

Christening a New Turbine.



The above picture is from a photograph taken at the launching of the American Turbine Creole, at Quincy, Mass. Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of F. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, which owns the vessel, christened it.

FOR CARRYING ON WAR

MOST OF ARMIES AND NAVIES OF LEADING NATIONS.

Big Sum Appropriated Annually by Uncle Sam for Pensioners—Over a Billion Dollars Spent on Navy.

Washington.—Advocates of international arbitration and disarmament will find some striking arguments in data relating to the cost of armies and navies of the leading nations recently compiled by the international divisions of the war and navy departments.

The war department has received from the military attaches abroad memoranda of the appropriations made by various countries for the year 1906 for the support of their respective armies. Great Britain spends its people heavily to support its naval and military establishments and maintains a regular army much larger than the United States. It appropriated \$114,987,338 for the support of its army for that year, including an appropriation of \$11,435,580 for fortifications. France, which also maintains an extremely large standing army, numbering nearly 500,000 men, appropriated \$158,814,388 for the support of its army, of which \$12,000 was for maintaining fortifications. Military authorities here note with interest that Germany appropriated practically the same amount for the support of her army as \$175,600,000 and for fortifications \$1,021,450,000.

After Great Britain, France and Germany comes the United States in the size of the appropriation for the support of the military establishment. This country appropriated for the current year \$71,817,165 and for fortifications \$5,053,393. Italy did not make any appropriations for fortifications, but only appropriated \$55,107,650 for the support of its army.

It is because of the immense sums the United States pays out each year to its pensioners that this country may be said to be expending more for its military establishment than any other power in the world. The session of congress just ended appropriated \$139,000,000 for pensions. The amount expended last year was \$129,250,000, or \$1,750,000 less than the amount appropriated in other words the United States is spending annually for its pensioners nearly as much as is appropriated each year by Great Britain, France and Germany for the support of their immense standing armies.

In making the comparison between the naval estimates for the present year put in by the respective navy departments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, it is seen that Great Britain, whose navy is about five times as great as that of the United States, leads with an estimate of £31,889,500, and the United States comes second with \$43,989,110. The second greatest navy in the world, with respect to numbers is that of France, but the estimates of the French navy department for its navy for the present year amounted to only £12,001,677, Germany estimated £12,101,117, which is only about half of what was estimated by the United States for its navy, which is about the same strength and size as that of Germany. The Italian naval estimates for the present year amounted to only £5,520,158. The past year has seen a general decrease in the appropriations made by foreign countries for their naval establishments, but the United States has continued to advance in the amount appropriated, notwithstanding the fact that the new naval appropriation act does not

carry any definite appropriation for the new warship construction.

In its 1906 edition the Naval Annual, published by T. A. Brassey, who is generally considered the greatest living naval expert, has this to say of the United States navy:

"The growth of the United States navy has been rapid, although latterly there has been some retardation, and it is now one of the most important factors in the politics of the world. What is known as the 'new navy' dates from 1883, when the naval appropriations for the year amounted to £2,564,000.

"For the 23 years ending with the appropriation of March 3, 1905, the total was £208,081,000 (about \$1,040,405,000). This sum represents regular, annual and other appropriations, including those for the naval academy, marine corps, and all other objects related to the navy. It is a significant fact that within the 23 years there has been expended a sum amounting to nearly three times as much as the entire income of the government in 1883, and almost twice as much as its entire income in 1905. The outlay is estimated to be equal to one per cent. of the estimated wealth of the nation. The appropriations for naval construction amounted during the 23 years to a total of £50,454,000 (\$252,270,000).

"The vessels in the United States navy number altogether 325, being 270 ft for service, including those under repair, 34 in course of construction, 7 authorized, and 15 for harbor service. There are 27 first-class battleships, 1 second-class battleship, 12 armored cruisers, 22 protected cruisers, 11 gunboats, 35 steel torpedo boats, 16 destroyers, 4 harbor defense monitors, 3 unprotected cruisers, 23 various gunboats of lesser type, and nominal fighting value."

SEARCHES FOR SHEEP.

Government Wants Fine Specimens for Experiments.

Spokane, Wash.—G. Arthur Bell, the assistant animal husbandman of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture is in Bozeman with Prof. George E. Morton, of the Wyoming experiment station on a tour through the northwest in search of fine specimens of sheep and rams to be used in some experiments in breeding in Wyoming, where they will attempt a cooperative breeding experiment to secure a good combination of the mutton and wool types for the range, says a Bozeman report.

They visited the state fair, where they were disappointed in the quality of the display. In conversation with some of the sheepmen at Helena they found that it was probable that they would not find in this state any of the examples of the sort of animal they are looking for, for the reason that so far little attention has been paid in this state to careful breeding or to the importation of fine rams.

The experiments to be undertaken in Wyoming are likely also to secure some valuable results for Montana sheepmen, as, according to Mr. Bell, in some of the states where less wool is raised there has been more careful work in breeding. The two gentlemen will continue their search through Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and Utah.

Elephants in Texas.

Valentine, Tex.—The first shipment of elephants which are to stock the large elephant ranch which is being established near here by J. P. Adams and associates of New York, has arrived here. There are four females and one male in the initial shipment. Other shipments will be received during the next few weeks until the ranch is stocked with about 100 females and several males. It is said to be the first experiment of breeding elephants on a large scale ever attempted in this country.

Woman Builds Barn.

Inawatha, Kan.—Carpenters and workmen are so scarce that Mrs. William Knuth, wife of the cashier of the First National bank is building a two-story barn by herself. Mr. Knuth helps her when not in the bank.

FOOLS HUSBAND LONG

WIFE CONCEALS FACT OF TWO PREVIOUS MARRIAGES.

Suit for Big Sum in Ohio Court Brings Strange Case to Light—Second Spouse Lives Near Much Wedded Woman.

Lisbon, O.—In a suit for \$34,000 filed here against the Hugh Montgomery estate by Thomas R. Matthews, administrator, and Florus Montgomery, son by the man's first wife, it is alleged that when Hugh Montgomery took "Miss Lydia Hayes" as his second wife she concealed the fact that she had been married twice previously, first to Robert Hole, by whom she had two sons, James M. and Leander, and after divorcing him to James Dickson.

Strangest of all in the petition is the accusation that she was so successful in concealing her marital history as to be enabled to keep Montgomery in ignorance of it all during the 27 years she lived with him, notwithstanding that Dickson, husband No. 2, resided near them.

When Dickson died Montgomery learned in some way of the deception that had been practiced upon him and it was an added blow when he discovered that his 400-acre farm had been converted into cash and that much of the proceeds had been appropriated by his wife. An angered beyond measure, he demanded the money and at the same time ordered her from the house. She did not refund, but left the house, taking the money with her, which, it is alleged, she gave to her two sons by her first husband.

The disclosures came about through the death of James Dickson, husband No. 2. The worry of it all affected Montgomery's health and he died on December 2, 1904. The woman survived until September 8, 1905, when she, too, was stricken with a fatal illness.

It is alleged that she left \$1,000, and that her sons, James M. and Leander Hole, took possession of the money. It is also alleged that she left \$1,000, and that her sons, James M. and Leander Hole, took possession of the money.

No one seems to be certain as to the maiden name of the woman. She was divorced from Hole after some years of turbulent married life, after which she was married to James Dickson. With Dickson she could not agree, either, and it appears went from his roof. The wealthy farmer, Montgomery, appeared to her and led her to the altar on November 1, 1887. Husband No. 2, Dickson, is said to have been cognizant of the marriage of his wife to another man, but never made any effort to raise trouble, as he was glad to get rid of her.

OLDEST VESSEL MADE HISTORY.

Schooner Polly, 100 Years Old, to Be on View at Jamestown Fair.

Bangor, Me.—The schooner Polly, the oldest vessel flying the American flag, is to be exhibited at the Jamestown (Va.) exposition next year. The Polly was launched at Amesbury, Mass., in April, 1806, but so far as appearances go she is as young as most of the fleet that carry lumber and bricks from Maine to Boston. The Polly was not always a lumber lugger. In the war of 1812 she was a privateer, and captured several British merchantmen.

Once she was herself captured, but the Britons who did the job were a slow and sleepy people, and while they slept one night the Polly's people, who always slept with one eye and both ears open, went softly on deck, and locking the prize crew in the cabin sailed away to a New England port and turned them over as prisoners of war. Thus did the Polly, by running away with her captors, live to fight another day, and also to lug lumber from Bangor in peaceful times.

Boy Acts as Human Barometer.

Cleveland—Dale Canfield, a ten-year-old boy, has become a human barometer. For over a year he has been peculiarly susceptible to changes in the weather. Every time a storm approaches the boy disappears from home. He seems to fear to remain there during such a disturbance. Dozens of times his disappearance has been reported to the police, and each time he has been found and returned to his home. His father, Warren Canfield, gave this explanation when he reported to the police that the boy has been missing from his home nine days. Grave fears for the lad's safety have driven his parents to the verge of distraction.

Will Work President's Dog.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—One of the famous bear hounds used in the west two years ago by President Roosevelt is to be worked in the vicinity of Jamieson City in running down the bears, which are so plentiful that they annoy the farmers. The dog was presented by President Roosevelt to the late Dr. Bonsant, who died at Fairmount Springs a short time ago. It then came into possession of James T. Brady, of Jamieson City.

Sleeping Sickness Cured.

Marseilles.—Letters have been received here from Saigon, French Cochina, saying that two French doctors have discovered that the hitherto fatal sleeping sickness can be cured by means of thymol. One hundred and fifty patients have been treated with this remedy, and a large majority of them have recovered.

HAIR ANNOYS NEW YORK.

Man With Long Locks Is Grieved at Every Turn.

"It isn't very pleasant to have the eyes of 4,000,000 of people glued on you and the fingers of 4,000,000 of people pointed at you just because your hair is long, but I shall continue to defy New York and wear my locks as I prefer them," said Louis Bernhard, a long-haired artist model who will pose at the National Academy of Design when the winter class opens.

"Everywhere I go in this big town people urge me to get a haircut and offer me money. Why, if I had taken all the dimes and quarters shoved at me in the last seven months I should have a sufficient fortune to endow a kindergarten—where New York barbarians might be taught manners."

"I can walk the streets of Podunk or Philadelphia, or any village or city in America save New York, without attracting attention. And yet New York claims to be cosmopolitan! But I shall not have my hair cut. I need it, and New York may continue to laugh if it likes—and has nothing else to do."

Model Bernhard is 30 years of age, and his locks are black as a defeated politician's post-election dinner.—N. Y. World.

WATER A VITAL NECESSITY.

Especially Important During Periods of Great Muscular Activity.

Every instant of our lives, a certain amount of water is given out through the pores of our skin, by means of perspiration—also through the lungs, the kidneys, or by other organs. This loss, constantly going on, must be replaced by fresh supplies taken into the stomach.

Water has, indeed, a very important place in our animal economy. When the supply runs low, the voice of nature is quickly heard, and its name is thirst. This sensation will impel men to brave almost any danger or undergo almost any pain to satisfy it. It is, if it goes very far, accompanied by a rapid lowering of muscular strength and energy, until exertion becomes almost impossible.

A plentiful supply of water is, therefore, especially a matter of most urgent necessity during great muscular activity—either by man or beast.—Will Carleton's Magazine.

Office Greater Than the Man.

Once when Gov. Douglas occupied the executive chambers on Beacon hill he went to Provincetown for a week-end visit, says the Boston Herald. Saturday afternoon the deacons of the Methodist church learned that he was to attend that place of worship, and hung a glaring poster to that effect on the outer walls. The next day the church was packed, and as the chief executive of the commonwealth entered everybody arose and stood in respectful silence until he was seated.

The next year he was again a visitor to the Cape town, and attended the same church. Only half of the seats were occupied when he came in, and not a soul stood up. "It is the office rather than the man that receives attention in Provincetown," said Mr. Douglas to a friend after the services.

In Semblance at Least.

Once while we were journeying in England the guard put into our compartment a little girl who was traveling alone. She was eight years old and French, she told us in the animated conversation she at once entered upon, so unlike the demure little English child. "I have let my house in Paris," she said, "and come to live in England, where I like it very much. There is the loveliest old gentleman where I live now—oh, how I love him!" and she dramatically held her hand to her heart. "I call him grandfather, my dear grandfather," we queried.

"I do not know," she replied, "but he is made just like one."—Lippincott's.

The Real Thing.

A good story is told at the expense of a Wall street man, who once suddenly evinced a great interest in nautical matters, and who in some manner, despite his inexperience in this regard, was made the commodore of a yacht club in Maine, where the financier spends a short vacation each summer.

One day, it is said, the newly fledged yachtman shouted to an officer of a certain craft: "Have you watched anchor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then," thundered the new commodore, "why the deuce don't you announce the weight?"

Designated.

Some friends living luxuriously in a Stanford White house in Connecticut, an elaborately appointed and well-servanted menage, suddenly became affected with the vegetable fad. One evening, when the dinner hour came their solemn and unhappy English butler, having seen that the malted wheat flakes and shredded cornmeal and the graham sticks were on the sideboard, came to the door of the drawing room and solemnly said, "Madam, it is served"—Life.

Just Possible.

Little Willie looking up from his book—Say, pa, what is a sea cow?

Pa—A sea cow, my son, must be the kind that gives the milk our dairyman peddles, judging from the quality thereof.

FRANKS OF WILD ELEPHANTS.

Terrorize Districts in India and Destroy Life and Property.

Wild elephants terrorize whole districts in India, killing men, women and children and destroying houses, granaries and fields. A year ago a woman and her two children were sleeping in their hut. One of the children heard a noise at the granary and woke the mother. The sound of the human voices from the house enraged the invading elephants, one of which charged the house, broke it down and killed the woman and one child. The remaining child escaped by hiding. At another time a woman was working at a ford. An elephant walked out of the forest and wished to cross the stream at the ford. As the woman was in his way he picked her up, winding his trunk around her body, the end of it coming over her face and nose. Then he placed the woman gently, or as gently as he could, at one side of the path. He did not mean to hurt her, but nevertheless he broke her nose and one rib by the compression of his trunk. Again, an elephant found a mother and baby in a granary which it was demolishing. With its huge foot it crushed the baby in its cradle, but picking up the mother, lifted her out of the house unhurt, placed her on the ground and then went on rummaging for grain.

BOLD SCHEME THAT WON.

Scotemen Both Got Drink but Mental Strain Was Great.

Two Scotemen with a thirst counted up their joint possessions and found that they could just cover the price of a drink of whisky. They went into the nearest saloon, and ordered the one drink. Sandy putting down the money for the same. Then arose a discussion as to how it could be disposed of to the best advantage of both. Being Scotemen, it was no Alphonse and Gaston discussion. Each was disposed to stand on his own rights, while at the same time admitting the claim of the other.

At the critical moment a stranger entered the saloon. With a wink of his eye at his companion he turned to the newcomer and said: "Will you have a drink with us?"

Supposing that the other had drank before his entrance, the stranger said heartily, "I will," and emptied the glass.

There was an uncertain pause for a moment, and then the third man said: "Come on boys, and have one on me." They had it. As they went out Sandy wiped his mouth and said: "See, mon, it worked."

"Yes," was the reply, "but oh! what a risk!"—Philadelphia Record.

Table Talk.

"I once saw a man," remarked the Wise Guy, "who was so thin that his skin had to make an incision in his skin every few hours and blow him up with a pneumatic pump to keep him from wearing holes in his hide."

"That's nothing," replied the irrepressible. "I once knew a fellow who was so thin that his stroke of the razor shaved both sides of his face, his cheeks were flat as a board."

"And once a man," said the Brave Boy, "who didn't have any more meat on his bones than the end of a broomstick before he died."

"And I once knew some gentlemen" snapped the familiarly, "who for the sake of a thing to remove the dishes—"

Saved the Day.

The earl of Wemyss, who has just celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday, is the father of England's volunteer army. For 50 years he has been a volunteer, and he can remember days when drill was not what it should have been. Once he was taking the corps he commanded up Fleet street, and presently gave the order, "Right wheel!" The volunteers did not understand and began to get in a rare tangle. In another second Lord Wemyss saw the corps would be in a hopeless wreck, so, metaphorically throwing his drillbook to the four winds, he roared out, "Damn it all, turn up Fetter lane!" The situation was saved—Black and White.

Billinggate's Birth.

Just as no man can say with accuracy when Billinggate was born, so none can say who his godfather was, says a London newspaper. Many guesses, romantic and prosaic, have been made, but nobody has had the courage to go further. Bellus, the son of Lud, divides the honors with an ancient fishmonger named Billing, whose descendants settled at Billingston in Bedford, and two or three other places. Then there are those impersonal godfathers, words, Balley offers us two—"ballan," to roar, suggested by the noise of the porters of the fishwives; and "belte," Saxon for purse.

Cats as Food.

In northern Italy the cat is a favorite article of food, even though people are forbidden by law from partaking of the animal. Indeed, cats are fattened and grown for the market with great care, and the Italians believe that they far surpass rabbits in every good quality. The method of cooking the animal is to roast it in an oven until brown, with onions, garlic, parsley, bay leaf, red wine, and some fragrant herbs other than those mentioned.

The Real Thing.

"Did you see where that jail-breaking plot was frustrated because one of the conspirators left his smuggle file where the keeper could find it?"

"Now that is what I call criminal carelessness."

AGED INDIAN TIRES OF LIFE.

Last of the Mohicans, 101 Years Old, Now Wants to Die.

Worcester, Mass.—Miss Frances Frelow Jackson, the only real Indian in Worcester, and the "last of the Mohicans," is 101 years old. Only the immediate friends of Miss Jackson and her niece, Mrs. Hester Brown Gardner, 6 Grand street, court, with whom Miss Jackson lives, were present at the little observance of the day which was held. Miss Jackson was disappointed that she did not die on her hundredth birthday, and has no desire to live. Miss Jackson has a romance connected with her life. When she was 17 years old she became engaged to an Indian, one of the Mohican tribe. Her mother objected to the wedding, because she did not want her daughter to marry a man with a roving disposition like an Indian's. "You'll never have a chance to break another match for me," she said to her mother, and she kept her word.

She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Colchester, Conn., for 89 years. She has many peculiarities, one of which is her positive refusal to eat anything containing lard or pork. She thinks that all evils contain devils, and that it would be directly against the Bible to eat pork in any shape, form or manner.

Miss Jackson was born in Franklin, Conn., October 5, 1805. She was the second child of a family of ten. Her father was Amos Jackson, a pure blooded Spanish Indian. Her mother was Phileas Moxo, a Mohican. They were not living Indians, and lived peaceably in Connecticut. Her mother lived to be 101 years old. She fell five years ago, breaking her hip, and as it never was set, she has been a cripple since that time. She has good eyesight, a good constitution, and yet she welcomes the day that will bring her life to a close.

LIMBURGER IS ODORELESS.

Utopian Dream by a Wisconsin Expert and Milwaukee Laughs.

Milwaukee.—An odorous Limburger cheese is the Utopian dream of Leary and Food Commissioner J. D. Emery, who has announced that he is convinced from a long series of experiments by State Chemist Fischer that the characteristic smell is caused by dirt and filth in the milk and utensils used in its manufacture.

"I would not like to say what I thought when I read the statement of Commissioner Emery," said H. B. Stanz, one of the largest dealers in cheese in Milwaukee. "It is not polite for me to express my feelings, but I will say this, that it is not dirt that causes the smell, it is the tin foil wrappings keeping it airtight while it ages, which gives it this virtue."

The smell of Limburger cheese is necessary to make it good. The odorless Limburger cheese would be nothing but a tasteless mass of curds. In its making the cheese is soft and after being salted it is dipped in brine and when it is permitted to mature in its own rind. After pressing it is set away for about four weeks and it then begins to take on some of the small characteristics of the product. It is then wrapped in paper and tin foil to keep it airtight. Being kept from the air, it ages and ripens and its thin rind permits the smell to escape.

PURPLE INK FROM CORNSTALKS

Tennessee Farmer Has Remarkable Crop Which is a Valuable One.

Nashville, Tenn.—David Anderson, a farmer of Poesten, just over the Davidson county line, in Cheatham county, is raising a crop of corn which promises much greater money returns than ordinary field corn. The yield in ears is equal to that of any other corn, and it is a sweet, excellent table corn. But the stalks appear at first glance to be covered with purple dye, and the sap is of the same dark hue. From one stalk as much as a pig and a half can be obtained, and the fluid makes a permanent writing ink, rich purple in color. Mr. Anderson has been experimenting for ten years in the endeavor to grow corn with dark purple sap, which could be converted cheaply into a good quality of ink, and he believes he has at last succeeded. He has a half-acre patch, the result of a decade of experimenting, and is confident that the ink will be a commercial success.

Freak Fruit is Grown.

Stanford University, Cal.—Students and faculty of Stanford university were astounded when Luther Burbank the plant wizard, exhibited an apple which was red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other. Burbank was speaking on plant evolution. He said a certain difficult experiment might be achieved by infinite patience and constant work, but it would be much more difficult than making a delicious fruit both sour and sweet. Burbank offered a reward of \$1,000 for an ounce of horse-radish seed, saying that he had tried ten years in vain to cultivate the seed.

Skidoo Club of 23 Girls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A "Skidoo 23" club has been organized in McKeesport, Pa., by the Misses Gordon Sterling and Klingsmith. The club is composed of 23 women, each 23 years old. The meeting night is the 23rd of each month. The membership of the club will be increased every time the list of applicants reaches 23. One purpose of the club is to say "23" to all marriage proposals during the school term, as all members are teachers.