

A PROGRESSIVE CHINAMAN.



CHU FONG.

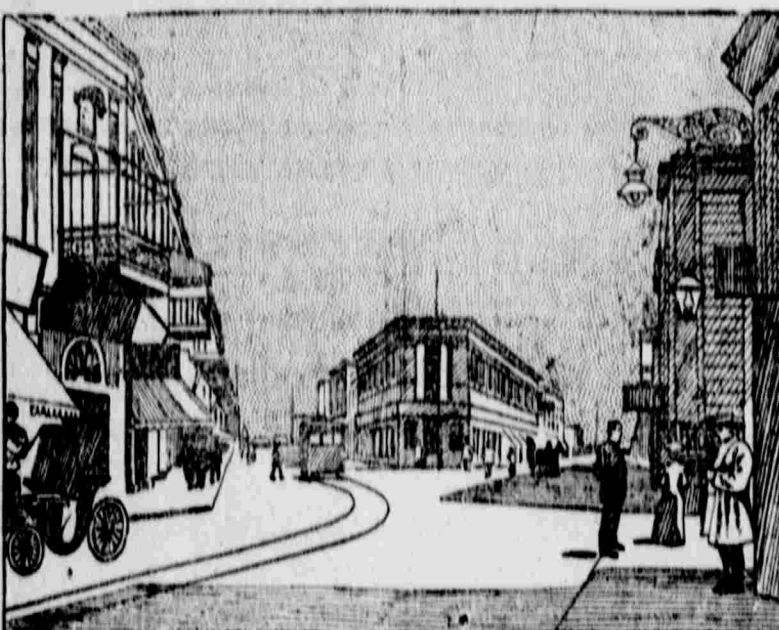
Chinamen are shy of our courts and until Chu Fong they have never appeared voluntarily. Chu Fong has acquired much that is American and therefore when his secret society got into trouble he admitted the thoroughly up-to-date, American method of applying for an injunction. Chu Fong is a very wealthy New Yorker. He has a place of business in Chinatown and a large wholesale house on lower Broadway.

A MAN AND A WOMAN OF EXTRAORDINARY STATURE.



Quite recently the two persons shown in the cut—Miss Rosa Websted and Herr Machnow—have been on exhibition in Germany, the former at Cologne and the latter at Berlin. The woman is undoubtedly the tallest female in the world, being over seven feet in height. She is young and well educated and expects to grow still taller. Herr Machnow, who is a native of Asiatic Russia, is a trifle over nine feet and eight inches in height. He is twenty-three years of age and is still growing. He is a good looking man and is married to a woman of normal stature. As they promenade together in the public resorts the disparity in their height is ludicrously apparent.

A TOWN WHERE CURFEW REIGNS.



The picture shows a street in Haku, one of the Russian towns in which recent social upheavals have occurred. The particular form of lawlessness in Haku was an outrageous attack of the Tartar population upon the inoffensive Armenian merchants who had been attracted to the town by its prospective business advantages. The Tartars were jealous of the prosperity of the peaceful aliens and fell upon them with the intention of robbing them out. After 350 had been slain and many wounded the military interfered and put a stop to the carnage. As a result of the outbreak the governor of the province has established military law in the town. One of the most rigidly enforced regulations is that no one may leave his home after 8 o'clock in the evening.

JAPANESE BRINGING IN FUEL TO THE WINTER CAMP ON THE SHAHO.



The scene herewith shown has been a common one in many of the Manchurian villages occupied by the Japanese during the past winter. The collections of huts called villages were built by the Chinese, who deserted them at the approach of the army of invasion. The Japanese made them as comfortable as possible and used them for winter quarters. One of the most important and likewise most difficult tasks was to provide fuel sufficient to last through the long subarctic winter. Timber is scarce in some parts of Manchuria, and the carefully husbanded fagots of willow were often brought from long distances.

Exposure.
To cold draughts of air, to keen and cutting winds, sudden changes of temperature, scanty clothing, undue exposure of the throat and neck after public speaking and singing, bring on coughs and colds. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best cure.
Mrs. A. Barr, Houston, Texas, writes, Jan. 21, 1905: "One bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup cured me of a very bad cough. It is very pleasant to take." 25c. 50c. \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Growing Aches and Pains.
Mrs. Josie Sumner, Bermond, Texas, writes April 25, 1905: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment in my family for three years. I would not be without it in the house. I have used it on my little girl for growing pains and aches in her knees. It cured her right away. I have also used it for front bitten feet, with good success. It is the best liniment I ever used." 25c. 50c. \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Laboratories where experiments in physics are made must now be guarded against a curious disaster—that of infection by radium. Several electroscopes lately made in the physics building of McGill university were discharged by natural leakage from 80 to 100 times as rapid as similar instruments used in the same building two years before, and this extraordinary leakage continued when the electroscopes were removed to another building. The cause proved to be radio-activity of the raw materials. Other electroscopes were made in the chemistry building from other materials, and discharged at the usual slow rate, and with these it was shown that the emanation from radium had infected every part of the physics building, even the air and clothing, and had imparted activity to sheets of mica, lead foil, iron, zinc tin and other substances. It is calculated that if the emanation were now to be stopped by removal of the radium, the building would continue to increase in radio-activity for two or three years the infection falling only one-half at the end of forty years. Infection can be avoided by keeping radium in sealed vessels, and can be mostly removed by acid.

Varnish is found to have decided influence on the tone of violins, and it would be gratifying to know just what the composition is that covers a Stradivarius. In his new work, George Fry, P. C. E., deals with the Italian violin varnishes back to the sixteenth century. He concludes that turpentine, linseed oil and nitric acid are more likely to have been the materials than any remarkable myrtle gum, and by experiments with nitric mixtures of resin and linseed oil he has given strength to his theory.

The duration of whooping cough is lessened by a German doctor from 25 to 18 days by the use of a solution of fluorform in water. The time has been transmitted to a distance of a mile and a quarter with an error of only two or three hundredths of a second; and with a more elaborate arrangement it would be possible to charge the air with pulsations that could be converted into time beats by suitable receivers in any dwelling or any apartment in Paris and its suburbs.

Red light was shown by Pinsen, the Danish physician, to have a decided influence in favor of certain kind, especially in lessening suppuration and other symptoms in smallpox. Carrying the experiments further, Dr. Goldman of Vienna, recently vaccinated a number of children in two groups, keeping one group in red light with red hands over the wounds, and the other group under the usual conditions. The results have been surprising. The children exposed to daylight had the usual swelling, inflammation, suppuration, etc., but in the others there was no development of pustules or inflammation. Dr. Goldman believes there was no lessening of the preventive power of the vaccination.

Odors, either natural or artificial, are given to flowers by a French chemist. Fading flowers are restored by immersion in a weak solution of chloride of ammonia, and are then sprayed with artificial perfume. To reinforce natural odor, the flower is placed in a glass containing glycerine, and enclosed in a box which is then sent a current of carbonic acid gas charged with the odor of the flower.

Phosphorescence is still much of a mystery. The glow of phosphorus at ordinary temperatures has been variously explained, being thought by some to be an electrical phenomenon, but a French investigator has now shown that it is mainly or entirely due to the slow combustion of an oxide that forms on the outside and is more volatile than the phosphorus itself.

In plant-growing by electric light, a foreign grower has found that red globes produce greater intensity of color and yellow globes a more delicate color.

The arrival in London of a specimen of the bird-eating spider calls renewed attention to a little known insect that is more powerful than the famous Tarantula. It is a spider, but a spider know, and in its tropical South American home it spins very formidable webs for catching humming birds and finches instead of flies. When the enormously strong threads are spun across little-frequented roads they often strike the faces of travelers with great violence. The body of the spider is often three or four inches long and as large as a hen's egg, and its horrible aspect is increased by the long, hairy legs.

The heaviest rainfall of short duration ever recorded accurately is said to have been the recent one at Santiago de Cuba. An English engineer found the rate to be more than four inches an hour, and between seven and ten o'clock in the evening a total fall of more than a foot was registered by the gauge. The storm covered nearly 300 square miles, the heaviest being even heavier than at the point where the measurement was made.

Among the new industries that have been developed by the exigencies of modern life, none is more surprising than that of supplying human skin. Experiments in grafting to cover extensive injuries have been so successful that there is considerable demand for live skin, and the London hospitals have long lists of men and women—not all of the very poor class—who are ready to sell their flesh when it is wanted.

The spontaneous ignition of ladies' celluloid combs has attracted much attention in Germany. Dr. W. Normann has initiated the conditions under which such combs are exposed to heat when worn, and finds that the temperature of the celluloid may rise to 212 degrees F., which is dangerously near the decomposition point of this material. Insulated by a bad conductor of heat, like hair or wool, there is great risk that celluloid will ignite when exposed to the radiation from a stove or lamp.

For twenty-five years the nature of magnetism, a problem science has been bewildering than life itself, has been a subject of research by Joana Zacharias, the German engineer. He has experimented patiently and in many ways with magnetized and unmagnetized materials, with ordinary and special magnets, and has concluded that this singular force is not a stable state of matter, but is a light and airy, a motion of molecules. This he holds to be true in the case of permanent magnets as well as electro-magnets. Some of his results are such as might lead to the rotating of a suspended steel ball enclosed in a glass tube by turning a copper ball on the other side of a partition, or displacing metallic balls by the heat of a lighted cigar or even of a finger, or causing horseshoe magnets to rotate non-magnetic disks like selenium or magnesium.

The so-called "Desmet barometer"—the novel instrument of A. B. Desmet—is a mercury barometer reduced almost to pocket size, and depends on the simple principle that the more a gas is compressed the more it exerts a given additional pressure will reduce its volume. It consists of a U-tube, with a seven-inch arm of thick glass and one-tenth inch bore and a somewhat shorter, light arm of thin glass tubing, a small iron mercury cylinder being attached to the top of the long arm. Resting horizontally, the tube is tilted into a vertical position, the mercury being at one side of the cylinder. Placing the tube upright, the mercury descends the long arm to a varying distance, stopping at 5 inches if the atmospheric

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pressure is 30 inches, at 6 inches if the pressure is 20 inches, and so on.

A new rain-gauge records the drops made to fall on a delicately-balanced lever, thus indicating the rainfall for any minute as well as the total in the shower or storm.

Two electric circuits connected with the Paris observatory control fifteen standard clocks, but the system is complicated and costly. The new wireless distribution of correct time by M. Hignouard, the observatory astronomer, is much simpler. On opening a contact every second, the directing clock sends a current into an induction coil, which has an oscillator connected with an antenna a few yards long. Receivers in different parts of the city take the signals by sound or on the tape of a chronograph. Systematic interruptions of the second discharges indicate the minute. With the somewhat crude apparatus so far used, the time has been transmitted to a distance of a mile and a quarter with an error of only two or three hundredths of a second; and with a more elaborate arrangement it would be possible to charge the air with pulsations that could be converted into time beats by suitable receivers in any dwelling or any apartment in Paris and its suburbs.

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TIME TABLE
Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY.
From Oregon short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.
District: Rockton & Thule
No. 31—For Provo, Mercur, Mant, Valley, and Points on San Pete Valley. 7:45 a.m.
No. 32—For Provo, Nephi and Laramie. 8:00 a.m.
No. 33—For Los Angeles and Intermediate Points. 8:30 p.m.
No. 34—For Provo, Nephi and Intermediate Points. 11:30 p.m.
ARRIVE DAILY.
No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points. 6:30 a.m.
No. 3—From Lynn, Provo and Intermediate Points. 8:50 a.m.
No. 36—From Mant, Nephi and Intermediate Points. 1:30 p.m.
No. 37—From Provo, Nephi and Intermediate Points. 5:40 p.m.
No. 38—From Provo, Nephi and Intermediate Points. 6:00 p.m.
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THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAIL ROAD
Current Time Table.
In effect Oct. 9th, 1904.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.
No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Sargents. 8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City. 8:15 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East. 8:30 a.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and West. 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West. 1:45 p.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East. 3:10 p.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and West. 5:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Bingham. 5:10 p.m.
No. 14—For Bingham. 5:30 p.m.
No. 15—For Ogden and the West. 6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East. 1:05 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West. 1:35 p.m.
ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.
No. 6—From Ogden and the West. 8:40 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local Points. 8:50 a.m.
No. 1—From Bureka and Provo. 10:00 a.m.
No. 6—From Denver and East. 10:35 a.m.
No. 3—From Denver and East. 1:35 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West. 7:55 p.m.
No. 8—From Denver and East. 11:30 p.m.
All trains except No. 1 & 6 inclusive stop at intermediate points.
Ticket Office, Daily Block, Phone 305.
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

OREGON SHORT LINE
Time Table
IN EFFECT April 2, 1905

ARRIVE.
From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Denver. 8:40 a.m.
From Ogden and Intermediate Points. 8:50 a.m.
From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver. 11:55 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver. 4:45 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San Francisco. 7:00 p.m.
DEPART.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis. 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and Intermediate Points. 10:30 a.m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and San Francisco. 1:40 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago. 5:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and Intermediate Points. 11:45 p.m.
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Time Table in effect Sept. 4, 1904.
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Leaves Farmington and Ogden. 7:30 and 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.
Extra trains at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. on Sundays and Holidays.
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