

PREPARING FOR REPUBLICAN HOSTS



Fred W. Upham of Chicago, chairman of the local Republican convention committee, has charge of all local arrangements for the big gathering.

FUEL WASTE TESTED

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS FIND USES FOR CULM AND SLACK.

Results of Experiments with Coal of All Kinds Are Published by the United States Geological Survey.

Washington.—The results of the work done at the United States fuel testing plant at Forest Park, St. Louis, from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, are presented in a report just issued by the United States geological survey.

The scope of the work during the period covered has been largely restricted to a series of comparative tests made under conditions as nearly uniform as possible on bituminous coals and lignites from different fields of the United States as representative of known extensive deposits.

Chemical analyses were made of samples of these fuels collected at the mines by United States inspectors sent out for that purpose, and also of samples taken from the cars, from the fuel as fed to the boilers, as fed to the producers, before briquetting, before and after washing, and before coking. Samples of briquetted coal and coke were also analyzed and the results of the entire series of analyses and tests are presented in the report.

The tests to which the fuel samples were subjected comprised steam tests to determine the calorific value of the fuel and the relative amount of energy it will furnish when used under a steam engine as compared to the energy obtainable from the same fuel when used in a gas producer and gas engine, and also to determine methods of burning fuel without smoke and in such a manner as to secure the highest efficiency in the combustion chamber; washing tests to determine the possibility of improving the quality of the coal and the availability of such washed coal for the production of coke; coking tests, to determine the possibility of utilizing the various wastes in this way, or of improving coking practice; briquetting tests, to determine the extent to which slack, or waste coal, can be economically made into briquettes, and steaming tests on briquettes to determine the relative and absolute efficiency of this form of coal as compared with that obtained with other forms.

The producer gas investigations have continued to show the availability of bituminous coals and lignite and peat rich in volatile matter for the production of power and have also indicated the lines along which improvements in gas producer construction might reasonably be expected in order that the producer may utilize advantageously all varieties of bituminous coal, and especially low-grade fuels now being wasted.

The briquetting plant has developed new possibilities in the utilization of slack coal and anthracite culm as a fuel for combustion on locomotives, both in express service, where a smokeless fuel is required on entering large cities, and in heavy freight service, where high efficiency in hauling over steep grades is required for a limited period. Experiments are now being extended to determine the value of briquetted coal for use in the naval vessels of the United States.

The plant at Forest Park was dismantled in March, 1907. The sections of steam, producer gas and briquetting were transferred to a new gas plant erected at Norfolk, Va., and those of coking and washery to a new plant at Denver. The principal chemical laboratories of the fuel testing plant has been removed to Pittsburgh, and a branch laboratory will also be maintained at Norfolk for the purpose of experimenting on the gases in different portions of the combustion chambers of steam boilers and of gas producers. The smoke absorption investigations at public buildings will be supplemented by more detailed experiments at the Norfolk plant.

BOY KING OF PORTUGAL BROKE.

Youthful Ruler May Seek a "Job" to Aid Family.

Lisbon.—Wanted.—A situation by the young king of Portugal. Must have position right away, as money is needed to keep the royal family from starving. Young king is youth of good habits, handy around the house, and will strive hard to please and advance the interests of his employer.

This is a want ad that may appear in the Imperial Gazette of Portugal any morning for the boy king, his uncles, cousins, aunts, and royal retainers are all royally broke. It is said that even the royal flush that used to appear on the young king's cheek when the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker used to present unpaid bills, has given way to "deadly" pallor since the court's awarded \$210, the amount of an unpaid meat bill, to a butcher. The bill was against Dowager Queen Maria Pia and the duke of Oporto.

This situation arises from the fact that the members of the royal household have not received a single penny from the state since King Carlos and his son were assassinated on the streets of this city nearly four months ago, because the new civil list cannot be approved until after the financial accounting of the reign of the late King Carlos is completed, and this is held up by threatened revelations from Senhor Carvalho.

Alfonso Costa, the Republican leader, has publicly proclaimed his readiness, if the government sincerely desires it, to go to the bottom of the regicide plot and furnish the names of the monarchist politicians implicated. He declares that Luciano Castro, leader of the progressists, and Senhor Vilhena, leader of the regenerationists, received advance warning of the plot.

The official figures of the deficit for last year show the amount to be only \$300,000. This has convinced the public of the honesty of ex-Premier Franco's administration.

FORTUNE IN A TABLE LEG.

Hiding Place Found by Administrator After Long Search.

San Francisco.—Cunningly hidden in a leg of an antique table, the fortune of the late Mrs. Jessie Fremont Dietrich, relative of the noted path-finder, Gen. John C. Fremont, was found by the deputy public administrator, M. J. Hines. The neatly fastened little bundle gave up a bank book showing deposits of \$4,200, a costly collection of time-honored jewelry and many shares of wildcat concerns.

The latter articles are considered worthless, though they represented thousands of dollars at one time. Their presence in the treasure book tells a silent story of where the dead woman sank the large sums which she was supposed to have in her possession at the time of her sudden death. The sole heir to the valuables is Mrs. Anne Jennim Sizemore of Georgetown, Idaho.

Gives Price for Dead Cats.

Chicago.—Rockwell Sayre, lover of birds and bitter foe of the feline tribe, has placed a price upon the head of every cat in Chicago, as follows: For the first 100 cats killed, ten cents each. For the largest number of cats or kittens by any one person, \$1. For the second largest number, \$1. This offer, which holds good until December, is made by Sayre, who is a dealer in farm land and a great admirer of robins, which, he declares, are the easiest prey for cats.

Poisoned by Hawk's Bite.

Wilmington, Del.—As a result of a combat with a hawk near Centerville, John Sharp of East Fourth street is suffering from blood poisoning, his hand being badly swollen. A hawk seized a chicken in the barnyard of James Maguire, and Sharp, who was visiting there, killed the hawk with a gun.

Then another bird attacked another chicken, and Sharp wounded this hawk. When Sharp approached it the hawk severely bit his hand.

WINS FORTUNE THROUGH DREAM.

Woman Puts Money on Horse Suggested by a Vision.

New York.—Mrs. Tessie Crawford, the youthful wife of John D. Crawford, proprietor of the Crawford house of Jamaica, says that she won a fortune at the Belmont park track a fortnight ago by placing a bet upon a horse whose name she dreamed. It was the first bet she had ever made, and she plunged. This is her story: Early Sunday morning, May 17, she shook her husband, and in a frightened voice demanded that he save her from a mouse that was chasing her about a field.

"A what?" demanded her sleepy spouse. "A field mouse. Oh, there he comes! Help! Help!" she cried. "Forget it and go to sleep; we aren't in camp," said Mr. Crawford, sleepily. Mrs. Crawford looked through the morning papers and found a horse named Field Mouse entered. Then she grew excited.

"John, my dream means that Field Mouse is going to win a race to-day," she said. "I'm going to bet on him." Mr. Crawford told her that it would be money thrown away, but she held to her belief that her dream was a bona fide tip and he finally consented, she says, to permit her to put \$100 on the horse. The next day she sent the money down by her husband's son, Charles Crawford, 18 years old, who is nearly as old as his handsome stepmother, Charles carried along five dollars of his own. The odds on Field Mouse were 100 to 1.

MAN SLUMBERS 22 HOURS. Strange Plant Accidentally Found by a Fisherman.

Alton, Ill.—This time, Alton has dug up the weird, uncanny "sleepight weed." So far that is the only name it has, because nobody knows what it is. Anyway, this weed or something made John Coppinger of 202 East Second street sleep 22 hours after he returned home from a fishing trip. Coppinger is a tax collector. With George Demuth, Richard McManus and Edward Tremmel, he went to Eagle's Nest island, ten miles north of Alton, in Demuth's launch.

They took with them things to appease their appetites and quench their thirst. When supper time came Coppinger thought he would like a side dish of greens; so he picked some and cooked them for himself. He says they tasted good, but a short time after he ate them he began to be drowsy. When he reached Alton, at seven p. m., he was so sleepy he could hardly walk, and his friends assisted him to his home.

He fell on the bed in a stupor. When he awoke it was five p. m. the next day. He is going back to look for the strange weed, which he thinks might be of great value as a narcotic.

WON \$10,000 BET ON WEATHER.

Jim O'Leary Wagered It Would Rain 15 Days in May.

Chicago.—Rain Decoration day put Jim O'Leary's \$10,000 bet that it would rain 15 days in May beyond dispute. "I'll give you my dope," said O'Leary. "Four years ago a stockman called my attention to the weather predictions of a Prof. Hicks of St. Louis. I bet Hicks' spring dope for three years and won. This year he predicted cyclones and rains for 21 days in May.

"On May 1 a brokerage firm called me up and asked me if I would like to take a bet on May weather, and when I learned what it was I agreed. The man I am betting with is a Chicagoan of sporting tendencies who would bet \$5,000 on the drop of a hat. Of course he has his system of weather judging, and it is pretty good. It has rained 20 days.

"By following Hicks I have never failed to win a bet on the weather. Last winter I won \$8,000, and the winter before \$15,000, on a bet about the temperature."

WINS BET BY SILENCE.

Man Piles Brick for Six Hours Without Answering Questions.

St. Louis.—The open season for foot bets is on in St. Charles, a suburb of St. Louis. That's the reason for the queer antics of Edward Boston. Boston went to work at 7 a. m. to furnish diversion for a big crowd at Fifth and Decatur streets, the busiest corner in town. On a wager of five dollars with six young men, whose names he would not divulge, he agreed to work ten hours without speaking to any one.

All he had to do was to pile six bricks on the curb on one side of the street and then carry them over to the other side and pile them there, and back again and back again all day long. Several hundred persons watched him as he trudged back and forth with the bricks. They asked him questions and hurled taunts at him, but he kept his lips tightly shut, and at 5 p. m. he had won the bet.

This Cow Is Rooseveltian.

Chetek, Wis.—Maynard Farr, a farmer living five miles east of this city, claims to own the most wonderful productive cow in the United States. The animal is now supporting a family of four calves, which are allowed to run with the mother in the field. The calves all were born within the last 11 months. There are two pairs of twins, each animal perfectly formed, healthy and thriving.

WRIGHT AEROPLANE

DETAILS OF FLYING MACHINE FULLY EXPLAINED.

Two Thin Surfaces, Which Move Broadside to the Atmosphere, Constitute Chief Part of Successful Air Craft.

New York.—The hitherto well-kept secret of the mechanical construction that made possible the successful flights of Orville and Wilbur Wright—a secret destined, perhaps, to prove as potentially vital in the history of civilization as was that of Watt's first steam engine or of Fulton's elementary steamboat—has been laid bare.

Reasons which for years have caused the Wright brothers to guard so jealously the mysteries of their aeroplanes are no longer so compelling as they once were. Their rights, due to priority of invention, in so far as they can be legally guarded, are now protected by letters patent issued in France and in other countries and by a caveat filed in the United States patent office, which protects them in this country for a period of two years, before the expiration of which time they expect to be in a position to take out later patents covering further improvements.

Like many other great inventions, the essential feature of the Wright aeroplane, the feature which chiefly differentiates it from its rivals, is so mechanically simple in its conception and construction that scientific men who for years have been working along more or less similar lines doubtless will wonder that they had not hit upon the same device.

According to the official description, the Wright flying machine is composed of thin surfaces or aeroplanes superposed. There can be one or several of these, but the Wright machine, as built at present, is made of two.

These planes are to move in the direction of their broader sides—that is, broadside to the atmosphere. The two planes are separated by uprights or stanchions which are rigid from one end to the other. They are fastened to the planes at their upper and lower extremities by universal joints. So, while they keep the planes parallel at all times, they do not prevent them being twisted spirally in unison. At the front of the machine are reinforcing cross wires, which, with the stanchions, hold the front part of the machine perfectly rigid. The front of the wings is intended to be held unchanged at all times. The desired flexibility of the wings is confined to the rear, where it is controlled by a very ingenious mechanism.

At the middle of the machine are fore and aft wires which keep the whole of the center of the structure rigid. But between the stanchions which separate the wings at the rear there are no stiffening wires, and none extends fore and aft at the extremities of the wings. These extremities or wings are flexible at the rear and the structure is articulated at the limits of the rigid central part. The parts of the frames extending beyond this central part, therefore, form a pliant position by a wire running from the tip end of the rear stanchions at the extremities of the wings through guides or pulleys near the center fixed to the lower wing or plane.

The rear central part of the frame, with re-enforced cables and the rear part of the lateral wings, form thus, with the stanchion, the guides and the cables, a funicular system, rigid and at the same time pliable to another position, which permits the regulation of the rear corners of the planes, at the same time preserving the characteristics of a rigid framework.

When the drum is turned in order to move the cable to the left, thus drawing downward the rear lateral right-hand part of the upper wing, the corresponding part of the lower plane is similarly lowered because of the rigid connection through the stanchions. The downward movement of this part of the lower plane caused by cables serves to raise the rear left-hand part of the lower plane, and by means of the stanchions raises the corresponding part of the upper wing.

This communicates simultaneously a spiral twist to the wings of the two planes. In thus turning the extreme rear part of the wings around axis lying in their primitive plane, the operator forces them to present variable angles of incidence to the air, the side presenting the greater angle of incidence being obliged to rise under the greater pressure resulting from the action of the air on this part, whereas the side offering the smaller angle of incidence falls.

This action permits the aviator, by regulating the angles of incidence, to maintain the lateral equilibrium of the machine, but this action tends to make the machine turn around a vertical axis, because the increasing angle of incidence offers to the air a greater resistance of forward movement and permits the part of the aeroplane having the smaller angle of incidence to move ahead at a greater speed than the part having the greater angle of incidence.

Mule a Thief Detector.

Rising Sun, Md.—A mule in the Hartford county almshouse stable kicked the hat from the head of a passing thief into the rafters one night recently. It was found in the morning by workmen and led to the arrest of John H. Smith of Lapidum and the recovery of a set of stolen harness. The man was convicted.

HORSE HAS DRUG HABIT.

Well Behaved During Youth, Wanders Off in His Old Age.

Caldwell, N. J.—The old gray horse belonging to a local grocer and known to all the women and children as Sam is now numbered among the lapsed and lost. It is felt that there is no hope for him, and sooner or later he will be swapped off.

In his younger days and in his middle years Sam lived a sober, dignified and altogether exemplary life. He was safe company for the most innocent. But now mothers silently lift both their hands and eyes when his name is mentioned, and always one of the white porch meetings is: "Can nothing be done for poor Sam?"

About six months ago the gray horse had the colic one morning. A veterinarian gave a prescription. A drug store around the corner from his master's store filled it. Whatever it had in it, the medicine cured Sam's colic immediately.

The next morning Sam walked around to the drug store, though his driver was not with him, and putting his head in the front door whinnied pleadingly. After a little while the druggist gave him the prescription again. He went away happy. The druggist laughed, and Sam's master laughed, and all the neighbors laughed.

But it isn't a joke any more. Sam at first insisted on his prescription soon after breakfast, or he would grow unmanageable. Now he is peevish all the afternoon if he doesn't get a second dose about noon. He is losing flesh, and his dignity is all gone.

SHREDDED BANANAS NEXT.

New Breakfast Food Invented by Two Western Professors.

Seattle, Wash.—After three years of experimenting Dr. H. K. Benson and Dr. T. C. Frye, of the University of Washington assert they have found a chemical process of treating the ripe banana so that it can be flaked or shredded and served as a food, preserving all the food elements of the fruit as well as its delicate flavor.

Negotiations are now pending with a large eastern manufacturing concern for the placing of their banana food on the market and the professors of the university feel that they have discovered something that will bring them a big revenue.

The discoverers believe the climate does not affect their product and that it can be kept for an indefinite period. In their process practically the only thing that is lost from the banana is the water.

Other chemists have produced a banana flour from the green banana which, it is claimed, makes an excellent breakfast porridge, but this is the first instance of a treatment of the ripe banana so as to preserve it.

SCHOOLMARS FIND TOO LATE JOKE WAS ON THEM.

Marion, Ind.—Fourteen young women of the Gas City public schools, including that Harry Drago, principal of the high school, would soon become a benedict, thought it would be a novel thing to have a "shower" for him. They overwhelmed him with an assortment of neckties, socks and sundry articles that would aid materially in preparing for housekeeping.

Mr. Drago, however had heard of the plans and he prepared for their coming. Upon their arrival he gave each of the guests a pretty announcement, tied with red, white and blue ribbon.

When unrolled each sheet disclosed the neatly written words: "Nothing to it." The schoolmarm comprising the party were Misses Golda Worden, Louise Honeyaux, Naomi Stimmerman, Margaret Fredericks, Zoe Unthank, Daisy Knowlton, Carrie Parker, Pearl McKinley, Mary Swope, Frances Bollman, Gertrude Hinshaw, Marie Shockey, Margaret Haywood and Alice Jay.

WIFE DUMB, HAS TO LISTEN.

Husband, Silent for Fifteen Years, Evens Up Old Scores.

Jacksonville, Pa.—Arriving at the conclusion that his wife could and did talk enough for both of them, Isaac Hollar, after a quarrel with her, 15 years ago, vowed never to speak to her again, so for that length of time he kept silent.

He was moved to change his mind a few days ago, only after a distressing accident had happened to his wife. While she was in an excited frame of mind and was engaged in reminding him of his shortcomings, her tongue suddenly became paralyzed, so that in a second she became speechless.

Mr. Hollar at first could not believe it was true; it seemed too good. Then, when he saw that there was no chance of a come-back he addressed a few remarks to Mrs. Hollar. He rose to heights of oratory and in an impassioned manner he made up for all the golden opportunities he had neglected. All his wife could do was to make notions.

Rain of Fish Frightens.

Bellevue, O.—It rained minnows in southern Hardin county recently. Some of the natives north of Lewisown reservoir believed the world was coming to an end. A waterspout, which cavorted around in the reservoir, was responsible for the phenomena.

SALE OF THE BIBLE

CHINA AND JAPAN BUY MORE THAN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Entire "Good Book" Has Been Translated into 105 Tongues—Parts Have Been Edited for 208 Additional Peoples.

London.—In a single year more than 1,000,000 Bibles have been distributed throughout China, and 140,000 in Japan, according to the advance summary of the British and Foreign Bible society's one hundred and fourth annual report, while in England and Wales, where the year's demand has fallen off, only 1,105,000 have been sold.

Three additions have been added to the society's long list. In South America, where Lengua is spoken by the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco a version of St. Mark's gospel has been printed in this tongue; in the heart of Africa, St. Matthew's gospel has been printed for a Uganda tribe speaking a language called Lu-Nyan kole; in India, two gospels are being published in Hindi-Sindhi. In six other languages versions are almost ready. The publication of the canonical books of the Bible has been completed in two additional languages—in Giryama, for British East Africa, and in Ngunu-Elate, a combination of the dialects of two islands in the New Hebrides. With these, the number of complete Bibles is now 105.

The New Testament has been completed in Haffin's Land Eskimo, and in the Mombasa form of Swahili; these raise the number of New Testaments to 39. While 208 other languages, in which only some part of the testament has been issued, make up the total to 425 different languages, in which the British and foreign Bible society has promoted the translation, printing and distribution of at least some part of God's book.

Important progress has also been made in revising versions whose quality requires improvement. Here we can mention only the two dominant languages of the far east. In Japan, a representative body of Japanese scholars and foreign missionaries has recently agreed upon a joint plan for revising the Japanese Bible. In China, the missionary conference at Shang had in 1906 arranged for "Union" versions of the Chinese Bible in Holo-Wenli, and in Mandarin. The task has been successfully fulfilled in all three cases, so far as concerns the New Testament.

The rapid influx into North America of immigrants from Europe has increased the demand for diglot Testaments, in which English is printed side by side with one or other of a dozen Continental versions. A new edition of the English Bible in Braille (raised) type for the blind is in preparation. Thus in divers portions and in divers manners, in the hands of the English and among the far-away folk of foreign speech under alien stars, God's book carries its own eternal message to the human heart.

The year's issues amount altogether to 5,588,381 volumes, a total of 272,000 copies above the output in the previous year, though still 289,000 below the record total announced two years ago.

The issues from the Bible house in London for the past year were 1,833,281 copies—an increase of 85,000 over the previous year. The growth, here, however, has been in foreign versions sent out from London. The issues in English and Welsh amounted to 1,105,000 copies—a falling off of 112,000 from the previous year, which again was 114,000 below the year before. Of the society's issues, a smaller proportion are English and Welsh Scriptures than was the case ten years ago; then it was over 30 per cent, now it is under 20 per cent of the total. For this, however, there may be a two-fold explanation. On one hand, people to-day who can afford them prefer more expensive editions, often with notes or helps, which they procure elsewhere than from the Bible house. On the other hand, some extremely cheap English editions have been put on the market by other publishers.

Man Arrested for Kindness.

Bethlehem, Pa.—In doing an act of human kindness Wilmer Sandt violated the state game laws unconsciously and was arrested by Deputy Game Warden Asker of Allentown. Sandt was picking stones from a field at Freemansburg when he uncovered a nest of three rabbits. Fearing that they might be harmed he took them home.

Offers \$1,000 for an Apple.

Spokane, Wash.—The best single apple in the world is worth just \$1,000 to its owner, provided it is on exhibition at the national apple show, which will be held in Spokane in December. The premium committee has not completed its work, but it has decided to make an offer of \$1,000 for the best individual apple displayed, no matter of what variety.

Gives Rats Hydrophobia.

City of Mexico.—A ranchman near Toluca recently inoculated a number of rats on his place with hydrophobia for the purpose of eradicating the pests. The disease quickly spread and is not only killing the rats, but other wild and domestic animals in that section. The inhabitants are much alarmed and want the epidemic stopped.