

LOOK AT THE LAKE.

Diners in Chicago Restaurants Overlooking Lake Michigan Ask for Seats at the Windows.

A New Yorker who is a frequent visitor here says that to ask for a seat overlooking the water has become an unconscious habit with the Chicago restaurant diner, says the Tribune.

Let him go into a hotel or restaurant on Michigan avenue or one of the high eating places from which a view of the lake may be had, and the first thing he does is to ask for a table from which he can see the lake. If they are all full he expresses disappointment at having to take one a few feet away, and if there are any women in the party they are positively uneasy and feel themselves defrauded if they don't get that location. Nine times out of ten he will telephone to have a place by a window on that side saved for him.

"The funny part of it is," continued the observer, "that after it is secured to one in the party eye glances at the water, but all go on with their talking and eating apparently as oblivious of the lake's existence, much more so, than if they sat on the other side of the room. This, and the fact that the same people go back and forth on Michigan avenue and ride in the Illinois Central trains without speaking of Lake Michigan or giving it a glance, make it appear that this request which the Chicago man invariably makes is a habit rather than something that adds to his enjoyment of his dinner."

DEATH TO THE DOGFISH.

Government Aid to Be Sought for Its Extermination on the Atlantic Coast.

One of the great problems which is interesting the people of the Atlantic coast, and especially that part of the coast lying between Casco bay, Me., and Cape Hatteras, N. C., is the extermination of the dogfish. The dogfish, says the Boston Transcript, is a species of the shark and has a habit of following its prey in packs. The fish uses its spine in a remarkable manner, bending itself into the form of a bow, and unbending with a powerful spring. It is caught in nets which have been set for other fish, and sometimes measures three or four feet in length. These fish have multiplied very much of late, and as nothing has been done to exterminate them, the people of the Atlantic coast have thought it their duty to bring the matter before the government in the form of a petition which will be placed before congress. Dogfish, the sea wolves of the ocean, infest the Atlantic coast within a great range of latitude in schools, and each dogfish, which weighs five pounds, will, it is estimated, eat and destroy a large quantity of edible food fish yearly.

Not only do the dogfish eat the valuable foodfish, but they eat the food of the same food fish, thus doing double injury to the nation's fisheries.

PHARAOH'S CORN A FAKE.

European Scientists and Journalists Find That They Have Been Hoaxed.

Some time ago there was a wonderful story in the European journals about certain grains of ancient Egyptian corn which had been planted in Germany and had come to life.

The grains, they said, had been found in an Egyptian sarcophagus and had been planted by a Dresden florist. Some days later the corn appeared above ground, much to the surprise of scientists, who did not suppose that there was any life in grains which were from 4,000 to 5,000 years old. The corn, however, was certainly growing, and even the most incredulous among them soon became convinced that grains have a lease of life to which there is practically no limit.

BURIED BEAUTY IN PARIS.

Magnificent Stone-work in the Foundations of the Louvre in the Old City.

It has been known for some time that the roadway in front of the cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, is much higher than it originally was, and that the view of the entrance suffers in consequence. The architectural expert of the Louvre museum, M. Redon, has discovered that the Louvre is also buried beneath the ground to a far greater depth than the original plans warranted, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. M. Redon concludes from his first investigations that, as planned at first, the Louvre was to have been encompassed by a moat, the excavation of which was prevented by the houses that surrounded it at the time. Afterward, when the moat was forgotten, and the land rose naturally to its present height, hiding over 24 feet of the building. The committee for the preservation of old Paris intends, under M. Redon's supervision, to clear away the earth and disclose the magnificent stone-work of which the base is constructed.

Sun Sets Twice a Day.

There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice in the same day and that is at Leek, in England. There is a jagged mountain there and the sun sets behind it and it grows dark. An hour later the sun reappears at a gap in the side of the mountain, and it is light again until the real sunset.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

London Journal Says It is the Worst of Any Highly-Civilized Country.

Whatever the explanation may be, there is unfortunately a contempt for education throughout all classes in this country. Naturally, therefore, our education is the worst of any highly-civilized country, says the London Statist. And because it is so we are gradually losing ground and our competitors are forging ahead of us. We are losing ground, not alone in trade and manufactures, but in every department of life. Our whole government system is inefficient to a surprising degree. What our army is we saw in South Africa. What our administrative departments are we have had late several disconcerting illustrations.

If, then, we are to recover our old place in the world it is in the highest degree desirable that we should reform our system of education and supply all classes from the highest to the lowest with a real and scientific mental training. In order to oppose logically Mr. Chamberlain's proposals there is no need to deny that this country does not hold now the position of pre-eminence which it held formerly. Indeed, we venture to think that reasonable and thoughtful men like Lord Rosebery rather injure the cause they have at heart than promote it by making such a denial.

THE BULL-FIGHTER'S GRIT.

Wonderful Display of Nerve and Pride of Skill in the Spanish Arena.

The recent death of the famous Spanish torador Reverte recalls one of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena. It was at Bayonne, says the London Globe. After disposing of two bulls Reverte had twice plunged his sword into a third, of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued charging wildly the spectators began to hiss Reverte for bungling. Wounded to the quick of his pride, the Spaniard shouted: "The bull is slain!" and, throwing aside his sword, sank on one knee, with folded arms, in the middle of the ring.

He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident. The wounded beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, knelt motionless as a statue, while the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he sank in death, with his last effort giving one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Still Reverte never flinched, but remained kneeling, exultant in victory, but calmly contemptuous of applause, till he was carried away to heal his wound.

ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

There Are More Accidents Than on Any Other Continental System.

Although railway traveling in Russia is slower than in any other country of Europe, there are more accidents on the Russian than on any other continental system, says an Odessa correspondent of the London Times. The average speed of a passenger train is 36 miles an hour, and that of the so-called "fast expresses" 42 miles. Approximately speaking, there are now about 29,000 miles of railway in European Russia. According to an official return lately published, the number of accidents last year amounted to 9,350. Of these 1,212 were collisions, and 1,521 derailments. One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed, and 7,908 injured. The damage done to railway stock was estimated at 1,600,000 rubles, a paltry sum as compared with the terrible loss of life and the number of people injured.

The greater part of the permanent way in this country is laid without either chairs or fish-plates, the old and insecure method of rivets staples being still in vogue, a fact which largely accounts for the enormous number of accidents.

Race Prejudice in Mexico.

In a recent report to the state department United States Consul LeRoy, at Durango, Mexico, refers to "race prejudice" as "a common American tendency, which militates against us in this country (Mexico)." He says that Americans who go there to invest, to push business connections, or to locate and make their own way, are too prone to show contempt for the people of the country. "It is a narrow, short-sighted idea of 'patriotism,'" says Consul LeRoy, "and a far well-founded race prejudice, which, in speaking of this particular district at least, a drawback to the extension of American commerce. Whatever Americans may choose to think of the Mexican peon class, it is undoubtedly progressing, even in relatively backward parts of Mexico. A well-defined middle class is already apparent and the building of factories, railroads, etc., and the work of the schools are constantly increasing it."

Electricity for Cancer.

An instructive instance of the use of electrical effects for treating diseases is described in a recent issue of the Lancet, London. The practitioner made use of high-frequency alternating currents to cause electrical osmose, by means of which drugs were introduced into the tissues of the diseased part. In 22 per cent of the cases of cancer treated, the treatment was successful. He has come to the conclusion that a radio-active salt of strontium induced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high-frequency currents would prove a panacea for all forms of cancer.

Colon, Panama.

Colon is a mere sand pit a mile long and a mile wide. At an expense of about \$5,000,000 causeways have been built connecting the town with the mainland.

EDUCATING THE FAMILY.

Pupils at School Are Not the Only Ones Who Have to Get the Lessons.

Nowadays, when there are several children in the household, the task of aiding all of them with their lessons becomes rather a serious problem, says Youth's Companion. One overburdened mother, who was obliged to decline an invitation to pay a visit went on to give her reasons.

"No," she said, "I can't possibly leave home for a whole half day. You see, I'm obliged to spend all my time helping the children with their lessons, their teachers give them all so much outside work to do. It takes me from seven to ten every night to solve Harold's problems in algebra, from four to six every afternoon I have to look up the historical copies at the library for Isabel while she is struggling with her Latin, and from one until four I am either looking for pieces for little Henry to speak in the fifth grade or pressing Isabel's botanical specimens or translating Nellie's French the poor child's not very strong, you know, and I don't like to have her sit up too late at night."

"Then why not come to me in the morning?" asked her friend. "This very morning, for instance."

"No," replied the busy mother, with evident reluctance. "I'd really like to, but I promised to spend this morning doing something for Robert. The poor child would be so disappointed if I failed him."

"What are you going to do for Robert?" asked the friend.

"Well," returned the devoted mother, "I'm going to the swamp back of the cemetery to catch a large green frog for him to take this afternoon to his biology class."

THE MAN AND HIS PICTURES.

Masculine Half of the Race Hates Old Age Much More Than Do the Women.

The man was about 55, says the Philadelphia Record. He was rather bald. His wrinkles were many. His mustache was gray. The flesh of his cheeks and neck hung rather soft and flabby. Nevertheless, he looked vigorous and intelligent—he was handsome take him altogether than he had been at 40. But he brought out a photograph of himself at 40 which hardly resembled him, so much had he changed, and, "if you want to print my picture, use this," he said to the reporter; "but don't lose it, for it's the only one I've got of myself at that age and I'd like to keep it, for, you know, I don't grow any younger." "I'd rather have your picture as you are to-day," said the reporter; "for you are handsome now than you were at 40." "Oh, no; I am too old and wrinkled and bald now," said the man. "Use the 40-year-old picture." The reporter exclaimed with a puzzled laugh: "So many men are like you. Though they are old they insist on having young pictures printed. They fail to realize how much more interesting and pleasing their face is in old age, if they have lived a fairly wise and industrious life. I've had men of 70 actually who have given me reproduction photographs of themselves at 35. Women don't do this. I believe men hate old age more than women do." "I hate it," said the other grimly.

GOOD INCOMES AS AGENTS.

Life Insurance Work a Profitable Field for Women, Says One Enthusiastic Feminine Solicitor.

Life insurance work offers a profitable field to women nowadays. If she be bright and energetic she easily can realize an income of \$5,000 a year. Her commissions depend entirely on her own endeavors.

The possibilities for women in the life insurance are limitless," said one of the best known women workers. "With all the women that are working at it now it still is a practically unworked field."

"From my experience in the business I should say that it is the best possible line for a woman to enter. She is absolutely independent and, best of all, she knows she is making money. Furthermore, she is able to lift herself out of the rut of woman's occupations in general."

"In life insurance a woman has the most broadening experience. She meets all classes of people. In a short time she develops new faculties. She learns to read human nature, which is the telling part of the business. For her own benefit I should advise any young girl or woman whose circumstances compel her to earn her own living to grasp these excellent opportunities."

A Very Ancient Briton.

While workmen were excavating under a house in Salisbury square, London, recently, they came upon a nearly complete skull of a woolly Siberian rhinoceros. Although the lower jaw is missing, the specimen is the finest and most perfect ever discovered outside of the Siberian tundra. The find was made in a bed of peat and near by other bones, believed to have belonged to some other species of rhinoceros, were unearthed. It is a far cry backward to the days when England was the home of such animals.

Ship Canal Across Scotland.

The only heavy cut necessary in making the ship canal across Scotland from the German sea to the Atlantic, near Glasgow, will be one at Loch Lomond, averaging 200 feet deep for one and three-quarter miles. In the remainder of the route the average will be 50 feet.

Wax Bullets for Duellists.

Shooting at a live adversary with wax bullets, by way of duelling practice, is the latest device of Parisian votaries of the revolver.

AN ACHIEVEMENT IN BUYING.

How a Texas House That Had Been Burned Out Quickly Got a New Stock.

One morning a New York syndicate buyer received the following telegram from one of his largest Texas clients: "Burned out. Must have complete stock at once. Have engaged temporary quarters. Use judgment, but rush goods."

The store was one of the largest in its territory, says the World's Work, and every day lost to business meant a tremendous loss of money. The syndicate buyer figured on a large sheet of paper for 20 minutes. At the end of this time he called his situation. He had blocked out a large commission for each, with the exception of two; they were to arrange for fast freight shipment and to negotiate for immediate express shipment for goods that went in small quantities. It was the end of the season and the stock of goods in New York was almost exhausted. To his men he said: "I've got to buy a \$100,000 stock and do it right away." Every man went about his task. The head of the buying bureau kept in telephonic communication with his men for three hours, advising, planning, all the while assembling a mass of goods. Then he went out himself and bought.

By noon \$50,000 worth of goods had been secured by the buyers, and by night half of it all was on the way to Texas. A week from the night of the fire the \$100,000 stock was ready in the Texas merchant's temporary quarters and a remarkable buying achievement had been done.

HEADS INCREASE IN SIZE.

Sometimes a Growing Cranium Results in Improved Eyesight After Middle Life Has Been Reached.

A conversation with a prominent hatter developed the fact that among men of large affairs where decided executive ability and strong mental equipment was requisite, it was common to find an increase in the cranial development, says the Jewellers Circular-Weekly. A more detailed investigation among some of the large metropolitan hatters revealed the fact that many of them had, for years, by means of an automatic measuring device, kept records of peculiarities of the cranial outline of many of our prominent men, which had led to the discovery (to which, however, little importance had been attached) that the skull often shows a decided increase in size after middle age.

Thus, if it is a fact that the human eye depends largely upon the surrounding bony structure for its size and proportion, it can readily be seen that, in the case of an eye which presents abnormal visual conditions, due to an inadequate development of the increase in the size of the skull referred to, accompanied as it usually is by generally improved physical conditions, would naturally tend to a corresponding increase in the size of the eyeball, thereby contributing to a possible neutralization of the visual defect.

A WESTERN PARADISE.

Santa Catalina at Its Best and Gayest—Evening View is Very Strangely Stage-Like.

It is in winter and spring that Santa Catalina is most attractive, thanks to the active competition of over 400 distinct varieties of plants and wild flowers. But "the season" is the period from June to October, and then it is that life at Avalon takes on an aspect of gayety equal to that of the most popular eastern watering places. Visitors from the north and from the inland cities, says the Four-Track News, "through the broad verandas, and the esplanade; the surface of the bay is alive with fishing and pleasure craft, bathers dot the beach, and every form of outdoor amusement is in full swing. Early in the season a model tent city springs up, providing accommodations for those whose tastes incline them to the comparative freedom of camp life. In the evening a thousand electric lights shed their glow over a scene strangely stage-like in setting and arrangement, and to which the music of the hand lends an added spell. And so it comes that Catalina is styled "A Magic Isle," "An Enchanted Isle," terms that to the uninitiated may sound a bit fanciful, but which no one who has experienced its delights will hold as misapplied.

A Living Book Marker.

The mystery of life has rarely furnished the thinker with so strange a problem as that which arises out of a fact instanced by Mr. W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, says the London Outlook. Mr. Hudson had a plover snake skin, which for years he used as a book marker. It changed color periodically and shed its scales. It continued to shed its scales in this fashion for ten years, each succeeding set of scales being smaller than the last. Some fairly recent books would make even a hippopotamus hide book marker change color were it to find itself between their leaves. The sensitive book marker capable of blushing rose red or paling with emotion may, no doubt, be a feature in the literary life of the amazing future, and perhaps in the literary world, "Some Emotions of a Moral Book Marker" is a thinkable title when we consider the strides of modern "thought."

Electric Cars.

The first demonstration of the scientific practicability of the electric current for the propulsion of street cars was made at Richmond, Va., but 15 years ago. Today there are nearly 1,000 systems, with more than 25,000 miles of track.

RADIUM FOUND IN CARNOLITE.

Prof. Phillips of Princeton University Demonstrates Existence of New Element in Ore from Utah.

Prof. Alexander H. Phillips, of Princeton university, says that radium exists in this country. Prof. Phillips has been experimenting with western minerals in order to ascertain if any traces of this rare element were in this continent. He has at last discovered it to exist beyond all question in carnolite, an ore from Utah.

The professor found on experimenting that from 25 pounds of carnolite a sample of radio-active barium chloride can be obtained, which will give about 1,500 activity. This activity, while not so powerful as that obtained from some European ores, is sufficient for many practical purposes. A company has been formed to place this new substance upon the market, and it is expected that it can be produced in paying quantities.

George F. Kunz, the well-known New York chemist, was informed of the Princeton professor's discovery, and a sample of the radio-active barium chloride was shown to him. He grew very enthusiastic concerning the discovery. Dr. Kunz is an authority on radium actinium and the Hoenigsen rays.

Radium has never been established as a free element, but is always combined with some salt. The fact then that Prof. Phillips has been unable to separate it from the barium chloride does not lessen the importance of the Princeton chemist's discovery.

Carnolite, while not a very common ore, is found in good quantities in Utah, and very likely in other places in the Rock mountains.

TO PROVE ROTATION OF EARTH

Experiment Will Be Demonstrated at Golden Jubilee Celebration of Illinois School-Teachers.

There is to be demonstrated at the golden jubilee celebration of the Illinois State Teachers' association in Springfield the rotary movement of the earth, by means of a 200-foot pendulum. The experiment is known to the scientific world as the Foucault demonstration, which was first made in 1851 with a pendulum 220 feet long, composed of piano wire, attached to which was a 56-pound bob, or weight. A steel stylus was fixed to the bob, and beneath it on the floor was placed a round table, upon which the points of the compass were marked. A little heap of sand was run around the table and the pendulum swung across the table, cutting a trench through the sand, each swing widening the trench slightly, until the table appeared to be revolving.

The arrangements for this experiment are being made by the East St. Louis high school. The pendulum at Springfield will be attached to the dome of the capitol building, and when set in motion will swing 10 hours. The wire will be 200 feet long and the table eight feet deep. Interest has been aroused over the state at what is believed to be the most elaborate attempt ever made in the United States to represent this most remarkable experiment.

KING LOST HIS COLLAR BUTTON

Son of Peter of Serbia Found It, However, and Now the Monarch's Valet is Looking for Another Job.

If Prince Paul, of Serbia, should not be permitted to reign over his father's kingdom, he may make a living by turning detective, for which profession he has decided talent. The other week King Peter missed his golden collar button, a solid button, not the usual plated affair ordinary mortals sport, and the loss upset the royal family very much. A golden collar button is not an absolute necessity to a king, like a paste crown, for instance, but if one has to flee across the frontier it may come in handy—for pawing purposes.

So the king assembled his boys and promised the youngster who found the button a franc, payable spot cash. The boys went to work with a will, and after three days' earnest search they located the corpus delicti in the box of Koch, the valet. Koch was forced to give up the piece of jewelry, and was then ignominiously kicked over the frontier—minus his wages. The loss of wages was his only punishment, and King Peter, after paying Paul, is still 27 francs ahead of the game.

AWARDS CHILD LIKE SOLOMON.

Pittsburg Magistrate Calls for Sword and Then Picks Mother Who Feared for Safety of Offspring.

Magistrate Vichenstein, of Pittsburg, went back to King Solomon the other day for a precedent in deciding which of two women was mother to a disputed child. Mrs. Angelina Williams, a cook on a river boat, said she left the infant with Mrs. Catherine Moore, who had refused to return it when called for.

"Bring me a sword," called the magistrate, when he had heard the stories of both. "I shall divide the child between you."

"No, do not murder my child," at once cried Mrs. Williams.

The magistrate decided in her favor.

Would Make Divorce Harder.

The Ohio commission on uniform laws has recommended to the governor the passage of measures refusing divorces unless the defendant has had personal notice and making an actual hearing. Other proposed amendments compel bona fide residence and lay it down that no divorce shall be granted for causes arising prior to the party's residence in Ohio, which would be ground for divorce in the state where the cause arose.

YOUNG SCHOOL-TEACHER.

Is Only Thirteen Years Old and Has Larnaged Pupil Who Was Twice His Weight.

The youngest pedagogue in Missouri, and perhaps in the United States, is teaching a country school near Gainesville, in the Ozark mountains. He is Glenn Harrison, aged 13 years, says the Kansas City Journal. Glenn is the oldest son of Guy T. Harrison, a lawyer.

He completed the course of study of the Gainesville public schools in March, 1902. The same month he took the examination given candidates for third grade teachers' certificates in Ozark county, making a good average and securing a certificate. He continued to study, and just after he became 13 years old he took the examination for a second grade certificate. This time his average grade was the highest made, being 96 per cent. Mr. Harrison believed his promising son was too young to teach, and refused to let him accept several offers. But one day when his father was absent attending court, Glenn took the job of teacher of a rural district, the directors of which came and offered him the place. He began work before his father returned, and the latter, finding him so ambitious, decided not to interfere.

Glenn now has 29 pupils. The majority are larger and older than he, but he maintains a degree of discipline which many older and more experienced teachers may well envy. "How are you getting along, Glenn?" asked his mother one day, when he came home at the end of a week's work. "I had to whip several of the boys," the youngster replied. It turned out that among others he had larnaged an obstreperous youth that weighed 180 pounds. Glenn doesn't weigh much more than half that.

THE CABS OF PARIS.

Fifteen Thousand of Them Fly the Streets Day and Night—A College for Coaches.

By day and night 15,000 cabs ply the streets of Paris. A few hundred of them, blue, drawn by young mercurial horses, driven by liveried coachmen, bearing neither numbers nor plaques, make scotch-pretense to being private carriages. Of the others the greater part belong to the three great companies—the Compagnie Generale, with its blue-lined cabs; the Urbaine, with cabs decorated with yellow lozenges; the Abadie, with its cabs staked a dull green. In addition, there are scores of small stables, where three or four cabs are sent out. Many cabmen, too, own their own rigs. On the whole, however, the "Three Companies" are masters of the trade.

Is it a trade? Upon my word, I think it is a profession and one of the ancient and honorable. The casual rogue has no chance of making himself free of the guild. He must, in the first place, be a "college graduate," duly provided with a diploma. The most notable coachman's college is in the Rue Marmont, under the bank of Montmartre.

Officially the college is known as the "Ecole d'apprentissage des cochers de fiacre de la ville de Paris." The director is Perrette, a capable burly man, a famous whip. A half dozen professors aid him—vets, hostlers, grooms.

AGED QUEEN IS IN EXILE.

Widowed Electress of Hanover Living on Her Austrian Estate—Reminds the Late Victoria.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 the Salic law, which prevails in German principalities, made it impossible that she should be sovereign of Hanover as well as ruler of England, as her Guelph predecessors had been. The throne of Hanover, therefore, fell to her next of kin in the male line, the duke of Cumberland, who was succeeded by his son, the queen's cousin. That king of Hanover was the last. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, which was practically a war for precedence in the German speaking lands, the king of Hanover took the wrong side; that is to say, he took the side of Austria, and Prussia was victorious. The result was that he found himself crownless and an exile and Hanover became part of the north German confederation. The exiled king died in 1878, but his queen still lives; she is 86 years of age. A portrait of her was taken recently on her Austrian estate at Gmunden. It is interesting to observe the striking likeness of the lower part of the face of the electress to Queen Victoria.

Vagrants in Paris.

A recent arrest of an aged vagrant led to some interesting revelations in regard to an association of beggars, which has its headquarters in the Sorbonne district of Paris. The members are fairly numerous and the leading spirit is a man of education who has been reduced to beggary by drink and gambling. Every morning a meeting is held and the operations of the day planned out. Some members are sent to beg in the rich quarter of the Champs Elysees, others to the Plaines Montcau, while still others are sent on special missions to wealthy people, talking with them begging letters. In the evening all meet again and the spoils are equitably divided, the usual daily share of each member being from five to six dollars.

The Vine and Its Products.

The wine merchants of Zurich have decided to form a museum and library "du vin," in which every phase of wine culture will be represented. One special feature will be books and prints, and another will consist of the utensils ancient and modern, used in the manufacture of wine. Indeed, the museum is to be at once historical, artistic and scientific.