

GIRLS' LONG TRAMP.

Two Young Women Beat Their Way from Chicago to San Francisco.

On a Wager They Succeed in Crossing the Continent Without a Cent and Without Begging for Money or Food.

Grace Fosland and Louise Gauss, the two young Chicago girls who set out from that city about a month ago to cross the continent without expending any money, have just reached San Francisco.

Miss Gauss is a resident of Lockport, Ill., but has spent much of her time in Chicago during the last two or three years, studying at the American conservatory of music.

The young women planned their trip secretly, confiding in but one friend, who furnished them the money to pay their transportation to Aurora, after which they were left to their own resources.

WAS HONORED BY THE PRINCE

Herbert Cummings, a Young Mulatto, Who Served Henry During Trip Given Gold Watch.

The proudest passenger to walk down the gangplank of the Deutschland when she made her dock at New York the other day was Herbert Cummings, a young mulatto, who was sent over on the same steamer by a local florist to decorate the cabin of Prince Henry on his return voyage from this country.

The lad was detailed to attend to the floral decorations on board Emperor William's yacht Hohenzollern while she was in port, and the prince thanked him so well that he asked that he be sent to Bremen when he sailed on the Deutschland.

At the end of the voyage, Prince Henry presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain, and gave him an autograph letter of recommendation.

AUTO AND AIRSHIP.

Brussels Engineer to Aid Mile. Otero in Making Novel Triumphant Entry into Biarritz.

A Brussels engineer has undertaken to construct for Mile. Otero an airship, by means of which she hopes to make her triumphant entry in August into Biarritz. She has stipulated that there shall be no danger attached to the undertaking.

THE POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Fifty of Largest Offices of Country Show Increase of Ten Per Cent. Over March of Last Year.

The postal receipts for last month, as compared with March of last year, for the 50 largest post offices in the country, show a net increase of 10 per cent. The total receipts of the 50 offices were \$2,267,666.

London is about to reap the benefit of the experience of Paris and New York in the way of building shallow underground rapid transit railroads.

AN ELEVATOR GIRL.

The Only One in New York City Who Runs the Car in a Training School for Nurses.

Margaret Donnelly, who has the unique distinction of being the only girl who runs an elevator in New York, if not in the world, the other day told a reporter how she did it.

Margaret is assisted in her duties at the Margaret Fabasstock training school for nurses by Katie O'Connor, who is also becoming quite an expert in running the car.

"Perhaps I am a real new woman, but I never realized it before to-day. I thought there were lots of girls who ran elevators, but it seems that I am almost alone in my profession.

"I have been running the elevator here for five months. Of course, I had to learn how to do it. At first I was timid, but I soon got used to it all. Sometimes I frighten the people who come here to visit. They stand in the elevator and look for the boy.

"It seems to come natural to me to run an elevator, and I wonder that more girls don't take it up as a profession. The passengers wouldn't have so much to fear then, for women are more careful than men or boys."

LAUGH AT COEDS' DISDAIN.

The Men Students at Northwestern University Are Amused by a Feminine Editorial.

Men students of Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., are disposed to smile at the protest of the coeds as voiced in an article in the woman's edition of the Northwestern, which declaims men as being well enough "for teachers, friends, dressmakers or husbands," but as not being "satisfactory companions for a walk."

"You will always notice, however," said one man, who expressed the sentiments of the male division of the university, after reading the article in question, "that when a man calls at the girls' halls with the intention of taking a walk with a coed he is seldom disappointed. This is something new to me. I had a rather deep-rooted notion that the girls sat up nights plotting ways to entrap the men into asking them to go strolling. I call it a very poor bluff."

The woman's edition of the college paper furnished the chief subject for discussion about the university campus. Surprise and general commendation of the editors was expressed at the absence of flippancy and nonsense found in the edition, in marked contrast to those of former years.

A prominent feature of the paper was the coeds' defense of coeducation. The cudgel was taken up in another editorial against the use of cigarettes.

INDIANS DISCOVER GOLD.

Red Men Organize Rival Companies to Work Diggings on Rosebud Reservation.

An incident which developed on the Rosebud Indian reservation a short time ago again illustrates the progress which some of the Sioux Indians are making toward civilization. A number of Rosebud Indians discovered what they believed to be a low-grade gold property and formed a company for the purpose of working the ground. Their secret leaked out, as such secrets will, and some of their curious brethren organized a rival company to "jump" the same ground.

At present the members of the rival company are watching each other closely, the discoverers of the supposed gold mine for the purpose of preventing their rivals "jumping" the ground, and the latter for the purpose of taking advantage of the first opportunity when the locators of the mine temporarily relax their vigilance to take possession of the mine.

The reservation is, under the law, held in common by all the Indians belonging on it, and this prevents the discoverers of the mine from locating it under the mining laws for mining purposes, and thus removing the possibility of rivals securing possession of it.

DOG'S COSTLY FUNERAL.

Terrier of a New York Woman Shows Extravagant Honors After He Is Dead.

Sir Robert, a terrier owned by Miss A. B. M. Green, 124 West Fifteenth street, was given an elaborate and costly burial the other day. He had been a figure on Fifth avenue, where he paraded in costumes designed by Worth and fashionable tailors. His body was laid in a coffin lined with satin and was covered with flowers.

Before the burial the little casket laid in state in the drawing-room of the Green mansion. The heavy damask curtains were drawn and a heavy perfume of flowers permeated the room and his magnificent wardrobe was exhibited to callers. A monument will be erected over his grave with the inscription: "Bob. We love him."

Another Queer Freak at New York. A New York woman has named her little daughter Ping Pong. Evidently the little one who wants to have her name copyrighted, says the Chicago Record-Herald, isn't the only New York woman with a queer streak.

TEA IMPORTATION.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Its Consumption in This Country.

After the Paying of a Duty on This Article in 1890, There Was a Falling Off in the Importations.

Considerable interest is felt as to the effect which the removal of the tea import duties will have upon the consumption of tea in this country. The import figures covering the period since the imposition of an import duty upon tea (June 13, 1890) do not justify the assertion frequently made some years since that a small tax would increase the consumption of tea by insuring better qualities. The average annual importation of tea since the enactment of the law which placed a duty upon tea has been but about 83,000,000 pounds, while the average during the preceding three years was about 98,000,000 pounds per annum.

The total importation of tea in the three fiscal years following June 30, 1898, was 248,741,469 pounds, and in the three fiscal years immediately preceding that date was 278,303,282 pounds. Deducting the amount reexported, the net imports stand: For the three years following June 30, 1898, 244,640,547 pounds; for the three years immediately preceding June 30, 1898, 267,945,091 pounds. This gives an average importation for consumption during those two periods of over 1 1/2 pounds per capita per annum in the three-year period to June 30, 1898, and but a little over one pound per capita in the three-year period following that date.

This reduction in the importation of tea since the imposition of the customs duty upon that article has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the importation of coffee. In the three years following June 30, 1898, the total importation of coffee was 2,474,690,284 pounds, against 2,168,756,040 pounds in the three years immediately preceding that date; and the per capita imports for consumption for the latter three years averaged 10.4 pounds per annum, compared with 9.9 pounds for the three years prior to June 30, 1898. It is proper to add, however, that during the three years since 1898 prices of coffee have been much lower than those of the immediately preceding period, as shown by the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics since the fiscal year 1898 having averaged 6.7 cents per pound, against an average of 11 cents for the three years immediately preceding 1898; while in the case of tea the import price per pound, exclusive of course of duties, shows but slight fluctuations.

The following table shows the total importation of tea and coffee in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1901, and for the eight months ended February, 1902:

Year	Tea Imports, Pounds	Coffee Imports, Pounds
1890	82,856,329	496,159,120
1891	82,452,238	519,528,423
1892	91,073,869	546,210,738
1893	93,763,297	563,469,168
1894	92,818,717	569,824,337
1895	97,283,468	621,268,978
1896	93,898,372	606,597,818
1897	113,347,175	737,546,670
1898	120,971,716	770,514,435
1899	144,989,899	831,827,063
1900	144,146,107	777,991,911
1901	152,854,453	758,971,810
1902 (8 months)	141,116,811	708,560,028

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Great Increase Shown in the Exports of the Products of the American Farms.

The department of agriculture has issued a statement of the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products. It shows that during the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, representing the largest agricultural exports in our history. Compared with the record for 1900 they show an increase of over \$100,000,000. Our agricultural imports, on the other hand, disclose a considerable falling off when contrasted with the trade of the year preceding. The various products of agriculture received from foreign sources during 1901 had an aggregate value of only \$392,000,000, or \$23,000,000 less than in 1900. In comparison with the value of our agricultural imports, our agricultural exports show the exceptionally large excess of \$560,000,000.

Result of Two-Dollar Seat.

When Viola Allen presented "In the Palace of the King" at Nashville recently two dollars was charged. Two days later, upon her arrival at Atlanta, Miss Allen was the recipient of a small packet by express. Upon its being opened it was found to contain a silver dollar resting upon a pink plush cushion, and near it the following note, bound with a silk ribbon: "Dear Madam: The enclosed was found on the streets of Nashville the day following your performance at the Vendome theater. Knowing that you gathered in all the money there was in the city, I presume, naturally, that the dollar belongs to you. Being honest, if poor, I beg to restore your property to you."

Plans Fine Country Seat.

John D. Rockefeller is adding to his estate of 2,000 acres at Pocantico Hills. During the month he has bought more than \$100,000 worth of neighboring property, which includes several parcels of land. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller contemplates laying out one of the finest country seats in America when he gains possession of practically all the land overlooking Sleepy Hollow. The stories about his illness apparently were greatly exaggerated, as he told a friend that he had not been ill at all, except having a slight cold.

WRITING A SECOND NOVEL.

John Phillip Sousa, the "March King" Hard at Work on History of His Boyhood.

John Phillip Sousa is writing a history of his boyhood adventures in the form of a novel—his second, by the way—but it will set down almost literally many things that happened in the younger days of the present "march king." Mr. Sousa a few days ago closed a contract for the book with the Bowen-Merrill company of Indianapolis, and probably will finish it before his departure in the autumn for his European tour.

He will place his story in the southeastern part of Washington and along the Anacostia river. There are to be found many quaint characters even to-day. There, too, is much historical ground. Bladenburg, besides figuring in the war of the revolution, was the old dueling ground where gallants of the early republican days repaired to settle their disputes. Atmosphere is furnished also by the hunters, who even now find great flocks of ducks, rail and reed birds along the Anacostia.

Mr. Sousa's book will tell the story of two boy chums. One was strong and full of fight and the other was lacking in physical strength but smart at his studies and music. The two were constantly together, the strong one defending his weaker chum and always bowing to his superior judgment in matters of mind.

WOES OF CHILDREN OF RICH.

Mr. Percival Chubb Declares That What They Need Is a Good Roll in the Mud.

"Too much tutor and too little father; too much clothing and too little mother; too much boarding school and too little home," is the way Percival Chubb summed up the misfortunes of the children of the wealthy on Thursday at the meeting of the Society for the Study of Life in the Tuxedo, New York city.

"Our wealthy children are disreputably clean," said Mr. Chubb. "They are little patterns of anemic primness. They exist merely for their clothes. A good roll in the mud is what they need. Mud pies, that blessed institution of happy normal children, would be their salvation."

"A plush civilization is not the one for children. The home on whose walls the pictures are crying out for space is not the home for children. Parents must decide whether the upholsterer, the tailor or the child shall rule the home."

"Many Fifth avenue houses," he said, "look like the 'place of tombs' or of lost souls. The children have also the great misfortune of not going to the public schools. The private schools have too long vacations, during which the hotel vacuums disease fastens itself upon the children."

MADE HIT WITH KAISER.

Naval Attaché Beehler, Who Is Leaving United States Embassy at Berlin, Was Often Dined.

Commander William H. Beehler, the United States naval attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Beehler went to Dresden the other day. Thence the commander will pay farewell visits to Vienna and Rome, and will return to Berlin for his formal leave-taking. His term expired April 1.

Commander Beehler, during the last two years, has breakfasted, lunched and dined with Emperor William 27 times, and has had 46 audiences with his majesty, almost all at the emperor's initiative. The emperor has shown an extraordinary liking for the attaché, and has facilitated his official inquiries in every way.

Emperor William on several occasions, like the Kiel regatta and smoking parties, put his arm on Commander Beehler's shoulder and called him "Bill."

STUDIED CORAL FORMATIONS.

Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard, Pleased with the Results of His Trip to the Maldive Islands.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, who has returned after a month spent in examining the coral reefs of the Maldive islands, in the southern Indian ocean, says he learned more in that time about coral formations than in the whole 15 years he had previously studied the subject.

His specimens have been shipped to the museum at Cambridge, Mass. Prof. Agassiz last October chartered the British steamship Arma. He was accompanied by his son, Dr. Woodworth, and H. B. Bigelow as assistants.

They took many deep-sea soundings, studied the formation of atolls and took a large number of photographs. Next year Prof. Agassiz will continue his investigations in other parts of the world.

American Products.

If all the petroleum produced last year in the United States was put in standard barrels placed in a row touching each other the line would completely belt the earth. Enough coal was produced to give three and one-half tons to every one of the 76,000,000 persons in the United States, and enough gold to give every American a gold dollar.

Still a Boy.

King Alfonso attended a meeting of the Spanish cabinet the other day for the purpose of learning statecraft. He occupied himself during the session by nodding the ministers, and putting pins in their chairs, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is pretty hard to keep a 16-year-old king from being a boy first.

A JOINT COMMISSION.

Canada and United States to Make Study of the Great Lakes.

An Army Engineer, a Civil Engineer and a Lawyer from Each Country Will Investigate Use of Waters Near Boundary Line.

Senator Cullom has favorably reported to the senate from the foreign relations committee a resolution authorizing the president to invite the Canadian government to join in the formation of an international commission to investigate and report upon the conditions and use of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow naturally by the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic ocean.

This commission, which will consist of three members from each country, will also report on the effect upon the shores of the waters in question and the structures along the shores by reason of the diversion of the water from their natural channels and upon the interests of navigation.

The commission will also report upon the measures necessary to regulate or compensate for the diversions and changes as now authorized or contemplated.

The commission appointed by the president will consist of an army engineer, a civil engineer, well versed in the hydraulics of the great lakes, and one lawyer of experience in international and marine law. The commission is authorized to employ experts and other persons necessary for the performance of the duties imposed by the proposed law. Gen. Gillespie, the chief of engineers, submitted a letter to the committee which was adopted as its report. He says:

"The language of the resolution appears to create a permanent commission. This is not considered necessary or desirable. It is believed that, having investigated and reported upon the important hydraulic and riparian questions which have already arisen or may be regarded as immediately impending, the commission will have fulfilled its purpose."

FLOATING TOWER FOR FAIR.

Novel Structure Planned to Aid Visitors to St. Louis Exposition in Seeing the Sights.

Dr. E. Parmy Brown, of New York, has submitted to the St. Louis exposition management, through Adolphus Busch, a proposal to erect a floating tower 1,000 feet higher than the famous Eiffel tower and costing \$50,000. His idea is being favorably considered. Sketches of the invention show a narrow column of steel cables standing in a substantially perpendicular position 2,000 feet in the air. A captive balloon 100 feet in diameter is held in place by these central cables. In other words, the balloon would support the cables. An observation platform of aluminum and bamboo is suspended below the balloon, to be reached by two elevator cars. The balloon will be constructed of fireproof material to guard against danger of being struck by lightning. Six thousand persons could ascend the tower to the observation platform each day. The charge will be two dollars for each person.

RENEWS HIS OFFER.

Sir Hiram Maxim Willing to Pay \$250,000 for a Successful Flying Machine.

In renewing his offer for a successful flying machine to navigate the air, Sir Hiram Maxim has, says a New York Herald dispatch from London, made this statement:

"If anyone will bring me a successful flying machine, not a balloon, which will travel at a satisfactory speed, of a make suitable for military purposes, and protected by patents, I will pay over the sum of \$250,000. I do not believe that the air ever will be successfully navigated by balloons, although I think we ought to give Santos-Dumont great credit for the admirable work he has accomplished. In the development of the motor lies the secret of the flying machine."

Plans a Sign Contest.

M. Selves, prefect of the Seine, has submitted to the municipal council of Paris the official programme of the sign contest, a competition in artistic signs for houses, hotels, cafes, restaurants, booths, shops, studios, etc., open to French painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, fine art workmen and manufacturers. The contest aims especially at encouraging new ideas. An exhibition of the signs entered for prizes will be opened in the Petit Palais. The jury will consist of M. Detaille, the chief initiator of the scheme, and 31 persons appointed by the municipal council, the prefect of the Seine, the Academy of Fine Arts, the chamber of commerce and the contestants.

Not as Bad as It Might Be.

It is claimed that only about half the people of Paris are native Parisians, and the latter are said to be diminishing in number every year, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Still it is not yet come to pass that the native Parisian has no chance to get on the Paris police force.

An Inducement to the Prince.

If the prince of Wales comes we can promise him, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that the menus will always be presented in our choicest French.

KRUGER'S LIFE AT UTRECHT.

Newspaper Correspondent Says He is More Phlegmatic and Taciturn Than Ever.

Cabling from Utrecht, the London staff correspondent of the New York Tribune says there is no decline in the popularity of former President Kruger, although he lives in seclusion and is seldom seen outside his villa in this small factory town. He is surrounded by a swarm of relatives and is more phlegmatic and taciturn than ever. He is unmanageable in money matters, and so deliberate and cautious in expressing his opinion and judgment respecting South African affairs, that he is seldom consulted by the other Boer leaders. Dr. Leyds is received as the diplomatic representative of the South African Republic and allowed to display his full uniform of state occasions at The Hague. Mr. Kruger is a private citizen, living in exile, and is not encouraged to visit the capital or appear in public. Yet he is revered throughout the Netherlands as a hero.

Mr. Kruger is unmistakably aging, the dispatch concludes, as his followers admit. His heart action is better than it was and his general health has improved during his residence near Utrecht, but his mind has grown dull and his grim humor has disappeared. He remains the central figure of the group of Boer refugees, because his personality is still unrivaled.

FOUND TO HAVE WEALTH.

Miserable Looking Old Italian Creates a Sensation in a New York Courtroom.

Tender-hearted persons in the Harlem police court, New York city, were shocked when Francisco Gorgia, an aged, shriveled and miserable-looking Italian organ-grinder, was fined five dollars for begging. The white-haired old man looked appealingly about the room, and from long habit, put his hand out, but, quickly recovering himself, and glancing uneasily at the magistrate, he brought forth a grimy old bag and counted out pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters until he had paid his fine. Then he paid five dollars, also in small change, to his lawyer. By this time a crowd was about him. To the astonishment of the court attaches and those who had sympathized with him, he produced a package containing \$150 in bills and a book on the Bank of Rome, Italy, showing he had \$12,000. He thinks a man should retire at 60, says he will retire from "business." He thinks a man should retire at 60. The beggar also volunteered the information that he recently gave his daughter \$2,000 as a wedding present.

WON'T PAY THE HIGH RENT.

Russell Sage Will Move Rather Than Submit to What He Thinks is an Exorbitant Increase.

Russell Sage said the other day that he will move rather than pay the increase in rent which Commodore Gerry intends to charge after May 1 for the house and lot at 506 Fifth avenue. Mr. Sage now pays \$3,300 a year, or five per cent. of \$66,000, the figure at which the land was valued when he renewed the lease 21 years ago.

Now the valuation has been revised and placed at \$200,000, so if Mr. Sage still has to pay five per cent, his rent for land will go up to \$10,000 a year. He owns the house. He built it something over 40 years ago, and has lived there ever since.

"Why, it's outrageous," he said, "to talk of such a raise in rent. They'll drive everybody off Fifth avenue if they don't look out. I don't want to move, for I have lived there over 40 years, but I won't stay and pay anything exorbitant."

MOMMSEN'S VIEW OF RHODES.

The Great Historian Holds Him as Inferior Prototype of Warren Hastings.

Dr. Mommson, the great historian of the Roman empire, of Berlin, draws a parallel between Cecil Rhodes and Warren Hastings, holding the former to be an inferior copy of the latter. Both were imperialists, both extended immoderately their empire, caring little by what means provided their end was attained. Rhodes was less patriotic than Hastings, for, though Hastings wrung vast sums from the people he subjugated, he died poor. Rhodes also served a company, but one of his own creation, and chiefly for his own ends, and he died a sextuple millionaire.

Speaking of world policy, Dr. Mommson said he was in favor of an alliance of Germany, England and America. It was to be hoped for, and if attained it should be a guaranty of the world's peace and progress.

A Prize Play.

In December last Miss Percy Haswell, who heads a stock company managed by George Fawcett, at the Lyceum theater, Baltimore, offered a cash prize of \$300 for the best original unacted play submitted in competition. Three Baltimore dramatic critics consented to act as judges, and more than 250 plays were read. The prize was last week awarded to John Almon Ritchie, of 285 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Canada, for a society drama in four acts, entitled "Worldlings." The play deals with the evil of international alliances.

A Lucky Minstrel.

Low Docketader, the minstrel, has been advised that he was bequeathed \$3,000 and made a residuary legatee in the will of his aunt, Harriet E. Clapp, of Chicago, who left an estate of \$100,000.