#### MARVELOUS VIOLIN PLAYING.

Ethel Calkins, a Twelve-Year-Old Girl, Astonishes Passengers in the St. Louis Depot.

Ethel Calkins, aged 12, traveling alone from Alliance, Neb., to her home in Duke, Ga., created a sensation at the Union station, St. Louis, the other day by the skillful manner in which she handled the violin. The little mite was waiting her train in the matron's room, when a traveler dropped a nickel in the slot of a machine in the main waitingroom and started it to playing. The air was the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." Ethel, attracted by the music, stood silently by until the machine stopped; then, quietly remarking: "I can beat that," opened a violin case and took from it a genuine Stradivarius, which she proceeded to put in

tune. Then she drew the bow across the strings and began to play. Again the strains of the great intermezzo floated through the crowded waiting-room, but this time there was a skill and touch in the execution of the notes that the machine could not give-the pure soul of the child seemed to permeate the sweet strains. People gathered around the little girl and stood entranced as she played. When the last note was dying out such a shout of applause went up as was never before heard in the mammoth building, drowning the hissing of steam and clattering of trains. To all entreaties that she treat those present to another exhibition of her wondrous gift, Ethel replied to the negative, saying that she only played the intermezzo for the purpose of demonstrating that machinemade music lacked life—was without a

When questioned, the little miss

said: "I have loved the violin since I was old enough to know what it was, and have been taking lessons two years. My ambition is be a great artiste and play in concerts. Next year I will go to the Boston Conservatory of Music, where I will remain several years. From there I will go to Europe and study under a great master. Though I have only been studying two years, I have led orchestras in which there were some tine performers, and have played in concerts in Atlanta, Ga. My home is at Duke. Ga., where there is a socialist colony of which my father is the leader. I play regularly for the entertainment of colonists. I have been visiting friends in Nebraska, and am now returning home. No, I am not afraid to travel alone; everyone is so

#### FAVOR CANAL PLAN.

Secretaries Long and Wilson Think Progress of the Age Demauds Nicaragua Canal and Pacific Cable.

On the "Necessity of the Isthmus Canal," Secretary of the Navy Long and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson have written their views for the Independent. Secretary Long says: "I am in favor of the Nicaragua canal and of a Pacific cable. They are both necessities in this progressive age, and they are sure to come. Without having made a thorough study of the question, and holding my views subject to further light, I think they should be constructed and controlled by the government of the United States." Secretary Wilson says:

"I believe in the isthmus canal. It will be invaluable for commercial purposes. It will greatly lessen the expense of transportation from ocean to ocean. When I was at Tacoma not long since I saw in the harbor a vessel of shout 3.505 tops burden loading for the China trade. She had railroad ties and flour, which she got on the Pacific coast; Milwaukee had sent, I should say, a thousand barrels of beer across the country; Chicago had sent canned beef and oleomargarine; Philadelphia had sent sugar-making machinery clear across the country; Virginia and Kentucky had 1,200 hogsheads of tobaceo in that vessel going to Japan; Alabama had sent iron and steel away north to the latitude of Tacoma and westward to reach that port on the Pacific: North Carolina had bales of cotton goods going to Shanghai; New England had boxes of notions and bicycles. All these in a single vessel, New, when I reflected on the expense of shipping all these goods to put them onto a boat at Tacoma, I concluded that we ought to have that ditch dug across the isthmus. The trip of the Oregon converted the nation.'

## PREHISTORIC MINE FOUND.

Stone and Copper Implements in a Huge Wyoming Excavation-Valuable to Archaeologists.

Joseph L. Stein, owner of the Chicago mine, situated near Hartville, Wyo., passed through Denver the other afternoon on his way to Moberly,

He claims to have located what will prove more valuable to archaeologists than the highest grade gold mine. It is said to be the only prehistoric mine

ever uncovered. The workings, tunnels, drafts and levels ramify an area of over one mile square and the abandoned ground is rich with implements of both the copper and stone ages. The system of tunneling must have been through some process lost ages ago, for there is no indication of drilling or blast-

ing. In exploring a cave in Whalen canyon, adjoining the mine, he found the bones of a man, and evidences that the man was not only a cave dweller, but had companions in that rocky fortress. There was a tier-sleeping apartment. The bones discovered were disconnected.

Money to Burn. Brazil has decided to burn \$50,000,-000 of its new paper currency.

#### MUST LIE IN PARIS.

Plan to Bring Back Bones of Paul Jones to Be Abandoned.

Positive Identification Found to Be Impossible — Monument May Be Erected to the American Naval Hero.

The proposition to exhume the bones of Commodore John Paul Jones and bring them to this country for burial must probably be abandoned. The navy department at Washington has received from Lieut. William S. Sims, naval attache to the United States embassy in Paris, a letter on the subject. from which the following extract is

taken: "It is the opinion of the ambassador that the remains of John Paul Jones are definitely located in the area clearly indicated in M. de Ricaudy's report, but it appears to be a matter of conjecture as to whether the actual remains of John Paul Jones could be identified. This would depend on whether or not he was buried in such a manner that his remains would be preserved, and particularly whether his coffin bore any inscription, and whether he was buried in a uniform, or with a sword or some emblem of his former grade.

"M. De Ricaudy states in the report above referred to that the information given therein is taken from documents existing in various archives, and from authentic plans of the city of Paris; and that no statement has been made that is not supported by documentary proof that in each case can be produced if needed. In view of the reputation of M. De Ricaudy and his success in previous researches, particularly that in locating the body of Turgot, it is safe to conclude that the statements contained in the report can, as he says, be thoroughly authenticated.

It was by reason of this uncertainty of identification of the body that M. De Ricaudy suggested the advisability of acquiring a part or all of the area formerly included in this cemetery, and after clearing it of the inconsiderable structures which now cover it to make it a small square and erect thereon a

suitable monument to the naval hero." An effort will now be made to have congress authorize the purchase of the property in Paris and the erection of a monument thereon.

#### A VERY YOUNG SALVATIONIST.

The Infant Son of Booth-Tucker, Named After His Grandfather, Regularly Enlisted as a Soldier.

William Booth-Tucker, infant son of Commander Booth-Tucker, is now a regularly enlisted soldier in the Salvation Army of America, and represents the third generation of his family in the cause his illustrious grandsire, Gen. William Booth, of London, started against crime and poverty, and for the salvation of souls. The new recruit's father, Booth-Tucker, is called "general" by the Salvation Army of America, of which he is the head.

It was at the great prayer services at the Fourteenth street barracks, New York city, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the invasion of America by the Salvation Army, that the little fellow was dedicated to the cause by his mother, Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

Cadet William Booth-Tucker was born last November. He was dressed all in white at his dedication, and a broad white ribbon crossing his long, laced dress bore the words in letters of red: "Glory to God." The rercuit was a bit sleepy, but he did not whimper at being kept awake.

## KIDNAPS "TENNIE TUNE."

New York Cabman Becomes Confused and Lands Her at the Wrong Place -Corrects His Mistake Later.

The kidnaping of Mrs. Jennie June Croly caused more than the victim an unpleasant quarter of an hour. It came near wrecking the peace of some 200 guests at the valentine reception of the New York Woman's Press club at the Hotel Manhattan. The whole affair was really intended as her birthday celebration, and a gold lorgnette set with diamonds and prettily inscribed was finally her souvenir of the

day after this adventure, "Jennie June" had confided herself to a cabman, and cabby did the rest. He drove straight to the Manhattan Athletic club, left her smilingly bewildered in the center of a group of men and rattled away.

Mrs. Croly amiably inquired for the valentine reception, and nobody seemed able to enlighten her. She wandered on through corridors, in and out of reception rooms, and was still in a maze when the kidnaper suddenly reappeared to reclaim his "fare," having discovered his error.

## IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

There Were 23,095 Who Landed at New York During the Year, an Increase of 4,406 Over Last Year.

President James Rorke, in his annual report to the Irish Emigrant society, says: "The total number of immigrants from Ireland landed at the port of New York during the year was 23,095, an increase of 4,406 over the preceding year. Of this number 10,580 were males and 12,515 females. The money brought to this port by the Irish immigrants during 1899 amounted to \$350,966. Nearly one-half of the Irish immigrants were destined for New York state, 2,294 went to Pennsylvania, 1,833 to New Jersey, 1,649 to Massachusetts, 1,354 to Connecticut and 1,131 to Illinois."

#### FAVOR STUDY OF CHINESE.

General Opinion at the University of Chicago Approves the Teaching of the Language.

The announcement that a chair of Chinese will be established in the London university has aroused much interest in the faculty of the University of Chicago, and the general opinion of the professors is that the study of Chinese will form, at no distant date, an important place in the curricula of the universities of the country.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, went so far as to say that if anyone would donate the money to endow a chair of Chinese the university would not hesitate to establish it.

"Our intercourse with the Chinese is growing constantly," said Dr. Goodspeed, "and undoubtedly will increase more rapidly in the future, not only among young men who wish to enter commercial fields, but among those who want to enter the consular and diplomatic service. I believe, too, that the acquisition of eastern possessions will force a change for the better in the requirements of men in the diplomatic service. Eventually our representatives, like those of European countries, will be required to speak the language of the country to which they are sent.

"I don't see why we should not give as much of our time to learning the tongue spoken by one-quarter of the inhabitants of the globe as we do in learning languages that have been dead for hundereds of years.

"You may say this: If anyone would donate the money to endow a chair of Chinese the university would not

hesitate to establish it." Prof. Harry Pratt Judson and Prof. Albion W. Small spoke favorably of establishing a chair of Chinese, believing a knowledge of the language is growing more valuable in commercial and consular fields.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin was not so confident of the present practical advantages in the establishment of the chair. He thought the persons who may need it would be able to learn it just as well after reaching the country in which the language is spoken.

#### "LUCKY" BALDWIN.

Preparing to Leave the Land Where He Made and Lost a Fortune-Will Go to Cape Nome.

The last of the California stock kings is going to seek new domains. Flood, Fair and Ralston have long since "shuffled off this mortal coil," and Mackay has become a citizen of the world. Now "Lucky" Baldwin is preparing to leave the land where he made and lost a fortune that at one time was valued close upon \$10,000,-

The burning of the Baldwin hotel months ago left a \$2,000,000 hole in "Lucky" Baldwin's fortune. Lawsuits and "dry seasons" had already played havoe with his millions, and when the hotel was destroyed rumor whispered that Baldwin's luck had gone to roost elsewhere. Gossip insists that when "Lucky" Baldwin pays the mortgage on his Santa Anita ranch with the money realized from the sale of the Baldwin hotel lot he will be, "land poor."

"Lucky" Baldwin believes that he can retrieve his vanished millions. Although he has passed the allotted "threescore and ten." he is going to try his luck in the gold fields of Cape Nome. In the days of old, the days of gold, says the San Francisco Call, E. F. Baldwin was accounted the Juckiest man in California. If a tithe of his good fortune still clings to him he will get full share of the vellow dust of the northern gold fields. It may be that a new and larger fortune will rise, phoenix-like, from the ashes of his financial wreck.

## HIGH HEELS AGAIN IN STYLE.

The Big Shoe Manufacturers Are Not Pleased with Return of That Fashion

The prospect of "setting up," or equipping, for the manufacture of highheeled shoes for women confronts the shoe manufacturers of New England. who are by no means pleased with the outlook. There is said to be a growing tendency toward the adoption of the high heel, and it is predicted that it may come into as great a demand as it did in the early '80's, when they were extremely popular for a time.

The changes necessary in a fullyequipped factory on the adoption of such a radical departure from present. styles would be numerous and entail a large amount of expense and trouble. New lasts would have to be secured, machinery would have to be renewed and altered, and the whole plant would have to be overhauled and fixed over before it could comply with the

changed conditions. The manufacturers of shoe machinery would gain the most in the event of the expected change. The amount of special machinery which would be required to equip the New England factories would cost several millions and some of the manufacturers hint that these interests are active in bringing about the adoption of the new style.

## "Polly Con."

'An old lady lately asked President Hadley, of Yale-he tells the story himself-what he was teaching. To his reply, "Economics," she said, thoughtfully: "Oh, you teach the students to be economical! That is good. When I was a young lady, they never learned to be economical until they got married."-Youth's Companion.

Or the English to Get Out. The English find it just as hard to get into Ladysmith as do the Boers. It is not, says the Detroit Free Press, a hospitable place.

## FOR A NEW CRUSADE.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to Make War on Immoral Drama.

Believes That the Stage Is Worth the Attention of the Pulpit and Will Make It s Matter of Study

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is about to start another crusade. This time it will be against immoral plays on the New York stage. "I am satisfied in my mind," said Dr. Parkhurst, "that this is a question well worth the attention of the pulpit, just at this time. I have fully determined to inquire minutely into it in the near future. There is much | want to learn. I intend to take the whole theater question up as soon as I can put myself in position to speak knowingly about conditions that are said to

exist." He has not said whether "Sapho" is the particular play that caused him to turn his attention to the stage and its influence, moral or immoral, upon society. It is a fact, however, that "Sapho" is awakening uncommon interest among clergymen.

Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, or "The Little Church Around the Corner," is not satisfied in his mind that "Sapho's" influence from the stage is altogether bad, and in expressing his opinion makes pointed reference to Dr. Parkhurst's tours to dance halls.

"The question as to the moral or immoral influence of a play like 'Sapho,' " said Dr. Houghton, "is one which I don't believe I am well qualified to answer, for I am rather what many would call radical on this sub-

ject. "It seems to me that if one goes the rounds of the unclothed dance halls to expose vice one might on the same principle go to the morally unclothed plays for the same purpose. If that one way of culture in morals is for the betterment of mankind the 'Sapho' way may be also.

"I am not taking sides in a debate. I am merely telling you how these matters appear to my mind. I have never had the desire to satisfy my mind about this by the most remote personal experience."

# OSTRACISE THE SCHOOLMARMS

American Teachers Tabooed in Porto Rico on Account of an Alleged Stolen Kias.

A special dispatch to the New York World from Washington says: "American school-teachers of the female sex, in the City of Ponce in particular, and of the whole Island of Porto Rico in general, are no longer asked to certain social festivities on the island to which they had been welcome. This ostracism is due to an incident on the balcony at the Spanish club in which a pretty school-teacher and voung lieutenant were the principals. The lieutenant, it is said, kissed the teacher. The principals deny this.

The whole core ie of American school-teachers has been tabooed because of the incide: The society leadanish colonies will ers in the native > ughters to accept not permit their a invitations where the teachers are received.

"The alleged incident occurred at a bazar which both the American and Porto Rican women arranged. It was said the osculation took place on a baleony overlooking a dark courtyard. lieutenant and the to which the young pretty school-teacher had gone after a dance. The school board investigated the report and was satisfied the charge was groundless. But the natives believe it still, and refuse to invite American school-teacher to social functions as they formerly did."

## PAPER MONEY.

Varying Designs Provided for New Rills Soon to De Issued by the United States Government.

Secretary Gage has instituted a reform in the printing of the new silver certificates, gold certificates and treasury notes about to be issued. The onedollar certificates will all bear a spread engle in the middle, whether they are silver or gold certificates or treasury notes. The difference is in the scal and numbering, the silver certificate bearing them printed in blue, while the gold certificates will doubtless have the number and seal in yellow, while that

of the treasury may be red. The two-dollar hills will all have the portrait of Washington in the center, while the five-dollar note will have an Indian. This idea is considered of great value by the secret service men, as foreigners and the illiterate of our own country will much more easily distinguish the pictures denoting the denomination than where there is a con-

fusion in the appearance of bills. Secretary Gage is taking lessons from the South American republic, where this system to be introduced exists, and the great confusion of having a half dozen portraits on as many different bills exists. The one-dollar bills have already been issued, and the others will follow immediately.

Rapid Development in Italy. Italy is developing as an electrical and manufacturing country. Its immense water powers are the moving influences. Through the harnessing of its numerous streams which rush down the Aips it can secure enormous power at mere nominal cost. The Italinn naval authorities have just placed contracts for 27,000 tons of steel wire ship material.

Missouri Zinc. Twenty-two million dollars were invested in Missouri zinc mines during

#### COMPLETES SURVEY.

Recent Trip of the Bolphin to the Mouth of Orinoco River Was Full of Danger and Adventure.

According to the report which has been filed at the navy department by Capt. Southerland, of the Dolphin, his recent survey of the mouth of the Orinoco river was attended by many hardships and dangers. Many times during the work, which was exceedingly hazardous, the lives of officers and crew were in imminent risk. Two officers and six or seven men would be detailed to make soundings from small launches, and much of the time that this work was being carried on high

winds and seas prevailed. The small boats came near being swamped, and everyone was thoroughly fatigued. Two officers were sent to the hospital, the commanding officer injured his hand by falling down a ladder at the ship's side, and the men were completely exhausted at the end of each day's work. The Dolphin accomplished in a few weeks what is usually considered a season's work by the coast survey people, the naval officers say.

The surveyors found a huge bar at the mouth of the river, which will block navigation during much of the year. For more than five months the depth of water over this bar is not above 16 feet, and during the remain der of the year the depth is not more than ten or twelve feet.

The Dolphin, which is not a heavy draft ship, found great difficulty in passing over this section, and the ship was for more than two hours on one occasion in grave danger of instant and complete destruction. The commanding officer says he would not have been surprised to have met with disaster, but nothing serious occurred.

The ship is now at the Washington mavy yard, where it is fitting out for service again. It has not been decided when it will be ordered out, but it is proposed to keep it in good or-

#### QUITE A CONTRAST.

Reports from Manila Show a Remarkable Difference of Custom in Army and Navy Officers,

The reports from Manila show a remarkable difference of custom between the army and navy officers in the Philippines. When the death of Vice President Hobart was announced it was ordered that all nava, officers wear crepe on the arm on official occasions for the usual period. No such mark of respect appears to have been shown by the army officers.

This difference in the manifestation of efficial respect for the dead is described as exciting a good deal of comment in the Philippines. For some time it has been remarked by observers that there is a great lack of uniformity between the army, mayy and marine corns. Officers of one service secure privileges of law or regulation which are not enjoyed by another branch, and where the services are serving iointly, the officers of one associating and working with the officers of another, the differences are noticed and

lead to much discontent. So far as the laws go there is much inconsistency, especially in regard to enlisted men. The effect of the recent law has been to place naval officers on something like the same footing as army officers, but even this adjustment is not complete by any means.

## FOR AN ACCURATE CENSUS.

Gen. Merriam Prepares Plans for Enumeration of Absentees from Large Cities.

Gen. Merriam, director of the census, is preparing special plans for the enumeration of large cities and expects to be able to sceure returns not only of the people in the city, but those who are absent for their summer vacations in the months when the enumeration is made. He will appoint special agents to have charge of districts in such cities as New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. Elaborate maps have been prepared showing every house in every street in these cities and the enumerators by following these maps can ascertain the number of occupants of each house and report to the special agent the houses which are vacant and those whose occupants are out of the city. After these reports have been turned in the special agents are instructed to conduct a personal investigation with regard to vacant houses, so as to ascertain whether they are permanently vacant or whether the people who occupy them are absent for a time. In this way Director Merriam hopes to secure a correct enumeration of these cities and escape the criticism of the last census.

Shipbuilding in Germany. Hamburg is rapidly becoming the largest port in the world. Within one period of five years she doubled her fleet of steamers. A German liner, the Friedrich der Grosse, holds the Atlantic record for speed. Most remarkable of all is the progress of German shipbuilding. In the world's returns of 1899, which have just been published, the Vulcan shipbuilding yard of Stettin takes third place in tonnage, with an output of 65,862 tons.

An East Indian Bridge. At Bahram-Ghat, in India, there is being finished a bridge which, on account of the character of the river bed, is quite an engineering feat. The bridge is 3,697 feet long, and has seven spans 200 feet high, each weighing 551,150 pounds.

Fearful Mortality. Among the Mohammedans of Calcutta the infant mortality reaches the enormous figure of 634.5 per 1,000 births.

## SHARP NATIVE TRICK

Filipino Belligerents Make Powder of Matches.

Import Immense Quantities of Japanese Matches-Practically Smokeless Explosive of High Power

Is in This Way Obtained.

An ingenious way of getting a smokeless powder out of the heads of Japanese matches has been disclosed in the Philippines. A report received at the war department from Panay, Visayan islands, says: "The robber bands which are now devastating are badly armed and are arrant cowards, but cruel, and take no prisoners. An illustration was given a short time ago in the fate of three soldiers, who, having made themselves stupidly drunk on tuba, the distilled sap of the eocoanut trees, were left behind by the command. Their throats were promptly cut by bolo men.

"A patrol party of ten or twelve men. sent after the stragglers, we learned afterwards from native sources, ran into an ambuscade of some 210 insurgents, who did not even dure to attack, for they said the country was open and they would be hurt. Eight or ten Americans can go anywhere, but a man alone is in great danger of Leing shot from amoush or from any

house or tree along the roadside. "The ratives of the Visayas have not runy guns, but a greater need of ammunition. A curious trick has been discovered which shows their rascally ingenuity. For a long time we heard of quantities of Japanese matches coming into Iloilo, and nobody could guess why so many millions should be received. Finally it was suggested the heads of these matches made a good explosive.

"Experiments were made here, and we found by rubbing the compound from the stick a practically smokeless explosive was obtained, of higher power than black powder, giving a velocity so great the lead bullet stripped, but even entering sideways, penetrated about five inches further into sand than was the case with black powder, the bullet entering point on.

"As the rascally insurgents slip out of what little uniform they wear, hide their guns and bolos and come in dressed in the usual white shirt and trousers as amigos, smiling and friendly, they could readily obtain all the matches they required for the next attack. The cost is small, and no more isentification is possible than of an individual mosquito."

### WANT TO EXPERIMENT.

Lighthouse Board Auxious to Test Practicability of Wireless Telegraphy for Lighthouse Use.

The lighthouse board is anxious to conduct some experiments with wireless telegraphy. Members of the board watched with interest the developments of the use of the wireless telegraphy in Europe and the experiments. made in this country with it. The project is to establish either wireless telegraphy or telephony, or both, between certain light vessels and certain lighthouses as may be found most de-

sirable. The expects have estimated that \$25,-050 may be judiciously expended during the coming year. The lighthouse board has maintained wireless telephonic communication with a cable at the bottom of the ocean and a light vessel, and thence with a shore station, but this work was abandoned for lack of

funds for its maintenance. The board will expend a large amount of money also in the maintenance of the lights in the Porto Rican lighthouse establishment. It is planned to expend 85 (200) during the next f scal year, this being an increase of \$5,000 over the amount which is being laid out for this year. It will require \$25,000 to maintain lights in the Hawaiian establishment. This has proven an important branch of the work, and it will be necessary to allot nearly \$100,000 annually for keeping up these aids to navigation. in our newly acquired possessions.

# AMERICAN SKILL TRIUMPHS.

The Engineering World of Europe Is Astounded by Work of a Chicagoan.

The engineering world of Europe has not recovered from the surprise over the remarkable performance at Antwerp of a big dredge-boat constructed in Belgium for the Russian government on plans prepared by an American engineer, Mr. Bates, of Chicago. Under the contract the boat was to have a eapacity of 1,600 cubic yards of dredging per hour. She recorded a capacity of 1,500 yards on trial. So great was the interest in the trial that most of the foreign ambassadors were present, the Belgian cabinet, commissions from Australia, India, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic and hundreds of engineers from all parts of Europe. Trains were run at reduced rates to accommodate the people eager to see the American dredge, the most powerful in the world, and for six weeks boats were kept running at Antwerp to carry visitors to the point of operations. The immediate effect has been to cause orders to be placed for similar dredges for India, Australia and Russia. The facts are reported to the state department by Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg.

Windmills in the Holy Land, American windmills are being introduced in Syria and Palestine for irrigation purposes.

Not Debatable Ground. The New York World's definition of 's kopje: Any place occupied by the other fellow for keeps.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS