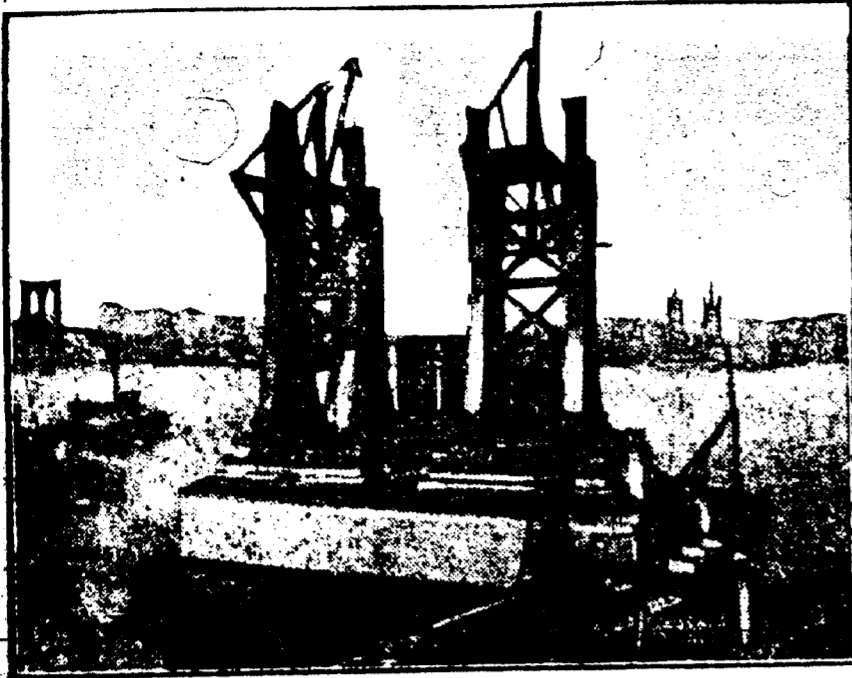


REMARKABLE ENGINEERING FEAT



The building of the new Manhattan bridge which, when complete, will be one of the sights of New York.

HAS NEW SUBMARINE

DENVER YOUTH CLAIMS TO HAVE PERFECT BOAT.

Inventor Declares Vessel Will Revolutionize Methods of Modern Warfare—To Be Tested by Government Experts.

Denver—On specifications from the naval bureau at Washington J. M. Case, Denver's youthful inventor of a submarine boat, has constructed a new nine-foot three-inch model which will be given its final test before being sent east in the Broadway nautatorium.

The new model is of steel and has been built by E. F. L. Russell under the most careful supervision of Case and Robert Casey, manager of the company interested in the construction of what is expected to prove the first perfect submarine boat built in the world.

When Messrs. Casey and Case went to Washington with their first model and were sent by the secretary of the navy to Newport News to lay their plans before the practical men in the game they met with a cool reception.

The shipbuilders averring that all submarines were failures and death traps. Before the Denver men came away they were accorded every courtesy and given specifications for building a model with which the government desires to make the most rigid tests.

The new model, it is claimed, will perform just 36 feats that no other boat can do, or at least can attempt only with the greatest danger and clumsiness.

In the old Case model the propellers at each end of the boat revolved with the same speed. Therefore, the boat would sink on level keel only so long as the balance of weight remained accurately adjusted.

The model just completed is nine feet three inches in length, 22 inches high and weighs 600 pounds. It cost about \$1,800 to build.

The boat is equipped with the finest electric batteries ever manufactured, turned out by Russell from plans made by Case, and the model is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

The new boat, which inventor Case calls the "Sagebrush" submarine torpedo boat, is declared to be capable of absolute control submerged.

Gift from Szechenyis. New York—Presumably because of his courteous to them when they were obtaining their marriage license at the city hall, Lieut. William Kennel, in charge of the mayor's office, has received from Count and Countess Szechenyis a present of a set of amblyopic watchcase buttons, cuff buttons, and shirt studs.

FIFTY YEARS A TINKER.

Reading Has a Fine Specimen of the Housetop Tinker.

Reading, Pa.—For seventy-six of his 82 years of life William Bridgeman has lived in Reading, and the world has been so good to him that to-day he looks only 60. He is Reading's oldest tinsmith, and has been a tinker for more than half a century.

Like many another business man of Reading, Mr. Bridgeman was born in a rural community. Blind Hartman's Tavern in Alsace township was his native town. At the age of six he came to Reading, but rural life had such great attractions for him that when he grew older he used to go out to the country at the age of 11, when the farmers were making hay or harvesting, and carry the water jug and the demijohn filled with whisky for the men who swung the scythe and cradled from morning till night.

Then Bridgeman started in earnest his career as a tinker, and since then he has been kept busy in the various lines of his trade putting many roofs upon the most important buildings of this city. Feeling that he has done his share in the tinsmith shop and upon the housetops, he has decided to retire and take life easy.

"TRY MY \$75 FUNERALS."

Baltimore Undertakers in War Using Billboard "Ads."

Baltimore, Md.—The funeral directors' trust and the independent undertakers are waging a grewsome war in Baltimore. As a result there is a liberal pictorial display of coffins all over the city, the illustrations of satirical coffins being accompanied with such legends as "Try my \$75 funerals. You will like them."

Coffins in heroic size from great billboards make the populace shudder. Full and detailed lists of all articles necessary to bury one with neatness and precision are seen daily in newspapers in display type, illuminated with cuts. Competition and cut prices have entered the sanctuary of the dead and the cemetery with a blaze of trumpets.

It was begun by two young and bold spirits who announced that they could furnish the best funerals at \$75 and that there was but one price. The claims that they possessed all modern conveniences in the way of commodious parlors, private chapels and convenient locations and that they give the "best service, superior quality and style and excellence," are announced just as they advertise stove polish or shoestrings in the department stores.

PHOTOGRAPHS WAVES OF HEAT.

Frederick Hovenden Claims to Have Performed Remarkable Feat.

London—Frederick Hovenden, a prominent English scientist, claims to have photographed the etheric waves of heat and electricity, which are invisible to the naked eye. He says they are a fluid which, properly illuminated, become visible to the naked eye and can be cinematographed. He fills a square glass box with tobacco smoke, puts his finger through a hole in the side and turns on the box the rays from a powerful electric lamp.

Then he says he sees the etheric issuing from his finger and permeating the tobacco smoke. The ether escapes from his finger even when it is covered with a tight fitting rubber cap. Hovenden also demonstrates that the air we breathe is coal black in color. He illuminates powerfully and microscopically enlarges by many diameters ordinary air issuing from a hole in a glass box. Then black molecules forming the air can be seen.

BLIND BOYS LEAD CLASS.

Other Sophomores of Columbia University Trail Behind Them.

New York.—Two blind students of Columbia university are taking the lead among their classmates in the matter of scholarships. Members of the faculty say that they are examples which the rest of the undergraduates would do well to follow.

The blind students—J. H. Mullen and B. Herinstein—are sophomores. In the recent mid-year examinations they passed all their subjects with a high grade Herinstein receiving three A's and three B's, and Mullen one A, three B's and two C's. This record places them in the first class, so far as academic ranking is concerned, and they are both possible claimants for Phi Beta Kappa honors.

"If every student did as well as these two blind men," said an instructor to our correspondent, "there would be no 'funks.' They are working under an enormous handicap and it is remarkable that they are able to stand so high."

In one course, chemistry, no examination was demanded of the two, as their work in the term had satisfied the professor that they had thoroughly grasped the subject. In other courses, however, either written or oral, final tests were held.

It was, of course, impossible to conduct these examinations in the gymnasium, where the other undergraduates were tested, and to the men was granted the privilege of a private consultation with their instructors. Both students know how to use the typewriter, so they were allowed to write their answers on the machines if they wished.

When this device was employed they were asked the same questions which the other students received. In no case, according to the instructors, was any effort made to "make it easier" for them because of their affliction.

BAN ON ORIENTAL DANCERS.

Lid Placed on Girls Who Amuse Sailors at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Washington.—Women who dress in lights and dance Oriental fashion for the amusement of sailors at the Philadelphia navy yard are under the government's ban. So are women who wear long skirts and waltz with the sailors on Sundays in the yard assembly hall. In fact, Uncle Sam has pressed the lid on all sorts of Sunday amusements at the navy yards.

These things were fully explained to a delegation of Philadelphia pastors who called on Secretary Metcalf for the purpose of registering an emphatic protest against "dolines" at the navy yard. They told him that they visited the navy yard assembly hall there a few Sundays ago "just to see what was going on."

What they saw was "something dreadful," they said, "especially on the Lord's day."

The secretary told them that he already had received a protest from Philadelphia directed at naval yards amusements and showed the pastors a copy of a letter he had sent to the naval commandant calling a halt on the vaudeville shows, the dances and every other kind of amusement on the Sabbath.

The action of the secretary for-stalls congressional inquiry into the moral status of the navy yards employes and the navy generally.

CHIEF CHETOPA'S GRAVE FOUND.

The Skull of the Noted War Chief Now Adorns a Doctor's Office.

Neodesha, Kan.—The grave of Chetopa, the noted Indian chief, who has given his name to streams, townships and a Kansas town, has been found and opened on a farm in Chetopa township, Wilson county.

About 45 years ago the noted Osage war chief died and was buried on a farm now owned and occupied by William Sipes. Nothing more was said and little thought of the spot where the body of him once puissant in war, moldered until last week, when Sipes began a search for the grave, with a fairly good general notion of its location. The result is that he found the bones of the old chief under nine feet of earth.

In the grave was a portion of an Indian blanket, fairly well preserved, and a number of beads and Indian trinkets of superior design and workmanship. The skull, which once held the plans of Chetopa's wars, sits in the office of an Altoona physician, to whom Sipes gave it as a relic.

The discovery of Chetopa's grave is due to the memory of B. W. Ladd, probate judge of Wilson county, who lived in Kansas when Chetopa died. Townships in Wilson and Neosho counties, a creek in the former and town in Labette county, bear Chetopa's name.

Government Hires Yeggmen.

Washington.—The United States government employs in its service professional yeggmen. This statement was made by Chief Post Office Inspector Frank E. McMillin to a sub-committee of the house committee on post offices and post roads. In explaining an item of \$5,000 in an appropriation bill he said: "It is used in hiring professional yeggmen and safe-blowers to join yegg gangs and peech on their accomplices whenever a post office is robbed."

Thirty-Six Pauper Pairs Elope.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Cupid was quite busy in the Luzerne county poorhouse last year. According to the report of Superintendent Mackin there were 36 elopements in 12 months.

"LOST" MINE FOUND

RICH STORE OF MOLYBDENITE DISCOVERED BY A HUNTER.

Deposit of Valuable Material in Maine Dates from Adventure of Nimrod Who Had Secret Source of "Lead" Supply.

Hancock, Me.—Like a romance reads the story of the molybdenite mine of Catharine Hill, from the discovery of the so-called "lost lead mine" to the opening of the wonderfully rich deposit of that mineral.

Years ago a hunter in the vicinity of Tunk pond sat down to enjoy his noonday lunch. As his gun lay on the ledge by his side its barrel pointed directly to what the hunter thought was a bit of lead in the solid rock. He claimed the "lead" mine was on Catharine Hill, or some other in the immediate neighborhood, and that he could never find it again.

According to local tradition, not only did the man find the mine again, but as it was on land not his own he made secret visits to it, each time coming home with a supply of valuable specimens of sulphide of molybdenum. He never divulged, even to his own family, where his "mine" was.

But, strange as it may seem, the actual location of the Hancock county molybdenite mine is on Catharine Hill, on which, according to Pioneer Simpson, the "lost lead mine" was located.

In township No. 10, close to the shores of Tunk pond, where the late Frank Jones and thousands of his successors have come to catch the game salmon and trout, there is a solid granite outcropping of an undetermined length, rising into the air for a distance of over 300 feet and sinking into the earth for a distance unknown. Literally full of crystals of this valuable mineral, in the form of sulphide of molybdenum.

Some years ago a man approached C. Vey Holman of Hancock and intimated that he could "get in on the ground floor of a molybdenite mine, right here in Maine."

Mr. Holman believed it a fairy story until months afterward he was shown a slab of granite streaked full of the little crystals, and after a few superficial tests he became convinced of the fact that there was really a deposit of the rare metal, to obtain which the steel companies sent all over the world, that the product of their works may be doubled in quality and perhaps trebled in value—for to the infusion of molybdenum into the steel is due a great part of its tensile strength, under the operation of certain methods of production.

One hundred pounds of this rare metal dropped into the ton of molten steel increases its tensile strength just 100 per cent, so that one ton of steel may be made to do the work of two tons produced under the old method.

This metal enters in no unimportant measure into the value of the great armor plates used in the building of a navy.

Mr. Holman's engineer was the late Dr. Frederick Adams of New York city, whose report on the last prospect of the Catharine Hill mine was the last work he ever did in this country, since he died immediately after returning from a trip to Guatemala, as they were satisfied that the deposit was a commercial richness.

Mr. Holman bonded a tract of 1,200 acres which he has since purchased in Hancock county, and a large force of men was set at work blasting out a carload of ore to make a crushing mill, and the mineral extracted from the rock. This reduction revealed the deposit in such richness that the development of the mine is only a matter of time.

The mine is entirely above ground, where the operation is more like that of a quarry than a mine, and where great slabs of the mountain are blasted away and reduced to small pieces, sent to the mill to be ground up and the crystals released.

It is believed that within a very few years this new mineral product of Maine will have an important bearing on the steel-built structures of the United States, and, perhaps, of the world. The only successful mines of this material are in Sweden and Australia.

SAY RICH WOMEN STEAL.

New York Merchants Organize Campaign Against Shoplifters.

New York.—New York merchants are instituting a campaign against shoplifters. The formation of the retail dry goods associations has been completed, and Martin W. Littleton, who conducted the defense for Harry K. Thaw, is retained as attorney for the members.

"The professional shoplifters don't bother us much," said Leslie Graff, secretary of the association. "The store detectives know them and they are watched from the moment they enter a store until they leave."

"Nor is it the poor people who rob the stores, in most cases. Wives of prominent business men, wives of clergymen, well-to-do, supposedly respectable women whose husbands make from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year are those who prey upon the stores. They don't need to take things; they just take them, and when they are detected and brought before the prosecutors of the store they weep and beg for mercy. They will not be allowed to go free in the future."

DEATH IN THEIR OCCUPATION.

Makers of Mirrors Poisoned by the Vapor of Mercury.

Every mirror is made at the cost of human suffering and poisoning. The silvery disk of the glass by applying a layer of tin foil alloyed with mercury involves so much risk of poisoning, the work people constantly breathing the mercury vapor, that numerous attempts have been made to use another metal for the purpose.

It was shown by Liebig that a fine adherent deposit of metallic silver could be applied to glass by reducing a solution of a silver salt with milk sugar, so this method has been employed as a commercial process. There have been partly successful attempts to get a like deposit of copper.

The mirror often lacks brilliancy and is usually disfigured with stains. But it has been found by one F. D. Chattaway of England that solutions of copper salts can produce brilliant reddish films of metallic copper which are as perfect reflectors as silver mirrors. His method of coating glass with a layer of copper, it is thought, will probably be used extensively in making mirrors and other glassware articles.

FOUND A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

One Sufferer Testifies That Deep Breathing Helped Him.

"I have been troubled with insomnia all my life," remarked the nervous man, "and like most people similarly afflicted I have tried all the familiar dodges to induce sleep. The results were never particularly satisfactory in the way of producing the desired effect until one night I thought I had actually found a sleep-inducer when I chanced to grasp one of the rods at the head of my bed with both hands and practically hung the weight of my body on them. That sent me to sleep and it did the same thing for a few times, when to my extreme disappointment I found it had ceased to work."

It was as badly off as recently, until one night, when I had a bad cough, as well as an attack of sleeplessness. I tried the well-known remedy of trying to send myself off into the land of nod by taking long deep breaths. What it did to me, and has done several times since, was not to only send me to sleep, but to stop my cough. Just why it did so is not of much consequence. That it did so is the thing that concerns me most."

Russia's Great Library.

One of the greatest monuments to the memory of that benevolent despot, Peter the Great, is the Imperial library of Russia, established by him in 1714. Present ranking places it third among the world's great libraries. It is preceded by the National library of Paris and that of the British museum of London. It contains 1,500,000 volumes and 25,000 manuscripts.

The most important accession it ever received was probably at the time of the suppression of the Society of Jesus in Russia, when most of the Jesuit collections were transferred to the Imperial library. Among them was the famous collection of Count Zaluski, consisting of 250,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts. The most important manuscript in the library is the "Codex Sinaiticus" of the Greek Bible, brought to Russia by Prof. Tischendorf in 1859 from the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai.

Red-Haired Charmers.

There are no red-haired old maids.

The speaker, a red-haired actress, lighted a fresh cigarette and went on: "The red-haired have an excess of iron in their blood. This causes them to overflow with vitality, animal spirits, gayer wit, charm—but I must not boast, must I?"

She smiled, and smoothing her ruddy locks with a slim white hand, she added: "At any rate, it is a palpable fact that the red-haired girl never gets left. As a rule she is married at 20. A red-haired old maid is a greater rarity than a millionaire anarchist. Leap year begins with 1908, but we red-haired girls have no need of leap year."

Tinfol Valuable.

Several of the best-known chocolate manufacturers on the continent are advising customers not to throw away the tinfoil in which the chocolate is enveloped, but to keep it until called for by an agent, who will gladly pay the market price for it. The present high price of the tin is due to the action of English and Dutch speculators, who have forced it far beyond its actual value. The chocolate industry in Europe spends nearly \$4,000,000 annually for tinfoil, which is generally thrown to the winds.

Impudent Boy.

"Mamma," asked Tommy, "what year were you and papa married?"

"In the year 1906, dear," answered Mrs. Hunker.

"Was that a leap year?"

"I believe it was."

"Why, mamma, did you have to—?"

"No, I didn't you insolent little rascal!" interrupted his indignant mother. "And I've a great mind to spank you for thinking of it!"

A Literal Youth.

"Why, Johnny," said Mrs. Muggins, "what are you doing here? Is Willie's party over?"

"None," blubbered Johnny. "But the minute I got inside the house Willie's father told me to make myself at home, and I came."—Harper's Weekly.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Children of Wealthy Families Educated in San Antonio.

Ten carloads of school children from Mexico have arrived in this city since the influx began about two weeks ago, says the San Antonio Express.

Scores of them were accompanied by their parents, and the hotels of the city have been indebted, to no small degree, to this class of visitors for the brisk conditions which have been experienced by them during the last several weeks.

Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Nearly all the school equipment and wearing apparel for the entire year are purchased for these children here in San Antonio before they enter their respective schools, and the commercial importance of their annual visit can easily be imagined.

Their parents, too, before returning home, spend several days in the city, purchasing large quantities of American goods to take back with them to Mexico, and as the majority of them are persons of great wealth and social position at home, their expenditures amount to thousands of dollars.

Of all the children from Mexico who are educated in the United States the schools of San Antonio secure over 70 per cent. Not only on account of the proximity of the city to the border, but also because of the general excellence of the schools and the healthful climate and surroundings experienced here. San Antonio has always been the favorite place with the Mexicans for their children to obtain an English education.

LIMITED FOOD SUPPLY.

There is Not the Great Variety We Generally Imagine.

"Certain great foodstuffs have proved themselves within the age-long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other good qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable properties than any others. These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use by the human race all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few there are of them when we come to consider them broadly: the flesh and the milk of three or four domestic animals, the flesh of three or four of the eggs of one species of domesticated birds, three great grains—wheat, rice and maize—and a half dozen smaller and much less frequent ones, one hundred or so species of fishes and shell fish, two sugars, a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance, twenty or thirty fruits, forty or fifty vegetables make up two-thirds of the food supply of the inhabitants of the world.

"Instead of wondering at the variety and profusion of the human food supply, the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London foodman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: 'Nothing but beef, mutton and pork—pork, mutton and beef.' His opinion, bit's high time some new animal was invented!"

"No News in the Paper."

"Frequently you pick up one of the local papers, and after glancing at the headlines wearily, thrust it aside, remarking: 'Nothing in the paper to-day.' Did you ever stop to think what that phrase—"nothing in the paper to-day" means? It means that in the day or week just passed that no misfortune has befallen any one in our city; that no fire has wiped out a neighbor's worldly goods; that the grim angel of death has crossed no threshold of a friend; that no man, driven by liquor, hatred or fear has taken the life of a fellowman; that no poor devil, haunted by the past or the misdeeds of some other, has crossed the great divide by his own hand. So the next time you pick up a paper that doesn't announce a tragedy, give a little thanks instead of grumbling because there is no news.—Nevada Mail.

Some Feminine Snap Shots.

The dollarless man is still a millionaire if he hath not been robbed of his dreams. Experience is life's queer merchandise that we buy with gray hair and shattered illusions. She that stints her heart to feed her brain will sooner or later die of starvation. The jealous wife shouldn't try to lay the ghost of her husband's first love. No man remembers any woman that long.

The Naval Militia Sized Up.

In the whole naval militia fleet of 22 vessels, there are only two or three upon which the naval militia can learn anything which will fit it for service in the navy in time of war. The fleet consists of one old monitor, one old cruiser, seven naval gunboats, nine yachts, two sailing ships and a nondescript.—Army and Navy Life.

Explained.

Prue—She claims that she tells only white lies.

Dolly—Pshaw! That girl is color blind.—Smart Set.