Although Blind, Deaf and Dumb a Boston Boy Shows Wonderfully Well Trained Mind

Master Thomas Stringer, now sixteen years old, was graduated the other day from the Lowell grammar school, Boston. His part in the graduation exercises was a demonstration in electricity. The apparatus which he used was largely fashioned by his own hands, for it is habitual with him to make almost everything that he needs and uses. The thesis was entirely his.

Yet Tommy is blind, deaf and dumb, and has been so since his birth.

The master of the Lowell school took occasion to announce that the Stringer boy was an apt pupil of uncommonly high attainments.

"But think of all the assistance he requires!" some may say. Which would be an error, for Tom, as the master explained, was not favored above any other pupil.

"You can imagine," remarked the devoted and big-hearted Mr. Anagnos, "how gratified I was to hear such a statement. There is nothing false about Tom's growth."

Tom Stringer is a human prodigy. A more remarkable child never lived. He is one of the most glorious products of the Perkins institution, and one of the choicest fruits of Boston enterprise and Boston philanthropy.

Came From Allegheny City.

Early in the year 1891 he was an inmate of the Allegheny hospital, Allegheny City, across from Pittsburg. He had been there for some time—a waif, a hopeless case. But now the trustees, not knowing what to do with him, appealed to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, himself a friend and instructor of deaf mutes, for some suggestion as to the disposal of the boy. Dr. Bell suggested that he be sent to the South Boston institution.

It was not that the trustees of the hospital were unwilling to do something; it was that they were incapable. Like the misguided Michigan legislator, they saw no possibility of moral or mental development in this blind, deaf, mute, insensate, helpless, distorted likeness of God and man.

"When Tommy came to us," says Mr. Anagnos, "he was nothing but a human puppy. He was not even on the lowest round of the ladder of human intelligence. He was entirely cut off from his environment and deprived of all means of communication with those around him. But that was not all. Besides, he was obtuse and apathetic, stolid, inert, utterly unconcerned about the world outside and utterly unconscious of his own deprivation.

"Such was the physical and mental condition of the unfortunate boy when a kind nurse brought him from the hospital in Allegheny to South Boston, wrapped in a loose garment, and supplied with a few additional articles of clothing. He reached the Perkins institution early in the morning, and no sooner was he seated on a sofa in the reception room, close to his companion, than he went to sleep. Owing to the fact that the nurse who attended him while he was staying in the hospital was on duty during the night, the order of his periods of wakefulness and repose was necessarily reversed, and as it had become a regular habit with him to sleep in the daytime from dawn to dusk, all efforts to arouse him before the evening proved unsuccessful. It was impossible to stir him.

"Toward sunset he awoke quite refreshed from the fatigue of his journey, and was at once taken to the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain and placed under the supervision of a young woman who was employed with the express purpose of looking after him and of serving him as his special tutor. Then the work of piercing showed an extraordinary mechanical intelligence. Afterward he attended the primary department, and at the same time he took two lessons a week at the training school on North Bennet street. At this school, under the sympathetic training of Mr. Larsson and Mr. Sandberg, his mechanical faculty blossomed beautifully.

"Miss Bull, his first teacher, was succeeded in 1892 by Miss Laura A. Brown, and the next year Miss Brown was succeeded by Miss Helen S. Conley, who has been his teacher and companion ever since.

"In June, 1899, in the seventh year of his intelligence, he composed and read from his manuscript in raised characters of the commencement exercises of the institution the following story:

His First Story.

"Two Boston boys. The Puritan boy of 1690—The Boston boy of 1899. Boston is an old city. More than 200 years ago the Puritans came across the ocean to find a new home in America. They built a town on three hills and named it Boston. That was their old home in England.

"The little Puritan boy walked through grassy lanes instead of streets. He drove the cows to pasture on the common. Washington street is the old crooked cowpath. There was a high beacon on Beacon Hill and a windmill on Copp's Hill. The boys liked to coast down Beacon Hill in winter.

"An Indian was the postman who carried letters from town to town. The people traveled by stage. The only ships were sailing vessels.

"Because the people in Boston town were good and brave, it grew to be a big city. There are 500,000 people in Boston now.

"The Boston boy of 1899 rides in steam and electric cars and carriages without horses.

"The mail and telephone and telegraph carry our messages. Steamboats cross the ocean in a week. There was not land enough for all the people, so more land was made in the harbor. The old Town Dock is part of the subway now. The little Puritan boy would find everything changed except the Common.

"I am very glad that the little Puritan boy came across the sea from England to live in Boston in 1690, but I would rather be the Boston boy of 1899."

That story was composed by Tom himself and written in the Braille point characters during his hours of play. It was cleverly illustrated by pictures of Tom's own conceiving and outlining, cut out of white paper and pasted on upon a black background. Besides his own hands made the table on which the manuscript rested while he was reading.

The normal child of twelve could not have done better in any respect, and remember that Tom had been a normal child for less than seven years.

His Demonstration With Air.

In June, 1902, when Tommy was in his tenth intelligent year, he read and demonstrated at the exercises in Boston theater a paper entitled "Air: One of the Great Forces of Nature: Our Dependence Upon It; the Laws Which Govern It." He said:

"Our earth floats in air. The life of plants, animals and man depend upon it. It is this force of nature that makes the earth either a desert or a fertile land. Moving air we call winnd.

"Wind is caused by: 1, heat; 2, moisture.

"I. Let this experiment prove how heat will cause air to move: Note the height of the colored liquid in this tube (A). This is an empty bulb (B), filled with air. Place the hands upon it. The heat of the hands causes the air inside the bulb to expand. The expanded air, seeking some escape, forces its way down the tube, driving the liquid out. Remove hands. The air in the bulb cools, contracts, and the liquid is drawn up through the tube to fill the empty space caused by the loss of air.

"This is why an east wind frequently blows over Boston on a hot midsummer day. (Illustration by chart.) The air over the city, becoming heated, rises, and the cooler air from the ocean on the east moves in to fill the empty space, and we are refreshed by an east wind.

"II.—The second cause of wind is moisture.

"Water from the ocean, lakes, ponds and rivers is constantly being absorbed by the air, as the sun shines upon a mudpuddle and it disappears.

"1—Moist air is lighter than dry air; therefore it rises.

"2—When this warm, moist air meets a colder surface, the moisture is condensed.

"(Example: Pour ice water into a glass and note the moisture on the glass.)

"In the torrid zone the prevailing wind is from the southeast, bringing moisture from the ocean. (Illustration by map of South America.) When this warm, moist air meets the cold summits of the Andes, the moisture is condensed, and so this country (pointing to Brazil) has abundant rain and vegetation and great rivers. The wind that passes over has no rain left in it, and so this country (pointing to the western coast) is but 1,000 miles of rainless desert coast.

"When man learned the secrets of this force of nature, it taught him how to use thermometers and barometers, how to make airships and balloons, how to obtain pure liquids and how to ventilate houses and mines. (Illustration by chart, showing ventilation of a mine by means of airshafts.)

"Nature is man's best and oldest teacher, and her lessons are always easy and pleasant ones to learn."

Last year Mr. Anagnos decided further to encourage Tommy's mechanical bent by sending him for a year to the Lowell school; and with the result previously described. Next fall Tommy will enter the Mechanic Arts high school. Miss Conley has returned to her home after as splendid a ten years' period as any teacher ever spent. Who will succeed her is the problem with which the director is now wrestling. The allowance for Tom's and his teacher's board and for the teacher's salary is only $700 a year!

Tommy is spending the summer with his former teacher, Miss Brown, at Wrentham, as is his custom.

They tell some interesting stories of him. Like all boys, he loves his fun. One night, when he was going to bed some time later than the other boys, they noticed that he carried a large rubber ball with him. He found his little room-mate waiting for the good-night salute, and Tommy, going over to him, as if to kiss him, squirted a pint of water over his confiding friend.

Nor does he lack a sense of humor. One day, in the sloyd class, a new plane was handed to him. "It is not a jack plane," he soliloquized; "not a block plane;" then, with a smile, "it must be a Jamaica Plain." That was his very first pun.

Jack of All Trades.

He is generous. One day he and several other boys enjoyed an excursion and came home with gifts of money. Someone suggested that these lucky boys each contribute a small sum to provide a little treat for the boys who had stayed at home. When Tommy was told of the plan, he asked cheerfully: "How much shall I give?" "Just what you wish," they said. He gave the largest coin he had—a quarter. At another time he bought a cravat to present to Miss Brown's father as a birthday gift.

He has, of course, no conception of light. Once, standing over a bowl of hot water, he said: "Feel the sun; yes, it is like the sun." One night someone said that it was too dark outside the house to see anything. "I am not dark," remarked Tommy. He likened a generous friend to 'Mr. Lincoln, who was so good to the poor black people." After a lesson on the compass he turned to Miss Conley and said: "You are my compass, for you show me the way." Once when the motion of the earth was under consideration she asked: "If you were standing on a car, moving at full speed, and it should suddenly stop, in which direction would you fall?" "I shouldn't fall," answered Tommy. "I should hold on to the strap."

At Wrentham he is forever devising some mechanical help, and consequently the Brown house is rather more than up-to-date. He canes the seats of chairs and makes wastebaskets, puts in electric bells, sets everything in order.

In fact, while Tom lives the South Boston institution needs no further testimonial of its unique and marvelous usefulness.

But it was a hard one, nevertheless, for it demanded boundless attention and unremitting patience. The next step took Tommy to the kindergarten department; and here he soon through the impervious fastnesses of locked and never-opening senses and of liberating his spirit from its captivity was begun with great earnestness and unflagging industry."

Four Years Old; Couldn't Walk.

Thus Mr. Anagnos puts it in one of his reports. To the Sunday Journal reporter he said:

"I have never seen a more pathetic sight in all my life—and I am used to seeing such sights. Tom came here in April, 1891, when he was four years and seven months old. As soon as I saw him I knew that he would test our resources to the utmost. In the first place, he could not walk, and he was either indisposed or too weak to stand up. He crept around on all fours and without showing one glimpse of human intelligence. For the first six months we devoted ourselves to his physical training and meantime I was watching him for some sign of reason. At last it came, and it was a curious thing.

"I noticed one day that he was creeping backward, never forward. I took this as a clue, and found that he had stopped creeping forward because when he collided with any solid object he hurt his head. He was creeping backward because when his feet touched a chair or the wall he did not mind it so much."

"With that discovery as a basis for the assumption that his intelligence was latent, they went to work to uncover another little piece of his mind. Miss Bull, his first teacher, undertook to teach him that things had names, and she put a piece of bread in his hand and then the five letters of the word 'bread' in their proper order. It took just six months for him to learn the conection between the letters and the thing which he held in his hand and tasted three times a day.

Six months! Yet the teacher and the director were almost overjoyed. Tommy was now nearly seven. But he could stand erect, and he could name bread. His case was no longer a hopeless one.

NOT AN OFFENSIVE TERM.

The Sting Has Been Taken Out of the Appellation "Yankee."

"When you come to think of it, there is no special reason, no good reason at any rate, why the man from the North should feel offended when referred to as a Yankee," said H. J. Wheelock, of New Orleans, at the New Willard, "and yet it is a rather curious fact that men and women from that section of the country do not like the word when it is applied to them. Probably the time was when the use of the word 'Yankee' in the South was meant to carry a sting with it. A 'Yankee trick,' for instance, and 'Yankee shrewdness,' meant something not exactly agreeable just after the war. But all that is changed now. I was thinking more particularly of the etymology of the word 'Yankee.' I was turning over the pages of Skeats the other day, when I came upon the word. Yankee was defined as a citizen of New England, or of the United States, and suggestively is of Scandinavian origin. The term was used in Boston as early as 1765. Dr. William Gordon says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant excellent, as a 'Yankee good horse.' It is suggested, too, that the word probably spread through New England as the result of its use by the students at Cambridge. It has gradually become of the common speech of the country. It seems to be related to 'Yankie,' meaning a sharp, clever, forward woman, and to 'yanker,' which means an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stroke.

"We also have a hint of the word in 'yank,' a jerk, to jerk, a smart blow. So 'yanky' means quick, spry. 'Yank' is from the Scandinavian 'yack,' to talk fast, 'yalke,' a blow.

"But the point I had in mind was that there is nothing offensive about the word in its use now. Europeans speak of the American citizen, no matter what section of the United States he hails from, as Yankee, and they talk about 'Yankee shrewdness' making serious inroads on the trading rights of foreign countries. 'Yankee' is a good word, and the man and woman to whom it is applied, either in its narrow or broad sense, are of God."

Regarding the etymology of "Yankee," it has been contended that it came from the efforts of the aboriginal Indians to pronounce the word English. Their best effort was "Yengieese," and even this success was painful. The transition to "Yankee" was easy.—Washington Star.

THE GLOBE'S GREAT Profit Sharing Contest

$40,000 IN 1,000 CASH PRIZES!

1st Prize, $10,000.
2d Prize, $3,000. 3d Prize, $1,000.

20 Special Prizes of $1,000 Each for Early Estimates.

Every subscriber to The St. Paul Globe will have an opportunity to share in these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great Educational Contest in which these prizes are given.

The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the States of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa on the 3d day of November, 1903.

Every person interested in the science of Government should be interested in the election in these three States, as much valuable information can be gained by a study of the political conditions involved in these elections.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST.

Every subscriber who remits $1.00 on old or new subscriptions to The St. Paul Globe will receive one certificate that will secure for him any prize which his estimates entitle him to claim, and for every additional dollar paid one certificate will be issued.

No commissions or premiums will be allowed on subscriptions on which advantage is taken of this contest.

When you send in your subscription, also send your estimates of the total vote for Governor in the three States. Write your name, address and estimate in the Subscription Blank below and mail it to The St. Paul Globe.

The contest will close at midnight, Nov. 2, 1903, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested Committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

Here Is the List of Prizes:

To the nearest correct estimator	$10,000.00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000.00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000.00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500.00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200.00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100.00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator	50.00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator	35.00
To the next 12 nearest correct estimators, $15.00 each	180.00
To the next 27 nearest correct estimators, $10.00 each	270.00
To the next 933 nearest correct estimators, $5.00 each	4,665.00
980 prizes amounting to	$20,000.00

The Following Special Prizes Will Also Be Paid:

For the nearest correct estimate received before Dec. 15, 1902	$1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Dec. 15, and before Jan. 1, 1903	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Jan. 1, and before Jan. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Jan. 15, and before Feb. 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Feb. 1, and before Feb. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Feb. 15, and before March 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 1, and before March 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 15, and before April 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after April 1, and before April 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after April 15, and before May 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after May 1, and before May 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after May 15, and before June 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after June 1, and before June 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after June 15, and before July 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after July 1, and before July 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after July 15, and before Aug. 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 1, and before Aug. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 15, and before Sept. 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 1, and before Sept. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept 15, and before Oct. 1	1,000.00
Total 1,000 prizes, amounting to	$40,000.00

In case of a tie or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right hand column:

Year.	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	438,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,566	324,526	390,489	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the 3d day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean $10,000 in cash to you.

CERTIFICATE OF BANK PRESIDENT.

I hereby certify that the Press Publishing Association has deposited $40,000 in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, for the express purpose of paying the prizes to those making the nearest correct estimates of the Total Aggregate Vote cast for the Office of Governor in the States of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa, on the 3rd day of November, 1903, and that this fund can be used for no other purpose.

W. A. Prings
President
Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank

Inclosed find $..... to apply on Subscription Account.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

My Estimates of Vote for Governor in the Three States are:

....
....
....
....

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Carrier.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.40	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50	2.75	5.00
Sunday	.15	.75	1.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mail.	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily only	.25	$1.50	$3.00
Daily and Sunday	.35	2.00	4.00
Sunday	...	.75	1.00

REMEMBER that the CAPITAL PRIZE is $10,000, and that there are 20 SPECIAL PRIZES of $1,000 each for EARLY ESTIMATES.

Send All Orders to THE ST. PAUL GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

Until August 5. Tickets Good Until August 8.

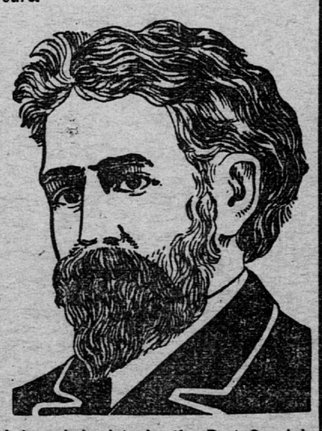
The Master Specialist's Standing Invitation!

$10 EXAMINATION FREE

I invite men visiting the Carnival and all patients under treatment and about to begin treatment to call and receive my $10 EXAMINATION FREE while the low rates are in effect on all railroads during the great SUMMER CARNIVAL in St. Paul.

In accordance with the solid and liberal principles upon which the Heidelberg Medical Institute carries on its large medical business, the Master Specialist holds out his welcome hand as an invitation to all patients under treatment and about to begin treatment, inviting those who can conveniently to visit the large offices of the Institute at St. Paul, where he will give them a personal examination, also an X-ray examination if necessary. The regular price of these examinations is $10.00, but in order to better acquaint ourselves with our patients throughout the United States it has been decided that these examinations will be given FREE. The Master Specialist especially invites patients under home treatment to come to the institute for the FREE examination, where he can meet them personally and give them his advice. He would be pleased to meet the many cases of Hydrocele and Varicocele who have been at the offices and taken the "One Day Cure," also those who stopped at the offices for one day to be Circumcised. A great physician, conscientious and interested in his noble work, is always anxious to give the sick and afflicted the benefit of his years of experience to aid them in getting a life cure. "I want to gain the friendship and admiration of every patient by giving him dollar for dollar and absolute satisfaction."

Find out what ails you—when the real trouble is known, that is one-half the cure.



Acknowledged to be the Best Specialist in the Northwest, who cures men only. Don't experiment elsewhere and waste your hard-earned cash.

WE CURE TO STAY CURED

Weak Men With night losses, unfitting them for work, business, study or marriage, resulting in lost manhood, are consulting this great specialist.

Private Diseases of Men, Gonorrhoea, Gleet Stricture, Hydrocele, Enlarged Prostate Gland, and all Skin and Blood Diseases, quickly cured.

Rupture Cured to stay cured without operation. Don't wait—the longer you delay the larger it becomes; a slip or fall may cause sudden death.

Blood Poison (Syphilis), all sores on body, limbs, in mouth and throat soon disappear and your Syphilis cured in less time than at Hot Springs, and at much less expense to you.

Varicocele Enlarged veins in the scrotum, corded and knotty, feeling like a bundle of earth worms when taken in the hand for a limited time we will cure this manhood wrecker for half-price. We can cure you in one visit. Remember, if you have ever taken treatment and failed to get cured, you never took treatment at the HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED

Consultation free and confidential. All languages spoken and written. Call or write today.

Heidelberg Medical Institute

108 E. Fifth St., Cor. Robert, St. Paul, Minn.

Largest Medical Institute in the Northwest. 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays—8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The Reliance Marks the Passing of the Sharp Hull

"In the Reliance's wonderful performances we see that a final turning to her type was inevitable; and, much as we may deplore the passing of the sharp hull and the coming of the scow, we cannot but admire the boldness and thorough insight with which the first successful attempt is made in the ninety-foot class," says an expert in yacht architecture.

As the Vigilant was the last of the centerboard cup defenders, so are the Columbia and the Constitution the last of the out-and-out keels, and this finally; for although at some future time the centerboard may return, the sharp-hulled keel assuredly never will under present racing rules.

The Reliance is distinctly a fin scow, though of fair and moderate proportions. Her chief characteristic is enormous sail-carrying power.

Although from time to time phenomenal boats have appeared, which, though of light power, developed much speed, it is a general rule that where sail is not too heavily taxed the greater spread that a boat can be shaped to carry the greater will be her speed. From the Puritan to the Reliance each successive cup defender has shown an increase in sail area far more than proportional to any added water line length she may have had.

Scow Form Success.

The Reliance's great gain in power over the Columbia and the Constitution has been afforded, not by increased weight of keel nor light construction of hull, but by the use of the scow form. The scow has been developed solely in this country and is distinctively an American type, as were the wide shoal sloops twenty years ago. The scow form was successful at first only in the smaller classes; for example, the toy-like Seawanhaka half-rater. Each first attempt to introduce the type into a next larger class proved a failure, which has necessarily made the work of development slow.

In building the seventy-foot one-design class, the year after the Columbia met the Shamrock I., Herreshoff designed a full bow and very long overhang, but there boats behaved so poorly and leaked so much in stress of weather that the full bow was abandoned in the Constitution and a return made to the sharp sections of the Columbia.

The Relance's beam on deck is but slightly in excess of her water line beam, so that her sides are nearly plumb, in great contrast to the flaring sides of the Shamrock III.

Lines Are Admirable.

The narrowing of the beam on deck serves two excellent purposes: First, there is less bulk of hull amidship, which allows the boat to settle more, thus using greater length of overhang when keeled; second, the smaller the deck beam is the smaller must be the inclined water line beam, and the more easily driven the hull.

By still another feature of design does the Reliance, when sailing at an angle of heel, increase her length, and straighten the stream lines which flow about her. The bilges, unlike the easy sweep of the Shamrock III.'s, turn with a quick curve well below the water line, so that at a moderate angle of heel a great volume of the submerged hull is lifted to windward, which must be balanced by an increased submerging of the overhangs fore and aft.

The Reliance's keel, while it is a fin, in the sense of being thin and deep, is still so beautifully formed where it joins the hull that it grows out of it, as it were, making it hard to draw a definite line dividing the fin from the hull proper. This form allows an excellent construction, as the frames can go down to the lead keel, and thus transmit the strain due to the weight of the latter to the body of the boat, and distribute such strain over the whole hull structure.

Big Improvement Shown.

In the first fin keel scows the hull was always built separately from the fin, both being firmly bolted together. The new construction, on the other hand, allows great saving of weight in the structure itself, and at the same time by having the shell plating sweep around the corner from the fin to the bottom of the vessel, the wetted surface is reduced, which is a great help in light winds. Also the rigidity of the whole structure, due to this form, increases the speed in strong breezes, by holding the lead keel well up to the windward, thereby overcoming a fault of the early fin keels, which, being built of thin, flexible plates, often bent enough to seriously handicap the boat in going to windward in strong breezes.

The lateral plane of modern cup defenders has been steadily cut down in all boats up to the Reliance, but in her case it has been increased in area; probably to take care of the wildness in steering which has been met in all previous scows.

The remarkable speed of the Reliance in light winds is her greatest triumph. It is under these conditions that scows are usually at their worst, and for this reason it was supposed that the Reliance, while she might sail very fast in perfectly smooth water and light winds, would be stopped by her full bow in conditions like those off Sandy Hook, where there is usually a ground swell and accompanying light winds. But the fact that in these very conditions the Reliance has decisively beaten the older boats proves that a remarkable combination of opposing elements in design has been achieved.

In view of the last week's racing off Newport, it would seem that the Shamrock III.'s chances of winning a race in any but the lightest of winds are slim indeed.

The Shark Flies the Feather.

Speaking of sharks to an old sailor, I first heard the proverb "The shark flies the feather." It appears to be true. We are acquainted with the voracity of the shark. When following a ship it will devour without discrimination any article that may be thrown overboard, such as cordage, cans, cloth, wood, shoes, knives, spoons, forks, plates, etc., but sailors declare that it will never touch a pilot fish or a fowl, either alive or dead. It avoids sea gulls, sea mews, petrels and every feathered thing. Such being the case, why do not people who bathe in shark infested waters wear a suit made of feathers?—New York Press.

A Consistent Creed.

"So you are an anarchist?"

"I am," answered the man with tousled whiskers.

"I wish you would tell me candidly what your idea of an anarchist is."

"An anarchist is a man who believes that nobody has a right to attain power or acquire property except his favorite saloonkeeper."—Washington Star.