

NEW PLAN FOR CANAL.

Scheme for United States to Build Nicaragua Waterway.

CAFFERY PREPARING A SUBSTITUTE.

Resolution Introduced in the Senate Proposing a Change in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Washington.—Having taken the first step toward clearing the way for the United States to build and control the Nicaragua canal and avoid complications with Great Britain, Senator Caffery is now preparing a substitute for the Morgan bill.

The clause imposing a tax on commercial brokers the Commissioner regards as a discrimination against such brokers, and he recommends that it be repealed or amended so as to include produce and merchandise commission merchants, auctioneers and real estate agents and brokers.

The removal of the stamp tax on mortgages is recommended inasmuch as there is a stamp tax on promissory notes, and the taxing of mortgages given to secure such notes results in double taxation, falling on the debtor class.

The Commissioner also urges that if brokers pay the special tax required under the law they should be relieved of the stamp tax under the head of "contracts," which is a tax on all notes or memorandums of sale by brokers.

COLLEGE MEN IN THE ARMY.

Advantages of Military Training in the Schools are Plainly Shown.

Washington.—The annual report of the Inspector-General of the Army, which has just been made public, raises highly the conduct of the war. He emphasizes strongly the need of periodical military maneuvers and experimental mobilization to insure the health and safety of the troops in actual service.

One of the most interesting features of the report is that upon military colleges. Except for the interruption of military instruction by the withdrawal of regular Army instructors during the war, 15,000 students are being annually trained in practical and theoretical military service in private and public schools and colleges.

A SERIES OF LETTERS.

General Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico, Explains His Policy.

San Juan de Porto Rico.—General Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of the Island of Porto Rico, in a series of letters to the council of the interior favors the construction of the interocean canal by the United States in beyond doubt. There will be much division of opinion as to the methods, however, which may prove so irrevocable as to postpone indefinitely the passage of the canal bill.

No person is to be imprisoned without specific charges being preferred; all persons now in prison without such charges against them are to be freed; customs duties and money values must be regulated by the United States Congress, but the towns are to be improved by the adoption of American standards, with a view of educating the people in patriotism and self-reliance; resort to military power is to be had only when absolutely necessary and soldiers who do not respect the civil authorities are to be severely dealt with.

General Henry appeals to Porto Ricans to smother their political differences and to unite in behalf of their country. In a second letter the Military Governor says: "I am anxious to have the people feel that they can be directly represented here for the purpose of complaints, grievances and recommendations. I therefore instruct the council to inform the Mayors that they may send here on or before December 19th, two delegates from each Mayoralty, one Liberal and one Radical, to be chosen by the respective Municipal Councils. I shall listen to the voice of the people through these delegates, and shall examine and consider what they lay before me."

These letters are to be generally published, and a copy of the second is being sent to all post commanders, who will report as to cases where proper delegates are not sent. It being evident that the civil courts cannot or will not act with sufficient promptness against bandits, forgers and murderers—there not yet having been a single conviction for either of these offenses, though many have been committed—an immediate example is necessary, and General Henry has appointed a military commission to try cases of this character. His activity in these various directions is universally commended.

More Taxes for the Japs.

Yokohama.—The Government has introduced in the Diet a bill providing for increasing the land tax by 14,000,000 yen toward an estimated budget deficiency of 30,000,000 yen. The remainder of the amount required will be raised by other taxation. It is believed these proposals will lead to a rupture of the understanding between the Cabinet and the Liberals.

Mrs. are stringing four aluminum wires "about the thickness of a lead-pencil" from Stockton to Blue Lakes, Cal., for the company that proposes to ultimately run its line into San Francisco and supply that city with light and power.

CHANGE IN WAR TAXES.

Amendments to the Law Urged by Revenue Commissioner.

Washington.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee has received a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, N. B. Scott, recommending a number of amendments to the act of June 13, 1898, known as the war revenue act. The recommendations cover changes of an administrative character under schedules A and B, also for the monthly payment of excise taxes by sugar refiners and of a penalty for failing to stamp parlor-car tickets. Further provisions are suggested as to the execution by internal revenue officers of articles subject to internal revenue taxes.

Commissioner Scott advises that the clauses providing for the stamping of telegraphic dispatches and receipts or bills of lading for freight and express packages be so amended as to make it definite and certain who shall affix and pay for the stamp.

The clause imposing a tax on commercial brokers the Commissioner regards as a discrimination against such brokers, and he recommends that it be repealed or amended so as to include produce and merchandise commission merchants, auctioneers and real estate agents and brokers.

The removal of the stamp tax on mortgages is recommended inasmuch as there is a stamp tax on promissory notes, and the taxing of mortgages given to secure such notes results in double taxation, falling on the debtor class.

The Commissioner also urges that if brokers pay the special tax required under the law they should be relieved of the stamp tax under the head of "contracts," which is a tax on all notes or memorandums of sale by brokers.

The paragraph imposing a tax of 10 cents on "certificates of any description required by law" has occasioned more difficulty in its construction and application than any other provision in schedule A, the Commissioner says, and, owing to the uncertainty as to what certificates are taxable, he recommends the repeal of the paragraph.

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In conclusion on this subject the Inspector-General says that some substantial recognition should be accorded the students who spend a large part of their school life in military study, and he recommends the selection of some of the best of these students for appointment annually in the Army. Such a policy, he says, would benefit both the students, the colleges and the Government.

New Pension Bill Introduced.

Washington.—Some interesting history is attached to two bills recently introduced in the House by Underwood for General Wheeler. The bills are to grant pensions to Mrs. Margaret B. Shipp, who was killed at the battle of San Juan hill, and of Mrs. Louisa D. Smith, widow of Lieutenant William H. Smith who was killed at the same place. There was a remarkable similarity in the history of these two soldiers. They studied together at West Point, graduated together, and after leaving the academy, both rose to the rank of Lieutenant. They met their deaths in the same battle within fifteen minutes of each other, and finally, the bills to pension their wives were introduced in Congress simultaneously.

Lookout Point Secured.

Washington.—The Government, through the Chickamauga Park Commission, has secured the deeds to five acres on Lookout point, the highest point in the Chickamauga region, and overlooking seven states and all the battle-fields adjacent to the park. During the siege of Chickamauga this point was an important Confederate position, occupied by a battery. The Park Commissioners will at once replace the battery in the position it occupied during the war and will erect historical tablets at important points. It will be left to the several states through whose territory the park passes to erect monuments and memorial tablets.

Pottery Option Extended.

Trenton (N. J.)—The option secured by a syndicate of capitalists on a large number of general ware potteries in the United States, notably those of East Liverpool and Trenton, has been extended to April 1. Trenton manufacturers are confident the syndicate will succeed and expect the deal to be closed within a few weeks. It is intimated that the absorption may also include the sanitary potteries now being operated by the Trenton pottery syndicate.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.

A Farmer's Ice-House.

To erect a building 12 by 12 feet, 10 feet in height, not including the roof select a location somewhat sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. Build a strong stone foundation well perfectly level for the sills to rest upon. The inside of the wall must be solidly banked around with earth. The sills are 6 by 8 in., strongly framed together. They may be either of sawed lumber or of timbers flattened upon two sides.

The floor joists are 4 by 8 in. A strong support should be placed under the center of each joist. The studding are 2 by 11 inches placed in edgewise, thus forming an inside space of 11 in. for sawdust. The outside is of boards, nailed to the studding crosswise instead of up and down. The flooring is 2 inch boards. Use 12 feet 2-inch boards for roof plates. These should be placed across the tops of the studding and strongly spiked to them. Rafters are of 2 by 4 inch material, spiked to the plates. The roof has a slope of 45 degrees and a ventilator 2 by 3 feet. The inside boards should be nailed to the studding crosswise.

Fill the 11 inch space with sawdust when boring it up. Place the door, which is 24 inches wide upon the north side and let it extend from the bottom to the top of the building. This long door is to be divided into three separate doors, thus making it more convenient for putting in and taking out ice.

To fill with ice, first put 12 inches of sawdust on the floor, allowing a space of 6 inches around the outside of the ice and next to the inside board for sawdust. There will then be remaining 9 by 9 feet of space for the ice. The ice should be raked out into cases of 3 feet by 1 foot before sawing. This will fill the space intended for it.

In placing the cases in position, put one layer lengthwise, the next crosswise, being particular to have the ice as level as possible.

It is also very necessary for the successful preservation of the ice that no crevices or holes remain unfilled. To prevent this have ready a pail of thick snow water. If there is no snow, use finely cracked ice, also in water. With this fill all cracks, holes or rough places, so that the cakes of ice will fit smoothly and compactly together. By thus increasing its solidity it will keep much better than when packed in the usual way. When filled, put 29 in. or more sawdust on the top all over.

An ice-house built and filled in this manner has in it 4 feet of solid ice of last year's filling, which will remain undisturbed when the house is again filled.

Sawdust for Smudge Firing.

It is the season for protection against frost, and though smudging has something of a bad name because it does not act through as many degrees of low temperature as some would like, it is still an effective method of avoiding frost injuries within certain limits. For this reason discussion of smoking materials is interesting, and the observations which Mr. T. M. Richards of Poca Ratom, Florida, writes to Mr. J. E. Ingraham, land commissioner of the East Coast Railway, may prove of benefit to fruit growers on this coast. He describes the plan commonly in use, and very successfully so, in parts of Carolina and Virginia as follows: "In the fall, some weeks before the danger of cold, one should secure a supply of pine sawdust from the mills. Around each field of not more than four acres (and two acres is better) the sawdust should be deposited in conical piles, 40 feet apart and two bushels of sawdust in each heap. These heaps should be placed all the way around each lot, as the wind may shift to any quarter. When the thermometer shows danger of frost, at three o'clock in the morning let men take cans of common kerosene and go to each alternative heap, make a little opening in the top of it, pour in one or two table-spoons of kerosene and set it on fire. It will not blaze much, but by giving a little time for the oil to spread before firing the sawdust will smoulder and burn slowly until it is all consumed, all the while sending forth volumes of thick smoke which will protect the plants from the direct rays of the sun and prevent them from scaling until the frost is slowly drawn out.

In many instances it has been demonstrated that the sun was responsible for the damage done after freezing. Wherever there was shade through the forenoon no plants were injured. This is also the case among the orange groves. This plan has proved extremely successful where tried. It is very cheap protection and does not require much work. In our pineries, laid off as they are in beds, the small heaps of sawdust could be placed at the corner of each bed and one series out of four or five burned at a time, leaving a supply by alternating fires for the next night.

Read the Agricultural Journals.

I see many of my farmer friends in this community who do not read agricultural publications, while they devour omnivorously all political or war news, while this country was involved in the recent war. They do not seem to think of any good that can result from the discussion of farm topics through the press. To me this is an evident indication that they are neglecting their true interests, to a great extent, only to gratify a prejudiced feeling. The farmer who studies the best methods of farm work, the growing of farm products, stock raising and the markets, will certainly want to know the experiences of others along these lines, and there is no better source of information than the columns of the journals devoted to agricultural and kindred pursuits.

Some are opposed to the introduction of new methods, and seem to regard such an attempt as almost a sacrilege, while they adhere strictly to the old-fogy methods of the past. This

state of affairs is especially true in the rural districts. The remark is often heard that what was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us, and there are yet to be found those who thresh their grain with a flail and carry it to the mill on an ox with the ancient "pack saddle" upon his back.

Farmers, I ask you to study more closely all subjects connected with the farm; become interested in the best methods of culture and stock raising; take two or three good agricultural papers, and see what others of your trade are doing. They will tell you of their experiences, and offer suggestions that will be helpful. Your living must come from the farm, and not from politics or the war. I do not ask you to ignore or even neglect these questions, but always hold them as of secondary importance while your livelihood must be derived from the farm.—Frank Monroe Beverly in Agricultural Economist.

Notes From the Agricultural College Dairy.

The college dairy has just tested a sample of skim-milk from a family in town, that put one cow for family use. The extra milk was set in crocks and skimmed when a thick layer of cream formed on top. As there was but a small quantity of cream, it was churned with an egg-beater. The Babcock test showed the skim-milk to contain 1 per cent butter fat, equal to a loss of 1.17 pounds of butter for every 100 pounds skim-milk, and the butter-milk 3.7 per cent butter fat, equal to a loss of 3.7 pounds of butter fat for every 100 pounds buttermilk.

Mr. J. A. Conover, special student in dairying, also secured samples of skim-milk and butter-milk from a family in town, and found a still greater loss in the skim-milk, but less in the buttermilk, the skim-milk showing 1.2 per cent and the butter milk 1.3 per cent. This makes a loss of 1.41 pounds butter for every 100 pounds skim-milk and 1.52 pounds butter for every 100 pounds buttermilk.

These figures do not show any great loss to the families mentioned, because the total weight of skim-milk and buttermilk is so small, but they are of interest in that they show the immense loss that would occur where such practices are followed on a large scale. In creameries the loss in skim-milk is usually reduced to a mere trace and in the buttermilk to .1 or .2 of 1 per cent.

Poultry Pointers.

There is little that is reliable in the way of experiments in breeding and feeding poultry. It seems a pity that extensive investigations have not been carried on at experiment stations.

The poultryman has more breeds to choose from than has the horse or cattle breeder in order to suit his special needs.

I have often been called to breeders' houses to see what was the matter with the chickens, and found that the trouble was caused by lice.

I feed dry, not sloppy, food. Everything is kept clean. Cans and dishes are cleaned every day. Frequent changes of food are made.

The White Wyandotte cannot be beaten for a general purpose fowl.

A fowl very much out of sorts is about as profitable without its head.

If your market calls for a certain thing, you must furnish it, if you would have a profitable business.

Covering fruit trees, the untreated wounds often heal quite as well as those that are treated with some covering, but this is done at the expense of checking the growth and vigor of the tree or plant. This point seems to have been well established. Our own experience quite agrees with that of Prof. Carl at the Nebraska station (Bulletin 50), who says: "Taking, all things together, nothing seems to be better for covering the wounds made in pruning than common lead-paint, which is closely followed by grafting wax. The wax is superior to paint in the matter of healing, but does not last as well and is not so convenient to apply, although in warm weather, when it works well, there is little trouble in this regard. Coal tar is useful in preventing the wood from checking, but appears to be a positive hindrance to healing, so that, in spite of the fact that it stays well, there is little to recommend it. Fine tar is no aid to healing, being apparently a trifling detriment, while white oil is slightly in the matter of checking and does not last well, therefore it has nothing to recommend it. Shellac is a failure. It does not last and neither aids the wound in healing nor to any appreciable extent prevents it from checking."

Cows With Spectacles.

Cows with spectacles are to be seen in the Russian steppes. The steppes are covered with snow more than six months of the year. The cows subsist on the tufts of grass which crop above the snow, and the rays of the sun on the snow are so dazzling as to cause blindness. To obviate this calamity it occurred to a kind-hearted man to protect the cows' eyes in the same way as those of human beings, and he manufactured smoke-colored spectacles which could be worn by the cattle. These spectacles were a great success, and are now worn by upwards of 40,000 head of cattle, who no longer suffer from the snow blindness which once caused such untold suffering amongst them.

Farm Notes.

The brood sows should have strong, tough bones.

Market all stock now as soon as properly finished to sell well.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

An expert report on the Philippines finances says there are \$45,000,000 in circulation on a silver basis, and an export trade in '97 of \$41,000,000.

Quicksilver exports from San Francisco for the first eleven months of '97 were 4913 flasks, worth \$174,405; for the same period in '98, 5769 flasks, worth \$211,582.

J. J. Hill, President Great Northern Railway, has bought the tax certificates on the old Union Pacific road between Tacoma and Portland. Prior to '93 the Union Pacific spent \$2,000,000 in this line and the abandoned work and property has been since held for taxes.

Eastern papers say that "the longest telephone communication" successfully established in the world" is now in operation between Boston, Mass., and Little Rock, Ark., 1900 miles. Similar facilities have for some months been established between San Diego, Cal., and Boise, Idaho, 3300 miles.

Consul Williams writes from Manila that during the three months ended September 30, 1898, the value of the declared exports from that consular district to the United States were: Hemp, 4000 bales, \$57,503.35; hats, 10,805, at 20 cents, \$2,960.60; cigars, 34 cases, \$1329.92; brass cloth, \$156.41; total, \$62,950.27.

There was about \$3,500,000 in the Spokane, Wash., banks last week, and the bankers did not know what to do with it. There has not been a bank statement for two months, but when the last was made the banks were carrying about 65 per cent. Soon, by reason of the Le Roi sale, about \$4,000,000 more money will be thrown into the Spokane banks.

At Topeka, Kansas, on the 8th inst., the board of directors of the Santa Fe Railway Co. made formal approval of the purchase of the San Joaquin Valley line, by which the Santa Fe will run trains into San Francisco. The chairman of the board said that the road had opened greater possibilities for the West, and that San Francisco will be a much more important point to the road than it has ever been.

The town of Republic, Wash., claims to be the banner town in the United States for sending registered matter through the mails. Up to Nov. 11, in the present quarter, there were 350 registrations. For the same period one city with 110,000 population had only 45 to its credit. So great has been the registration that the postoffice authorities upon one occasion sent a letter of inquiry, thinking an error on the part of the postmaster had been made. The figures astonished the department.

The new executive committee of the California State Miners' Association met recently in San Francisco. The Secretary was authorized to expend \$300 in furnishing an office. It was decided not to have the Association headquarters in the new ferry building. It was ordered that county associations that have failed to pay the required 75 per cent to the State Association be immediately called upon for such amount. A motion was carried that the coming State Legislature be asked to set apart one-third of its Paris Exposition appropriation for the purpose of a mineral exhibit there.

A tariff for shipments over the Siberian Railroad as far as Irkutsk has been published. Irkutsk is the great trade center of Siberia and the western terminus of the Chinese caravans over the desert, which have for ages brought a large part of the tea consumed in Russia. The new tariff on tea from Irkutsk to Moscow is 2-1/3 rubles per pod, with a separate charge of 3 kopeks per pod for crossing the Yenisei and 2 kopeks for crossing the Okla—great rivers where the bridges are not yet completed. This is at the rate of \$5.30 per 100 pounds. The rate on high class freight in the other direction is about the same. The distance from Moscow to Irkutsk is about 3400 miles.

The total value of the imports in Apia, Samoa, in 1897, according to the American consul-general, was \$329,630, of which nearly half (\$157,695) was from the Australian colonies. The United States sent goods to the value of \$23,415. The exports amounted to \$23,198, of which \$125,380 went to Europe, \$54,305 to the United States, \$61,473 to Australasia, \$14,223 to Hawaii, etc. Of copra (native product) 10,691,520 pounds were exported from Samoa. The consul-general adds that a large percentage of the goods from Australia are of American origin. It is stated that all goods originating east of California are sent to the Atlantic seaboard, thence to Sydney or Apia, and are delivered there cheaper than they can be obtained directly from San Francisco.

At Phoenix, Arizona, it is estimated that enough water is wasted from Salt river each winter to irrigate 1,000,000 acres in the Salt river valley. It is proposed to store these winter floods, to be drawn from as needed during the summer months, by constructing a reservoir in the mountains six miles northeast of Phoenix. The U. S. Government has granted the Hudson River and Canal Company the Tonto basin, to be used as a storage reservoir. It proposes to build a dam at the head of the canyon where the river emerges from the basin, creating a lake eighteen square miles in area, of 100 to 200 feet. It will be necessary to build a dam 200 feet high and some 600 feet in length at the top, although the canyon is only 200 feet wide for the first 100 feet from the bottom. The Territory of Arizona has granted the company the use of the channel of the Salt river to convey the water to the valley below. To construct this storage reservoir, the largest in the world, will cost about \$2,500,000.

Atchison Globe Sights.

The druggist and the doctor are cousins.

People are tired of seeing smart children do smart things.

Some people act all the time as though they were at a picnic.

Every man who starves his wife is said by the neighbors to be rich.

The woman who never marries never finds out what a poor cook she is.

A good many cooks make a good quality of hard tack and don't know it.

It is never safe to accept an amateur singer's verdict of an open company.

A woman's idea of getting red neckless is to cut loose, and tell all she knows.

Crisis of the liver is hard to spell; think how much harder it must be to have it.

Atchison has a man who refuses to go to places because his wife won't go with him.

Every girl who has never known a grief in her life tries particularly hard to look pensive.

A woman never becomes so rich that she can resist the temptation to wear calico shirt waists.

After a woman passes 35, if she marries at all, the chances are that she will marry a man younger than herself.

As a rule, those who talk most about longing for a higher life do least to improve the life they are compelled to live.

You can occasionally meet all kinds of people; even the man who means it when he asks you to come and visit him.

About half the time a man feels like a cat which has just eaten the canary; he is getting a lot of abuse for eating a naughty poor bird.

SPANIARDS AND THE "MAINE."

Capt. Sigbee Tells of the Demonstrations Against the Vessel.

Six bulls were killed at the Sunday bull-fight, four party arrived as the first one was being hauled away dead.

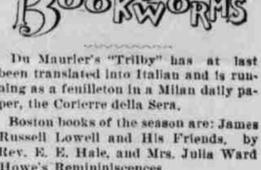
After the fifth bull had been dispatched it was decided, as a considerate measure in favor of General Parrado, that we should leave the building and return to Havana early, so as to avoid the crowd.

We therefore left very quietly, just before the sixth bull entered the ring. We tried to reach the ferry promptly, so that we might return to Havana on a steamer having but few passengers. Three members of our party were successful in this attempt, but General Lee, Lieutenant Holman and I failed.

On our arrival a steamer had just left the landing. We then hailed a small passenger boat, and were pulled to the Maine. While General Lee and I were conversing on the quarter-deck of the Maine a ferry-boat came across the bay, carrying back to Havana a large number of people from the audience. There was no demonstration of any kind. The passengers were doubtless those who had left early, hoping, like ourselves, to avoid the crowd.

The next ferry-boat was densely crowded. Among the passengers were a number of officers of the Spanish army and of the volunteers. As the ferry-boat passed the Maine there were derisive calls and whistles. Apparently not more than fifty people participated in that demonstration. It was not general, and might have occurred anywhere. I have never believed that the Spanish officers or soldiers took part. It is but fair to say that this was the only demonstration of any kind made against the Maine or her officers, either collectively or individually, so far as was made known to me, during our visit. Adverse feeling toward us was shown by the apathetic bearing of soldiers when they saluted, or of tradesmen when they supplied our needs.

After the Maine had been sunk, and when the Montgomery and the Fern were in Havana, Spanish passenger-boatsmen exhibited bad temper by withholding or delaying answers to our hails at night. The failure of the Spanish authorities to compel the boatmen to answer our hails to active unfairness, very closely akin to active unfriendliness. It was at the time when the Vizcaya and the Oquendo were in Havana, using picket-boats and occasionally search-lights at night, apparently to safeguard themselves. Hails were made sharply and answered promptly, between the Spanish men-of-war and the boats constantly plying about the harbor at night. I must have been plain on board the Spanish men-of-war that the boatman were trifling with us. This was after the Vizcaya had visited New York.—Capt. Sigbee, in the Century.



Du Maurier's "Trilby" has at last been translated into Italian and is circulating as a feuilleton in a Milan daily paper, the Corriere della Sera.

Boston books of the season are: James Russell Lowell and His Friends, by Rev. E. E. Hale, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's Reminiscences.

Marion Crawford's new book is Ave Roma Immortalis, a selection of studies from the chronicles of Rome, and will be issued in two volumes.

Florence K. Upton's juvenile book for this year is called The Gollywog at the Seaside. Her first success was The Dutch Doll, followed by The Gollywog's Bicycle Club and The Veggie-man's Revenge.

Hezekiah Butterworth will publish shortly through the Doubleday & McClure Company "South America," a history of the struggle for liberty in the Andean republics, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is said to be the first connected history ever written of this tropical and subtropical America, and Mr. Butterworth prepared himself for the task by two extended journeys through South America.

"The War as a Suggestion of Manifest Destiny" is the subject of a critical study by Professor H. H. Powers which should attract widespread attention. It has just been issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Professor Powers shows the development of the policy of imperialism from the time of Jefferson, and the inevitableness of the war. He then sets forth the results which must follow from our appearance as a world power, and why the final struggle for world domination must be between the Anglo-Saxon and Slav races.

Knives Made by Pressure. It is announced that an entirely new method for the manufacture of table cutlery is being introduced into Sheffield, England, and is exciting much interest. A round bar of steel is placed in a machine, and by means of hydraulic pressure a perfect knife is formed—blade, bolster and handle. The "dash" is taken off, and it is subsequently ground and polished by machinery. One such machine is capable, it is stated, of producing 5,000 of these all steel knives per day, at a comparatively small cost in labor. The machines are capable of dealing with any kind of cutlery or tools.

A Worthy Habit. Follows—You seem to forget that the world owes every man a living. Follows—No, I don't, but I've discovered that it has imbibed the human habit of not paying its debts.—Richmond Dispatch.

Shore Lines. The United States shore lines of the great lakes are as follows: Ontario, 250 miles; Erie, 370 miles; Huron, 510 miles; Superior, 955 miles; Michigan, 1,320 miles.

Fire from Meteor. A meteoric stone weighing four tons fell on a warehouse in Plume, Austria, and set it on fire. The stone crashed through the house and was found buried in the cellar.

The surprising thing about Heaven is that it remains a heaven with so many different women living under the same roof.