

PHOTOGRAPHING A BATTLE.

The Incessant Whistle of Bullets Is Not Exactly Conducive to Good Work.

Many people have had ideas of photographing a battle. A photograph of Moudon river would reveal nothing but a bare stretch of field with a line of willow and poplars in the background.

Personally, having been fortunate enough to find a small ant-hill for my head protection, I endeavored to take a few snapshots with a kodak, not because there was anything to take, but in order to give some idea of the bare aspect of a modern battlefield.

The incessant whistle of bullets is not good for photography, though, seriously enough, it encourages sleep. Many men dozed off that morning under the rays of a particularly insistent sun.

All the morning, the one cheering note was the incessant reports of our own field pieces and naval guns. Early in the day the two field batteries had moved round from our extreme right and came up in the center just a little to the east of the railway and did most magnificent work.

THE ELECTRIC FAN.

It Has a Promising Outlook for the Future in the Lands Beyond the Seas.

The fan-motor is a peculiarly American invention. It made its appearance upon the scene about 14 years ago and met with immediate and hearty approval.

Certainly the man who first thought of making a little breeze machine was a public benefactor. The amount of discomfort that has been relieved by the familiar whizzing fan is almost incalculable and there can be no doubt that it has really prolonged and doubtless saved many lives.

Magdalene Rudolph Thunin says Bartholin "with her feet spine and threads her needles, she weaves, she charges and discharges a gun; with a scissor and a knife she cuts paper into divers artificial figures; she plays at tables and dice, she knows how to bring her feet to her breast and head to sit to take her child to breast."

ENGLISH TELEPHONE SERVICE.

It Is the Worst in the World and the Prices Are Extortionate.

In the matter of telephones England is probably worse served than any civilized country in the world, says the National Review. Switzerland or Sweden can give her points. A telephone monopoly was created, which has worked badly.

I know a factory six miles from the Marble Arch which has, owing to this cause, for years been vainly applying for the telephone. The other day I wished to send a message to a friend in a very busy little town 15 miles from London.

As for the prices charged by the company, they are extortionate. Parliament has considered the situation, but as party government is mainly concerned with making laws which are not wanted and neglecting all that conduces to real progress, no adequate measure has been taken to right the system.

TELEGRAPH MEN HAVE TRIALS.

Their Work in the Philippines Is Beset by Many Hardships and Dangers.

A Kansas man who is with the United States telegraph corps in the Philippines in a letter home tells of the difficulties which the corps encounters. Recently two big army wagons, each drawn by six mules, were loaded with rubber insulated wire, a battery and a reel to reel it out, keeping up with the troops.

One mule carried the folding field telegraph table, with instruments all attached. Every few miles they would stop and telegraph back to Manila the progress of the column. To do so they would take the table off the mule, unfold it, cut the wire from the reel on the other mule, connect it with the instruments and do the necessary telegraphing.

CURIOUS WHEAT PROBLEM.

According to This Computation Scarcity of Food Is Not by Any Means Remote.

If Sir William Crookes is to be believed, scarcity of food is not by any means remote; it may come within sight of persons now alive, and these not very young, says the London Spectator. The case may be very easily stated. At present the deficiencies of the wheat-eating countries are supplied by North America, especially by the United States.

Whence, therefore, will the wants of the world be supplied? Russia at present exports largely, the total being something more than two-fifths of that from the states. But it cannot be hoped that Russia will come to the rescue of a hungry world. It is already hungry itself, exporting food while its own people are starving.

HUMAN FREAKS.

Various Accomplishments Attained by Men and Women Without Arms.

There is nothing new under the sun, especially in the way of human freaks. The case of the late Charles Francois Fleu, the armless Belgian artist, recently deceased, was no exception, says the Philadelphia Press.

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Then there was a woman of Britain who was forced to use her mouth and tongue in spinning, threading a needle, tying knots and writing. Pictorius Villinganus relates that he knew an armless Spaniard who could with an axe give a blow that would cut a reasonable-sized bit of wood asunder as one blow.

START OF THE FEUD.

Senator Clark Had to Pay Marcus Daily Eighty Thousand Dollars for a Stream.

"Gus" Schmidt tells this story in connection with the trouble of Senator Clark of Montana, who is bitterly pursued by Marcus Daly, says the Indianapolis Press.

The start of this feud dates from their early mining days when Clark was dependent on the water from a small stream for the successful working of his mines. Daly bought the water right for \$35,000 and compelled Clark to pay \$80,000 for its use.

Clark's luck or pluck, it is that prominent western smelting company was financially embarrassed, and as it was at a time of panic the company could not obtain ready money.

Judge and Dancing Master. An English paper tells of a Greek judge who took it into his head to learn to dance. He is an elderly man, and in spite of all his efforts he only succeeded in getting out of breath, so at last the dancing master lost patience and told his pupil that he was incapable of learning.

Business of Bank of France. The Bank of France last year discounted in Paris 2,191,830 separate bills for less than 100 francs each.

Who Eats It All? The world annually produces something like 3,000,000 tons of butter and cheese.

GIVING A MAN A CHANCE.

It Sometimes Proves to Be the Making of Him, as in This Instance.

A commanding officer who has studied human nature, he states, will occasionally make a brilliant hit when he gives a man what is called a "chance," says the Quiver. The following illustrative case was told to me by the colonel who tried the experiment.

My friend stopped him and said: "You're a fine man, six feet three in height, and yet don't you think that you are making a precious ass of yourself with 30 'drinks' in your defaulter sheet? Suppose, now, that I were to put a lance corporal's stripe on your arm to-morrow; how would it be?"

The man was so surprised and delighted that he took the total abstinence pledge and never drank any more intoxicating liquor. Four years afterward he married and the colonel attended the marriage feast. The bridegroom took his commanding officer aside and said to him, as he pointed to the different kinds of liquor that were on the table: "You see all that, sir? Well, I have not tasted a drop even to-day, and won't, for if I did I must get drunk."

TOO MANY RATS.

They Ran Over Her Bed in a Happy Manner All Night in Central Africa.

At Kawimbe the rats in the house were terrible at night, says "A White Woman in Central Africa." They raced about my room and scamped over my bed in a thoroughly happy manner. I could not sleep at first; but at last I got used to them.

One night at another station, something larger than a rat dropped from the rafters on my bed and awoke me. I lighted a candle and saw it was a lemur. They are lovely little animals, and are covered with thick fur, like chinchilla, and have beautiful large round eyes.

It looked most fascinating, but, not being sure what it would do next, I thought I would try to send it out. I opened the door which led onto the veranda, and proceeded gently to drive it out; but, alas! it objected to going, and sprang straight on to my shoulder, gripping my arm with its sharp little teeth, and refusing to let go till I well pinched its tail.

FINDS A WORLD OF EVES.

Plans of a Connecticut Man to Establish Garden of Eden Attract Many Women.

Evans Weed, of Newfield, Conn., who plans to transform his farm into a Garden of Eden, has sprung into popularity in a day with many members of the fair sex who want to wed. Mr. Weed was a little fearful that after his Garden of Eden had been completed there would be no Eve to grace it, but his doubts are now at rest upon the point. He never dreamed that Eve was such a common name among women, but every mail brings further evidence.

Letters addressed to Mr. Weed in feminine handwriting have been pouring into the post office at Stamford in every mail for the last few days. One letter was addressed: "Mr. Adam Weed; formerly Evans Weed, Garden of Eden, Stamford, Conn."

Another was addressed "To Adam, Garden of Eden, from Eve." This letter was dated Van Clure Station, Va.

Thought Longfellow Living. The Heirs of Indian Who Narrated "Hiawatha" Visit Poet's Widow.

Kaboose and Waban-nosa, two descendants of Chief Bugwajjine, of the Ojibwa Indians, visited Mrs. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and her two daughters the other day at the poet's old home in Cambridge.

Some weeks ago the aged chief, who told Longfellow the legend of "Hiawatha" and who regarded the poet as his intimate friend, made arrangements to come from his home on the northern shore of Lake Superior to Boston to visit him, but just before he was to start he enjoined his grandson and nephew to make the visit for him, and they accordingly started.

Electric Lighting. Over \$600,000,000 has been invested in electric lighting in the United States in 12 years. The energy required to make electric lights for the city of New York is 200,000 horsepower. Since 1888, when the electric railway was born, more than \$1,700,000,000 has been invested in that industry, and now one may travel by electric cars from Paterson, N. J., to Portland, Me., going via New York, with but three small interruptions that collectively are about 34 miles.

HOW WOMEN CHOOSE STUDIES.

Good-Looking Professors Often Impress the Fair Sex's Fancy and Have Large Classes.

The secrets of the fair sex's choice of studies was laid bare at a meeting of the Chicago Collegiate Alumnae association when Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the University of Chicago, read a paper on "Choice of Studies by Men and Women Undergraduates."

Among the considerations which enter when the timid undergraduates are selecting studies from the curriculums of educational institutions is the "strong personality" of the professor. Personally attractive members of the faculty find full classes, and it is always to be feared, sadly enough, that some of the classroom dwell less upon his dissertations upon literature, science or political economy than they note with admiring eye the athletic figure and manly beauty with which many instructors are endowed.

Love of science or of other specialties, however, induces many young women to enter on these branches, while others undertake them with a view to gaining a livelihood. Miss Talbot presented a list of statistics showing the choice of studies of both men and women undergraduates in Chicago, Harvard and Wellesley. Summarizing, Miss Talbot declared that the college should be the place for general training, and not for technical or professional training, and she deprecated the tendency of educational institutions to furnish students a "short cut" to a training to earn a livelihood.

In this tendency Miss Talbot sees the danger of a lapse of true refinement and of scholarly attainments, and that in the struggle for material success the original intent of college training, that of extending culture, will be lost.

ON A RAMPAGE.

Goat and Bull Made Things Interesting for Employees of a Brewery and for Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Two animals were on the rampage the other day at New York. A Barbary wild goat escaped from a Central park menagerie, charged into a nearby brewery, and sent the keg-handlers and drivers flying. An angry bull charged and routed a party of Uncle Sam's engineers near Fort Sloocum, Willets Point. When the wild goat appeared, rampant, in the doorway of the brewery a stout driver remarked with some surprise:

"Ach, himmel, here is a book bear sign that walks, nicht? What?" The "book bear sign" did not walk; but, loudly bleating, it ran and bowled the driver over. As the Barbary goat reared for another attack the other drivers and workmen jumped into wagons, tried to shin up posts, or climbed ladders. The goat cavorted around, smashed glasses, upset kegs, and was monarch of all he surveyed until Keepers Snyder and Shannon arrived from the zoo and lassoed him.

The bull that routed part of the United States army belongs to G. Howland Leavitt, and was roaming through a patch of woods that is fenced near Fort Sloocum. The engineers, on a day's leave, were cheerfully skirmishing through the woods, when the bull resented the intrusion on his stamping ground, pawed the earth, bellowed, lowered his head, and charged the soldiers.

Their retreat was disastrous. As they ran, looking backward fearfully, they fell over the trunks and rucksacks, and the shrubbery tore their uniforms.

NEW MAIL REPOSITORY.

To Aid in the Work of Rural Free Delivery—In Bargain, Fire and Water Proof.

A unique mail repository is shown in the office of Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery division of the post office, intended for use in connection with the rural free delivery. It is the invention of the Virginian and consists of a fire, burglar and water-proof receptacle, divided into a number of post office boxes, each having a separate key, to be distributed among the farmers in its locality. A large drop door covers the back, affording the postman a means of depositing and collecting the mail, the latter being provided for in the lower part of the box. If stamps are needed, the patron leaves the money for the desired number in his box, and the postman, being provided by the department with the stamps, fills the order. The mail repository is about four feet square, entirely constructed of steel, and is placed on an iron post about four feet high, upon which it works on a pivot, furnishing better resistance to the storms. It is intended to expedite the work of postmen on the route by replacing the small individual boxes, dozens of which would otherwise be used in densely populated districts. The department has purchased a number of these boxes.

High Compliment to Newspapers. Bishop Potter is telling a story of a brother divine who read some exciting news in his morning paper. The divine desired to refer to the news in the evening prayer, and when the congregation had assembled he began: "O Lord, Thou doubtless has noticed in this morning's paper," etc. Bishop Potter reckons this is the greatest tribute he has ever heard paid to a newspaper. And he doesn't say that the tribute was not deserved, either.

An Overworked Etcetera. The grandmothers of office boys should, says the Chicago Record, be careful how they expose themselves during this unhealthy baseball season.

BRITAIN'S IRISH FAD.

Some Absurdities Growing Out of Desire to Honor Irish Valor.

M. Patrick's Name Ordered Placed in Prayer Book of Northern Diocese of Church of England—Kilts for Irish Soldiers.

Though the queen has returned to England, and her remarkable visit to Ireland is now a matter of history, the latest fad shows no signs of abatement. Loyalty's presence in Erin failed to make Irishmen flauntingly English; but, curiously enough, made Englishmen annoyingly Irish. Of this phase, which began by the universal wearing of the shamrock, there have been several striking examples. The lower house of the York convocation, composed of seate clergy and laymen of the Church of England's northern diocese, has just adopted resolutions to put St. Patrick upon the pages of the prayer book, from which he was unaccountably missing. St. Andrew is there, but Erin's patron saint was omitted when the reformers reedited the liturgy.

On a par with this action is the agitation in England over Irishmen's right to wear kilts. Upon this momentous question Hon. William Gibson, son of Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, has been lecturing to large audiences in London dressed in the picturesque, abbreviated garb generally associated with Scotchmen. He makes an impassioned plea for the divine right of Hibernians to wear kilts. Mr. Gibson is a learned young man who married a French woman and consistently resides in England.

Now there is talk of making the new Irish guards brigade masquerade in kilts, though the reports which have come from South Africa telling of the suffering of the bare-legged Highlanders and of the sorrows which are attached to this out-of-date uniform, are recent enough to banish the suggestion into the long list of foolish absurdities. It is probable that the war office will take that view.

WAGES IN GERMANY.

Consul at Stettin Says the American Workmen Get Trouble the Amounts Paid There.

Consul John E. Kehl, at Stettin, has furnished to the state department a number of interesting facts concerning labor and wages in Germany. The number of working people in the German empire, says Consul Kehl, is estimated at 10,900,000, of which number 2,800,000 are females; and with the increased cost of living and the disproportionate advance in wages anything but a favorable outlook for the working classes is presented. The average daily expenses for food of a man and wife and two children amount to about 35 cents. The average rent for two rooms is about \$2.38 a month. Ready-made clothing is cheap, but shoes are expensive. Petroleum costs 50 per cent. more than in the United States.

The wages of household servants per month, including board, range from \$2.14 for kitchen servants to \$9.52 for footmen. In ship-building yards the weekly compensation ranges from \$2.85 for rivet heaters to six dollars for molders. Seamen's wages on coasting vessels, per month, are from \$4.28 for cabin boy to \$26.16 for first mate. Captains of vessels are allowed 41 cents per day for each officer and 29 cents for the balance of the crew with which "to find food."

American labor, says the consul, receives treble the wages paid in Germany, although the cost of food is from 10 to 50 per cent. cheaper in the United States than in that country. Tea, of the quality for which we pay but 60 cents per pound, costs Germans \$1.65.

TO HAVE A TOWN FOREST.

Brunswick, Maine, to Undertake Tree Planting on a 1,000-Acre Tract.

Brunswick, Me., a place of about 7,000 inhabitants, is probably the first municipality in the United States to undertake forest planting on a large scale, or what is practically the old world institution of a town forest. The town owns a tract of about 1,000 acres of what was once pine land, but long since given over to fire and huckleberries. At a recent meeting of the council \$100 was appropriated to improve this land by planting it to white pine. Seed will be purchased and a nursery established to raise the young trees. At the right age they will be transplanted in rows and set out in the positions they will finally occupy, and will then require little more care except protection from fire.

The land at present is absolutely unproductive. If the new plan is successful it will not only be ornamental, but profitable. Town forests are common in Europe, and often furnish a large part of the municipal revenue. The planting will be under the direct supervision of Austin Cary, but the division of forestry will assist in organizing and carrying out the work.

Goat with an Appetite for Crime. The police of Jersey City have been trying for some time to catch the miscreant who has been in the habit of stealing crabs from the doors of houses in which deaths have taken place. The thief was caught one morning in the very act. He was a disreputable-looking goat, and was rapidly swallowing a long crane scarf which he was pulling from the doornail as fast as he could get it down his throat.

Hope Springs Eternal. Dr. Harper must be a hopeful person, says the Chicago Record, if he expects the Paris hotel keepers to leave anything for him.

IGNORE "MOVE FORWARD."

Passengers' Right to Standing Position in Street Car Defined by Milwaukee Judge.

Judge Williams, of Milwaukee, the other day decided in the superior court that street car conductors have no right to order passengers to "Move forward." The court said that the man who stands up in the car, if he does not block up the aisle, has as much right to his place as a passenger has to the seat he occupies, and the conductor has no more right to oblige a person to change position than he has to oblige one to give up his seat to another.

The passengers who got on last must find places for themselves or adapt themselves to the congested condition of the car. The court said that the law upheld a passenger in keeping his standing room, notwithstanding the fact that the conductor ordered him to move along.

The decision was handed down in the suit brought by Alexander Schmidt to recover \$5,000 damages claimed to have been sustained by him because he was put off a car. Mr. Schmidt was riding in Third street in the evening. The car was crowded and it was quite warm. Near Walnut street the conductor ordered him to move along, but Mr. Schmidt refused to do so because the only vacant place left was in front of a hot stove, and he declined to move forward. He was ejected from the car. Plaintiff's attorney moved for a verdict in favor of plaintiff, which the court, after taking the matter under consideration, granted.

END TO AUTOMOBILE RACES.

French Police to Put a Stop to Searching on the Boulevards by the Motor Cars.

A stormy campaign has been waged at Paris against fast automobilism. Americans unfamiliar with Paris cannot form any adequate conception of the importance of this question there, where thousands of motor cars tear merrily through every Paris street and every road.

During the last two years the newspapers have recorded fatalities every single day. Often, it must be said, it was the riders themselves who were killed. Often, though, the automobile plowed through a funeral procession, entered some shop, or upset an omnibus, killing people in no way concerned in the new sport.

It was the peasant who rebelled first. Then Hughes Leroux, a well-known novelist, after seeing his wife and child nearly overrun on the Bois de Boulogne, wrote a long article to the Figaro, giving fair warning that in view of the absurd impotence of the police and the leniency of the courts he would make an example and shoot any chauffeur endangering him.

Two weeks later he made his promise good, firing his revolver twice after some mad idiot tearing down the Avenue Grande Armees. He missed and was left unmolesed. Several prefects have forbidden road races through their departments, and in Paris the chief of police has created a bicycle police squad.

PRIVATE RIDING RING.

Will Be Erected in New York by Frank Gould for Himself and Friends.

Frank J. Gould is going to erect a spacious riding ring for his own and his friends' use in Fifty-seventh street, west of Fifth avenue, New York. Plans for the building were filed with the building department by York & Sawyer, who have prepared the drawings. Alterations will be made in the rear of the stable, so that it will really form a part of the riding ring, giving the structure a sweep from street to street. There will be nothing elaborate about the interior arrangements, the entire surface being given over to the tan-bark. There will be a gallery from which Mr. Gould's friends can watch the riders on the floor. The ring is to be built early in the fall and will be ready for use by next winter.

While there will be no striking architectural efforts attempted, the exterior will be made attractive in appearance. The estimated cost of the riding ring is \$20,000. In addition to this \$1,000 will be devoted to the alterations to the stable.

ANTI-SMOKING LAW VOID.

Arrest of a Man for Breach of Paris Fair Regulation Declared Illegal.

A case of considerable interest to visitors to the Paris exhibition was decided the other day. All over the grounds are signs to the effect that no smoking is allowed, and a man having violated this was, by order of M. Picard, the head commissioner, arrested. He, however, engaged a good lawyer and fought the right of the authorities to arrest him. The court has now decided that M. Picard possessed no legal right to enforce an arrest for violation of the rule, and exposed himself to a heavy sentence in doing so.

As, however, the exhibition buildings are admittedly inflammable, it is thought that special powers will be obtained.

What She Would Take. At the Durham (England) assizes, recently, the plaintiff in a trifling case was a deaf woman, and after a little the judge suggested that the counsel should get his client to compromise it, and to ask her what she would take to settle it. The counsel thereupon shouted out very loudly to his client: "His lordship wants to know what you will take?" She smilingly replied: "I thank his lordship kindly, and if it's no inconvenience to him I'll take a little warm ale."