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THE newspapers of Germany, commenting on the latest news from the Philippines, express the hope that the United States will now end the hostilities there. One of them says: "We hope that President McKinley and his advisers will not be mislead by jingo shoutings but that they will listen to the voice of the Filipinos as expressed through their leaders and to the voice of the American nation as expressed by the serious press and the declarations of sober minded people. We have never doubted the ability of the Americans to enforce their will in the Philipines, but now it seems that the moment has come to make good the wrong done and bring their material interests in accord with the dictates of justice."

A State convention which will have for its mission the discussion of rape and lynching and whose object will be to find a remedy for existing conditions will probably be called to meet in Atlanta as soon as delegates can be selected from the various counties of the state. The movement, at first coming only as a suggestion, has found sufficient backing and sentiment to cause it to assume the proportions necessary for its success, and it is said there is no doubt but that the convention will be held and every county in the state represented. It is said the purpose of the convention will be to suggest such changes in the present law as to make it possible for indictment, trial and execution of of the guilty to follow in such rapid succession the execution of the crime as to make it impossible for any delay to swell the indignation of the people to that point of frenzy which generates violence and death to the man who is responsible for the crime.

THE last act in connection with the formal cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States by Spain was performed at the State Department this week when Secretary Hay placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, as the agent of the Spanish Government, warrants for the payment of $20,000,000, being the sum agreed upon by the terms of the peace commission as due to Spain for the relinquishment of its sovereignty over the Philippine archipelago. Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish minister, is expected to arrive in Washington the latter part of May.

ADVICES received from Bluefields, Nicaragua, indicate that the situation there, so far as American interests are concerned, is extremely unsatisfactory and discouraging. It is alleged that persons high in the Nicaraguan government are pursuing a policy calculated to crush the American business interests, now of considerable magnitude. The American interests in Bluefields aggregate fully $2,000,000 in gold and the State Department is determined that they shall be protected against the proposed extortion. The Nicaraguans hold the American merchants there responsible for the Reyes rebellion, and it is reported that they will impose upon these merchants the entire expense to which the government was put in repressing the rebellion, amounting to about $600,000. This could not be done directly without a breach of international law, hence the attempt is being made to collect a large part of it through a demand upon the merchants for a second payment upon imports paid to the de facto government of Bluefields while Reyes was in possession of the place.

AMONG the men who have gained great reputations since the beginning of hostilities with Spain few can take precedence of Leonard Wood, the military governor of the Province of Santiago. He was colonel of the regiment of Rough Riders and distinguished himself in the fighting around Santiago. After the occupation of that town he was selected for military governor. He was confronted with an appalling condition. The town was filthy beyond description. Disease was raging and the population was starving and dying like flies. There was the Cuban army without occupation, without food or clothing, with muskets in their hands and ready to become troublesome and dangerous at any moment. The surrounding mountains were infested with bands of banditti, preying upon the peaceful people. Commerce was stopped and all business suspended, and the currency in confusion. There were no schools and the government was in chaos. Neighboring plantations had been abandoned and such of the planters as had survived the war were starving in Santiago. One month after General Wood took charge the deaths in the hospitals were sometimes as high as two hundred in a single day.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL BROOKE purposes to bring the matter of the payment of the Cuban troops to a head immediately. He sent a request to Gen. Maximo Gomez that the latter and the Junta of consulting Cuban Generals should come at once to a decision as to whether the Cuban muster rolls are to stand as now made up or are to be reduced, as General Gomez has been expecting. If he could consult his own desires General Brooke would pay $100 per man to such as are to share in the $3,000,000, but if General Gomez continues to vouch for 39,930 troops payment will be begun without further delay on that basis. Three months have elapsed since Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special Commissioner, came to a formal agreement with General Gomez that it was of the first importance that the Cuban Army should be paid and disbanded.

THE ordnance officers of the army have arranged for a test of the Gathman shell at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, and the result will be awaited with considerable interest. Authority has been given for the use of two old 15-caliber smooth-bore guns in the test. The plan is to burst the guns without detonating the guncotton in the Gathman shell. The president of the Gathman company in a letter to the Secretary of War requesting a practical test of the shell says: "We desire to prove that even though a gun should burst in firing, no explosion or detonation of the main charge of guncotton in our shell will occur. To demonstrate this we propose to put one or more of these guns in deep pits, load them with an overcharge of smokeless powder, put in a charge containing about 100 pounds of guncotton with fuse attached, choke up the bore of the gun with sand and completely bury it in the pit, and then fire it. The result will, of course, be to burst the gun and set off the fuse, but we claim that no harm will be done to the main charge of guncotton. We are moved to ask this largely because of the late explosion by smokeless powder of a 10-inch gun. We wish to demonstrate the extreme safety of wet guncotton even under the extraordinary circumstance of the complete rupture of the gun."

A NOVEL TOBOGGAN.

HAIR-RAISING RIDE DOWN PIKES PEAK RAILWAY TRACK.

The Device Consists of a Plank Three Feet Long and Twelve Inches Wide—The Astonishing Speed That Is Developed—Friction Sometimes Stops the Machine.

Although there are many kinds of vehicles in service on railway track, perhaps few people ever thought of using such a thoroughfare for a toboggan slide, especially track with rack bars along its middle; and besides, there are few steam railway tracks steep enough for the purpose. The accompanying illustration shows a device used by the officers and employes of the Manitou Pikes Peak railway



TOBOGGANING ON PIKES PEAK.

for coasting down the track, the average descent of which is 844.8 feet per mile. The toboggan is supposed to be used only for pleasure purposes, no employe being authorized to use it while in discharge of his duties.

The device consists essentially of a plank 12 inches wide and 3 feet in length, along the middle of the under side of which there is a cleat which runs between the rack bars and holds the toboggan thereon. On either side of the middle cleat there are brake shoes bolted to the plank at one end and bearing against the outside surfaces of the rack bars or cog teeth.

These brake shoes are applied by clamps bent over the sides of the plank and operated by a lever which, as appears in the illustration, the rider holds within his grasp.

The plank bears upon the upper edges of the cog teeth by steel runners, which consist of two straps bent over the ends of the plank. To hold the device in balance a bar or pole is bolted to the top of the plank, crosswise, extending over the track rail on either side. Across the front end of the plank there is bolted a rest for the rider's feet.

The method of operating the device is simply to place the toboggan on the track, sit down and attend to the brake.

The speed attainable with this toboggan depends upon the pleasure of the rider. A record of a fraction under a mile a minute has been made on the particular toboggan shown in this illustration, there being many of them in use on the road.

The entire stretch of track from the top of the peak, down to Manitou, nine miles, is used, except at four points where the track rails diverge at sidings. At these points the rider must come to a stop and carry his toboggan about 40 feet. It is officially stated that on one occasion an employe of the company made the entire trip over the nine miles in 11 minutes.

The high friction created by the contact of the runners with the rack rails causes the former to heat, and on the lighter grades of 8 to 12 per cent the heated runners have been known to adhere to the rack rail and stop the toboggan.

For the purpose of lubrication and to prevent the runners from unduly heating, the rider carries a bar of soap which he applies to the top of the rack teeth by reaching over in front of the toboggan. Even then the friction is so great that at very high speed on the long grades streams of fire follow the toboggan.

Hard on a Watch.

"It is bad practice to be continually setting a watch by the stem-setter," observed a watch repairer to a reporter, "for it has a tendency to wear out the band that attaches the hands to the pinion. The hands are tightened to the pinion as firmly as they can be, and every setting loosens them somewhat. There is a class of persons who set their watches every day rather than give a little attention to the matter of regulating them. They find that the watch gains or loses a minute or a few minutes in each twenty-four hours, and instead of curing this by the regulator, which is put in the watch for that purpose and no other, they force back or forward the hands by the stem-setter or by a key. If the hand pinion wears out, which it frequently does, it is considerable of a job to put in a new one or place new hands on it, and the work necessarily costs something, for watch repairers have to charge for their work. If a person knows that a watch gains or loses a certain amount in each day, it is better to calculate back or forward than to be continually setting it. A little study of the regulator will do the work much better, without the risk of wearing out anything."

England the Great Money Lender.

A statistician estimates that England has $550,000,000 invested in land and mortgage in countries abroad. She lends to foreign Governments and municipalities an average of $200,000,000 annually. She finances railways in India, Canada, the United States, Australia, south Africa and South America, her investments of this class aggregate $2,100,000,000. English capital is invested in this country in water and gas companies, cattle and horse raising, breweries, flour mills, street railways, iron manufacturing and mining. In investments other than Government loans and railroads it is estimated that the enormous sum of $9,250,000,000 of England's money has been lent outside of the "tight little island."

Facts About Humanity.

Of the entire human race it is estimated that 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked and 700,000,000 only cover parts of their bodies; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250,000,000 have virtually no shelter at all.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old—it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.
It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

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The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.
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Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.
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Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.
For sale by all Druggists.
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THE VACCINATION BUGBEAR.

A Strong Argument Against the Compulsory Vaccination Law.

The difficulties experienced by the Talbot teachers in enforcing the compulsory vaccination law are well known and the following from a writer in the Denton *Union* is of interest:—"The order lately promulgated, requiring all canners and fruit growers to demand of their employees a certificate of vaccination since July 1, 1898, is as rediculous as it is outrageous in its effects upon the farmers of Caroline county. The idea of establishing a quarantine against the counties of Caroline, Queen Anne, Talbot and Dorchester, where no cases of small pox exist, and leaving out the city of Baltimore, where, by the testimony of its Health officer, it does exist, shows plainly enough that the members of the so-called Board of Health are either not qualified to hold their places, or else they have allowed themselves to be used by the canners and packers of Baltimore to injure the farmers of the Eastern Shore by destroying their home market and compelling them to ship to Baltimore and take such prices as their owners there see proper to allow them. If this was not the case, why did the "Board of Health" prohibit gatherings of Eastern Shore workmen and allow the steamboats and railroads to carry droves of people to Baltimore where they are exposed to Smallpox? The steamboats and railroads have now their advertisements out for "cheap excursions" to Baltimore. Of course that benefits Baltimore. Its interest must be consulted perish who may. Is it any wonder that Eastern Shore people deal in Philadelphia? Are they not justified when the action of Baltimore people tends to our destruction? In our opinion they are, and there ought to be an organized movement by our people in that direction for self-protection. Letters have been sent to this Board explaining the effect of this order on our people and if it is a mistake of judgment, and not purposely framed for our injury, and the benefit of Baltimore, the "Board" will modify it as requested by our fruit growers. All we ask is that the order be confined to infected districts. The "Board" may as well know, now, as at any time that unless our demands are conceded, they will receive the execration and contempt of OUTRAGED FARMERS.

Concerning Life Insurance.

The new policy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (assets, two hundred and seventy millions) is the best contract offered by any life insurance company in the world. It is simple, clear and brief; affords the greatest security, contains the most and the largest definite guarantee and the most liberal provisions of any policy ever issued. It sells readily. Agents with or without experience wanted in every town on the Peninsula, to whom liberal terms will be given. Apply to Herbert N. Fell, General Agent, Wilmington, Delaware. 3-4-tf

To the Land of the Sky.

A beautifully illustrated book entitled "The Land of the Sky" showing the many attractions of Asheville, North Carolina, has been issued by the Southern Railway Company, and copies may be obtained of Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, 828 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, who reports steadily increasing travel to that widely known health resort, especially on the Southwestern Limited train leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 6.55 P. M. daily, and arrives in Asheville the next day at noon. apr22—m6,20

ODD NAMES IN MECHANICS.

Foreigners Have Hard Work Translating Some English Words.

The English language has been enriched by many words drawn from other tongues to facilitate direct and comprehensive expression on all subjects.

Within the language itself a similar principle has prevailed, and old words of well-established meaning have been adopted in the sciences and arts to designate certain things or operations that seemed to resemble those from which the names were taken. In their new relations these words have strictly technical meanings.

Their suitability is often obvious enough in English, but they can rarely be rendered in their exact technical sense into their actual equivalents in foreign tongues.

A number of words drawn from the animal kingdom for use in the mechanic arts are enumerated by a writer in Straps and Buckles. The machinist employs a dog on his lathe; he takes a hog cut, if the tool will stand it; the castings are made from pigs of iron, which in turn were fed from a sow.

Work is set upon a horse or buck, and punched or bent by a convenient bear. Hoisting is done by a crab, and a convenient cat is a part of the outfit of a shop crane, and a kit of tools is ever on hand.

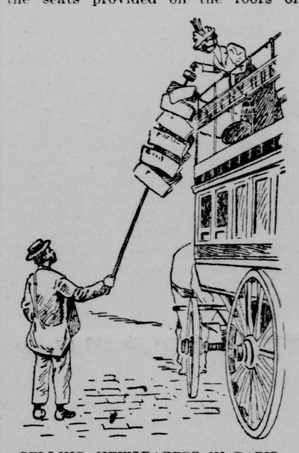
A crow helps to straighten work, a jack to hit it, a mule pulley aids in driving machinery that a donkey engine turns. A fish connects parts end to end, or strengthens a broken beam; shells are used all over; a worm does powerful but quiet work.

A cock shuts off the water; one kind of a ram raises it and another does heavy work. A printing press has a fly; the first locomotives had a grasshopper valve motion and drive, and butterfly valves are common.

Herring-bone gears are used by the best builders; turtles fit printing press cylinders, and fly wheels are running all over the world. In drilling, even an old man is called into service and doctors prevent faulty lathe work.

Selling Newspapers in Paris.

Here is an idea for some smart newsboy to improve upon. The Compagnie Generale des Omnibus issued an order forbidding newsboys from entering its vehicles. How would it now be possible to reach would-be customers perched on the "imperiales," the seats provided on the roofs of



SELLING NEWSPAPERS IN PARIS.

the street cars and omnibuses? The problem was soon solved, for one fine day a man selling papers appeared near the Madeleine with a peculiar apparatus. He had a stick seven or eight feet long, with wire clamps fastened to its sides and papers stuck in them. On the top there was a small metal cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of the apparatus, for it reached all the way down through the stick, and through it came the copper coins of one or two sous, according to the price of the paper selected by the patron.

Curious Test for a Husband.

Both in the northern and western islands of Scotland the natives have some peculiar customs unfamiliar to the dwellers of the mainland. One of these, known as the "marriage test," is practiced in the island of St. Kilda, where the population barely exceeds a hundred. The desire among the islanders to increase this number does not seem to be exceptionally strong, and every man, before he is deemed suitable for a husband, has to perform an evolution with no little bodily risk. The St. Kildans are, of course, adept rock-climbers, and the aspirant for matrimony is therefore subjected to the test of balancing himself on one leg on a narrow ledge overhanging a precipice, bending his body at the same time in order to hold the foot of his other leg in his hands. If found lacking in courage the maiden withdraws her betrothal, and should the man fall over the ledge it is presumed that, in his case, he will be disqualified.

Modern Coats of Arms.

Many people associate chain armor shirts and mail with medieval times, and do not suppose for a minute that any such suits are made to-day, but such is the case. This mail armor is manufactured by a firm in Walsall, England, who supply the English Government with mail chain jackets for use in India, Central and South America, etc. These mail jackets, which weigh from fifteen to eighteen pounds, are worn by army officers, and are made of steel rings, three-eights of an inch in diameter. It takes about 3,000 rings to make a square foot of armor.

Many Big Cities in Japan.

Japan, with a population of 45,000,000, has 220 towns that have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1886 the number of such towns was 117. Osaka has increased from 360,000 to 510,000 inhabitants, in ten years. Yohohama from 89,000 to 180,000, Kobe from 80,000 to 185,000. Tokio has now a population of 1,300,000.

Sewing and Reaping.

An Atchison man whose wife received 128 wedding presents because she was a lovely character, is now compelled to attach his suspenders to his pantaloons with a nail.

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