

TRADE NEARLY DOUBLED.

United States in Four Years Makes Large Increase in Her Sales in China. Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, in a supplement to a former report to the state department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, upon the United States, trade with China shows that in four years, from 1896 to 1899 inclusive, we have doubled our sales with China. In 1897, the value of these sales exceeded those of all continental Europe by \$380,281; in 1898 this excess had increased to \$4,171,934, and last year to \$4,191,006. China imported American goods last year to the value of \$16,238,745, and British goods to the value of \$28,936,083, five-sixths of the total importation coming from British and American territory, and more than half from Great Britain alone. In the matter of exports, statistics show that the United States bought more of China in 1899 than any other country in the world. The exports last year were valued at \$13,835,483, an increase of trade during the year being ten times greater than Great Britain's for the same period. Consul Fowler strongly urges a more direct method of shipping our goods to China. Says the consul: "Have seen but one merchant steamer under our flag (and she had no right to it) since I came to China in February, 1890—ten years ago—and it was seven years before I saw a sailor direct from the United States. "About one-fourth of the foreign-carrying trade of China last year was done under the United States flag, while more than half was under the British ensign. Germany did ten times as well as the United States." Consul Fowler concludes as follows: "I can see from my desk six modern Chinese men of war, all built in Germany or England. A large German corporation keeps a representative always in Peking."

TOMBSTONES CARRIED AWAY.

Cemetery at Toledo, O., Said to Have Been Desecrated by Trustee in Charge. Charles Barash and Adam Geokle are terribly wrought up over the discovery that the old Fort Meigs cemetery at Toledo, O., has been desecrated and the tombstones of their dead friends have been spirited away. The men say the stones were removed by the trustee in charge of the ground because they interfered with the cropping of the grass with a lawn mower. It is understood about 200 stones have been disturbed from time to time, and the matter was passed unnoticed until a few days ago, when relatives of the dead were informed of the condition of affairs. An investigation was instituted, and many of the stones were found around at the neighboring farmhouses, where they were doing duty as paving blocks. In one instance the foundation of a corn crib was found to be built out of the purest marble bearing the date of the death of a sleeper in the old cemetery. When the men who had removed the stones learned an investigation was about to be made they brought the slabs back and deposited them in a heap on the burial place. Many ex-soldiers repose in the beautiful cemetery, and the desecration has reached the ears of the local Grand Army men, and they propose visiting the cemetery and making a thorough inquiry into the matter.

WED BY TELEPHONE.

A Novel Ceremony Is Performed in an Indiana Town—Groom Is in Tennessee. Robert Lockhart, of Covington, Tenn., and Miss Katharine Odine, of Patoka, Gibson county, Ind., were married at noon the other day by long-distance telephone. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Danks, of Patoka, who stood with the bride at the Patoka hotel, and occupied about 12 minutes. The responses of the groom were plainly audible in the room. Covington is 300 miles south of Patoka and has direct telephone connection. The marriage was set for the day in question, but owing to business matters the groom could not leave home. He quickly arranged a telephone marriage, and it was performed without a hitch. When she told her husband good-by before ringing off the wire, she will leave in a few days for Covington.

SKETCHES SPOT ON SUN.

Abbe Mareux, French Astronomer, Therefore Predicts Extreme Heat. Abbe Mareux, the astronomer, has discovered and sketched through the big telescope in the optic palace of the exposition a remarkable spot on the sun forming a part of an extensive group and having a diameter of nearly 40 kilometers. This spot, he says, will remain for 70 days and become visible to the naked eye. He predicts the appearance of other spots in July, August and September, inferring that the heat during those months will be very great. Australian Olives. Australian olives will probably soon abound in the markets. The tree, which elsewhere is slow in maturing, grows in Queensland almost with the astonishing rapidity of the eucalyptus, and needs no more care than a willow. An Odd Calendar Fact. January and October of the same year always begin with the same day. So do April and July, also September and December, February, March and November also begin with the same day.

AT SWORDS' POINTS.

Bitter Feud Exists Among Club Women of New York. Trouble Grows Out of the Election of Mrs. Charles H. Denison as Vice President of General Federation.

Bitter charges of political intrigue and personal disloyalty, the sacrifice of a principle for an office, are features of a feud which has for its main figures the two most prominent clubwomen in the metropolis, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth and Mrs. Charles H. Denison. Mrs. Helmuth is president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Denison fills the chair of Sorosis. The trouble grew out of the elections of the general federation at Milwaukee. New York state, which made the trip on the "Clubwomen's Special," went out with the tacit agreement that the Empire state should gain the presidency or nothing. On the way out, at a meeting held on the train, Mrs. Helmuth, who had openly refused to run in opposition to Mrs. Lowe, was selected as the candidate. This was ratified at a later meeting in Milwaukee, when a delegate to the nominating committee was selected. In view of the warm feeling between Mrs. Helmuth and Mrs. Denison, the latter was chosen. To the surprise of all Mrs. Denison declined for "private reasons." Mrs. Jennie De La Loder was substituted and the matter dropped. Mrs. Denison's reasons remained unsuspected till Thursday, June 8, when it was announced that Mrs. Lowe had reconsidered her decision and would run for president, with Mrs. Charles Denison as vice president. The New York delegates were up in arms in a moment. The result was a foregone conclusion. The wives had been carefully laid, as the delegates hotly censured Mrs. Denison for "selling her state to gain a personal dignity." The quarrel has continued ever since. Mrs. Helmuth told Mrs. Denison, it is said, that Mrs. Denison had only to say she wanted the presidency and all would have voted for her.

HAGGIN'S KENTUCKY MANSION.

Milwaukee Mine-Owner to Build a Costly Summer Home at Elmendorf. J. B. Haggin, the New York multimillionaire mine owner and tycoon, is preparing to build on his celebrated Elmendorf stock farm in Fayette county, 18 miles northeast of Versailles, Ky., a summer home for himself and his beautiful young Kentucky wife that will probably be the handsomest private dwelling in central Kentucky. The contracts have been let. The house will cost upward of \$150,000, will be a very imposing structure of old colonial design, with broad verandas supporting massive pilasters that will extend all the way to the roof. It will have a frontage of nearly 100 feet. It will be three stories high, and absolutely fireproof, the framework being of steel, and the outside walls of brick, covered with stone in imitation of stone. The walls are to be 23 inches thick. The interior will be finished in hardwood of the finest material. The long, broad hall, and the parlors on the lower floor will be arranged with folding doors, so that all can be thrown into one grand reception room. The plans were drawn by a celebrated New York architect, and it will require many months, possibly years, to carry out the design. Mr. Haggin now owns in one tract about 2,000 acres of the finest blue-grass land in Kentucky, much of it in woodland and rolling pastures. He is the largest individual landowner in Fayette county.

BOY'S PERILOUS BALLOON TRIP.

Youth at Coney Island Carried Up by One Leg—Is Rescued by Coastlines of Aeronaut. Whisked from earth and hanging by the leg from a rapidly rising balloon, Andrew Malchovsky, 16 years old, was carried 1,000 feet into the air at Coney Island late the other afternoon, and was only saved from death by the coolness and courage of the aeronaut whose balloon had snatched him up. Thousands of visitors at the seaside resort saw the boy carried away and heard his frantic cries for help. More than one knelt upon the sands and prayed for the lad's deliverance from peril. When the balloon shot upward one of the dangling ropes whipped around Malchovsky's right leg, making a half hitch, and before he knew what had happened he was high in the air. The aeronaut shouted to the boy to grasp the rope with both hands and hold tight. Then he clambered down from his perch beneath the balloon and succeeded in knotting the rope securely about the boy's body. The balloon gradually settled earthward, coming to rest only a few blocks from where it arose.

Another Financial Burden.

When Mrs. Russell Sage went home, after a shopping tour, the other day, she pulled the bell at her front door, and the wire, being old and rusty, broke. Mrs. Sage fell backward down the steps and was badly bruised, besides suffering the dislocation of one of her arms. Of course, says the Chicago Times-Herald, this wouldn't have happened if Russ had been willing to have an electric bell put in or to pay 30 or 40 cents for a new wire. Now the cost of liniments and bandages alone is likely to amount to a dollar and a half.

RICH OIL DISCOVERY MADE.

Valuable Gusher is Located Near Medaryville, Pulaski County, Indiana.

The Jasper County (Ind.) Oil and Gas company has struck a gusher in its territory that has a capacity of 75 barrels a day of such an unusually high grade of lubricating oil that it is quoted at \$7.50 a barrel and can be used for lubricating purposes in its natural state. The well is a six-inch one, was struck on June 13 and is the first flowing oil well to be found in that territory. This company has entered the most northern and most eastern territory in what is regarded as the Indiana oil and gas field, having about 5,000 acres in Jasper, Pulaski and Starke counties, and 7,000 still further north. Whether the oil field extends as far north as St. Joseph county remains to be determined, but, as Starke county adjoins that county, there exists the possibility that St. Joseph county may be in the oil territory. The flowing well just discovered was struck at a depth of 120 feet near Medaryville, a small place in Pulaski county not far from the Jasper county line. Besides this one the company has ten more, one of which produces 100 barrels in 16 hours. Owing to the easy depth at which oil is found the cost is only about \$75 a hole, so that there is but small loss when no oil is found. The company now has five machines putting down wells, and will purchase pumping machinery and have it in operation as soon as possible.

MAN WITH BROKEN NECK.

Successfully Moved from New York Hospital to Danville Sanitarium—A Remarkable Case. Walter E. Duryea, who broke his neck while diving at Oyster Bay on August 7, 1899, was the other day removed from Roosevelt Hospital to Dr. Jackson's sanitarium at Danville, Livingston county, N. Y. He was cheerful and vastly pleased with his new surroundings and apparently none the worse for his journey. The medical men are proud of their achievement, and assert that there is no record of a man with a broken neck being successfully transported more than 333 miles by carriage, boat and rail, ten months and eight days after he has sustained injuries such as had hitherto proved fatal. Mr. Duryea was taken from the hospital across the Christopher street ferry to the railroad station in Hoboken in a specially constructed ambulance. By an arrangement of springs and hinges the entire back runs up on rollers, and it is possible to slide in a stretcher at full length that occupies three-quarters of the inner space of the vehicle, the remaining quarter of the space being utilized as seats for two attendants, who enter by a side door. Mr. Duryea lay on a pneumatic rubber stretcher that was slid into the coach without causing him the slightest discomfort. When he reached the train the stretcher was slid in through a window.

AFRAID OF BURIAL AT SEA.

Mrs. Robert Garrett Secures an Unusual Contract from a Steamship Company. Fearful of being buried at sea, Mrs. Robert Garrett, although in perfect health, insisted upon the Cunard line giving her a special contract, in which it was stipulated that in the event of her death aboard ship her body should be brought to land for interment. Mrs. Garrett was informed by the officials of the company that it was customary whenever a passenger on their line died at sea to bring the body to land. She was insistent and demanded the contract, which was executed in order to allay her fears. Mrs. Garrett's horror of being buried at sea resulted from the drowning in Chesapeake bay of her brother-in-law, T. Harrison Garrett. Although repeated efforts were made to recover the body all were unsuccessful. The Garretts are residents of Baltimore. Mr. Garrett is the son of the late Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

FORGOT HIS PROFESSOR.

President of Santa Fe Road Failed to File the Necessary Certificate as a Lawyer in New York State. Judge Bischoff in the supreme court the other day made an order permitting Aldace F. Walker, the president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, to file his certificate as a lawyer in New York state, he having forgotten to do so, as required by the law passed in 1898. Mr. Walker stated in his affidavit that he had not actively engaged in the practice of law for several years, and had overlooked the passage of the act the provisions of which he had violated. By the terms of Mr. Bischoff's order Mr. Walker is relieved from the penalties inflicted by law.

Horse That Saved Many Lives.

There is a horse in Havana, Cuba, which probably has saved the lives of 1,800 human beings. This equine philanthropist is kept in Havana's bacteriological laboratory, which, like the Pasteur institute of Baltimore, was founded by a newspaper. This horse was given to that institute in 1896. From that year up to date it is said to have furnished 74,000 cubic centimeters of anti-diphtheria serum, with a record of 1,800 cures. The noble animal is still in good health.

Physicians in Germany.

In the last 11 years the number of physicians in Germany increased 56 per cent., while the population increased only 14 per cent.

REVEALS A ROMANCE.

Death of Young Chicagoan While Serving in the Philippines. Shows His Love for the Girl That Rejected Him by Having His Life Insured in Her Favor.

George G. Gardner, a young Chicagoan, showed his love for Della Cameron, of 15 Kosuth place, Brooklyn, by insuring his life in her favor and enlisting in the navy. He died in battle against the Philippines, leaving his sweetheart a bride to \$2,500. Miss Cameron is 22 years old, a graceful brunette, and is a clerk in a confectionery store. About 18 months ago young Gardner came from Chicago. He met Della Cameron, and with him it was a case of love at first sight. But Della did not reciprocate. Miss Cameron told him that he need not hope to win her for his wife, and he went away despondent. He enlisted in the navy and was assigned to duty, first on the cruiser Chicago, and subsequently on the New Orleans, bound for Manila. Before enlisting he took out a life insurance policy for \$2,500, payable to Miss Cameron. At a final interview at the residence of her mother he informed her of his enlistment in the navy. "We will see to-morrow," he said, "and I have a presentiment that I shall never come back alive. To show you how much I love you I have had my life insured in your favor, and if I die you will have something to ease you to remember me." Miss Cameron received letters from Gardner from time to time, but about six months ago they ceased. A few days ago she got a letter from one of Gardner's fellow sailors telling her that he had been killed in an attack by Filipinos on a landing party. Gardner's comrade said Gardner had talked of Miss Cameron constantly, and wished a picture of her and the life insurance policy to be sent to her. Miss Cameron was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and give directions as to the sending of the policy and letter. The story recently sent out that the thrilling experience of Miss Jennie Creek, who saved the world's fair special on the Panhandle road from being wrecked at Mill Grove, Ind., was merely the dream of a newspaper reporter, is indignantly denied by Frank Williamson, a passenger engineer on that line, who had charge of the special the night the little girl saved it from destruction. Referring to the act of the child, he says: "It was Jennie Creek and no one else who prevented the awful wreck at Mill Grove. We were running at a terrific rate of speed when I noticed a girl ahead of us waving a shawl furiously. I slowed down and when we came up to her she told us the bridge a few hundred feet distant had burned. Her foster father, Sam Personette, came out from under the bridge, where he had been trying to put out the flames, but dreaming that a passenger train was approaching. But for the thoughtfulness of the child we would have been killed. A number of newspaper men were on board and they took up a collection on the spot and gave it to her, and also made a good story of the adventure." Miss Creek is now suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration over the newspaper notoriety she has been given, especially the last attempt to deprive her of the credit of her brave action and posting her throughout the country as the claimant of honors she did not win.

STORY OF HEROISM TRUE.

Report That Jennie Creek Did Not Save Train from Wreck Denied.

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SELLS HER BABY.

Starving New York Mother Disposes of Her Infant Son for \$100 Cash. The life of a baby boy was put up for barter in New York city the other day. It was not an auction sale, but the starving mother gave to the public a chance to bid for the life of her child. The sale was made, and \$100 was paid for a human being. The bill of sale was made out. It was witnessed by a lawyer and two others and the seal of a notary public was attached. Then the document was carried to the register's office and there formally filed. The matter was submitted to Register Froome. He said: "The sale of human life is a violation of the constitution. I suppose this document, however, will have to be accepted for filing." The mother of the child was Pauline Methis. Her brother and father are out of work, and the family almost starving. Then the mother decided to dispose of her child. Mrs. Annie Gross, wife of a butcher, has no children. She heard of the Methis family's destitution, and offered \$100 for the baby. It was accepted, though the mother was heart-broken over having to give up her baby.

New Road to Fame.

A Philadelphia paper, referring to the death of an esteemed citizen, said he "expired in his home in this city, where he won fame from heart disease." Why, asks the Chicago Times-Herald, should anyone work and worry and struggle if he can become famous in that way? Scarcely. Surgery now shows that a man may live without a forehead as well as without a stomach; it will hardly be necessary, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for it to show that he can live without brains.

HEAD IN LETTUCE PATCH.

Kansas Dog Had Carried the Ghastly Thing from a Medical Students' Retreat.

The head of a man was carried into a lettuce patch at a rural home in Uniontown, Perry county, Me., by a dog the other day, and its identity, together with the secret of how the dog got it, have just become known to Uniontown folk, who were much exercised over the incident. It seems that Jim Sidney, a demented man who had been confined at the poor farm for many years, died a month ago, and the keeper permitted an experiment in embalming on the body by local talent. Sidney's body was buried a few days later, the embalming having proved successful. A few days ago a medical student learned of the extraordinary condition of Sidney's brain and some peculiar characteristics of his anatomy, and planned to exhume the body quietly and study it. He disinterred it and hauled it to a barn in Uniontown, where he thought his investigation could be carried on without suspicion. The first night he removed the head and made some preliminary dissections of the body and the next morning the head was missing. He had left the door of the barn open and a dog carried off the head. It was several hours later when he learned that two boys who had gone to a neighboring garden to gather vegetables had found it and recognized it as the head of "old Jim Sidney, the wild man," whom they had often seen in a steel cage at the poor farm. They were induced to suppress the facts, but the secret leaked out. The body has been reburied.

FRANCE'S ERA OF PROSPERITY.

American Consul at Marseilles Reports Enormous Commercial Expansion.

A bright picture of the present era of prosperity in France is painted by the United States consul at Marseilles in his annual report, printed in the forthcoming volume of commercial relations to issue from the bureau of foreign commerce, state department. He says that while recent years have constituted a period of liquidation in France, the whole country seems now prepared to emerge into commercial prosperity. Capital has feared revolutions and business has been as bad as it could be, but there has come a change, and partisans now clamor for the digging of a great canal from Marseilles to Rhodes, for the canalization of the Loire and for the creation of a ship canal connecting Paris with the sea. These schemes are cited by the consul as signs of the times. The relations of Marseilles with New York are more important to the local industrial interests than are those with any other port, and an enormous expansion is taking place in the trade in both exports and imports. The exports to the United States in 1899 amounted to \$4,129,263, yet in this movement, says the consul, the American flag was totally unrepresented.

INCREASE OF CUBAN NEGROES.

It Keeps Pace with the Enormous Immigration of White People. In an editorial on the census returns the Diario de la Marina comments upon the fact that the black race during the last 30 years has kept pace in growth with the whites, despite the enormous increase in the number of whites by immigration. It calls attention to the danger to the white race if immigration should be interrupted, and insists that a great necessity exists for the encouragement of immigration on a much larger scale if the danger is to be averted.

MAKING A CATALOGUE.

These Hundred Copies Easy Listing the Books of the Library of Congress.

Librarian Putnam, of the Library of Congress, has put almost the entire new force of 300 clerks at work in the department of bibliography, where the work of cataloguing the thousands of volumes is being carried on. This was the first important step taken by Librarian Putnam, who found that the last work of this kind, except by card, was done in 1873, since which time no definite record has been kept. Many of the losses of valuable books and manuscripts is attributed to this fact. Of the 23,000 volumes that were bought from Thomas Jefferson, in 1814, for one-fourth their value, or \$23,000, only about 2,600 remain, and while it is claimed that a fire in the library of congress in the capitol building caused a heavy loss, there should be a much larger number of these books. So really the cataloguing was as much needed for the preservation of the library as for general information.

TO GROW HER OWN COTTON.

German Colonial Society to Encourage Its Cultivation in Her Southern Colonies.

The German Colonial society meets shortly at Coblenz. The chief subject will be the cultivation of cotton in the colonies. Prof. Wohltmann, the well-known lecturer on agriculture, who took part in the 1893 expedition to Togoland to study its possibilities as a cotton-growing district, says that Togo is adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and that already there is a considerable quantity of the plant grown there. He thinks that the great desire at present existent in Germany to be independent of the United States in the matter of raw cotton will ultimately place Togoland in the front as a cotton country.

The Drama in Manila.

In a recent number of the Manila American the Korilla Grand opera advertised as the event of the season "The Gelaba," with all the original scenery, dresses and full effects from Daly's theater, London. The scale of prices was given as follows: Boxes to hold four, \$15; orchestra stalls, eight dollars; upper circle behind boxes, two dollars, and gallery, one dollar, all Mexican money. "Doors open at six, overture at seven, carriage at 9:30."

"EDITOR" IN PULPIT.

Antithesis to Experiment Made by Rev. Charles Sheldon.

How Park Methodist Minister Delivers What He Styles a Parable—Presents Some Interesting and Unique Ideas.

In antithesis to the recent experiment made by Rev. Charles Sheldon, Rev. Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, in the DeKalb Avenue Methodist church, the other night read what he termed a parable, entitled "The Editor in the Pulpit." It was in part as follows: "The pastor of a strong Methodist church in a city within a few hours' ride of New York city exchanged with a college chum, who was the editor of a daily paper. The editor discarded all traditions in the management of the social meetings. The tramps who held no church relations were forbidden to speak, long-winded prayers and testimonials were interrupted and shortened, the familiar use of the name of God was rebuked, the denunciation of the sins of others instead of the confessions of one's own sins were suppressed; anything contrary to the common sense in social worship was restrained. "The city was canvassed in the interest of religion as men canvassed it for business. Every family was faithfully and systematically approached. The church was thrown wide open every day. A reading-room for men and women and a playroom for children established. A social 'happy home' was provided every week night in the audience room. A choice entertainment, consisting of lectures, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, was furnished free of charge. Representatives of the church greeted all who attended with a word of welcome and dismissed them with a warm invitation to come again. "The sermons dealt with sins in the church. The first sermon revealed the alliance of the church with the saloon. Names of prominent members were given who owned property which was rented for saloons, who manufactured liquor or who were addicted to its use and abuse. "The Sunday evening problem was solved by making the service a popular one by means of pictures, music and vivid addresses on practical questions in the light of the Bible truth. The editor concluded his ministry by confessing that the difficulties encountered by the minister were a revelation. Both minister and editor had learned by their experience that the press and the pulpit were not enemies nor rivals, but allies. Each in its own place and in its own way was a messenger of God to man."

WILL BE MOVED FROM PLACE TO PLACE TO RELIEVE CROWDED SITUATIONS.

A portable schoolhouse to relieve the overcrowded condition of several St. Louis schools is the odd innovation which the school board has established. The building is of frame, contains one room, to accommodate nearly 100 pupils, and will be in the same yard with the overtaxed permanent structure. When conditions change the annex will simply be moved to the point where needed. This plan is considered an improvement over the old method of renting rooms. Nine portable schoolhouses are to be put into operation.

It Costs, But It Pays.

The expenses of the ecumenical conference, which will be about \$40,000, may seem very great, but it is well worth while, for after the great London meeting in 1888 the income of the English mission societies alone increased more than \$700,000, or over ten per cent. It is expected to do more than that after this great ecumenical conference at the end of the century.

Bogus War Fund Collectors.

Some of the English towns are being invaded by fraudulent collectors for the war fund.