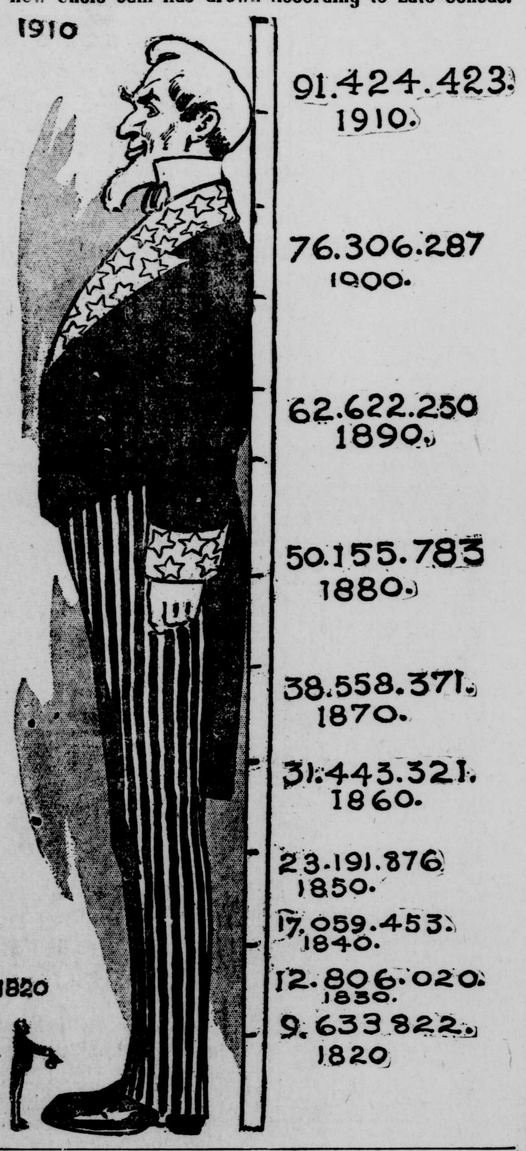
How Uncle Sam Has Grown According to Late Census.



Interlocked Moose Antlers.

A curious relic of a fatal battle between two bull moose is shown in the accompanying illustration. The

Relic of a Battle Between Two Bull Moose.

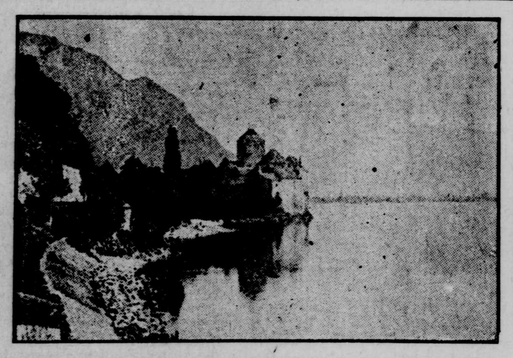
battle was fought in the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, a few years ago. An Indian was attracted to the spot by the noise of the encounter, and on nearing the two antagonists, he found that one had broken its neck during the struggle and lay dead on the ground, while the other, partly exhausted, was making desperate efforts to free his horns. After killing the latter moose the Indian tried in every way to separate the antlers, but found this to be impossible. The interlocked antlers are soon to be exhibited in the collection of heads and horns in the new Administration Building of the New York Zoological Park. The larger pair of horns has a spread of sixty-nine and one-half inches, and the other of sixty-two inches.—Scientific American.

How About Your Town?

A few towns are replacing the cast-iron drinking-fountains, which so long have disfigured their streets, with equally serviceable fountains, which are a delight to the eye. The fountain shown here has been erected at Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chi-

cago, by the local Horse Association, and is to be the first of five. It is built of concrete, and the total cost, including the designer's fee, was $400.—Suburban Life.

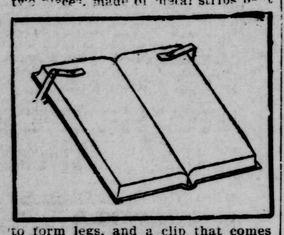
The Yarmouth and Lowestoft herring season has yielded 800,000,000 herrings, which sold for $5,000,000.



THE IMMORTALIZED CASTLE OF CHILLON ON LAKE GENEVA.

Useful Book Mark.

A combination book mark and support has been designed by a Massachusetts man, and any person who likes the idea will have no trouble in making one for himself. There are two pieces, made of metal strips bent



to form legs, and a clip that comes over the page and holds it down. For large and unwieldy volumes these supports come in handy. Slip them on the book near the top and they will hold it in a convenient angle, while the clips prevent the pages from flying open. For ordinary reading of ordinary sized books these devices are not necessary, but for the scholar who wants to keep his book open at one place for a long time while he consults references there and at the same time to have his hands free to make notes or experiment with some formula on those pages, it is very handy. By taking two strips of metal and bending them into the required shape, which any one can figure out for himself, these book supports can be made in a few minutes.—Washington Star.

An Open Question.

The Hotel Clerk—"Beg pardon, sir, but what is your name?"

The Visitor—"Why, you idiot, haven't I just put my signature on the register?"

The Hotel Clerk—"Yes, that is what aroused my curiosity."—The Sketch.

The fish catch in the Arctic Ocean along the Siberian coast amounts each year to about forty million pounds, worth about $1,800,000.

Horrors of Slave-Grown Cocoa

By Joseph Burtt

I have traveled for hundreds of miles along the ancient slave route through the Portuguese colony of Angola, and have seen shackles, skeletons and corpses, and I know that slavery includes, and must include, every crime. It would be easy to give stories illustrating them all—false witness, theft, adultery and murder.

These so-called "contract laborers" are gathered from various districts of Angola, but some come from the far distant regions of the Congo. One must travel through these dreary plains and uplands to realize the sufferings of a slave who walks a thousand miles or more to the port from which he is shipped to San Thome. There are bitter, dewy nights, when the cold forces him so close to the log fire that he burns himself—I have seen the pink scars on his brown body—and his ankles are chafed by the heavy wooden shackles that secure him for the night. There are days, with the merciless sun overhead, when his sore feet toil "in immeasurable sand"—ill-fed, thirsty, fevered, in his heart a dull despair that saps his life, and before his imagination the vague terror of the ignorant facing the unknown.

I have before me a photograph, taken by a friend of mine, of a young slave lying dead. They found him in one of the little grass huts such as the natives use in the dry season when traveling. The large shackle, the staff he had used to aid his painful steps, the lean, shrunk limbs, from which the prominent joints protrude, make a striking picture of what slavery means. This is only one case.

It is impossible to say what proportion of natives actually reach the plantations. A slaver once admitted that he did well if six out of ten lived through the march from the far interior—sometimes only three survived; and though now slavery is carried on with less open cruelty, it is probable that, for the 4,752 landed in San Thome and Principe in the year 1901, as many more were raided or betrayed—or, in other words, for every laborer that reached the cocoa plantations in that year, one other died of despair, sickness or violence.

And these are but the things that one can see. The results of the suspense under which the people live it is impossible to estimate—the distress of losing friends, the separation of children from parents, the fear of being caught while working in the fileds. The vague sense of overshadowing evil numbs them. Districts once well peopled are now almost depopulated.

English, German and other firms of cocoa manufacturers have now expressed their disapproval in the most practical terms, namely, that they will not buy slave-grown produce. Now let the United States do her share and demand that the raw cocoa used in her factories shall be grown by free labor.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Temptation of The State University

By Henry S. Pritchett

During its fifty years of history the state university has also suffered, as to its standards and ideals, from the same causes which have affected other universities—the prevailing American superficiality and the rage for numbers.

In this matter the state institutions have sometimes found themselves under stronger temptations than even the privately endowed colleges. The strongest appeal to the legislator has hitherto been on the score of numbers.

When the members of the legislature has been told that the state university, or the state school of agriculture and mechanic arts, was overcrowded by the hundreds of students which thronged its halls, he has not generally given any thought to the methods by which these students were brought there; still less has he appreciated that in many cases they were obtained by the rankest advertising and by openly robbing the high schools. For the purpose of impressing the legislature, a student has been a student, whether he happened to be studying elementary arithmtic in the sub-freshman classes or scientific agriculture in the college. The registration lists of students in some of these colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts remind one of the inventory of the Kansas farmer, who, in advertisement of an auction sale, announced thirty-two head of stock. When the stock came to be sold, the thirty-two head were found to embrace two horses, one mule, one cow, and twenty-eight hens. No institution which approaches a legislature with such an argument can reasonably object when the politicians seek to play the same game with the college.—The Atlantic.

White Slave Dealers

By Nora Blatch De Forest

Surely no greater proof is necessary to convince us that the opinion and the influence of women are not reflected in the man-made laws of today than the present law bearing on the traffickers in white slaves.

A lenient Judge could, if he wished, let off the offender with the scandalously small punishment of one year in jail or he may impose a fine of but $1,000. This horrible crime, therefore, of forcing innocent girls into a life which statistics show leads to death in five years on an average—this crime is considered by our law makers of today less than murder, less than manslaughter, less than larceny, less than theft.

But our men law makers go one step further than this. The law further provides that "no conviction shall be had under this section upon the testimony of a female." So if the mother or sister of the girl that has been wronged rises up to accuse the guilty, her testimony is swept aside by men as of no account.

And yet men say that we are well protected under the present laws and that they can preserve the purity of the home without our active public help.

..The.. Value of Thoughtful Habits

By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper

In the last analysis, perhaps the most abiding benefit of college life is that influence which is crystallized into habit during these formative days. The college man may forget his college enthusiasms and his emotions. Much of the "college spirit," whatever that may be, of undergraduate days evaporates in contact with the practical and serious world. Habits of these early days, however, are persistent and usually permanent in after life. These Bible studies now used by students are arranged with a view to assist college men in the formation of habits of daily study and meditation. As a reminder of the things that are most morth while, this habit has become valued by thousands of students. I was greatly impressed to find that one of the most representative leaders in an institution in the Middle West was rising at five o'cock in the morning in order to spend an hour a day in thoughtfu meditation and study relative to one of these student courses. His room-mate said to me: "I attribute the splendid equilibrum and balanced judgment of this busy man to this thoughtful habit which he has practiced for more than two years."—From The Century.

Things We Should Copy.

As Col. Roosevelt has just said, the new industrial and factory world brings astounding economic problems. We may yet have even to compete with the Eastern world in the factory and industrialisms, and we cannot afford, through prejudice, not to adopt their most valuable economics in foods and in clothing, especially when these have points greatly better than ours in taste, healthfulness and comfort.—Tip in the New York Press.

Phases of Lent.

Keeping Lent ought to have some effect on the high cost of living. The high cost of living certainly has a decided effect on keeping Lent. Ask the pawnbrokers.—Philadelphia North American.

The sudden demand for popular education in China is shown by the fact that the school attendance in one province has increased 8000 percent in [illegible] years.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—Bathing suits always follow the general trend of fashion and the one that is made with sleeves and blouse in one is among the smartest. Here is a model that includes that feature and which is made with a skirt that is full enough for comfort yet falls in the fashionable straight close lines. The model is made of natural colored pongee with trimming of brown, but brilliantine

is a favorite material for bathing suits, salt water silk is much used and a great many women like the warmer flannel and serge, while for trimming bands of any contrasting material are appropriate. Dotted foulard is being used and is liked, braid is correct, and braiding with soutache is employed on many of the handsomer suits. The bloomers accompanying the costume are close fitting over the hips, consequently mean no bulk, yet they are loose and comfortable at the knees.

The suit is made with the blouse and skirt and the bloomers. The blouse is laid in a tuck over each shoulder and in the tucks at the back edges and the skirt is laid in inverted pleats at front, back and sides, and these pleats meet over narrow panels. The two are joined by a belt and the closing is made invisibly at the back. A pretty shaped collar finishes the neck. The bloomers are finished with hems and elastics at the knees and under faced at the upper edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (sixteen years) is seven and one-half years, twenty-seven, four and three-quarter yards forty-four or four and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide, one and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide for trimming.

The Hat Tilt.

There is danger of a ridiculous extreme in the hat tilt, and there is the possibility of a most fetching piquancy. A hat must be placed upon the head before the mirror and experimented with until the correct adjustment becomes second nature; then one can wear the tilted brim with the saving grace of knowing that the best has been made of the new line.

Matching Accessories.

With the violet hued suit there must be a gold chain bag with a tiny purse of gold fastened to the outside of the purse. Or, if my lady prefer to adopt the latest fad in dress, she will have a bag of violet silk with a little gold chain for change fastened to the outside. She can keep her coin in the tiny little purse while her vanities are carried in the big silk wrist bag.

Ornamental Pockets.

Pockets are proving an inexhaustible mine for displaying trimming of various kinds. There are the large square shapes that are ornamented with braid, embroidery or buttons, giving the decorative plastron so much in vogue. Then, again, there are the pointed shapes that are frequently used when the lines of a coat are built on the sharp slanting scheme. Stitched flaps are placed on the tailored suits of severe cut; even lace is used on the linen costumes for ornament rather than for use, for it must be remembered that the perfection of line must not be destroyed by the contents.

Auto or Steamer Bonnet.

Traveling, whether by motor or by steamer, brings about the necessity for just such head covering as this. A bonnet of some sort is really essential both as protection against the wind and to keep the hair smooth and tidy. The one illustrated is charming and attractive and becoming as well as practical, and easily made withal. In the illustration silk is the material and the trimming is rosettes of ribbon, while the ties are of soft ribbon, but chiffon is often used for ties and the trimming could be any preferred one. Pongee, chif-

fon cloth and all materials that are used for bonnets of the sort are appropriate. If liked the brim could be of one material and the crown of another.

The bonnet is made with crown and brim and foundation brim. The brim is laid in folds but the foundation is smooth and plain. The crown is gathered at the front edge and joined to the brim and is shirred at the neck edge to form a little frill while these shirrings are held by means of a stay.

The quantity of material required is one and one-half yards twenty-seven, or one yard forty-four inches wide with three yards of ribbon two inches wide for rosettes, two and one-half yards of ribbon six inches wide or one and one-half yards of chiffon for ties.

Negligee With Fancy Collar—To be made with pointed elbow or long plain sleeves. The negligee that is made with a big fancy collar is always a becoming and attractive one.

Tuck Pleated Blouse—With elbow or long sleeves, with Dutch collar or neck-band. The blouse that is laid in tucks that are stitched to give a flat effect is a smart and fashionable one.

Frillings in Demand.

"Chantecler" and other frillings are in great demand to use as side jabots on waists and gowns or silk or fine tub goods. They also are in high favor with mothers who love to have the little ones daintily dressed.

Ribbon Sashes.

The sash or girdle of ribbons, or even of silk by the yard, is as much a fashion for the child as for the grown-ups.

Evening Cloak.

The latest in Paris evening cloaks is a long clinging seamless mantle in prune-silk cloth printed in a semi-circle in a bold Arabian design, starting from the waist and following the lines of the figure, leaving the upper part in the plain color. This mantle is finished with a broad stole of fox.

The Tilt of the Hat.

"Is my hat on straight?" is no longer the interrogation of the eternal feminine—for now the tilt is the thing.

Harmonies.

One of the loveliest gowns I have seen for some time is a velvet in a most exquisite soft shade of saxe blue with more than a hint of mauve in the high lights, with introductions of heavy purple silk net almost hidden beneath embroideries of blue, mauve and purple, quite impossible to describe properly in mere words, and a beautiful jabot of old Flanders point held by a magnificent buckle of amethyst paste.

A Smart Belt Buckle.

If you are a young girl and wish to be up to date, save your pennies to buy a belt buckle in Dutch silver. They are the present aspiration of every girl.

They vary from six to eight inches long and three to four wide, are handsomely carved and fashionable. Some are provided with slides, but the majority have prongs through which the belting is drawn.

To avoid making the belting ragged where it is pulled through it is well to punch eyelets and overcast them

POPULAR SCIENCE & INVENTION

A London scientist says that a man can dream any old kind of a dream he chooses if he only eats the right sort of thing before going to bed.

A scheme for the construction of an elevated electric railway in Tokio is at present under consideration. It is proposed that there shall be two lines, one running from the east to the west of the city, and the other from the north to the south. The cost of construction of the projected lines is estimated at $12,000,000.

Russia is becoming interested in hydro-electric power plants, and is examining into the matter of electrifying suburban divisions of its state railroads. An investigation is being made of our high-tension transmission systems, and, says the Scientific American, it is probable that a new field will be opened for American engineers.

The loss of the Atlantic transport liner "Minnehaha" upon the much-dreaded rocks at the western end of the Sicilly islands reminds us again that, in spite of the additional safeguards which have been introduced of late years in trans-Atlantic navigation, the perils of the sea are still insistent. The great success of the submarine bell on our Atlantic coast suggests that this device might be used to very good effect at the more dangerous points at the approaches to the British Isles.—Scientific American.

Nobody seriously disputes the advantages of the "Pay-as-you-enter" car. Not the least among these is the reduction which it has made, at least on certain lines, in the number of accidents. Statistics compiled by the Chicago City Railway show that the complete introduction of this style of car on all trunk lines has resulted in a decrease of accidents of about 32 percent, as compared with the number occurring during equal periods of service with the old style of cars which it replaced.—Scientific American.

Storage battery locomotives are being used in certain mines of Germany. These locomotives are considered less dangerous than the ordinary electric locomotive, for the reason that no wiring is necessary in the mines, and they can be incased completely to prevent ignition of gases by means of a chance spark. The locomotives are each provided with two sets of batteries, one of which is being charged while the other is operating the locomotive. The batteries are seldom more than two-thirds discharged, so that the re-charging takes but a short time. In one type of locomotive of 20 horsepower the batteries contain 90 cells, each with a capacity of 74 ampere hours. The storage battery locomotives range from 8 to 32 horsepower.—Scientific American.

THE GAME SEA TROUT.

A Careless Cast in Pacific Tide Water Causes a Surprise Party.

The sea trout of the Pacific coast is the greatest member of the family afloat, according to Richard L. Pocock in Recreation. He made the discovery quite by accident when fishing for brook trout at the mouth of a short coast river draining a large lake.

Getting tired of catching the small fish, which seemed to be the best that the river offered, Mr. Pocock decided to try his luck in the nearby tide water at the river's mouth—and this is what he says of his success:

"A parmacheene belle at point and a march brown dropper were cast all too carelessly on the water, and in a moment I was having the surprise party of my life, and making the acquaintance of a very different kind of fish, the sea trout of the Pacific coast, the cousin of the Scotsman's sea trout, the white trout of Old Erin's anglers and the sewin, beloved of Taffy's heart.

"At the second cast, if memory serves, two fish were hooked, and all the morning as the tide rose the sport was fine, all the fish landed averaging about two pounds and ranging in weight from one pound up to four. I had made a discovery; sea trout were there in plenty and would take a fly freely, and, having taken it, would put up a fight of which no fish need be ashamed and which, allowing weight for weight, would put the lordly salmon to shame."

Owner of 300 Patents.

A distinguished visitor to England this summer will be George Westinghouse. Mr. Westinghouse is, says "London Opinion," now the proprietor of over 300 valuable patents and the employer of 50,000 workmen, a gigantic business originated and made possible by his great air-brake discovery. When he made that discovery, nealy forty years ago, his friends derided him andcalled him "Crazy George." Commodore Vanderbilt, to whom he introduced the invention, exclaimed: "Do you mean to tell me you can stop a train [illegible]" "That is my intention," said [illegible] "Go away!" said old Vanderbilt, "I've no time to waste on fools!" Mr. Westinghouse is now concerned in over 20 big corporations having a capital of some £20,000,000.

Provinces Carved Out.

Four years ago the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were carved out of a vast area formerly known as the Northwest Territories. Their population at the time of their organization as provinces was probably about 70,000 for Alberta and 90,000 for Saskatchewan. The number today is somewhat problematic, but a guess of more than half a million for the two provinces is quite reasonable. Saskatchewan is now producing crops worth nearly $40,000,000, and Alberta, which is a cattle country rather than a crop country, values its harvest at $15,000,000.—New York Sun.

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