WHERE SEA FIGHTERS ARE TRAINED

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By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON.—There are a few officer seekers who come to the national capital in pursuit of places which carry no pay for the work involved. The boards of visitors appointed annually by the president to report on conditions at West Point and Annapolis are paid "in honor" only. Annapolis is distant from Washington only a few miles and when the members of the visiting board go to the school

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TORPEDO DRILL —A BRANCH OF THE WORK NOW BEING MADE A SPECIALTY IN THE U. S. NAVY.

hundreds follow in their train.

The modern part of Annapolis is the naval academy. The rest of the town is ancient, and—with the sailors' school—honorable. The residents of Annapolis are loath to change

ENTRANCE TO BANCROFT HALL, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

things, and as longas they are wholly comfortable there is wisdom in their reluctance to part with the old things and their clustering memories.

The very inn at which you eat your dinner housed men and women who saw the revolution and the passing rule of Britain—a passing that some of the conservative ones of the town viewed with regret. This inn is on Prince George street—the revolution did not change the name of the old Annapolis thoroughfare. Within its walls Richard Carvel courted Dorothy Manners, and the host of the inn seems to be prouder of the ancient fact than he is of his modern prosperity.

There is a trap for him who is attracted by the bait of things ancient at every turn of the Annapolis way. The old elm on Boston Common, now gone the way of all things perishable, was of no earlier seed sprouting than was the old poplar that still stands, sturdy and green, on the campus of St. John's college.

Annapolis people call the poplar the "liberty tree," and it has a right to the name. Under this tree the patriots of the colony met and made their pronouncements for freedom.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who signed the declaration, spoke to the people in its shade and urged them to their "duty to liberty as against kings." Lafayette was entertained under it, and it has been the central point of Independence day celebrations unnumbered. The records, said to be authentic, have it that in 1652 the colonists and the Susquehannock Indians agreed under the great poplar to have a period of peace.

Annapolis people believe that their liberty tree was growing when Columbus landed. Its trunk is only a shell to-day, but it is a huge shell, and the branches thereof put forth leaves in the spring in thrifty multitudes.

There are three houses standing in Annapolis in well-preserved old age that served as the dwelling places of three colonial governors. One of these residences was erected, as a street passer informs one, "the Lord knows when." Certain it is, though, that the house was standing and in use in 1692, for it was occupied then by Gov. Francis Nicholson. When the statehouse burned in 1704 the residence was used for the sittings of the colonial assembly, and it is sturdy enough to-day in appearance to war against time for centuries to come.

There is a King George street as well as a Prince George street, in Annapolis, and not many squares removed to the Duke of Gloucester street. Williamsburg, in Virginia, has a street named for the duke, or, rather, for his title, and there was a tendency all through the south to

had sped over the water. Modern Americans know Annapolis as the home of the naval academy. The school of the sailor has an interest that has proved overshadowing to the American at a distance. When he gets here he finds that the old sea town has an allurement of which he knew nothing. Little by little the residents of the Maryland city have come to realize the importance to their town of the great government institution. The time was when all roads led to the state house or to the Carvel mansion, but to-day they run without the shadow of a turning—as the townspeople view it—to the gateway of the academy grounds.

The naval academy of to-day is a stranger to the naval academy of yesterday, but the spirit is the same, gratefully enough, for if it were not it would be "a sorrow and a mournful cause" to the country. They are turning out sailors from the school to-day so the veterans say, who will meet the mark square-toed with the seamen who have made American ships respected wherever a starred pennant floats.

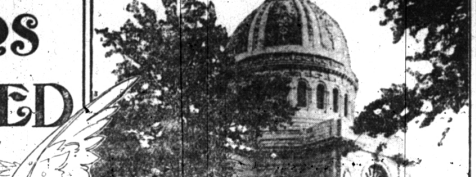
They are graduating classes more than 200 strong in these days. Formerly a class of 50 was believed to be fairly large. The school in its membership is fully double the size of the military academy of West Point. The increase in the number of sea cadets is due to the great growth of the navy, and to the fact that ship for ship the vessels of the present day require three officers where the vessels of the past required one. There are more than 700 cadets at Annapolis and in a year or two the number will be augmented by at least one-third.

The whole system of instruction, save in one marked respect, has changed since the day the present superintendent, Capt. Charles J. Badger, was learning the ropes on the training ship in the Annapolis harbor. The older officers had to learn many new and strange things with the change from the old type of fighting craft to the new. The changes came gradually, however, and it is said that the adaptability of the veterans to new conditions led the authorities to decide that although steam had supplemented sail, the best preliminary instruction in seamanship for the cadets was to be had on vessels of the style of the old navy.

Admiral Sands, while superintendent, broke up hazing at the academy. He shares honors with Gen. Mills, who killed the practice at West Point. Not long after Admiral Sands was detailed for duty at the school there was an outbreak of hazing, and the admiral, with the commandant of cadets, went at the task of stopping the practice, not for the moment nor for the month, but for all time.

Formerly every time there was a hazing scandal at either the military academy or at Annapolis congress would censure the authorities for not maintaining discipline, and then would proceed out of hand to reinstate the guilty cadets whom the authorities had dismissed in order that discipline might be maintained. How much stopping of hazing there could be with congress condemning the offense one minute and condoning it the next may readily be conceived.

Through the influence of the superintendent a law was passed which gives the authorities a much freer hand in hazing matters than they had before. The cadet who hazes to-day can be separated from the service by an extremely expe-



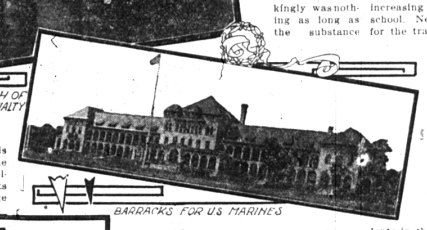
THE CHAPEL, ANNAPOLIS

keep the old names ditious route and, more than this, if the hazing rather than turn to is brutal the offender faces a prison sentence in the new at the close addition to the certainty of dismissal from the of the reign of rov service in disgrace. Hazing is an unpopular pas ality in America time at Annapolis to-day.

The Annapolis school was built to provide for parently thought a few cadets. The changes time has brought has made it necessary that provision be made for many. Congress has appropriated large sums for increasing the capacity and the usefulness of the school. New buildings are going up, new facilities for the training of the modern-day sailors are being added, and in a year or two, at the cost of $10,000,000, the institution will be so transformed that the shades of the old salts who in life knew it will not know it save by the abiding of the spirit of things sailorlike, which must ever remain if the American seaman is to keep true to tradition.

"SAMPSON ROW," NEW OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

that the shad ow of things kingly was nothing as long as the substance



BARRACKS FOR U.S. MARINES

Within the grounds of the naval academy the old is giving way rapidly to the new. This holds true, happily enough, however, only in regard to the buildings. The broad parade ground in its green beauty and the great trees that sheltered the students in the early days of the school, and that are of sufficient age to have done shade duty for many generations of sailors before their day, are still standing, the march of modern improvements having been so directed as to pass the ancient monarchs by.

The midshipman's life, small as is its compass, is intricate and full of interest. The externals, if they really may be accounted externals, have a world of significance. The young sailors are hemmed in with incentives to a heroic discharge of duty. West Point has its battle flags and its memorial tablets to the men who served their country against its enemies on land. At Annapolis are gathered the trophies of the sea, and there are many of them, for the defeats of the ships of the American navy were so few that a line or two of history's pages are sufficient to record them.

Perry's pennant, which flew from his flagship, the Lawrence, at the battle of Lake Erie, is here. It is a red ensign with the words of Lawrence embroidered on it in white letters—words that are now the rallying cry of the men of the American navy: "Don't give up the ship." Capt. Lawrence had been killed in his ship, the Chesapeake, with the British ship Shannon only a few months before Perry engaged the enemy, but his last injunction to his men already had become the Yankee tars' watchword. The Lake Erie flag is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

The flag of the British brig Boxer, Capt. Blyth commanding, captured by the American brig Enterprise off the coast of Maine, is in the academy's keeping. Capt. Burrows, the American commander, was killed in the very hour of his victory. Near the Boxer trophy are the flags of four of the British vessels captured by Perry at the battle of Lake Erie—the Lady Prevost, the Hunter, the Little Belt, the Chippewa and the Detroit. With the Erie flags are those of the Confidance, the Beresford, the Chubb and the Linnet, British vessels sunk or taken by the American McDonough at the battle of Lake Champlain.

Possibly the most interesting of all these spoils of the American sea fights is the great wooden figure of the British lion wearing a crown and with one paw resting on a globe representing the world. For arrogance of presumption the conception has few equals. It was, of course, carrying out in sculpture the idea of the world sovereignty of Great Britain. When Decatur, in the ship United States, defeated and captured the British Macedonian the lion with its globe was found on its forward deck.

There are two iron "long Toms" in the trophy collection that fell into the hands of Commodore McDonough after the victory of Lake Champlain. One of the guns has a deep indentation made by a shot from a gun of the American fleet during the action. The British commander, Commodore Downie, was killed in this lake fight. It is a matter of record that he came to his death by getting into the way of the recoil of one of the cannons now in the Annapolis museum.

Charles Stewart, the American grandfather of the Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, made possible the addition of two flag trophies to the Annapolis collection. When in command of the Constitution ("Old Ironsides") he captured two British men-of-war, the Cyane and the Levant which he fought near the coast of the Madeiras. Stewart won the fight.

The navy of the United States had its full share of making the country's history. There is no present intention on the part of the men who have the midshipmen in charge to let them become forgetful of the past and the glory that has come to the service.

VAN BUREN MEMORIAL

MONUMENT AT KINDERHOOK

BIRTHPLACE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN AT KINDERHOOK

MARTIN VAN BUREN

The New York state legislature has passed the measure appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a suitable monument in Kinderhook in memory of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States and the first president of the nation chosen from New York state. He was also the first of the presidents born after the United States became an independent nation.

The bill becomes a law, as seems probable, the governor will appoint a commission of five residents of Columbia county to select a site in the village of Kinderhook, probably in the village park, choose the design and superintend the erection of the memorial.

President Van Buren was born in Kinderhook December 5, 1782, made a home there during a major part of his life, being familiarly denoted in his later years as the "Sage of Kinderhook," and died there July 24, 1862, almost an octogenarian. His grave in the village cemetery is marked only by a small monument.

Many evidences of his life in the said old Dutch village still remain. At the side of the village street stands a remodeled dwelling pointed out as the birthplace of Van Buren, although what remains of the original building is an addition to the present main structure, the old hand hewn timbers and the walls bearing every evidence of their antiquity. "Lindenwald," the state just south of the village, where Van Buren lived in dignified retirement during the declining years of his life, is more closely associated, perhaps, with the man whose memory the state now seeks to honor. The hospitable residence, fronted by great trees, and surrounded by a fertile farm, remains to-day very much as it was when Van Buren died there. The property is now occupied by Adam Wagoner, the present owner.

The life history of Martin Van Buren is one of rapid progress to a place of prominence in his state and in the nation. The son of a farmer, he attended the academy at Kinderhook in his youth, and at 14 years of age began the study of law, finishing in the office of William P. Van Ness in New York, and being admitted to the bar in 1803. Before reaching his majority he was active in political affairs, and in 1808 was made surrogate of Columbia county, the youngest surrogate that county has ever had. He was elected to the state senate in 1812, from 1815 to 1819 served as attorney-general, and was again sent to the senate. The reorganization of the Democratic party in 1818 was directed by him, and he was a leading member of the Albany regency. In 1821 he was chosen United States senator from New York, and in the same year was a member of the convention for revision of the state constitution. In 1827 he was re-elected as United States senator, but resigned in 1828 on being elected governor of New York state. In March, 1829, he was appointed secretary of state in President Jackson's cabinet, and resigned in April, 1831. In September of that year he went as minister to England, but in December the United States senate refused to ratify the appointment chiefly on the ground that while secretary of state he had introduced domestic party matters into foreign diplomacy. This petty action made Van Buren more popular than ever, and in May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democratic party for vice president, and elected in November. In 1836 he was elected president, receiving 170 to 73 electoral votes for William Henry Harrison, his chief opponent, and a majority of the popular vote as well. At the time of his inauguration the country had suffered from financial difficulties, and in 1837-9, following the suspension of specie payments by the banks, the crisis came which is yet remembered among the greatest panics in American history. President Van Buren established an independent treasury system for the care and disbursement of public money, and for this, which was at length permanently adopted, his administration was chiefly distinguished.

MACHINE THAT BLOWS GLASS

American Engineer Said to Have Invented Really Practical Labor-Saving Device.

Common, ordinary window glass is one of the few industrial products of which the method of making has practically remained stationary.

From time to time attempts have been made to use mechanical apparatus for blowing the glass, but the results have been unsatisfactory and the old method has persisted.

The workman blows a cylinder of glass, which is then split open lengthwise and carried to a furnace, where it opens out under the influence of the heat. A slow process, consequently expensive, and above all injurious to the health of the blowers.

Now an American engineer has just invented a simple machine for which, when certain difficulties are overcome, great success is hoped. The glass is made like paper, then a sheet of the paste is drawn vertically from the tub, and this a horizontal cylinder carries over an endless table, then into an annealing furnace, from which comes forth an uninterrupted band of glass, that can be cut off in desired lengths.

One of the greatest difficulties in this method is to prevent the glass paste from growing thinner by its own weight as it is drawn from the tub. This problem has been solved by placing in the tub two balls that rotate rapidly from the bottom to the top, which has the effect of continually drawing masses of glass towards the top, thus counteracting the tendency to string down and contract.

With this new method a single furnace can produce 12 tons of glass every 24 hours, and all its service requires is a watchman, a cutter and two boys to take away the panes.

By the present method of blowing, it would take 24 men to produce the same result.

Earthquakes and Bridges.

The damage to bridges by earthquakes is due generally to the banks of valleys being drawn together, according to W. H. Mobbs, whose conclusions are based on a study of earthquakes in the United States, India and Japan, extending back to 1886. Moreover, it seems to be the general rule that a fissure or a series of parallel fissures opens during an earthquake along the banks of rivers parallel to their courses.

ADMITTED HE HAD BACKSLID

Captain of Fishing Schooner Had No Bible Aboard, But Was There with Explanation.

Rev. William G. Jones, who for 27 years has been the sailors' agent for the distribution of Bibles for the New-York Bible society, went aboard the fishing schooner Elizabeth at Fulton Market. The Elizabeth had just come in from the banks with a fine catch of cod, and the captain, a stout, glossy chap, with a face the color of a lobster, was tallying the baskets.

"Have you any Bibles aboard?" inquired Rev. Mr. Jones.

"Bibles of all kinds," replied the skipper glibly. "We've got Bibles enough to reach from the deck to the foretop. Oh, we get them from all over," said he in reply to another question.

"Let's see some of 'em," said the missionary. So the schooner was searched in her cabin, below and in her galley; and even the shack locker was looked into, but nary a Bible or psalm book was found.

"How much better it would have been to be nice and to tell the truth," said the minister. "Why didn't you say you hadn't any Bibles?"

"I'll say why, parson," said the skipper. "So many Moody and Sankey fellows and sky pilots come around talking as if a fisherman hadn't any thing else to do but talk to 'em when he ought to be counting oysters. I allow I used to be a Sunday school boy in a Methodist church up in Gloucester, along with my father and mother, but I've kind o' backslid and spilled the wind out of my mains'l and got taken aback some since them days."

Shopping Instinct.

"If he has proposed, why don't you give him an answer?"

"I can't make up my mind whether I would like him when I get him home."—Brooklyn Life.

Couldn't.

Brooke—Cheeplee doesn't think it's proper to wear a watch with a dress suit.

Lynne—He never had both at the same time.—Lippincott's.

ELDERLY PEOPLE HELPED FREE

The last years of life are the sweetest, and yet the most difficult to prolong. It is then that the greatest care is exercised in maintaining bodily health. But the chief care should always be with regard to the food you eat and whether you are digesting it properly. You should not allow yourself to become constipated.

No doubt you have tried salts and cathartic pills, purgative tablets, etc., and have come to the conclusion that they are violent in action and do but temporary good. Listen, then, to the voice of experience with regard to a wonderful and mild laxative, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is not new, only we are trying to find new friends for it.

A. A. Felts, of Johnston City, Ill., suffered from stomach trouble for six years and found his cure in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. He writes us of his success. We could name hundreds of others. Some heard of it first through neighbors or friends; others through the doctor's offer to send any sufferer from a stomach, liver or bowel complaint a free sample bottle for trial, without charge. If you will send your name and address he will send you a trial bottle direct to your home. If it proves itself as he claims then continue the treatment by buying a 50-cent or $1 bottle of your druggist, as all of them sell it. Old people, like children, should look for purity, and it is well to mention that the purity of this remedy is vouched for with the U. S. government. Although a free bottle is sent to prove its merits, results are always guaranteed from the regular bottles bought of druggists, who will refund your money if it does not satisfy you. Send at least for the free test bottle to-day.

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell bldg., Monticello, Ill.

A Good Rule.

"What's your recipe for managing a husband?"

"Oh, there isn't any. Just feed him well, and trust to luck."

Libby's Food Products

Liked By The Whole Family

You will never be disappointed if you use ***Libby's Pickles and Condiments*** on your table. Libby's have the right taste, which is always uniform, and you can depend upon Libby's as being absolutely pure. Try these:

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Fancy Olives
Salad Dressing
Strawberry Preserves
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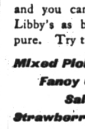
Libby's foods are the best because they are made from the best fruits and vegetables, by the best methods in ***Libby's Great Enameled White Kitchens.***

Insist on Libby's, and you can depend upon it that you will get food products which are the most satisfactory from the standpoint of taste and purity.



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For he can properly adjust it to your individual requirements so it will keep perfect time under all conditions. Never buy a watch by mail or for no matter how good you think it is—it will never be accurate unless it is adjusted for the one who carries it. A

South Bend Watch

Frozen in solid ice keeps perfect time

A South Bend Watch, with all the skill and experience that goes into its construction, would fall utterly as a perfect time-keeper if it wasn't adjusted to meet the requirements of each individual.

You can never buy a South Bend Watch by mail. They are sold only by retail jewelers, who are competent to properly adjust them.

Ask your jeweler to show you a South Bend Watch—a real masterpiece of mechanism. Write us and we will in return mail our free book—showing how and why a South Bend Watch keeps perfect time in any temperature.

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There is absolutely nothing that gives such speedy relief in Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera-Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Colic and Cramps as

DR. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

It is a friend in need, and you should always keep it in your house. Its valuable curative properties have made it a necessity for both adults and children.

Sold by all druggists at 25c per bottle

CHILDREN LIKE PLAY FARMS

New York Innovation Declared Fruitful Source of Health and Happiness.

There is no form of benevolence that has produced quicker and more perceptible results than that of looking after and providing for the entertainment of the children of large cities. The efforts to find occupation for the mental and physical energies of children have resulted in the discovery of many ingenious plans. City playgrounds are now of almost universal adoption in all civilized countries. But the city farm for children is an innovation that has not as yet been so generally introduced. It has proved such a success where it has been tried, however, that there will surely soon be play farms in every American city as regular and abiding "institutions." A city vacant lot located in the thickly populated section of New York and containing something less than one acre has for the second season been cut up into farms that are just four feet one way by eight feet the other. Each of these tiny land parcels is put under the care of a small boy or girl to be farmed. And do the youngsters take to this farm enterprise? Well, there are about five applicants for every farm. They love it so well that there is difficulty in persuading them to quit, during the planting season, at luncheon time. Those in charge of this play farm say that it has proved a great source of health and happiness to the children. And, while it is not particularly meant to be instructive, it really is instructive.