

RESTORED TO PENSION ROLLS.

Important Ruling in Case of Lieut. Rogers, of Revenue Service. An important decision, in which the interior department for the first time declares a revenue cutter to have been part of the United States navy...

TRUE LOVE NEVER DIES.

Wealthy Lady of St. Louis Remembers Her Lover of Forty Years Ago. The story of a romantic love that has lived for 40 years, that was born in St. Louis before the war and has never died in the heart of one of the wealthiest ladies of that city, has just come to light.

Mary Metz was the daughter of a wealthy brewer. He was owner of the brewery which is now Lemp & Co. She loved George Matthews, but when his country called he left and served valiantly in the war.

Father Fritz, of Le Mars, was in St. Louis attending school when she discovered that Matthews was a resident of Iowa. He was proprietor of the Hotel Vendome in Sioux City, and later owner of the Windsor hotel in Le Mars.

A new arrangement which is just put upon the market, and which lacks all the disadvantages of the old methods of enforcing courage, and still has all the advantages desired, is a pneumatic corset. It is not a bunglelike affair, but fits quite closely to the body under the bathing suit.

GOLD DISTRICT IN PERU.

Perils of Travel Overcome by Americans and Rich Ore Brought Back. Wallace R. Hardison, head of a big mining company in the new Peruvian bonanza district, has written to friends at Los Angeles, Cal., and the letters show that he will return to California within two months.

BEER HIS PASSION.

Alexander Boessow Spends \$80,000 Trying to Quench His Thirst. Alexander Boessow, aged 44 years, died at Milwaukee, Wis., the other day from delirium tremens after having spent a fortune in an effort to satiate his thirst for beer.

Cheating Gum Carries Diphtheria.

While attending school at West Chester, Pa., a few days ago a child of Joshua Abel came in contact with a schoolmate who had just been taken ill. The Abel child returned home and divided some chewing gum she had in her mouth among four brothers and sisters. Next day the entire family was stricken with diphtheria.

An Old Pennsylvania Hotel.

The Red Lion hotel, Ardmore, Pa., has been licensed since 1798, and is about entering into its one hundredth year of continuous service as a public house.

CURES DRUNKENNESS.

Offenders Encoined in an Empty Gas Tank, Which is Rolled and Beaten.

What is believed to be the most original and unique method yet evolved for bringing an intoxicated man back to a sober condition is that in use at Waterville, an oil town in Wood county, W. Va., a short distance south of Listerburg. When oil was first struck there among the first people to arrive were the saloon men, and drunkenness was a very common occurrence on the streets of the little city until one night the chief of police hit upon a happy idea and proceeded to put it into execution with the help of a number of men about the city whom he had put on.

In a large vacant lot back of one of the supply houses there was a huge iron gas tank lying, and in one end of it there was a hole just large enough to admit of a good-sized man being put in. A drunk was secured and the chief and his assistants proceeded to give him a free dose of a new jag cure. The fellow was compelled to go along, and he was shoved through the hole in the top of the gas tank, and once in there, the tank was rolled around all over the lot, and there was no chance for him to get out until the crowd got tired of the sport and let him out of its own accord.

When the tank is started rolling a number of the gang with stones, pieces of pipe and clubs walk around with it, and as fast as possible tap the tank gently with the weapon, and this, of course, in a hollow iron receptacle, makes a terrible noise. The sound of the noise from the outside is ear-splitting, and what it is on the inside is hard to conjecture. Quite a number of drunks have been treated to a round of pleasure in the gas tank, and none of them have ever been known to get too much on board since, and some have even quit drinking altogether.

FOR WOMEN LEARNING TO SWIM. Pneumatic Corset Under Bathing Suit Keeps Novice Afloat.

Beginners in swimming have great difficulty in rapid improvement on account of the utter lack of self-confidence and fear of drowning. The movements are comparatively easy to learn, but the courage to strike out into deep water is necessary in order to be successful. Hitherto the only thing which has given such confidence was the great ugly cork life preserver, which kept one's head high and dry, perhaps, but which prevented the proper use of the arms, and was, besides, decidedly uncomfortable. The rubber rings which can be tied about the body are much pleasanter than the cork affairs, but they are objected to because they are in the way of the free movements of the arms.

A new arrangement which is just put upon the market, and which lacks all the disadvantages of the old methods of enforcing courage, and still has all the advantages desired, is a pneumatic corset. It is not a bunglelike affair, but fits quite closely to the body under the bathing suit, and is a support to the figure, especially if corpulent, adding but little to the size of the wearer. This is far ahead of any old style arrangement, and one is not reduced to the necessity of taking a few dry land lessons in swimming while stilled across a swimmer. All the exercises may be practiced in the water. Familiarity with the feeling of the water about the neck and head, with the sense of security given by the corset, will soon take away all fear, and then one may discard it. It has always seemed too much to expect of anyone to leave fear behind before the art of swimming was fully mastered. This new assistance to learning to swim is a most pleasant one.

UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

Instruction Planned for Instruction in Western Culture and Ideas. Dr. John Freyer, professor of oriental languages and literature of the state university of California, arrived in San Francisco from China, where he has been in consultation with high government officials about the founding of a great university at Shanghai for the education of Chinese in western art, science and literature.

Dr. Freyer declined an offer to become the president of the institution, but consented to assist the project. The establishment of this institution is one of the ambitious ideas of the progressive party in China. It is intended to be an educational center, where the favored youths of the empire may go to gain knowledge of the occidental civilization. There is now at Tien Tain an academic institution, but it is planned to have that at Shanghai of a much higher standard. As the nucleus of the Shanghai university, a normal training school is now in operation with 30 pupils who are preparing to become instructors.

DIED WITH HIS SECRET.

Valuable Invention, Lost to the World by a Man's Gustakiness.

A special to the New York World from New Haven, Conn., says: With the recent death at Naugatuck of Herbert B. Fowler, there has been lost the secret of an invention that promised to be of great value to the commercial world. It was a process for making an electrical deposit of copper from a solution upon wood or any other rigid or semi-rigid substance. This process was made possible by coating the substance that was to be copper-plated with a liquid preparation, the secret of which was known only to Mr. Fowler. Every means had been used to induce him to patent the invention, but he declined, fearing he might lose the use of it. A Chicago company was recently formed which offered to take up manufacturing with the copper deposit extensively, but conditioned their offer upon the patenting of the invention. Their proposition was sent to Mr. Fowler, but before an agreement had been reached the inventor died.

BIG LENS IN DANGER.

Proposition to Build a Trolley Line Near Yerkes' Telescope.

Director Hale and Prof. Barnard Alarmed Last It Reader Observatory of University of Chicago Useless.

Astronomy and electric railroads threaten to clash near the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis. More sparks are expected to flash when railroad magnates and the faculty at the Yerkes observatory meet than will be seen on the trolley that will run between Harvard and the lake. The faculty has been on the defensive for a long time in the matter of railroads, in fact, ever since the location of the big telescope was proposed, but it is said that it has been outwitted.

For some years there has been talk of granting a franchise for an electric railroad between Harvard and Geneva Lake, passing through the villages of Bigfoot, Walworth and Fontana to the lake. Promoters have been interested in the scheme, but concessions demanded have frustrated the plans.

When the Yerkes observatory was located at Geneva Lake the scheme blossomed out again and now the town board of Harvard has granted a franchise for extending over 50 years to a capitalist at home and others in Chicago. The plans call for an electric railway from Harvard to Geneva Lake, 11 miles.

It is at the Geneva Lake end of the line that the astronomers have become interested. The scheme has become a nightmare to Director Hale, and Prof. Barnard sees visions of great labor and the expenditure of \$500,000 come to naught. He predicts disaster for the expected accomplishments of the big lens, and sees nothing but ruin facing the score of delicate instruments scattered throughout the observatory as soon as the trolley wire is strung along the highways to the lake. The aerial lights, which will be scattered all along the line, will set the vistas of the far-off regions in the sky into pale reds for accurate observations, and as for the effect of the vibrations caused by the cars, they will play havoc with the seismometers and kindred instruments.

Director Hale was apprised of some plans last year and prepared to act. He said that he did not believe there could be people so unmindful of the interests of science as to attempt to run an electric railroad near the observatory. He brought the matter before the trustees, and a committee was appointed to investigate. The railroad enterprise was dropped and the faculty rested easier. Then drastic measures were proposed to the effect that if a railroad was built and was run near the observatory a place would be shut tighter than a drum to all outsiders. At present it is open to visitors on certain days. The authorities at the University of Chicago will not let any grass grow under their feet, and will promptly set to work to see what can be done in the matter.

TRAMPS AT FREIGHT RATES.

Iowa Attorney Evolves a Plan for Getting Rid of Hobos.

C. D. Shull, of Sioux City, Ia., thinks the railroads should carry tramps at the same rates and under the same conditions as live stock. Every year vast numbers of the hobo pass through that section during July and August, ostensibly on their way from the south to the harvest fields of North and South Dakota, northern Iowa, and Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Later in the season they drift back by the hundreds. Their usual method is to steal passage on freight trains or on the brake beams of passenger coaches. Gangs of from 20 or 30 to several hundred frequently gather at a single point, seize a train and force the crew to carry them over the road. The police at the small towns on route are powerless to cope with them, and bloody fights often take place between them and the railroad men. The situation has grown worse year by year until the transportation and support of the bums has become a serious question. Mr. Shull is a well-known local lawyer, a railroad attorney, and is frequently compelled to visit on business the smaller towns in this and neighboring states. He has had ample opportunity for studying the problem, and after considerable deliberation says:

"In my opinion the roads would do well to run a tramp car on their regular freight trains during the harvest season and charge the passengers about the same rates as they would live stock. All those who are really looking for work will pay this nominal charge, and I believe the number of others would be so reduced that the train crews could protect themselves against them."

Elephant Rescues a Child.

A striking example of the intelligence of elephants was seen in Middletown, Conn., the other day during a circus parade. A small child on Broad street got away from its mother and toddled out into the street. Before anyone could realize what the child was up to it was directly in front of the herd of elephants. Everyone expected to see the little one crushed to death, but the leader of the herd carefully picked the babe up with its trunk and swung it out of danger.

Hair in Brushes.

The brush trade is full of deception. An experienced hand will by touch tell if a broom or brush be all hair or mixture. But if ever in doubt pull or cut off a suspicious hair and apply a match. However well doctored, the deception will be shown at once. Hairs will burn, rolling up ball-like, with the well-known smell of burned hair, while a vegetable substance will consume, leaving the charred portion like a burned match.

SHORT CUT TO KLONDIKE.

Civil Engineer Tells of a Nearest Route to Gold Fields.

Says That at Small Expense It Could Be Opened Up - Stories of Other Rich Gold Districts.

There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Klondike, according to a communication to the interior department at Washington from I. M. C. Lewis, a civil engineer of Sisseton, S. D., who says he can open up at small expense a route from the mouth of the Copper river, by which the Klondike may be reached by a journey of not much more than 300 miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes will start inland from the mouth of the Copper river, near the Miles glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance to Prince William sound. He says that Copper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond the mouth of its principal eastern tributary, called on the latest maps the Chillyna river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance. From the head of navigation on the Chillyna Mr. Lewis says either a highway or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or very heavy grades, through what the natives call the "low pass," probably the Scool pass. From this pass the road would follow the valley of the White river to the point where it empties into the Yukon, on the edge of the Klondike gold fields.

George F. Becker, in an unpublished report made to the geological survey of his investigation in 1895 of the coastal gold districts, says that most of the islands of the Alexander archipelago contain gold deposits, yet unworked, that would probably repay very handsomely well directed efforts of placer mining. These deposits are in the neighborhood of Sitka and generally on Baronoff and Admiralty islands and the beaches of the adjacent mainland.

Another fairly promising region is in a group of deposits on the Kenai peninsula, on the southeast shore of Cook inlet and at Yakutat bay and the beaches of Kodiak island. These regions have not been exploited only to a limited degree, owing to the unfavorable physical condition of the coast.

STEERS BREAK UP FUNERAL.

Cincinnati Mourners Get Into a Cattle Stampede.

While the funeral procession which was taking the remains of John Mulvihill to the grave was passing Sycamore and Church streets, Cincinnati, O., the other morning a drove of steers passed. Several animals got into a fierce fight and ran into the carriages. One carriage contained Policeman John Connor and ex-Alderman Richard Ennis. Both were thrown to the street and severely injured. The cattle lunged at the carriage in which the Mulvihill family was seated, breaking the carriage floor. The members of the family jumped from the carriage and ran into a house. Men pounded the brutes on the head with clubs and stones, but were unable to separate them. They ran against the horses and almost upset it. All the mourners and people on the streets were panic-stricken and several of them had narrow escapes from being trampled to death. A large number of men then made a rush on the animals, which were finally driven away. The mourners reentered their carriages and the procession was resumed.

WOULD COMPEL MEN TO MARRY.

Charlotte Smith Wants Congress to Establish Matrimonial Bureaus.

Charlotte Smith, the reformer and protector of women, who made her presence known in New York last year, has prepared a memorial for congress, which she intends to have before that body.

Mrs. Smith believes in making marriage compulsory, and wants a law enacted to that effect. She wants investigations to be made of the present conditions of women in the factories, claiming that the manufacturers, after getting an increase in the tariff, proceeded to put down their wages. She suggests the establishing of national matrimonial bureaus throughout the country and having all the marriageable men to be marked. In a mood of discontent she appeals for an appropriation, ammunition and rations for 100,000 women, so they may reach the gold fields in Alaska and remain there at least for 12 months. She suggests the advisability of setting aside a plot of land to be known as "No Man's Territory" for them. She is of the opinion that there is no place in this country for the unprotected unmarried women.

BATTLE WITH SNAKES.

Party of Campers in the Alleghenies Kill Forty-seven Rattlesnakes.

Miss Bella T. Hope, the "rattlesnake belle of the Alleghenies," with three young women companions and two young men, went berrying in the mountains near Bellefonte, Pa., Monday. At noon while eating luncheon they witnessed a desperate fight a few hundred feet distant between a wild cat and a rattlesnake. After a few minutes of fighting the cat went at the snake with teeth and claws and literally tore it into shreds. A moment later from out of every crevice in the surrounding rocks other rattlers began to crawl, until the ground seemed perfectly alive with them. Two of the women fainted. Miss Hope killed the wild cat and with the two young men killed 47 snakes.

France's Urban Population.

In France more than a third of the population (34.76) live in cities.

TO COMPLETE HUDSON TUNNEL.

Bondholders Decide to Revive Project Abandoned Five Years Ago.

The Hudson river tunnel project is to be revived. Plans are now being pushed all along the line to take up the thread of construction where it was dropped five years ago and finish the project to completion.

The first and most important step will be taken in a few days by the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who represent the English bondholders in this country. The firm will file papers in foreclosure against the tunnel property. It will be sold and bid in by the stockholders, and the debts will be legally cleared for a reorganization with a new issue of bonds. About \$4,000,000 has already been spent in building the tunnel, and it is thought that \$1,500,000 more will complete it.

The condition of the great tunnel can be briefly given from the records. When the work was suspended in the spring of 1892 there were 3,016 feet of completed tunnel going east from the shaft in Jersey City, 1,000 feet of this distance extending east of the middle of the Hudson river, which divides the states, and lying within the city and state of New York. In addition there were 170 feet completed westward from the New York shaft at the foot of Morton street, adjoining the Hoboken ferry. Around the open shafts at both ends of the line wooden structures have been erected, and watchmen have been employed night and day. During these five years of desertion water has ripped into the tunnel and it is totally swamped, but the engineers say it will be a matter of only about two weeks to pump this out and have the ground ready for the resumption of work.

UPS AND DOWNS OF GOLD MINE.

Sold for \$1,800,000, But Fifteen Years Ago It Brought 90 Cents.

The Diamond mine, near Helena, Mont., probably holds the record of such property for extremes of low and high prices at which it has been held. It was sold last year to a Scotch syndicate for \$1,800,000. Fifteen years ago Richard Lockety, of Helena, bought the mine for 90 cents. Mr. Lockety did not make the difference between these two sums. The property which he bought for 90 cents he sold for \$8,000 and thought he was making a good bargain. The Diamond mine has a peculiar history. It was discovered and located about 30 years ago by David E. Folsom, of White Sulphur Springs, and Charles W. Cooke. Shortly after locating it they sold it to Capt. Lewis and James Reece, of Pittsburgh, who set up a small stamp mill, but did not make a success of it. The capitalists left and the mine was neglected and abandoned, taxes became delinquent, the assessor's valuation of the property was small and the delinquent tax due was only 90 cents. Richard Lockety happened to be in Radnor when he observed the Diamond mine listed for sale. He had never seen the property, but he paid the 90 cents and secured possession of it. Nothing was done on the mine for a number of years.

Then Tom Cooney took a bond on it, paid \$8,000 to Mr. Lockety and took the property. Several partners were associated with Mr. Cooney, but there was no success. Finally John S. Miller bought out all other interests and afterward sold out to the Scotch syndicate. There is now on the property the largest and most improved gold mill in Montana.

SINFUL BUMBLEBEES.

They Sting Many of King's Daughters at Sunday School Picnic.

There was all sorts of fun at the picnic given the other day by the King's Daughters of the Episcopal church of the Good Shepherd at St. Louis. The Sunday school, chaperoned by the pastor, Rev. B. F. Newton, went out to the Brownwood grounds on a small creek near Kirkwood. During the afternoon seven young women wandered off by themselves, determined to enjoy the feminine pleasure of wading. In coming from the stream one of them stepped into a nest of bumblebees. The girls sought and screamed and the bees buzzed and stung until Rector Newton and the rest of the picnicers appeared, which added to the general embarrassment of the barefooted girls, who looked as if they had the mumps. They were taken to a drug store on arrival in the city.

ELOPERS SET A SWIFT PACE.

Scotch Away from an Angry Father and Get Married.

Dr. Charles Perry and Miss Emma White, living ten miles south of Shelbyville, Ind., have been lovers many months. The young woman's parents objected. The doctor decided to marry, and through a friend arranged for Miss White to meet him a mile from her home. He appeared with two bicycles, and with Miss White started toward the city. Soon after they had departed they heard the report of a revolver behind them. Looking back, they saw Mr. White on a bicycle in hot pursuit. They scorching, and Mr. White fired another shot from his revolver, puncturing the tire of the girl's wheel. She stood on the step of the doctor's wheel and they soon outdistanced the angry father, and were married long before he arrived in town.

The German Race.

The German people, who in 1816 numbered only 25,000,000, are now more than 45,000,000, and their present rate of increase is greater than that of any other European nation. They add yearly 115 to every 10,000 of their population, while the United Kingdom adds 101 to the same number, and France only 28.

The Tower of Babel.

The oldest monument in the world is the mound supposed to cover the tower of Babel, erected B. C. 2247.

GIRDLES THE EARTH.

Nicola Tesla Talks of His Latest Wonderful Discovery.

Simultaneous Transmission of Messages by Means of Earth's Electrical Currents to Any Point on Globe.

Nicola Tesla has just announced the completion of his latest discovery—the simultaneous transmission of messages by means of the earth's electrical currents to as many scattered points on the surface of the globe as may be desired. This he regards as by far his greatest achievement. He will follow his usual custom and lay his information before the world of science in his own words and accompanied by his own computations and conclusions. To a few intimates he gave a thrilling demonstration of the operation of his device for arresting and subjecting to control under natural laws the electrical substances in and about the earth. His latest invention, device or discovery is to produce such a disturbance of the electricity of the earth as can be felt and noted simultaneously at all parts of the globe.

Tesla had his rooms in the laboratory on Houston street darkened. From a room adjoining the one in which he and his visitors stood a current was turned on invisibly. A huge black disk hung on a frame about eight feet in diameter, from the center of which protruded a brass electrode seven inches in diameter. As the group gazed at this the apartment was filled with a crackling sound, which increased till it sounded like the rattle of musketry. Bright flames shot from the electrode, not from pole to pole, as in ordinary demonstrations. Like fiery serpents the cells of flame darted in graceful lines around the disk. The longest sparks were fully eight feet from the point where they burst into dazzling brilliancy to the vanishing point. There electrical sparks were undoubtedly the longest flashes of light ever produced by similar means. It seemed like a terrific lightning display, with the snapping, crackling sound, displacing the reverberation of heaven's artillery, and all remarked the weird and awing effect of the exhibition. "What are you doing?" was asked, Tesla. "I am producing," said he, "an electrical disturbance of intense energy, which is continuing throughout the entire earth. In other words, I am producing a disturbance of the earth's charge of electricity which can be felt to the uttermost parts of the earth."

"And the result will be?" "Ah," said Tesla, "that is almost incomprehensible. This electrical disturbance by means of certain simple instruments can be felt and appreciated at any point of the globe. In this way messages can be sent the entire earth around and be taken up in any part of the earth without the aid or intervention of wires in any way at all."

OIL FIELDS OF JAPAN.

Germany Endeavoring to Organize a Syndicate at Tokio.

Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, writes the state department that Germany is turning attention to the oil territory in Japan, and that an effort is being made at Tokio to organize a syndicate similar to the Standard Oil company or the Russian trust for the purpose of increasing production. It is also said that oil has been found in large quantities in Formosa. The consul says that Germany is increasing its trade in India and is now third in point of commerce with that country. He adds that the United States, with half the effort of the German agents, ought to obtain a much larger share than hitherto of the markets of Calcutta, Bombay and Benares. Mr. Monaghan discusses the effort Russia is making to aid its farmers. Every obstacle in the way of agricultural development and the exportation of farm products is to be removed. Agricultural implements not made in Russia will be duty free for five years. The consul suggests that American manufacturers of agricultural implements should look into the matter of supplying this new market.

FIGHTS A LIONESS.

Tamer from Europe Has a Desperate Battle at Winsted, Conn.

Mozart, a lion tamer just from Europe, was nearly killed the other night at the Nickel Plate circus at Winsted, Conn., by Mad Lizzie, the lioness that has killed eight men. He had entered the cage just as a furious storm broke, and the deafening thunder frightened and enraged the animal. Three thousand people gasped for breath, and half an acre of women shrieked: "Oh! as a thunderbolt flamed out of the storm like a meteor. The terrified people saw the man-eater leap at the tamer's throat. She missed it, but sank her white teeth deep into Mozart's arm. Screams and shrieks, louder than the storm, rang through the arena - then applause greeted the man of iron. He carried an eight-inch dagger, which he sank into the beast, which leaped back to its corner as if shot from a gun. Then the attendants rushed in and the man escaped. Scores of women fainted, but the big tamer came to time, pale and smiling. Experts in lion bites said Mozart would recover.

Tornado Caves and Drills.

A movement has been started in Kansas to have a tornado cave attached to every schoolhouse as a refuge for the children in times of those destructive visitations which are there so frequent, requiring special provisions of refuge and protection from them. Once in the cave, no matter how violent the storm the children are safe. In some of the schools tornado drills have been instituted.