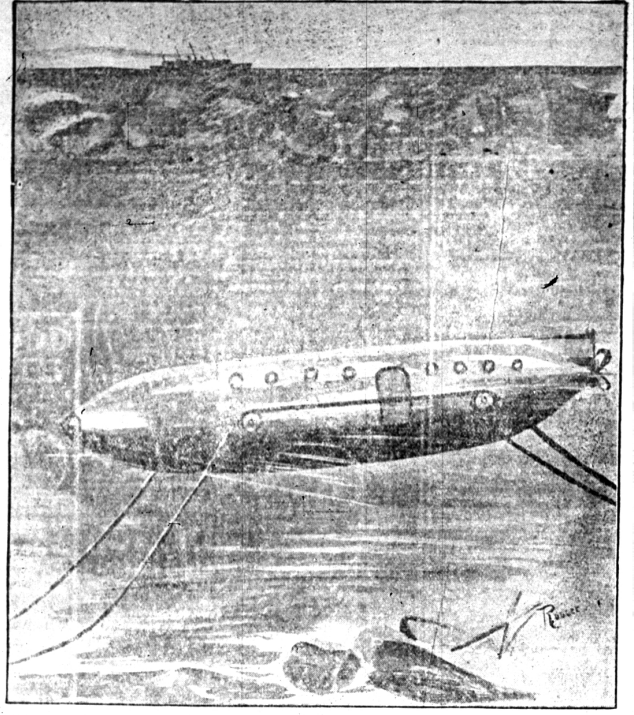


Train Built to Run on Bed of the Ocean



Karl F. von Terzaghi, a German engineer, is the inventor of a new and decidedly original system of submarine transportation, which, if successfully carried out, will forever put an end to the disagreeable features of crossing the English channel and other bodies of water separating countries between which there is considerable traffic of passengers.

The patent has been purchased by Albert Krimmer, a banker and promoter in New York, and he is making a vigorous propaganda for his plan of connecting Dover and Calais by means of a submarine boat line constructed after the Terzaghi system.

The boat which Terzaghi has invented is made of strong steel plates, about two inches in thickness. It is about 150 feet long, with an average diameter of fifteen feet, and is shaped like a cigar or a whale.

The front part is for the use of the captain and contains all the nautical instruments, manometers, and the steering apparatus. The second compartment is intended for baggage and has a large door which can be made perfectly water tight. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth compartments are for the use of the passengers and are arranged with various degrees of comfort or luxury, according to the class in which the patrons are traveling. The seventh compartment is intended for the mail, the eighth for tools and materials, and the ninth contains the machinery for propelling the boat. It contains three electric motors of 500 horse power each for the running of the propeller or propellers. The boat will be driven by two screws, one on each side, which are made of strong steel plates, about two inches in thickness. It is about 150 feet long, with an average diameter of fifteen feet, and is shaped like a cigar or a whale.

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THESE STRONG-ROKER HANDS. Treasury Clerks Indulge in New Game, with Disastrous Results.

The new "greenback poker" game developed up on a day with disastrous results to a trio of clerks in a certain bureau of the treasury department—which one, for obvious reasons, cannot be stated. Anyhow, all hands were possessed of the usual pay-day plethora of new paper money, and one of them was examining a perfect bundle of green papers, observing the numbers thereupon with a poker frame of mind. Discovering four fives on one of his, he remarked to his office mates that, from a poker standpoint, he guessed he had 'em all about skinned. This rally caused everybody to produce.

"Oh, I don't know," came back from one of them who had looked over his pile and noted four eights. "I'll just about bet a couple of these ones that I'm strongest, and pass it along for takers."

The last speaker got a taker right away by a man who doped out a full house numbers, and one of his backs, who saw the 42 bet and raised it \$2. Then another chimed in at this stage with the observation that he'd take the coin with his little poker hand, in view of which some consented to bet the bets already made—and raise 'em all \$5, if they didn't mind.

At this stage of the proceedings matters were decidedly interesting, and it was mutually agreed by the holders of the respective hands that their bets were high and good, and the others would call the last speaker. On a show-down the latter exhibited four ones, which are aces in the nomenclature of the game, and that the others peeled off sufficient of their semi-monthly stock to make good right on the spot.

They are very conservative around the treasury bureau where this happened about checking any bluffs as to the merits of the "hands" they were holding, and the result was that the others peeled off sufficient of their semi-monthly stock to make good right on the spot.

MISTAKES MADE BY BREEDERS OF CATTLE.

We have been wondering what would happen in the vegetable kingdom were farmers and horticulturists to habitually see the results of their stock or, in other words, whether deterioration would to any degree follow such practice. In the animal world it is at least certain that this kind of thing cannot be done year after year in a general way without doing serious harm. If each year in a herd of swine or flock sheep and immature females are mated with immature males it must be that after a few years the entire stock is reduced in point of size and in general productiveness to the average or composite characteristics of the breeding stock.

It is not to be expected that breeders who are bred to yearling bulls that the size of the dairy animals upon their farms will decrease and that their productiveness will be reduced to that of the average heifer. In swine the common plan of breeding is to be to use breeding stock the new crop of stock and to breed spring litters just as soon as they can be bred, and when we remember that these females in many instances are bred to strong food it can be more easily understood that the results in the way of pigs can hardly be satisfactory. The breeding stock employed is bred to produce good and properly nourished to produce bone and muscle and constitutional vigor. Can we reasonably expect perfect results from such a practice? It is not brought to the level of the quality constitution and characteristics of the stock mated? We think that this surely will be the result. It is that it has been the effect already and that the effect has not been desirable. Why turn away the young ewe so soon after she has had her first lamb and before she is really mature? Her progeny is as good as one can expect from such an animal and will unquestionably be the better for it. Why not let her mature and retain her as a breeder just as long as she remains healthy and fertile? We should not be misled by the fact that one year of age is the age at which a female sheep or cow is usually mated, and that she had her first lamb or calf at that age. It may be that she had then better mares as mates, but it is also probable at least that his own progeny will be better. We have seen many instances where the old brood sow was away ahead of the young sows of even better blood which were mated to inferior males of pigs produced in a litter and quality of pigs produced. Such animals should, by all means be retained as long as possible as long as they arrive at all times an abundance of nitrogenous food to maintain them perfectly and enable them to nourish their progeny perfectly before and after birth. The best females should be bred yearly and immature stock should not be bred in the herd. It is a plain error to continue using a bull when he has become slow and decrepit, and the same error is committed in the breeding of female mares. It is a plain error to continue using a bull when he has become slow and decrepit, and the same error is committed in the breeding of female mares. It is a plain error to continue using a bull when he has become slow and decrepit, and the same error is committed in the breeding of female mares.

SYMPATHY PREVAILED.

The two cars were scheduled to meet at the junction, and the nervous conductor had distributed the transfers with a speed seldom seen in the remote suburb. As they neared the point of transfer the car which should have received the tickets kept right on, despite the yells and threats of the two women who had expected to board it.

"Why did he do that?" exclaimed one of them to the first conductor, "why did he do that?"

"Why did he do that?" exclaimed the other, "why did he do that?"

"He does it for spite, ma'am, he's mad at me."

"But," rejoined the first woman, "you dare not vent his private affairs to the public. I shall complain of him at once."

"Well, I wish you wouldn't," said the speaker of No. 1. "You see, he's my sister's husband, and if he gets laid off, why, the poor girl will have to take in sewing. Sometimes when she don't deserve it, it's the ones to suffer."

The "red-headed devil" escaped censure. —New York Evening Sun.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF GRANDE ARMEE.

Nicholas Savin, a survivor of the great Russian army, is now 125. The Frenchman lived at Saratoff, on the Volga, where he had settled after his release, having been captured by the Cossacks during the retreat of 1812. The Frenchman lived at Saratoff, on the Volga, where he had settled after his release, having been captured by the Cossacks during the retreat of 1812. The Frenchman lived at Saratoff, on the Volga, where he had settled after his release, having been captured by the Cossacks during the retreat of 1812.

IDEALS IN STOCK RAISING NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

Professor Andrew M. Soule: On a great farm the owner imagines that they have choice specimens of stock when they are working with a hopelessly inefficient class. Without ideal stock raising cannot be made a success, and this is one reason why it has not often been more successfully pursued in the South. A Tennessee experiential station has been more generally followed than in hand with the method of feeding indicated.

WILLING TO DO HIM HONOR.

Western Boniface Proposed Radical Innovation for a "Good Feller."

George Peck returned home the other day from Oklahoma territory, where he had journeyed to attend a few furnaces and other things. He relates an incident of the woolly west that is characteristic and quite Oklahoma.

"Peck, you're a good feller, you ain't got to put your light be hid under a bushel, Peck."

"No, I ain't," said Mr. Peck, rather dubious as to the compliment.

"Well, I tell you what I'm going to do for you. Betn' as you're a good feller I'm a'goin' to buy clean sheets put on your bed. Dad burn me, if I ain't!"

ENGLAND HAS A SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF HANGMEN.

This latest adjunct to civilization in Great Britain is a school for the training of executioners. The school is in London. A session there is an interesting sight. One of the pupils acts as the subject, the attendant takes on the playing the role of the condemned. Hanging consists not merely in placing a man over a trap door and launching him into space by means of a rope. There are various preliminaries to be gone through. First the condemned must be artistically plumed. Then he must be strapped on his way to the gallows in order that the noose may be prolonged on the scaffold. The rope must be strong enough to bear the weight of the condemned, but not so strong as to slowly choke the condemned to death.

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A Single Set, Price \$1, often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itching, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, selected by 60,000,000 people for its purity and beautifying the skin, for its efficiency in relieving itching, and for the simplicity of its application. It is the best of all skin medicines. It is the best of all skin medicines. It is the best of all skin medicines.

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PISOS CUR FOR CONSUMPTION

The weakest saint on his knees is too strong for the devil. When a man contracts consumptive pneumonia, it is a matter of days before he is in the hands of the doctor. It is a matter of days before he is in the hands of the doctor. It is a matter of days before he is in the hands of the doctor.

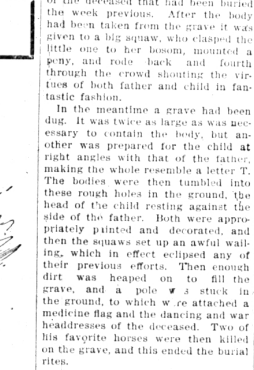
INDIAN FUNERAL RITES.

A typical Indian funeral took place at Fort Hall Indian agency, Idaho, recently, and all of the ancient usages and customs of the race were carried out with dramatic effect.

After laying out the dead Indian in handsome native costume, painting one side of his face an olive green and the other a bright orange, the friends proceeded to collect the effects of the deceased and divide them among the mourners.

Then appropriate preparations began for the funeral proper, which was set for the following day. Throughout the night those who had been favored with the personal effects of the dead Indian hovered and shivered in hideous fashion. Early in the morning the body was carried to a convenient place of mourning composed for the most part of squaws, stripped to the waist and with their legs bared to the knees. As soon as the procession of body-bearers have in sight the squaws set up a low wailing cry. As they wailed they cut their arms and legs with knives, bits of stone, or glass, causing the blood to flow freely. When the flow from these wounds partly or completely ceased they would tear the gashes with their finger nails to bring on renewed bleeding. This torture is one of the prime evidences of their sorrow.

For three hours the ceremony went on. Then some friends of the dead Indian conceived the idea of a double funeral as more fitting evidence of grief. The mourners at once proceeded to exhume the body of the first deceased.



Devotion of a Dog.

A pathetic incident occurred the other day in connection with the funeral of an old hawk who had lived in Harry road, East Dulwich, England. Immediately the coffin was placed in the hearse a retriever rushed from the residence and pressed itself beneath the vehicle, following in that way to the Newnham cemetery. The dog was not allowed to enter the cemetery, but he again appeared in the hearse again and pressed itself beneath the vehicle, following in that way to the Newnham cemetery.

Did Not Seem Reasonable.

A woman from some rural district of England was taken to visit an art museum. In one of the rooms the attendant pointed out a collection of beautiful old vases dug up at Herculæ.

"What?" exclaimed the woman. "Dug up?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"But, out of the ground?"

"Just as they are now?"

"Oh, they've been cleaned up a bit, but they were found about as you see them."

With an incredulous shake of the head, the woman turned to her companion and said in a whisper that was loud enough for the bystanders to hear: "He may say what he likes. I don't believe they ever dug up ready-made pots out of the ground."—Youth's Companion.

A sailor isn't necessarily a pugilist.

The poor man lends his surplus coat to the bank and the bank loans it to the sailor.