

AT GREAT ODDS

SCHELEY EAGER THOUGH IT WAS CRUISER AGAINST BATTLE-SHIP

Word Had Come to Schley That the Pelayo, Had Reached the Caribbean, and He Was Directed to Engage Her When Found.

Here is an incident which shows more clearly than anything else just what the navy is ready to do and how delicately balanced is the chip on the shoulders of our sea-fighters. When Schley had enriched our history on July 1 and every ship in these waters under the royal banner of Castile had been shattered he was sailing east to resume station before Santiago. Word came to him that the Pelayo, the pride of the Spanish navy had reached the Caribbean, and he was directed to engage her as soon as found. To naval experts the suggestion that a cruiser fight a battleship is insanity gone mad, but, nevertheless, the Brooklyn started on her errand.

Near Santiago a battle-ship was sighted, heavily armored and turreted, but at such a distance that her colors could not be distinguished under the glass. Toward her the Brooklyn started. Commodore Schley and Captain Cook stood on the forward bridge as the big cruiser fairly leaped forward to give battle.

"She is white, an unusual thing in war time," said the Commodore, watching the stranger through the glass. "I don't believe she is Spanish," he remarked a moment later; and then, consulting a picture of a sister ship to the Pelayo, suddenly exclaimed: "By jove! It is the Pelayo, after all!"

"On the signal bridge!" shouted Captain Cook. "Can you make out her colors?"

"Not yet, sir," came the answer, followed a moment later by, "We have raised her colors, sir, and she is Spanish."

"Send your men to quarters, Cook," said the Commodore, "and start an eight-inch shell for her when I give the word."

On went the Brooklyn, fast closing the distance between herself and the stranger—a big battle-ship of modern type and with her flag at—two stripes of red on each side of yellow, as it appeared, and the crown in the proper place. The bugle sang "To quarters!" and the men although they had been fighting all morning, rushed to their guns with a cheer. For a moment the Commodore hesitated. "On the signal bridge!" he called "Are you certain the stranger is a Spaniard?"

"Certain, sir," came the reply. "I can see her colors distinctly."

The Commodore had his glasses on the battleship. Turning to the captain of his ship, he said "Cook, that fellow is not at quarters. His guns are turned away from us. He is not up to snuff. Watch him closely, and the moment he sends his men to quarters or moves a turret, let drive. Give him everything we have. We will sink him in twenty minutes, unless he gets a shot under our belt."

Just then the officer on the bridge reported that the battle-ship was signaling with the international code, and soon translated the message. "This is an Austrian battle-ship."

Half an hour later the commander of the Maria Theresa (Austrian) was seated in Commodore Schley's cabin.

"If you had sent your men to quarters or moved a turret I should have raked you; it was a narrow escape," said the Commodore, during the conversation. "Your flag is so like Spain's, saying that you have a white stripe where she has yellow, that it is hard to tell them apart at any considerable distance, and I came very near letting drive at you."

"We know that," returned the Austrian, "and we were very much worried. We signaled you long before you answered. We had no wish to be troubled. We have seen the wrecks along the coast. But," he inquired, as he arose to leave, "do you send cruisers to meet battleships?"

The Commodore smiled as he answered: "We always make a fight with the first ship we have at hand. We never wait because we are outrated. We try to win with what we have."

"You Americans are very remarkable," said the Austrian, as he went over the side of his boat.

Gunpowder in Hunting.

A curious feature about this evolution in methods of hunting was the hesitation with which gunpowder was taken up by the great nobles. Not only did it take quite a century to familiarize hunters with it, but the evidence that has come down to us shows that the humble classes were the first to use it for sporting game. Maximilian, ardent sportsman that he was, tells us himself that he could shoot further and with greater accuracy with his crossbow than his keeper could with the fire tube. To prove this he tells us the well known story of a certain chamois standing at a distance of 200 fathoms, which, after being pronounced as too far off by his henchman, who was armed with one of the first sporting firearms mentioned in print, comes tumbling down, pierced at the first attempt, by the emperor's bolt. From other sources we learn of strict measures being adopted to prevent poachers and "woodcocks" using firearms, and this at a period when princes still used the cumbersome crossbow and spear. It was only in the last quarter of the sixteenth century that firearms had ousted other weapons for certain forms of the chase, the deer hatue being among the latter.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The man who attempted to "chok his sin" could not find a garment large enough.

A MEAN ONE

He Was Willing to Discount the Rate of Interest a Little.

Four or five preachers, at a preaching meeting, or, rather, after the meeting was over, were discussing some of the peculiar people they had seen brought into contact with during their various pastorate.

"The very meanest man I ever knew," said a pastor, whose nasal twang betrayed his Yankee origin, "was a married man, though, as a rule, the really meanest men are bachelors for obvious reasons."

"This party was fairly well to do and expected to be enriched by the death of an old uncle to the extent of at least \$100,000. He was a man of about 45 and was, on the surface, an extremely pious kind of a man, with strict ideas of biblical interpretations. At this time the rich old uncle, a mill owner, by the way—was approaching the scriptural limit of human existence—three score and ten—and his pious nephew had begun to figure on what he was going to do with his share of the old man's fortune. The latter, however, did not hold to scriptural interpretations, but held on until he was 91 years old. Then he departed, and as per expectation, when the estate was settled up the pious nephew received \$100,000, more or less."

"He ought to have been satisfied, of course, but he wasn't, and after mulling around about his hard luck, he finally capped the climax by suing the trustees of the residue of the estate, which had been willed to charity, for the interest on \$100,000 at 6 per cent. for the time that elapsed between the three score and ten limit and the date of the death of his uncle, a period of 11 years 3 months, the whole amount of interest being \$127,500. He even went so far as to swear that 6 per cent was too low, and that he could have got 8 right along for the whole time if the old man had died when the Bible said he ought to die. Being in the family, however, he was willing to discount the rate of interest 25 per cent. Now, did you ever hear of anything worse than that?"

And not a man there did.—Washington Star.

She Would Not Stay.

"The situation of your house suits me, mum," said Nora McCarthy, who had visited the home of Mrs. Tenspot with a view of inspecting the inducements offered for her to assume the position of help-lady in the household. "I am glad you like it," replied Mrs. Tenspot, with becoming humility.

"The pay you offer is satisfactory too, and the number of people in the family. The room your help-lady occupies is pretty good too, but I must ask you a few more questions before I make up my mind to remain in your services."

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Tenspot.

"Do you have a bicycle?"

"Yes, certainly. We have one for exclusive use."

"I am glad of that. Some people seem to think that cooks ought not to ride a wheel."

"Oh, we would not think of depriving our cook of the privilege."

"What make is the wheel?"

"The same make as Mr. Tenspot's and my own—the Ripstoner."

"Then, ma'am, I'm sorry, but I can't come."

"Why not?"

"I don't know that make. I couldn't think of ridin' anything but the Jim-dandy make of bicycle. Good-by, mum."—Harper's Bazar.

A Star in Disgrace.

Mrs. Myron visiting boarding house lady)—My dear, you look positively distressed. Are you in trouble?

Mrs. Brown—Oh, the awfulest thing has happened! Perhaps you remember Mr. Morrissey who used to board here for \$16 a week?

Mrs. Myron—Yes. You said he was such a comfort to you. He didn't have but two or three teeth left, if I remember correctly. He hardly anything. Didn't cost any more to keep than a kitten."

Mrs. Brown—That's the identical party. Oh, he's a rascal. He came back the day before yesterday and let him have board at \$8 a week, and now I find he's got a new set of false teeth and eats like a horse.

Fulvortized.

A lady went to get a check cashed at a bank where she was entirely unknown.

"It will be impossible for me to give you the money, madam," said the clerk, politely, "unless you can identify yourself in some way."

"But I am Miss C—," said the lady.

"Certainly, but it will be necessary for someone whom we know to give you an introduction to us."

She drew back and regarded him haughtily.

"But, sir," she said, crushingly, "do not wish to know you."

Woman's Way.

"You women," said he, in the peculiarly exasperating way a man has of saying those two words, "you women buy bargain things because they are cheap."

"We do not," said she. "We buy cheap things because they are bargain." The distinction was almost too subtle for the blundering masculine intellect, but it was there.

Development in Japan.

The marvellous development and advancement of Japan within the last quarter-century have been marked by most radical changes in the treatment and social status of woman, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The opponents of woman suffrage in this country will find Japan a fruitful field for their missionary labor, for in the east the world is woman-to-day making more rapid advancement toward equality of the sexes. The magician's wand, which is rapidly transferring a half-savage, semi-barbaric race into one of the most enlightened nations of the earth, is also elevating the status of Japanese womanhood.

No better evidence of that fact is needed than is shown by the announcement that a university for the higher education of women is shortly to be opened in Tokio. This institution, which will cost two hundred thousand dollars, has the enthusiastic endorsement of the nobility and the heads of government, from the emperor and empress down to the petty officials of state. The Japanese sunrise seems destined to usher in a perfect day.

MUSEUM MUMMIES

EGYPTIAN TREASURES PEACEFULLY REPOSING IN LONDON.

British Museum Changes an Interesting Old Fossil Who Lived About B. C. 3649, and His Next Door Neighbor, a Modern Lady of 400 A. D.

The visitor to the exhibition galleries on the upper floor of the British Museum during the last few weeks cannot have failed to notice that a comprehensive arrangement of the mummies and coffins in the first and second Egyptian rooms was in progress, for confusion and disorder were visible everywhere in these parts of the museum gallery, which seemed to have been abandoned to a little army of workmen of all kinds. The old cases which lined the walls were being repainted and polished, new cases to stand on each side of the stairway were being constructed, and the floor was literally strewn with mummified bodies of Egyptian priests and officials of every kind and with the coffins in which they were buried. But the disorder has become order by degrees, and little by little the dead occupants of the wall and standard cases have been restored to their allotted places, and we are now able to get an idea of the extent and importance of the fine collection of mummies and coffins which now fill the greater part of two large rooms.

The first fact which strikes the observer who has known the Egyptian collection of the British Museum for about twenty years is that the sepulchral section of it has just about trebled itself since 1878, in which year it was possible to put the whole of it, without much crowding, in the room which is now called the first case room. About 1880 the late Dr. Birch was able to expand it somewhat, and the mummies and coffins were removed to the room now known as the third Egyptian room. A little later some very important acquisitions of sepulchral objects were made by the trustees, and as a result a portion of the room now called the second Egyptian room was occupied by coffins and funeral furniture. After the removal of the natural history collections to South Kensington, Dr. Birch had more space allotted to him, and the large, handsome room now known as the fourth Egyptian room was almost filled by the old and more recently acquired collections. Some years later, under the rule of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K. C. B., it was decided to rearrange the whole of the Egyptian collection, and two rooms were set apart for the exhibition of the growing section of it, which included mummies and coffins. It soon became evident that more space was urgently needed if the best objects were to be fittingly exhibited for the inspection of the public, which is always keenly interested in mummified human remains, and the trustees, therefore, have, within the last few years, cut skylights in the rooms and bricked up the windows in them on the north wall of the museum.

This having been done, new, handsome mahogany and plate-glass cases were built along the whole space gained on the north wall, and the accommodation available for the sepulchral section was therefore more than doubled. The advantage of a top light for the examination of mummies and other objects which are exhibited in a horizontal position is evident, and now that in the new cases the tops are made of glass instead of wood the visitor gains the full advantage of the skylights. With a few exceptions, the old pylon-shaped cases which stood on each side of the gangway have been superseded by light but strong rectangular cases, and, owing to the large size of the squares of glass used and the light iron standards which support the exhibited specimens, the visitor can examine them with ease on every side. We may notice, too, that coffins, which were formerly placed at the back of the wall cases, have been brought forward close to the glass, and the painted scenes and inscriptions, with which most of them are profusely decorated, may be easily and thoroughly examined. The general view of both rooms is distinctly fine, and it is to be wished that other collections of mummies and coffins, both in Europe and in Egypt, were as well housed.

An examination of the contents of the cases of the first and second Egyptian rooms as now exhibited shows that the British Museum possesses about forty-four mummies and about eighty coffins, not including covers of coffins and various fragments. Taken together, these represent a period of about 4,000 years. The oldest mummified human remains in the museum are those of Mycerinus (case A), the builder of the pyramid of Giza, about B. C. 3649; and the most modern those of a lady whose name is unknown, who, together with her three children, was mummified about A. D. 400 (case E). The cover of the coffin of Mycerinus, which is exhibited below the fragments of his mummy, is inscribed with a text that in his time was already some thousands of years old, and it is noteworthy that at this remote period the king is inscribed as "living forever" by his words on which. No further proof that the Egyptians, in the earliest times, believed in the resurrection and in a future life is needed.—London Times.

Random Comment

With plenty of native hard wood not a stick of furniture is made in Porto Rico.

Japan has but one leather shoe factory nearly every one wearing footgear of wood or straw.

It is a popular belief that a holly brush planted near a dwelling protects the house from lightning.

A new woman's club is to be started in London to which no one under six feet in height will be admitted.

The black jaguar of Central America will attack any man by night or day whom he finds lying down.

About 10,000,000 feet of birch wood will be sent this year from Maine to England and Scotland for spools.

A sign of politeness in Tibet on meeting a person is to hold up the clasped hand and stick out the tongue.

A recent contrivance for protecting the legs of horses from flies consists of a band attached to each leg, with a number of cords dangling from each band.

CHICAGO NEWS "DON'TS"

Don't pick quarrels before they are ripe.

Don't owe any person a grudge; pay as you go.

Don't trust a tamed wolf and reconciled enemy too far.

Don't prolong a quarrel; make a fight of it and then quit.

Don't work too hard in trying to avoid hard work.

Don't make fun of a fool unless you are in the same boat.

Don't judge a woman's complexion by the box it comes in.

Don't be afraid to use good advice for fear of spoiling it.

Don't think that bright men spend all their time reflecting.

Don't forget that man's chief end is the one with the head-on.

Don't think a national debt isn't a blessing—to the bankers.

Don't think because an aching tooth is little that it isn't nervy.

Don't forget that as instructors, actions are superior to words.

Don't expect to meet a self-made man who is not proud of his job.

Don't think because you think you can sing that others think so.

Don't attempt to borrow money on your wheel. It won't stand alone.

Don't get into the habit of talking to yourself if you are easily bored.

Don't take any stock in the man whose capital consists of wind.

Don't acquire a reputation for truthfulness by speaking ill of yourself.

Don't bother about taking aim if you want to shoot the chutes of oblivion.

Don't forget that an ounce of silence is better than a pound of explanation.

Don't think because you can fool some people that others can't fool you.

Don't think a man appreciates a cyclone because he is carried away with it.

Don't hang your head if you are guilty. That is what the sheriff's paid for.

Don't think love's young dream will kindle the kitchen fire on a cold morning.

Don't provide yourself with a wife and expect her to provide you with a home.

Don't take worry with you on your travels; you will find it on tap everywhere.

Don't expect a man to take water when you invite him to have something.

Don't blame a dentist for looking down in the mouth—that's what he gets paid for.

Don't turn over a new leaf unless you have something sensible to write on the page.

Don't think that in order to be candid it is necessary to step on other people's toes.

Don't refer to a spinster as one of your oldest customers if you want to retain her trade.

Don't think your milkman has peddled coys because he supplies you with blue milk.

Don't get the idea into your head that with women on juries there would be fewer disagreements.

Don't attempt to train up your children in the way they should go unless you are going that way yourself.

Don't comb your hair over the bald spot on your head and then kick because your grocer puts the big potatoes on top of the measure.

BARON SCHIMPF'S SAYING

All's vell dot end's vell, but some dings iss bedder as vell.

Dere's no use in quoting philosophy do a man vot iss in lofe.

When a voomans schmilts look out; but when she erics look more out.

A fool may make money budt id takes a vise man to spend id so dot de fools don't git some.

A friendt do efferybody iss a friendt do nobody, budt when he dies he iss apt do haf a pig vunerat.

When a man looks vise und he ain't vise aber his face iss buldited dot vay or he has gramps in his shtimmlck.

Peaudty iss budt shkin deeb, but if you don't expect do eadt id dot is choost so deeb enough as you vandt it.

All are nod dthieves dot dogs bark ad budt id iss choost as vell do geep an eye on der man vhat a dog don't like.

De man vot saidt dot a voman iss as old as she looks, vas nod right in his headt. A voman iss more as ten years older.

"Age iss a madder off veeling, nodt off years," says de boet. Off some beoples veel so bad as dey looks dey moost half lifted a gooodt vhlle.

When a man says dot he wouldn't marry der pest voman dot liffs, chust dake der next car. Dot man would haf to get a new face to speak to de best voman of his oquaintance.

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FIND THREE CHILDREN.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



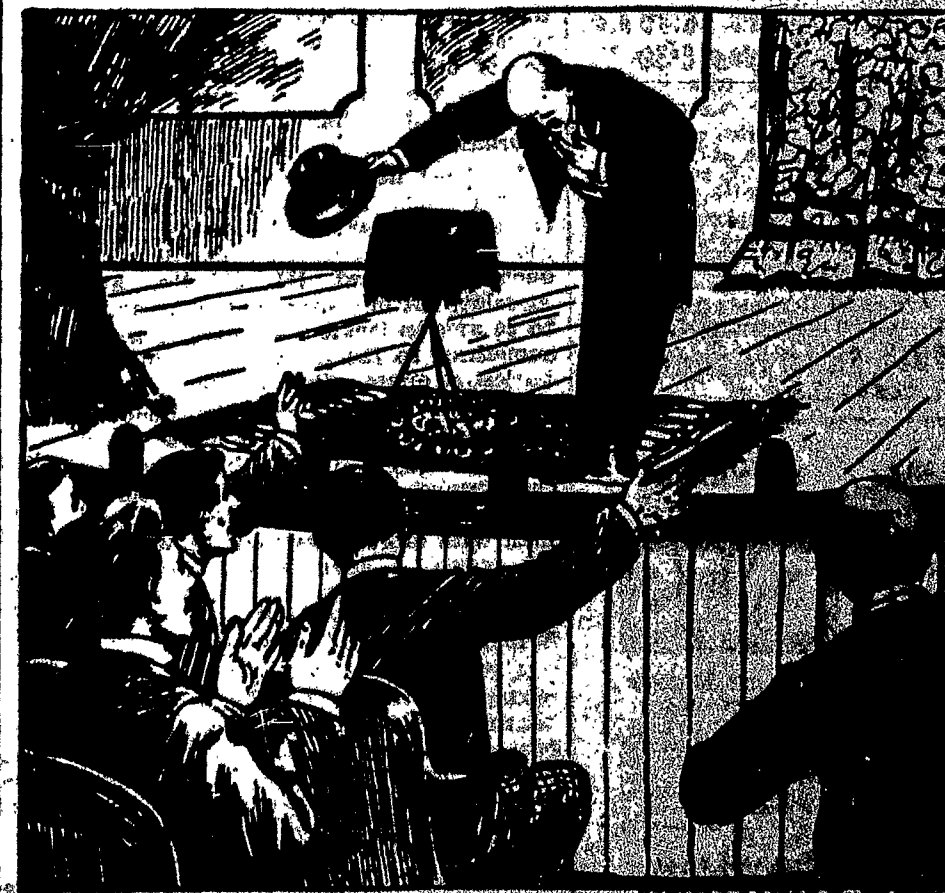
FIND ONE OWL AND MAN.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



FIND HIDDEN MAN AND BOY.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



FIND A DUCK AND A WAGON.