MAN-OF-WAR IN AIR.

WILLIONAIRE PLANS AIRSHIP DESTROYER

Charles B. Knox, Merchant King, to Finance Scheme to Build Fighting Balloon Which Is Calculated to Smash Whole Navies.

Los Angeles, Cal.-Charles B. Knox, the gelatin king, recently arrived in Los Angeles, where he proposes to construct an aerial navy. The first man-of-war of the air will be built mext month and will be christened the Belatin. If its trial trip is a sucit will be taken to San Francisco,

where several ascensions will be made. Every detail of warfare in the sky has been considered by Knox, and the inventor, George T. Tomlinson, and they are both convinced that they can boild an airship that can with safety to itself hurl down swift destruction on ships that merely sall on the water.

The Gelatin will naturally be built for offensive operations rather than for defense. To save itself it must kill or fly. But it will be able to do both, and do them quickly. It will be fitted with torpedo tubes, which can be depressed to any angle. The mode of attack will be to take a poeftion in the air directly over the enamy's ship.

The gas bag will be constructed in compartments, so that if one should be junctured by a chance shot from small arms the Gelatin could fly away, upheld by the remaining compartments. It will be driven by two gasoline motors, which can be operated singly or in conjunction. If one of the motors should be put out of action by a chance shot the other would be able to propel the airship. The man-of-war of the air will also be prowided with searchlights and a wireless stelegraph apparatus, so that it may keep in touch with its own fleet and be warned of any danger that may

Heretofore halloons have been used In war solely for the purpose of observations of the enemy's movements, but Knox relies on the simplicity of his plan to make the airship an agent of destruction, and he believes in its success. Whatever the result of the practical tests may be, it is evident that the inventor has been successful In attaching a millionaire angel to his

INDIAN WINS FIVE SQUAWS.

Noble Red Men Have High Old Time at Their Prolonged Festivities.

Arlington, Ore. The immense powwow and series of dances and feasts In which the Rock Creek Indians have been indulging a few miles from here have been brought to an end and the Indians have disbanded. Many left for their homes, hundreds of miles away, penniless, after the long indulgence of their favorite passion for gamb! inc

Others were more successful. It is stated one Umatilla Indian returned with five new squaws, all won at CATTOS.

Johnny Beaver, a sub-chief, of the Yakimas, said, regarding the festivi-

"HI yu skookum time. Hi yu moose moose (cow). Hi yu onta. Ten-asfreewater. Hi yu coley (races). Heap big time."

It is estimated there were 500 In-Clans in attendance from Yakima, Treatilla, Idaho, Montana and Warm

The days were devoted to gambling, horse racing and feasting, several large steers being killed every day. In the evening were dances, which lasted often until daylight. These orgies included all classes of dancing, such as war dances, spirit dances, the big skull dances and many . .

SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS.

Honsemaids to Be Trained in Hamburg at a Mominal Charge-Pupils Not Called "Servants."

Hamburg.—The first of the schools to be established in German cities for the improvement of domestic servants has just been opened in this city under the patronage of the "house mistresses"

Seventy-one girls were admitted to the new school, and each of them is expected to pay about \$12 for the compiete course of one year, in weekly installments, but for this small amount of money each pupil is daily supplied with a free lunch.

The school opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and the pupils are supposed to remain until seven p. m. The whele course includes the making up of bedrooms, cooking in all its branches, mending, sewing, both by hand and with a machine, dressmaking, washing and all sorts of domestic occupations.

A prominent rule of the new school provides that the pupils shall not be cailed servants, but "employes of priwate houses."

Reason for That Smile. A correspondent speaks of the universal smile in the streets of the Japanese capital. We judge that there have been no graft scandals and exposures there of late, or some smiles would have come off.

The Hidden Thought. Borrowing, says young Mr. Rockefeller, kills friendship, and should be mhunned. We hope no one has been see unwise as to forfeit the young gentheman's friendship by asking him for a loan.

POLICING THE STATE.

MOUNTED OFFICERS IN PENN-SYLVANIA DISTRICTS.

Experiment Has Been Recently Inaugurated Looking to the Protection of Iron and Coal Mines.

The state of Pennsylvania lately organized a force of state constabulary, or mounted state police, to be used to uphold the laws in the rural districts and in the coal fields, where ordinary police do not suffice. The new force consists of 400 men, all mounted, and their work is intended to make unnecessary the continued existence of such bodies as the coal and iron police. maintained by the railroads and coal barons out of their own means to safeguard their own property. There has necessarily grown up a powerful prejudice against these private police forces, but their existence was justified by the fact that there was nothing to take their place until the present experiment of a state constabulary was inaugurated.

This force of mounted police is organized strictly on military lines, and will be armed and equipped as four troops of cavalry. It will be practically a small standing army, capable of suppressing disorder in any part of the state where such disorder does not assume too large a scale. In times past it has been necessary to use the state militia for months at a time in disturbed districts. This use of the mil-Itia, while justified because of the absence of any other force, is hardly the proper function of the citizen soldiery. The militia force is intended, in addition to furnishing men for the defense of the country in time of war, to put down riots and great public disturbances which the civil authority has been unable to cope with. It is unjust to expect militia to do guard duty for months at a time after the pressing and imminent danger of mob violence has passed. The new state constabulary of Pennsylvania is intended to perform just such duty as it is not fair or proper to impose on the volunteer militia.

in recruiting the new constabulary force Pennsylvania has made merit the sole test of employment. All politics and favoritism have been ignored, so that the experiment has been inaugurated under most favorable auspices. The idea of a state constabulary is not a new one. Texas maintained the Texas state rangers for years, and still maintains a portion of that force. Louisiana also maintained a state police in reconstruction times, but it was rendered odious because it was used for political purposes and to oppress the people, who eventually revolted and destroyed it. As politics have been carefully excluded from the Pennbe awaited with considerable interest all over the country. If Pennsylvania makes a success of her experiment other states will no doubt imitate her, particularly where conditions are similar and seem to demand some such provision for maintaining order.

AN EVERYDAY HOMILY.

The Cultivation of Happiness Is One of Our First and Most Important Duties.

The laughter-loving people of France, fearing that they are losing their characteristic gayety, are organizing societies to cultivate laughter. Besides the desire to maintain their reputation for good nature and general happiness they have discovered other reasons for cultivating the habit of laughing. Their doctors tell them that the relaxation of the facial muscles will do more than can be accomplished by any professional beauty doctors towards removing wrinkles and generally improving the ap-

pearance. The philosophy of laughter goes deeper than that, says the Chicago Tribune. It is one of the first and most important duties of every man and every woman to cultivate happiness, to make their own lives and the lives of others as bright and sunny as they can. And happiness is much of a habit, just the custom of looking for the best side of all things always.

Sometimes it seems as though our streets were full of people on their way to a funeral, and that the funeral of a well-loved friend. Soon, as the types of faces are inherited and become fixed. we shall have a race of weeping pessimists; children will come into the world, as some now do, with the downdrawn lines on their faces.

We may make many mistakes in life, but we cannot often go astray in : ing on to others the best thoughts, the cheering fancies, the laughter-arousing fololes that come to us. Learn to laugh, learn to laugh at yourself as well as at others. Perhaps you may do more to enrich the world if you will give men your cheery look, or pass on to them some of the causes of your own good cheer, than if you should seek to wipe out all their pains and poverty with a

golden sponge. The habitual joker is apt to be a ne'erdo-well and sure to be a nuisance; but better far a world of such men than one in which selfishness or even success has turned us all to statues of sorrow.

Wireless in the Alps. It was supposed for a long time that the atmospheric conditions in the high Alps were unfavorable to wireless telegraphy. Recent experiments in Switzerland have shown, however, that communication can easily be established between distant points even when high mountains intervene.

TRAMPING HALF A CENTURY

King of the Hoboes Admits Raving Once Worked, However-Tries to Live It Down.

Hereford, Pa.-The mild weather of the last few weeks has enticed many tramps from their winter quarters and the farmers in this section have had occasion to be liberal with their "handouts."

Berks county has the reputation of harboring more tramps than any other county in the state, and perhaps the nation, and in the ranks of these hoboes there are many interesting characters. .

The premier tramp, the bum par excellence, the incarnation of the hobo genius, is undoubtedly Fred Bergeman, who, though a native of the kingdom of Saxony, has tramped the highways of America for 37 years and likes his calling.

Even his record is not perfectly clear. It is sullied by the fact that for five weeks he held a job in a Connecticut rolling mill, but that was! years ago and he has done his best since that time to live it down.

Thrown upon his own resources at the age of 12 years, Bergeman wandered through North Germany and Holland and to escape military duty, with its enforced work and cleanliness, he emigrated to America.

He tramped the empire state, drifted into Connecticut, where the nightmare of the rolling mill was endured. and finally ambied into Pennsylvania and happy Berks county. Bergeman says he has slept in thousands of barns in 30 different states. He is 65 years old and has been sick but twice in his life.

"Kind-hearted people then saw I was cared for in hospitals," he says, "and I am just as sure it will be seen that my body has suitable burial."

STORK IN THIRTIETH VISIT Notable Supporters of Anti-Race Suicide Movement Are Made Happy

by Another Birth.

Bloomington, Ill.-McDonald Hall and his wife, of Champaign county, claim the honor of being the most notable supporters of President Roosevelt's anti-race suicide doctrines. Mrs. Hall has just presented her proud husband with their thirtieth child. The latest is a girl, and was named Margaret.

The parents bonored many great characters in the selection of names for some of the 30. Among them are George Washington, Thomas Jeffer son, Patrick Henry, Victoria Regina, Abraham Lincoln, Lucretia Borgia, Victor Emanuel, Susan B. Anthony, Ulysses Grant, William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, Cassie Chadwick, Grover Cleveland (the latter subsequently changed to Benjamin Harrison, for political reasons), William McKinley, Henry Ward Beecher and Shields Blaine.

The others are only able to boast of commonplace cognomens. Mr. Hall is a laboring man of Champaign county, and but for the assistance of his older children might have some difficulty in feeding the hungry mouths of this remarkable family. He and his wife are very proud of their progeny, and are hopeful that after the great wedding is over President Roosevelt may recognize their enthusiastic demonstration of his idea.

LAND IS CHEAP IN MEXICO.

In Some Cases the Government Offers It for Two Cents an Acre -Likely Farm Soil

Mexico City, Mex.—The demand for public lands in Mexico is remarkably light, in view of the cheapness of most of the tracts. During the last six months of the year 1905 the federal government sold only 38,765 acres of public lands, for which it received \$21,471.

There are many millions of acres of government lands, situated in different parts of the country. Much of these lands are susceptible of agricultural development. Others are heavily timbered. The schedule of prices is fixed for each state and ranges as low in some cases as a few cents per acre. The lands in the state of Tabasco, situated in the extreme southeastern part of this country, are now leading in demand, and most of the government sales during the past few months have been in that state. The Tabasco lands are fitted for tropical agriculture of all kinds.

a Pottsville (Pa.) family was slicing potatoes for dinner the other day when she found one that was particularly watery. She was about to throw it away when the knife struck something hard. She cut it out and showed it to her mistress. It proved to be a

More Work for Wilson.

A servant girl in the household of

pearl, which jewelers value at \$40. Now, then, here is an opportunity for Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Let him take up immediately the investigation and propagation of the pearlhearing potato. There is not a constituent of any congressman but would like to have sample and experimental packages of that vegetable. The seed of a potato that grows pearls would be much more highly appreciated than several packages of peas good only for a cheap porridge.

Wreck on Mountain.

While an east-bound fruit train on the Santa Fe railway was at the ton of Raton mountain, near Trinidad, Col., the engineer lost control. The train descended the mountain at a terrific rate and left the tracks. The engine and 30 freight cars were piled up in a broken mass.

VISITING THE OLD HOME. Impressions Received on Going Over the Scenes of Family

History. To take a journey in that part of the country where one's people came from involves a curious sort of self-analysis. It is like reading a novel, which has an atmosphere of actuality about it, in order to find yourself out, to learn

and forgotten. Experience floods you, bringing a surprise which is not unlike that which a novice feels when, for the first time, he opens up to his gaze the secrets of a dark room by a single pressure on

from it what you have thought and felt

the electric button in the wall. You gain an intimate knowledge of the life your ancestors lived, of which you already know something through family stories. History, read carelessly on an earlier day, becomes real all at once; obscure outlines gain in distinctness;

lights and shadows deepen. And while you are looking upon types of personality and ways of doing that are familiar enough, yet no leas strange on that account, you frame the eternal question of humanity: What, is it that has made you what you are? And then you put to yourself a second, an egotistical query, based upon a personal meditation: Here lived my people for many generations. What was there here that made me what I am?

Even though you think you know the region well through book and story, you are lost at first when placed in the midst of the scenes described. You do not find immediately the nourishment your nature craves. You are even less at home than you would be on a foreign shore.

When you visit that part of the country whence your people came, how many things you come to understand that before have been a puzzle to you. So much becomes interesting, besides, that hitherto has been a matter of indifference. Family traits and customs are explained to you by traits and customs which you see about you. You perceive that what you thought were personal peculiarities are ancestral habits of a whole locality. You get a new standard of conduct and character.

What impressed me most about New England on a recent visit may seem to you a gloomy thing, says a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Yet for me, at least, it holds a spiritual

In the heart of almost every individual is implanted the desire to visit and to see with his own eyes the land whence his family came. If the longing comes to you, yield to it, and go, for to do so is likely to make one more thoughtful. and therefore, wiser; more tolerant, and therefore better; and happier, too, even when he feels no nead for more of happiness because he believes that his measure of it is full already.

STUDIED BY THE ARTIST.

Pictures in Which Realism Had to Be Sacrificed to the Demands of Art.

"One of the greatest difficulties in art," remarked a critic, "is to get one's facts right, and for this you have to go not to art, but to the people who understand the things represented.

"I received my first lesson in this direction when, as a youth, I painted a coast scene with a ship in the foreground. It was highly praised by all who saw it, with the exception of an old seaman, who, when he examined the rigging, politely turned aside to conceal his amusement. No ship, he explained, could possibly have gone to sea with the ropes and tackle arranged as in my picture. So I had to humble myself to learn to draw reeving-blocks. shrouds, yards and other portions of a

ship's rigging as they really are. "But it is not always possible to be

true to fact. "Take, for instance, a typical picturewhich represents a herd of self-denying cattle grazing in a meadow where the herbage is of the scantiest, while near at hand are unprotected fields of grain into which they could walk at will. Why did not the painter include in his picture the fences which actually surrounded the corn fields. Simply because they would have spoilt the composition. and consequently reality had to be sacrificed to the demands of art."

Puzzle of Silver and Lead.

The contemporary chemist considers not only what things are but what they may have been. Every lead mine is a silver mine, and every silver mine is a lead mine all the world over, says Donald Murray. It is curious, too, that these methods come together in the order, tons of lead, ounces of silver. Why should this be? It is suggested that the silver is a disintegration product of lead. Once on a time the silver particles broke away and experiments might show that they are still breaking away and leaving the lead. In the same way copper and gold often occur curiously together. Who will take the trouble to free by the usual crystallizing process ten tons of lead from all traces of silver, then put it aside for ten years and test sgain for silver by the same process?

Calendars for 1906.

De you throw away your old calendars. A Paris statistician has discovered that it is a mistake to do so, and being of an economical turn of mind has siscovered further that calendars for 1900 will serve equally well for 1906. As a rule, of course, a calendar is only of use 11 years later, and leap year upsets this calculation pretty often. But as 1900 was allotted 365 days only, instead of 366, the days of the 1906 week fit exactly those of 1900.

CZAR FEARS POISON.

TASTING SQUAD PARTLY ELIM. INATE DREAD.

Head Chef at Salary of \$50,000 Sees to It That Possible Deadliness in Food Is Tried on Servants

Before Nicholas' Turn.

St. Petersburg.-Although Czar Nicholas partakes of an extraordinarily extensive menu and expends enormous sums to procure it he also secures himself from sudden death from ingredients which so many of his faithful subjects would like to enter into the imperial bill of fare.

Eugene Kratz, head chef of the palace, ranks as a general in the Russian army. His salary is about \$50,000 a year. He rules all the imperial kitchens. About the only time Kratz does manual work is when the czar's appetite becomes passe and he craves for

something new to eat. Then Kratz goes to his private kitchen and thinks and experimentsmixes, stews, bakes things which no cook book ever thought of-until he finally satisfies himself that he has got something that will "hit" Nicholas just right.

But he doesn't call Nicholas in and say: "Try a spoonful of this, I'm sure you will like it."

The imperial tasters are ordered to the front. First come the under chefs. Each gets a taste. As to whether or not they really approve from a gastronomic standpoint-according to Victor Hurtzler, who served two years in the winter palace kitchen, and who is now chef of a San Francisco hotel -that does not matter.

The idea is to see if any of these under chefs drops dead or falls into convulsions-a sort of "trying it on the dog." Then the under-under chefs get into the tasting line, and next a major of the army. No fatal or serious results following, then is served to the czar a dish that fits a king and would kill a peasant.

The czar frequently submits a menu for the day, and when it is under preparation 300 men are hustling in the kitchen enveloped in delicate vapors. The breakfasts vary much, but

caviar and pate de fois gras are never

absent. The czar eats breakfast at eirht o'clock. At 11 he is ready to eat again. This time it is salads, soups, cold meats, ices and desserts. That seems pretty heavy eating already, but the five-o'clock dinner is

the real thing. The cooks have been steaming over it all day. The major on duty partakes of every dish, after which it is placed in an elevator having a closed shaft, Everything in readiness, the major enters the elevator, is locked in, and the dinner and the major are lifted

presence of the crar. The major again goes through the tasting performance, and, nothing happening to him, the imperial family sits down to the dinner.

directly to the dining-room into the

This dining-room is made of cast iron and sealed between meals like a bank vault. It is entirely bombproof. The czar starts in on dinner with a number of appetizers, then "bortsch" soup, hot and cold meats, half a dozen entrees, hot and cold fowls, many different vegetables, puddings, ices cakes, wine, tea and vodka.

The number of courses is always the same. Nicholas never misses one of them. However, he seldom eats between meals.

TWO STRIPED BASS PERISH

The New York Aquarium Loses Some of Its Oldest and Most Valuable Inhabitants

New York.-The New York Aquarium lost one of its notable collection of striped bass the other day. This fish had not been ill, and its death is attributed to shock from fright, all captive fishes being very sensitive.

This striped bass was one of 45 placed in the pool on May 14, 1894. It had. therefore, survived in captivity upward of 111/2 years. When brought in it was about ten inches in length and weighed about half a pound.

At its death it measured 29 inches in length and 3% inches in width of body; and it weighed 10% pounds. It was he fair condition, but not fat. A striped bass of these dimensions and fat would weigh about 15 pounds

Another bass out of this lot, one of about the same size, died in December. these two being the only fishes that have been lost out of the pool in a year. Twenty-four of the original lot of 55 still remain. Of those that have died the greater number were lost within the first two years.

Of the survivors the largest is now approximately 34 inches in length, and it would weigh probably 25 pounds. The aquarium's striped bass have been

viewed with interest and admiration by millions of visitors.

Modals for Russians.

Medals for all those who participated in the war with Japan have been ordered according to an imperial Russian rescript published in the Russki Invalid of St. Petersburg. Those who defended Port Arthur are singled out for special distinction. They will be given a silver medal and light bronze medals will bebestowed on those who were engaged in battles on land or sea. The soldiers who were not under fire will receive dark bronze medals.

Antiquity of Cinematograph. In a lecture before the Society of Arta London, Martin Dancan stated that the cinematograph may be traced back to 130 A. D. from a document in the Bod-

leian library at Oxford.

ANTIQUITY OF CHINESE.

Civilization That Antedates That of Other Mations Many Conturies.

Ten centuries ago China was undoubtedly the most civilized portion of the world, and 3,009 years ago only Egypt and possibly india could have competed with it. But while the others have changed in various ways China has remained the same. The greatest structure ever reared by human hands is the great wall. It is 1.500 miles long; without break it crosses valleys, climbs mountains, clambers up the face of precipices, and bounds an empire on the north. It was built before the formation of the Roman empire while it was still a republic, and while Christianity was still unborn, in 204 B. C. Or, to take a modern instance, while the enlightaned peoples of Europe were still engaged with the crusades, before gunpowder or the printing preas had been invented. China built the great canal. almost 700 years ago. Our imagination fails us with such numbers. A thousand years of Chinese history make no impression upon us, for they stand for no events and are represented to our thought by nothing distinguished in character or literature. But to the scholar all is different. He learns to fill out the centuries and gain at least some faint idea of their magnitude. He comes to understand that it has not been quite a monotonous sameness, but that there have been wise and unwise rulers. successful and inefficient dynasties, periods of manement with flourishing literature and art, and periods of terrible and desolating warfare. In China, too, he comes to understand there have been great sovereigns, great novelists. great essayists, great historians, great artists. To begin to master all that has been there achieved is beyond the powers of any man, and the most that an industrious student can hope to do is to learn more or less thoroughly the events of some single period, or to trace the development of some particular line of science or of art. Chinese encyclopediae there are, in hundreds of volumes, and histories which seem interminable, and dictionaries which are terrifying by reason of their size, and compendia, and short editions innumerable, themselves seemingly long enough for the most industrious

STORY OF NIAGARA FALLS. Great Changes Have Been Moted Since the Days of La Salle, the Discoverer.

Niagara falls was discovered by La Salle, who became aware of its presence while trying to paddle a cance up the Niagara river from Lake Ontario. Finding the current of the falls too swift to ascend, says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, he gave up the attempt and constructed the first boat ever built in the United States a little above the falls. He remained in the vicinity of Niagara several months and came away without having bought a single souvenir postat card or having patronized a backman, forming a record that has never been equaled.

At the time Niagara was discovered

it was in a wild and uncivilized state Hotel accommodations were very poon and the man who tried to wade oven to Goat island to admire the view was very likely to be fished out of the whirlpool rapids with a broken leg. Shortly after the revolutionary war, however, Niagara was captured by the hackmen and has remained in captivity ever since. It has been bridged, tunneled, navigated, swam, tigh-roped and gone over in a barrel. For 25 cents one may put on a rubber suit and go down behind it and feel its ribs. For 50 cents one may charter an automobile and rample all around its awful jaws, puffing gasonne smoke in its face. Once the findians fell on their faces before it and worshiped it. Now the paleface rides up through the gorge in a troiley car, with his feet on the seat ahead, and kicks because there isn't a sign in the whirlpool rapids. Once La Salle gazed on it in awe and called it the mightiest work of Nature. Now the school teacher comes from Peoria. Ill., on a \$7.50 excursion and throws bam sandwiches into it as a small boy throws peanuts to an elephant. It is effete downtrodden and dejected. It has sat for its picture \$000,000 times and 100,000 brides have dabbled their rosy fingers in its awful maw and have murmured, "How sweet!" It is as tame as a caged lion and the "Maid of the Mist" puts it through its tricks a dozen times a dage

Hero of Natal Patrick Kelly, a private of the Lan-

casnire fusiteers, who died a few weeks ago, was a hero of the Natal campaign. Kelly was regarded as the strongest man in his regiment. At Spion kop he had his left arm shattered by a Boer shell and lay om the hill for two nights. When darkness set in he crawled about the battlefield, holding the aleeve of his shattered arm between his teeth. He dragged his rifle with his left hand and searched the bodies of the dead for any water that mights have been left in their water bottles. Kelly survived the samputation of arm, shoulder blade and collar bone. Sir i frederic Treves presented him with bis silver spirit flask.

Value Net Visible.

One of the fixest collections of stuffed birds in America is in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. A certain millionaire was examining the collection in the company of a curator.

"Yes," said the curator, "this collection of stuffed birds is worth thousands and thousands of dollars" "Is that so?" said the millionaire.

"Wby, what are they stuffed with?"-N. Y. Tribune,

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

that tele remeades on Levisians of dans tong les Etate du Bods. Se publishté offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnements sur l'anné : Bettiers Oustidience 172,08 Edition hebdo mainic: 35.1.