

Fort Dodge is experiencing an ice famine, the local stock being exhausted, and on account of lack of care sufficient cannot be raised.

Wm. Bladell, an employe in a dry goods store at Des Moines, fell down an elevator shaft three stories and sustained several severe bruises.

A monument will be erected in the cemetery at Fort Dodge, to the unknown soldiers buried there, by the post of the G. A. R. at that place.

It is reported that W. L. Allen, until recently manager of the Rock Island, will be appointed general manager of the Iowa Central.

Material has arrived for the installation of the interlocking switch and crossing of the C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P. railways at Tama.

The Cedar County Anti-Saloon League will publish the names of all signers of the county petition if any be filed, and the names of employers, Mr. Sage estimates that the Iowa corn crop will approximate 300,000,000 bushels.

Miss Mary C. Collins was ordained a minister in the Congregational church at Keokuk. Miss Collins has spent twenty-four years in missionary work among the Indians of the Northwest, and her work has been most successful.

William Fitzsimmons, a section hand on the C. & N. W., was run down by a train near Luray and fatally injured.

John P. Reed, of Iowa, has been promoted from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the office of auditor of the Interior Department, and Edwin C. Ford, another Iowa man, from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury.

Mrs. Dorothy Derbis, an inmate of the Cook home at Davenport, is brought forth as the oldest German woman in the State. She was born in Holslein in 1822, and is in the latter half of her 82nd year. Mrs. Derbis has been ill but three days in the last eight years.

CARTER IN JAIL LIFE

Convicted Army Officer's Future in Prison.

Five Years of Hard Work—Rigid Discipline and Frugal Fare Will Be His Portion—A Number is Branded on His Clothes—The Daily Routine.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the United States army officer recently convicted of immense frauds in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor, Georgia, a work of which he had charge as the Government engineer, was sentenced to the Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) penitentiary for five years' imprisonment at hard labor, deprivation of his rank in the army, and dismissal, and \$5,000 fine.

The contrast between Carter's life for the next five years and his life for the preceding ones could not be more dissimilar. Carter's rooms were always models of luxury. No society girl, nurtured in the lap of wealth, ever excelled this luxury-loving officer in the costly, artistic elegance of boudoir

and bedroom. Priceless tapestries, rare old furniture, toilet trappings in solid gold and silver, fine linens, dainty perfections—all these and a thousand other elegancies are as much a part of Oberlin M. Carter's life as the air he breathes.

At Le Fort Leavenworth penitentiary he must manage to survive five long years without his wine suppliers, his rapid friends, and his personal butler. Five changes of toilet a day are not recognized as essential at the Fort Leavenworth prison. One suit is quite sufficient, according to the prison code—a stout suit of coarse gray, with a big straw hat in summer and a small blue denim cap in winter.

The man who has played the high roller for years, who has been courted by pleasure-loving fashionables, admired by women, and envied by men, will for the next five years be kept under lock and key as a mere thing, duly ticketed and numbered. His number will be marked in glaring red, stenciled on his prison garments in four places—right across the broad of his back, over the right thigh, and on the calf of each leg. A more degrading thing this branding of the criminal more prominently than the government mule is marked—could not be devised.

Fort Leavenworth is not a place where the tastes of prisoners are consulted. Discipline of the handcuff-station variety is promptly applied as the occasion demands. The prison is a collection of old buildings, entered through a saltpeter guarded night day by heavily armed men. Inside the saltpeter a gloomy archway leads under the offices of the warden and his subordinates, the printing shop, and photograph gallery, to the prison buildings where the convicts are housed, fed, and lathered.

At Fort Leavenworth hard labor means just what the term implies. Carter, with hands unused to labor harder than his own, will be kept throwing away money, will find the conditions far from enjoyable. He will sleep in a regulation prison cell behind

a steel-barred door, watched by a guard armed with a shotgun. It is needless to say that the rare carpets and priceless tapestries which have heretofore contributed to his comfort will not figure in his Fort Leavenworth cell.

The bill of fare is not an appetizing outlook for Carter. For this luxurious officer has fattened for years upon the choicest foods prepared by artist chefs. Nothing in the eating and drinking line has been quite good enough for the epicurean Carter. Think what five years of Fort Leavenworth prison fare will mean to him—an eternity of gastro-nomic misery.

The work which falls to the share of almost all new arrivals is with the pick and blasting drill in the quarries two miles from the prison. The stone is for use in the construction of the new penitentiary. Carter comes in for this back-breaking, hand-hilting experience. Fort Leavenworth prison is a set of very severe rules, all rigidly enforced. Should Carter grow disobedient his prison allowance of tobacco will be shut off, he will be denied the privilege of writing or receiving letters, his diet may be restricted to bread and water, and in the event of persistent misconduct he would be hounded day and night to the bars of his cell.

They stand no nonsense at Fort Leavenworth. Still they work no cruelties and the prisoner who behaves well, takes his medicine, as it were, unflinchingly, is treated as well as he could rightly expect. He can write to his friends and receive their letters. He may subscribe for any reputable newspaper or magazine, and may have books from the prison library.

Every Saturday afternoon Carter will be compelled not only to give himself a cold-water bath with common brown soap accompaniment, but will be forced to wash and scrub his cell, depressing work for the man who for years has been living in perfumed baths, and relying upon the services of a skilled valet for the simplest tasks of the toilet.

Attends the Quaker Wedding. A recent Chicago visitor to the East writes thus descriptively of a Quaker

WHERE CAPT. CARTER WILL WORK.

Richard Watson Gilder.

Editor of Century Magazine One of the Best Known American Poets.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, one of the best known of American poets, was born on Feb. 8, 1844, in Bordentown, N. J. He began his literary career as a journalist, became editor of "Hours at Home" in 1880, shortly after assumed the associate editorship of "Scribner's Magazine," and upon the death of Dr. J. G. Holland, 1881, succeeded him as editor-in-chief, the name of the magazine having been, in the meantime, changed to The Century. In this position his influence upon Ameri-

can literature and art has been second to no man of his time.

Mr. Gilder's first volume of verse, "The New Day," appeared in 1875, and was followed by "The Celestial Passion," 1887; "Lyrics," 1885 and 1887; "Two Worlds and Other Poems," 1891; "The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems," 1893. The contents of these five volumes were gathered into one volume, under the title "Five Books of Song," and published by the Century Company in 1894. He has since published "The Country," 1897, and "In Palestine" last year, both by The Century Company.

Mr. Gilder holds a distinct and honorable position among American poets. His first volume, written under the influence of Italian studies, contained lyrics of much imaginative beauty. Its fine quality and verse since has been warmly received. In later years of theme—a broadening vision and a deepening purpose. As has been well said, however, "his remains nevertheless essentially a lyricist, a maker of songs; a thorough artist, who has seriousness, dignity and charm. His is an earnest nature, sensitive alike to vital contemporaneous problems and to the home-sweet voice of the Ideal."

THIS MAY SAVE MANY LIVES. An Invention of Great Use in Case of

Moved by the many recent accidents at sea, with the resulting loss of life, Charles E. Hays, who lives at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., has invented a life-saving buoy, which he claims will make it possible for shipwrecked mariners to float on the surface of the water for more than two weeks without danger to life. It consists of an aluminum case, shaped like a barrel, which holds a supply of food, water for twenty days. At the top a flag floats as a signal to passing vessels.

Water Cheap in Glasgow. In Glasgow a £15 hose-coupler obtains for 71d per annum a continuous, never-falling, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world, delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bath. The water is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

WHERE CAPT. CARTER WILL WORK.

Richard Watson Gilder.

Editor of Century Magazine One of the Best Known American Poets.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, one of the best known of American poets, was born on Feb. 8, 1844, in Bordentown, N. J. He began his literary career as a journalist, became editor of "Hours at Home" in 1880, shortly after assumed the associate editorship of "Scribner's Magazine," and upon the death of Dr. J. G. Holland, 1881, succeeded him as editor-in-chief, the name of the magazine having been, in the meantime, changed to The Century. In this position his influence upon Ameri-

can literature and art has been second to no man of his time.

Mr. Gilder's first volume of verse, "The New Day," appeared in 1875, and was followed by "The Celestial Passion," 1887; "Lyrics," 1885 and 1887; "Two Worlds and Other Poems," 1891; "The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems," 1893. The contents of these five volumes were gathered into one volume, under the title "Five Books of Song," and published by the Century Company in 1894. He has since published "The Country," 1897, and "In Palestine" last year, both by The Century Company.

Mr. Gilder holds a distinct and honorable position among American poets. His first volume, written under the influence of Italian studies, contained lyrics of much imaginative beauty. Its fine quality and verse since has been warmly received. In later years of theme—a broadening vision and a deepening purpose. As has been well said, however, "his remains nevertheless essentially a lyricist, a maker of songs; a thorough artist, who has seriousness, dignity and charm. His is an earnest nature, sensitive alike to vital contemporaneous problems and to the home-sweet voice of the Ideal."

THIS MAY SAVE MANY LIVES. An Invention of Great Use in Case of

Moved by the many recent accidents at sea, with the resulting loss of life, Charles E. Hays, who lives at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., has invented a life-saving buoy, which he claims will make it possible for shipwrecked mariners to float on the surface of the water for more than two weeks without danger to life. It consists of an aluminum case, shaped like a barrel, which holds a supply of food, water for twenty days. At the top a flag floats as a signal to passing vessels.

Water Cheap in Glasgow. In Glasgow a £15 hose-coupler obtains for 71d per annum a continuous, never-falling, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world, delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bath. The water is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

Attends the Quaker Wedding. A recent Chicago visitor to the East writes thus descriptively of a Quaker

Richard Watson Gilder.

Editor of Century Magazine One of the Best Known American Poets.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, one of the best known of American poets, was born on Feb. 8, 1844, in Bordentown, N. J. He began his literary career as a journalist, became editor of "Hours at Home" in 1880, shortly after assumed the associate editorship of "Scribner's Magazine," and upon the death of Dr. J. G. Holland, 1881, succeeded him as editor-in-chief, the name of the magazine having been, in the meantime, changed to The Century. In this position his influence upon Ameri-

can literature and art has been second to no man of his time.

Mr. Gilder's first volume of verse, "The New Day," appeared in 1875, and was followed by "The Celestial Passion," 1887; "Lyrics," 1885 and 1887; "Two Worlds and Other Poems," 1891; "The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems," 1893. The contents of these five volumes were gathered into one volume, under the title "Five Books of Song," and published by the Century Company in 1894. He has since published "The Country," 1897, and "In Palestine" last year, both by The Century Company.

Mr. Gilder holds a distinct and honorable position among American poets. His first volume, written under the influence of Italian studies, contained lyrics of much imaginative beauty. Its fine quality and verse since has been warmly received. In later years of theme—a broadening vision and a deepening purpose. As has been well said, however, "his remains nevertheless essentially a lyricist, a maker of songs; a thorough artist, who has seriousness, dignity and charm. His is an earnest nature, sensitive alike to vital contemporaneous problems and to the home-sweet voice of the Ideal."

THIS MAY SAVE MANY LIVES. An Invention of Great Use in Case of

Moved by the many recent accidents at sea, with the resulting loss of life, Charles E. Hays, who lives at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., has invented a life-saving buoy, which he claims will make it possible for shipwrecked mariners to float on the surface of the water for more than two weeks without danger to life. It consists of an aluminum case, shaped like a barrel, which holds a supply of food, water for twenty days. At the top a flag floats as a signal to passing vessels.

Water Cheap in Glasgow. In Glasgow a £15 hose-coupler obtains for 71d per annum a continuous, never-falling, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world, delivered right into his kitchen, washhouse and bath. The water is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid. And it is water of such peculiar softness that the householders of Glasgow can pay their water rate out of what they save on soap.

Attends the Quaker Wedding. A recent Chicago visitor to the East writes thus descriptively of a Quaker

Richard Watson Gilder.

Editor of Century Magazine One of the Best Known American Poets.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, one of the best known of American poets, was born on Feb. 8, 1844, in Bordentown, N. J. He began his literary career as a journalist, became editor of "Hours at Home" in 1880, shortly after assumed the associate editorship of "Scribner's Magazine," and upon the death of Dr. J. G. Holland, 1881, succeeded him as editor-in-chief, the name of the magazine having been, in the meantime, changed to The Century. In this position his influence upon Ameri-

can literature and art has been second to no man of his time.

Mr. Gilder's first volume of verse, "The New Day," appeared in 1875, and was followed by "The Celestial Passion," 1887; "Lyrics," 1885 and 1887; "Two Worlds and Other Poems," 1891; "The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems," 1893. The contents of these five volumes were gathered into one volume, under the title "Five Books of Song," and published by the Century Company in 1894. He has since published "The Country," 1897, and "In Palestine" last year, both by The Century Company.

Mr. Gilder holds a distinct and honorable position among American poets. His first volume, written under the influence of Italian studies, contained lyrics of much imaginative beauty. Its fine quality and verse since has been warmly received. In later years of theme—a broadening vision and a deepening purpose. As has been well said, however, "his remains nevertheless essentially a lyricist, a maker of songs; a thorough artist, who has seriousness, dignity and charm. His is an earnest nature, sensitive alike to vital contemporaneous problems and to the home-sweet voice of the Ideal."