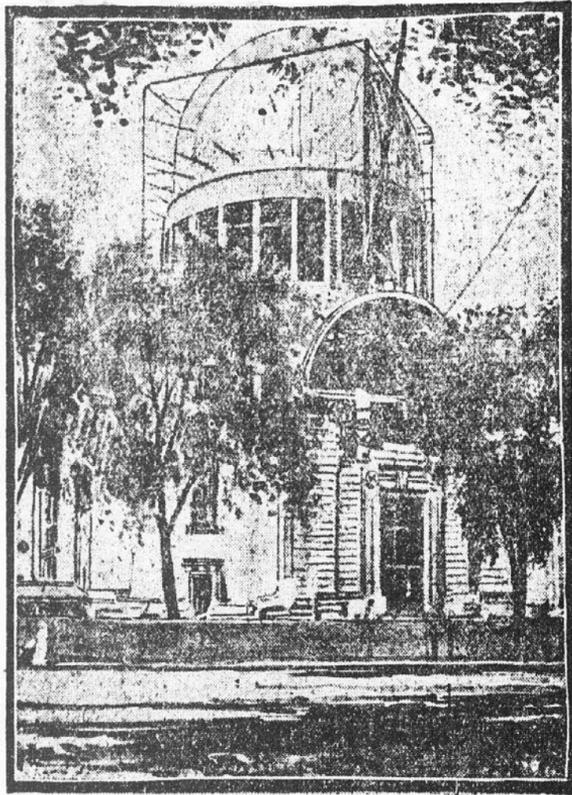


LAST RESTING PLACE FOR THE BODY OF PAUL JONES



With most impressive ceremony, accompanied by the highest naval honors, the body of John Paul Jones, on its arrival in this country, is to be inurned in the crypt of the magnificent new chapel now nearing completion at the Annapolis naval academy. Special Ambassador Loomis, flanked by Admiral Sigsbee and a brilliantly uniformed staff, will present the remains of the great admiral to the land for which he did such valorous service, and they will be received with a naval

salute and a specially prepared funeral service. The new chapel, a central feature of the reconstructed naval academy group of buildings recently ordered by Congress at a cost of many millions, rises on the water front with a massive dome for its inspiration, the architecture of the whole being unlike the Hotel d'Invalides of Paris, in which rest the remains of the great Napoleon. The crypt of the chapel is intended for the last resting place of the bones of a nation's naval heroes.

COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELER.

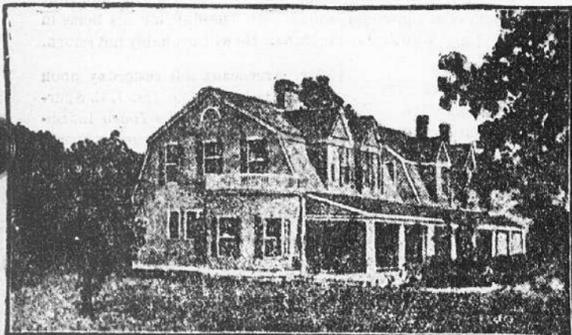
European Pensions Convenient and Well Kept Up.

To the tourist contemplating a European sojourn on a modest expenditure the pension furnish a perfect solution of the living questions, says Good Housekeeping. Every prominent European city is full of them, and there are numerous reliable lists published. The rates vary from 5 francs up to 10 or 12 francs per day for stays for less than ten days, with lower weekly rates for longer periods. My wife and I found delightful places, easily, in every city visited, at 6 francs (\$1.20), never more than 7 francs, per day, all included. Our first experience was in Naples, and the ease with which we found accommodations and became promptly settled and at home was a revelation. Pensions differ but little in the different cities of Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany, except in the cooking, and it is quite possible now to visit almost every leading city in Europe and stop in every one at your choice of a German, a French or an English pension. We visited but one where English was not spoken by one or more attendants.

Fewer M. D.'s From Columbia.

Only five men of Columbia's graduating class, which numbers over 100, intend to study medicine. Twenty will study law. Fifteen will enter commercial life and nine will teach. As a rule law and medicine claim the largest number of students, but this year the medical men have fallen off in a decided manner.

"THE FELLIS," SUMMER HOME OF SECRETARY HAY, WHERE THE STATESMAN DIED.



The body of John Hay now rests in the Hay family burying ground in a corner of Lake View cemetery at Cleveland, Ohio. Around his grave are the granite monuments of men who have done strong things for Cleveland, for Ohio, and some of them for the nation.

Five hundred feet to the west of where the former secretary lies is the memorial to James A. Garfield. Near by rises the monolith of the Rockefeller family. Closer still are the graves of the Otises and the Rusts. Most of these men were buried with funeral services far more elaborate than was John Hay.

The services throughout were admirably conducted, and from the arrival of President Roosevelt in the morning until his departure in the afternoon brought the official day to its end not a single untoward incident was in evidence.

Immigrants Change Surnames.

According to the New York Sun many immigrants change their names on arriving in this country because of the difficulty they find in getting them properly spelled. A good many residents of the East Side have adopted as their surnames the names of streets. In Rivington street there is a tailor, Isaac Delancey; in West Broadway, a cap manufacturer, Solomon Ludlow; a tobacconist not far away sports the name of Abraham Clinton and there is an Israel Christie in Orchard street.

NO PUZZLE FOR STOCKTON.

Would Easily Extricate Himself From Position of Danger.

Rudyard Kipling and Frank Stockton, author of "The Lady and the Tiger," were chatting on one occasion about India, when the latter said: "By the way, Kipling, I'm thinking of going over to India some day myself." "Do so, my dear fellow," replied Mr. Kipling with a suspicious warmth of cordiality. "Come as soon as ever you can! And, by the way, do you know what we will do when we get you out there, away from your friends and family? Well, the first thing will be to lure you out into the jungle and have you seized and bound by our trusty wallahs. Then we'll lay you on your back and have one of the very biggest elephants stand over you and poise his ample forefoot directly over your head. Then I'll say in my most insinuating tones, 'Come, now, Stockton, which was it—the lady or the tiger?' What would you do then?" "Oh, well, that's easy enough. I should tell you a lie."

Wars Not Near an End.

Despite its horrors' war will persist as long as the struggle for existence, the effort of self-preservation and the economic contests of trade engage our attention. Of wars and rumors of wars there will be no end until humanity is evolved into something higher than it now is. Nevertheless, unless wars, wars of mere vanity, wars waged only for prestige, should be restricted, and can be.—Washington Times.

TAXATION ON RAILROADS AND PERSONAL INJURY

Governor Sayers Tells About What the Railroads Pay.

Taxation is an important part in the expense of railway administration. The average valuation during the five years ending June 30, 1905, by the Railroad Commission of the railways in this State was \$15,976 per mile of road upon an average of 9,814 miles, though the amount actually and necessarily expended in their construction and equipment was very much larger. The roads were, during the time, assessed for taxation at an average annual valuation of \$8,544 per mile, and in addition to such assessment there was an average annual payment by them of \$3,798 on gross passenger receipts.

It is confidently submitted that under such assessment for taxation the railways contributed more toward the support of the government in proportion to their value, as determined by the Commission, than any other character of property in the State; and to sustain this proposition reference is had to Table 79 of the Annual Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for the year 1904, where valuations are given, county by county. A careful and critical analysis of the table will demonstrate, beyond question, that value and quantity being considered, not exceeding thirty three per cent of the property in the State contributed to the support of the government. The railways, under the law as it was prior to the Twenty-ninth Legislature, paid more than fifty per cent upon a valuation fixed by the commission, and the passenger tax besides.

For the want of adequate legal machinery much of other property has escaped and will continue to escape taxation; the railways, however, are not permitted to enjoy this privilege. All that they ask is, that in the matter of taxation they be not required to pay in larger proportion to value than other kinds of property. They are entirely willing to pay their just proportional share towards whatever may be needed for the public service; more should not be required of them.

Another item in the operating expense account is that growing out of personal injury claims. These liabilities have been rapidly and abnormally increasing year by year. For the five years ending June 30, 1899, they aggregated \$2,667,357, as against \$8,056,593 for the five succeeding years, being an increase during the five latter years over the five former of \$5,389,236, or over two hundred per cent. Referring to this particular expense, the Railroad Commission of Texas, in their report for the year 1900, say: "For the year 1900 the increase is noticeable and extraordinary, being \$362,898, or a little over fifty-five per cent greater for such damages than during the preceding year ending June 30, 1899. While we have no official information showing the cause of this great increase we understand in a general way that it probably results in a large degree from the activities of regularly organized personal injury bureaus. The only direct interest which this commission has in this question grows out of the fact that as the amount of these payments is increased, the available revenues of the railway companies are reduced, thus necessarily operating to that extent to prevent the reduction of freight rates, or it might be, to cause an increase of them." This declaration, however, by the Commission does not have the effect to diminish this item of cost to the railways, as is above shown.

Photo of Mount Everest.

The only good photograph ever made of Mount Everest was taken a while ago by the British in a part of Tibet which Europeans had not visited for several generations. The mighty mass, snow covered and piercing the sky, has all the majesty of a great mountain and all the grace and the lightness we see in a white cloud. There are famous climbers who believe that Everest may be conquered, and that when the time for attack comes neither mountain sickness nor rarefaction will be a serious impediment.

Wellington and Napoleon.

The duke of Connaught—Prince Arthur of Great Britain—who has just entered upon his fifty-sixth year, was the godson of the Duke of Wellington, and was taught to have great reverence for the old gentleman. One of the little boy's first efforts at drawing, it is said, was a picture representing the duke and Napoleon engaging in a pistol duel at point blank range. "My dear young prince," said the duke, when shown this youthful production, "remember that, though I fought Bonaparte, I could never see him without the help of a telescope."

Works Without Fear.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of the Royal national mission to deep-sea fishermen, practices along the rugged coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. His professional round is 2,000 miles in extent, every foot of which is dangerous in the extreme to the unacquainted mariner. Even the natives sail with their lives in their hands, and Dr. Grenfell, on his missions of mercy, often calls upon the crew of his boat to face perils which even daunt them.

MARKETING POTATO CROPS.

In line with the classic case of the oyster shippers, cited by President Hadley of Yale University in his book on Railroad Transportation, is the case of the Aroostook potato growers brought by President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Nothing could better show how a railroad works for the interest of the localities which it serves.

A main dependence of the farmers of the Aroostook region is the potato crop, aggregating annually eight to ten million bushels, which find a market largely in Boston and the adjacent thickly settled regions of New England. The competition of cheap water transportation from Maine to all points along the New England coast keeps railroad freight rates on these potatoes always at a very low level.

Potatoes are also a considerable output of the truck farms of Michigan, their normal market being obtained in and through Detroit and Chicago and other communities of that region. Not many years ago favoring sun and rains brought a tremendous yield of potatoes from the Michigan fields. At normal rates and prices there would have been a glut of the customary markets and the potatoes would have rotted on the farms. To help the potato growers the railroads from Michigan made unprecedentedly low rates on potatoes to every reachable market, even carrying them in large quantities to a place so remote as Boston. The Aroostook growers had to reduce the price on their potatoes and even then could not dispose of them unless the Boston and Maine Railroad reduced its already low rate, which it did. By means of these low rates, making possible low prices, the potato crops of both Michigan and Maine were finally marketed. Everybody eats potatoes, and that year everybody had all the potatoes he wanted.

While the Michigan railroads made rates that would have been ruinous to the railroads, had they been applied to the movement of all potatoes at all times, to all places, they helped their patrons to find markets then. The Boston and Maine Railroad suffered a decrease in its revenue from potatoes, but it enabled the Aroostook farmers to market their crop and thereby to obtain money which they spent for the varied supplies which the railroads brought to them. If the making of rates were subject to governmental adjustment such radical and prompt action could never have been taken, because it is well established that if a rate be once reduced by a railroad company it cannot be restored through the red tape of governmental procedure. If the Michigan railroads had been subjected to governmental limitation they would have felt obliged to keep up their rates as do the railroads of France and England and Germany under governmental limitation and let the potatoes rot.—E. Hanley.

A young married couple could probably live on wind if the bride's pa would raise it for them.

If a man never speaks harshly to his wife he is either considerate or cautious.

Fortunately a mother never knows just what the neighbors really think of her children.

A political party that will give banquets at ten cents a plate will fill a long felt want.

ATAXIA FOUR YEARS

FOLLOWS MALARIA CONTRACTED IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Victim Had Become Helpless When He Tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but Was Cured in Four Months.

Because he did not know that there is a remedy for ataxia, Mr. Ariel endured four years of weakness, pain and the misery of thinking his case incurable.

"At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war," he says, "I went with Company B, Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., into camp at Chickamauga, and while there my system became thoroughly poisoned with malaria. When I was mustered out, I carried that disease home with me. After a while locomotor ataxia appeared."

"How did the ataxia begin?"

"I first noticed a pain in my ankles and knee joints. This was followed by a numb feeling in my legs. At times I had to drag myself around; my legs would shake or become perfectly dead. I had constant trouble in getting about in the dark. I kept a light burning in my room at night as I could not balance myself in the darkness. Even with the aid of a light I wobbled, and would reach out and catch hold of chairs to prevent myself from falling."

"How long were you a sufferer?"

"Four years in all. During the last three years I was confined to bed, sometimes for a week, again for three or four weeks at a time. When I was lying down the pain in my back was frequently so severe that I had to be helped up and put in a chair to get a little relief. I had considerable pain in my bowels and no control over my kidneys. The worst of all was that the doctor could give me no hope of recovery."

"How were you cured?"

"I read that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured locomotor ataxia and one or two friends spoke to me about them. In the fall of 1903 I began to take them for myself and I had not used more than one box before I found that the pains in my knees and ankles were greatly relieved. Four months afterward I became a perfectly well man, and I am today enjoying the best of health."

Mr. Edward H. Ariel lives at No. 43 Powwow street, Amesbury, Mass. Every sufferer from locomotor ataxia should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay. Any druggist can supply them.

IN THE LINE GASTRONOMICAL.

Hot Ice Cream a New Dainty for the Fair Sex.

"Have you heard of the new hot ice cream?" asked the woman who seems to know of all the new things almost before they come into existence.

"It sounds piquant," said her companion, dryly.

"Well, it is, and something more. It is served in one of the tea-and-chatter rooms, where you go after a shopping tour to pile all bundles on a couch and sit in a bow window and tell your companion all the things that you always thought that you would never tell to any one. There are iron lanterns, instead of electric globes, and the maids wear linen frocks, and don't slam things down before you."

"And the hot ice cream?"

"I'm coming to that. It is really a frozen pudding. It is made of vanilla ice cream with boiled rice and ginger mixed with it and all frozen together. It hails from the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and it tastes good and doesn't give one indigestion, as the cold-all-the-way-through ice cream is apt to."

"Do you know what it sounds like to me? The Frenchman's description of the Irishman's whisky punch. He said it was called 'puac,' but it ought to have been called a 'contradiction,' because he put in whisky to make it strong and water to make it weak, lemon to make it sour and sugar to make it sweet, and then he said, 'Here's to you!' and drank it himself!"—Montreal Herald.

His Dream.

What might be termed "a mean trick" was played on a Kansas City young man at the race track the other day. One night he had a dream in which he saw himself wearing a red carnation and playing the races. In the dream he was winning big rolls of money. Yesterday morning he told one of his friends about the dream and said he intended to wear a red carnation and play the races. In the meantime his friend told half a dozen of the young man's acquaintances about the dream, and they all wore red carnations to Elm Ridge. Before the first race one of the conspirators met the young man who had had the dream.

"Say, Joe," he said, "I had a dream last night that if I wore a red carnation out here to-day I'd win. Now I'm not superstitious—"

The young man swallowed the bait. "You did?" he said in amazement.

"Well, Tom, we'll clean these book-makers up."

As they started for the betting ring five other carnations came in sight.

"Say, Joe," yelled their wearers in chorus, "I had a dream—"

But the young man had fled into the crowd.—Kansas City Times.

Does It Pay?

The nervous man had just met his friend, who for some months past had been in retirement for his health.

"I have sometimes thought it might be a good thing for a man to go away for awhile," he said, "and to get cured perhaps of habits that were gaining too strong a hold on him. I changed my opinion on the second part of that proposition, however, after I had an evening with a friend of mine who had just come back from a course of treatment."

"We were together in a cafe for an hour or more. During all that time he would, of course, not take a drink. Such a thing never occurred to him. But he would take some coffee. I think I had two highballs while we talked. I know he had seven pots of black coffee. There didn't seem to be much doubt that he had gotten over one habit. He had acquired another, however, that made it seem a stand-off whether he had gained by the change."

A New Field.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Senior Member of the Law Firm of Sharke & Sharke, "Things are coming our way! Here's a brand new and wonderfully lucrative field for litigation opening up for us."

"What is it?" asked the Junior Partner with great excitement.

"Scientists have discovered that the Vermiform Appendix is a highly necessary Portion of the Human Body, after All. Now, we have only to seek out those Persons who have had their Appendices taken out on the Doctor's Representation of Superfluity and start a long Series of profitable Damage Suits."—Baltimore American.

Largest Newspaper Office.

"Which is the largest newspaper office in the world?" asks the 'Printers' Engineer' America naturally claims that the 'New York Times' building, with its thirty-one stories and an area of 116,349 square feet, holds the record. This, however, is no longer the case. The magnificent edifice recently built for the production of the 'Scotsman' (Edinburgh) puts the former building completely in the shade, for although it can boast thirteen stories, yet it possesses an area of 261,787 square feet. This building is more than twice the size of that of the 'New York Times.'—London Tit-Bits.

Enterprising Young Yankee.

A Kittery, Me., woman offers the following as an example of twentieth century enterprise: "A few days ago I saw a youngster digging dandelions from my lawn. He worked away for an hour or so without paying heed to anyone and when the basket was full went to my pump and washed them. When the cleansing process was over he calmly stepped to my door and knocked. When I answered the call he asked he if I wanted to buy the lot at 20 cents a peck."

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, weakens the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarter, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., Inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The California Fast Mail.

Santa Fe officials report a very gratifying business for their newest trans-continental train, the California Fast Mail.

Locomotives as Fog-Makers.

An engineer asserts that the London fogs are caused largely by the discharge of steam into the air from the 300 or more locomotives operating in London area. One steam plant of 2,600 horse power, the engineer figures, will discharge into the air twenty tons of steam per hour, or sufficient to produce a fog twenty feet thick and one mile square; and what plants with a capacity of 650,000 horse power can do in the way of fog production may, therefore, be easily estimated. The proposed remedy is to convert this waste steam into electric power.—Railway Age.

The Lost Ring.

Woman lived in Racksack, had a ringworm on her back; said she wouldn't care a snatch, but was where she couldn't scratch. Therefore she could not endure, had to have aid quick and sure. One box of Hunt's Cure, price 50c, did the work. It always does. It's guaranteed.

Palindromes Not Uncommon.

"It is a fascinating occupation," said a philologist, "to search the language for palindromes. A palindrome is a word that reads the same backward as forward. Several hundred of these strange words are tabulated, and new ones are continually turning up in the English tongue. I can rattle off extempore a dozen or two palindromes: Thus: Bab, refer, bib, sexes, Anna, tot, bob, peep, civic, too, dad, madam, deed, pup, deified, sees, dewed, tat, did, shabs, eye, reviver, ewe, rotator, gog, pop, gig, gag, redder, level non, Otto."

No woman would ever quarrel with a man if it wasn't for the pleasure of making it up again.

An unsuccessful man has more confidence in himself than he has in himself.

A woman is a fuzzle that there is no answer to.

Four Facts For Sick Women To Consider

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has an Unequalled Record of Cures—Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and always Helpful

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacements of the uterus, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, all uterine and ovarian inflammation, weakness and displacements, regulating menstruation perfectly and overcoming its pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

THIRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

FOURTH.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, if you woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.