

DISEASED NERVE CUT OUT.

Professor Newcomb, the Great Anatomist, in Care of His Lamentation at Baltimore.

There are two crutches at the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, which will be kept as curios, and which will be put in a museum should one ever be placed in the hospital. They belonged to Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer of Washington, and were left there by him recently, after an operation which relieved him of the necessity of further use of the body groups.

For 12 years Prof. Newcomb suffered acutely from an unknown trouble in his leg, and during the last four years was compelled to use crutches. Recently, when Dr. Gillman, president of Johns Hopkins university, was in Washington attending the annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences, he urged Prof. Newcomb to come to Baltimore and submit to an examination by some of his "young men."

Prof. Newcomb accepted the advice and went to Johns Hopkins hospital the next day, where Dr. Llewellyn Barber and Dr. Cushing made a thorough examination, and informed Prof. Newcomb that they believed his lameness to be due to a diseased nerve in his leg.

Prof. Newcomb instructed them to cut it out. Dr. Cushing removed the nerve entirely, closed up the wound, and put the great astronomer in bed. Since the second day he has felt no pain whatever; in ten days he was able to dress himself and walk about the hospital. Prof. Newcomb, who is now in Washington, believes himself to be entirely cured and left his crutches at Johns Hopkins as a souvenir.

FOSSILS OF FISH.

State Geologist of New Jersey Estimates That Querer Specimens Lived 18,000,000 Years Ago.

Fossilized fish are the subject of a report made by Henry B. Kummel, state geologist of New Jersey. The fish have been dug up by workmen while excavating for the new dam of the Jersey City waterworks at Bonton. Mr. Kummel says that he is convinced the fossils are those of fish deposited 18,000,000 years ago in the place where they have been found recently.

They lie in a bed of sandstone, which, it is presumed, was originally a vast layer of mud, into which the fish were thrown and buried in one of the tremendous upheavals that marked prehistoric periods.

"These fossils," says Mr. Kummel, "show that the fish had scales unlike those of the present day, in that they do not overlap one another. The specimens found are those of fish which existed in the age when the reptilian order was more dominant than now. The fossils show a fish about the size of a striped bass and are petrified and converted into carbon. So perfect are many of the specimens that they show the outline of the fish in every detail."

Some of the best specimens have been sent to the Smithsonian institution. Since the first specimens were found by Engineer E. W. Harrison the Italian laborers employed on the work have learned of the value of these queer specimens of fish, and have been carting them off and selling them. Mr. Harrison, the engineer, has put a stop to this pilfering and has stationed watchmen along the excavations.

AUXILIARIES OF NAVY.

Small Vessels Bought During Spanish War to Be Sold by the Government.

The navy department is considering the advisability of selling all the ocean yachts, tugboats and small vessels purchased as auxiliaries just after the destruction of the Maine two years ago. The larger vessels, which are useful as collars and transports, will be retained, as well as a few smaller vessels which are actively engaged in surveys and police duty in Cuban and Central American waters. There are about 20 yachts and as many tugs that are laid up at navy yards and rapidly going to pieces for want of repairs and proper care. It is said by the naval constructors and engineers that these vessels deteriorate much more rapidly when laid up than in commission performing actual duty.

It is proposed now to have an appraisal made of all the auxiliaries that are not likely to be useful for naval purposes and offer them for sale. The government will be satisfied if the appraised valuation can be secured, in view of the fact that it would cost nearly \$500,000 a year to keep the vessels in fair order.

GIVE INSECTS TO ILLINOIS.

Bolton Entomological Collection, Valued at \$50,000, Presented to State University by Executors.

The entomological collection of the late A. Bolton, of Chicago, said to be the largest and most complete private collection of insects in the world, was the other day presented to the University of Illinois by the executors of the Bolton estate. The collection is valued at \$50,000 and represents 30 years' hard labor on the part of Mr. Bolton. The gift will double the entomological collection of the university and will place the department second only to Cornell in the matter of equipment. Mr. Bolton, who died a few months ago at the age of 80, was for many years engaged in the iron trade in Chicago.

Insurance Against Illness. Nearly 8,000,000 persons in Germany are insured against illness. One-third of these reported illness in 1958, the average duration being 17 days, which, taking the average wages at only 50 cents a day, means a loss of nearly \$24,000,000 a year.

RARE AUTOGRAPHS.

Indianian Has Letters Written by Napoleon and Wellington.

Capt. O. T. Chamberlain, Wealthy Citizen of Elkhart, Has Largest Collection of the Kind in the Northwest.

Capt. O. T. Chamberlain, a wealthy citizen of Elkhart, Ind., who has a penchant for collecting old letters and documents and who has the largest collection in the northwest, numbers among his most valuable documents letters from the duke of Wellington and from Napoleon Bonaparte, and both of these he has carefully and tastefully framed that they may not suffer any further from the influence of the climate. Both are faded badly, but are yet clearly decipherable.

The letter from Napoleon is an official document and is signed by Napoleon as "General Commander-in-Chief Artillery, Army of Italy." It recognizes the gallant services of Admiral Martin and is his promotion as admiral for bravery. The letter and signature are both in Napoleon's hand and the chirography is bold to exceptional prominence.

The letter of the duke of Wellington is written in a delicate and uniform, almost a womanish, hand, and deals with social matters. It was addressed to Mrs. Caton, of Boston, and is descriptive of the social success that three American ladies scored in Europe.

Soon after the battle of Waterloo the three daughters of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, made a trip to Europe and proved to be great social favorites. They were known as "the three American graces," and it is their success in social circles in England that the duke records for Mrs. Caton's delectation.

The letter indicates very clearly that he was one of the young ladies' admirers and is very enthusiastic over their success. The letter fell into the hands of J. R. Osgood, the publisher, and when his great collection was broken up and sold Capt. Chamberlain became the purchaser.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

Italian Kept in Ignorance of His Parcentage During the Twenty-Nine Years of His Life.

Frank Thomas, a window glass blower at Fairmount, Ind., will start next month for Buenos Ayres, South America, to visit his parents, whom he has not seen since an infant in arms. Thomas says he was born in Naples, Italy, 29 years ago, and soon after his birth was adopted by a sea captain, who refused to give him up when his mother was strong enough to take care of him. Thomas says he was allowed to grow up in ignorance of his real parents. He made many voyages with the sea captain and his wife, a number of the regular trips being between Cork, Ireland, and New York.

While the ship was at New York on one occasion Thomas ran away into the interior of the country, but afterward returned to Cork and rejoined his foster father. When 15 years old the vessel was wrecked while on a trip to New York and Thomas says he was the only one on board who was saved. He lashed himself to a board and was picked up by a French liner, bound for New York. He believed that with the sinking of the ship he lost all his relatives. He worked in various industries in Ohio and Indiana. He had a longing to learn more of himself and went to New York last fall, where he obtained much information by searching about the Italian quarter. He found his old grandfather was keeping a restaurant in New York and through him Thomas heard that his real name is Michael Anaroomi and that his father and mother, four brothers and two sisters live in Buenos Ayres, where the father is a business man and the sons are captains of steamers.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN JAPAN.

Foreigners Engage Expert Miners from the West to Work the Rich Fields There.

The discovery of gold in Hokkaido, the northernmost of the main islands of the Japanese empire, is assuming more and more importance. The total length of the river beds containing gold dust is put at 3,500 miles and the total productive area at 1,750,000 acres. Nuggets weighing over half a pound have been found. Since the restriction upon foreign ownership and management of the mines have been removed by that government companies have been formed among the foreigners in Yokohama, and in one case a tract of 37 acres has been purchased and an expert from California engaged and all arrangements made to begin operations. It will be a boon to the Japanese to have skilled miners from the west take a hand, as the native methods of working gold diggings are said to be exceedingly wasteful and destructive. The removal of restrictions upon foreigners in the matter of mining is held to be a good omen for the final granting to them of the privilege of land ownership in general.

A Killing Vote. A Johnstown, Pa., man criticised another's singing, and was killed for it. The Chicago Times-Herald suggests that the best thing to do when a man with a bad voice starts to sing is just run away.

China's Need. The Kansas City Star is of the opinion that what China really needs more than anything else is an open door through which the dowager empress can pass out.

FOR SERVANT VEKATIONS.

The Solution of the Time-Worn Problem of Domestic Service Is Now in Sight.

We all know the usual method of servant training. They secure a position first at general housework, then after stumbling through duties never before heard of, and handling foods and utensils the value of which is utterly unknown to them, desert their teacher-mistress and take a place at higher wages. Receiving further instructions from the new mistress they leave her also for higher wages and still further instructions elsewhere. This condition of affairs is a disgrace to the intelligence of housekeepers, writes Helen C. Gaudes, in Woman's Home Companion.

In stating the case I have not neglected to find fault with mistresses as well as maids. Indeed, the largest blame rests with the former, for their intelligence is greater, and intelligence has its responsibilities. Servants themselves are not likely to take the trouble or go to the expense of acquiring proper training if they can be just as well remunerated without. Therefore, it remains for the mistress to make improvement possible, and to insist upon it.

With all the fire of an exasperated housekeeper would I preach the doctrine of education first to the mistress, for only from that can come education of the maid. A foreman in a foundry or overseer in a building knows how to do the work of the men under him, otherwise they would sight it, partly because he could not recognize good work, and partly because he would not discover faults. Lamentably so with domestic service? Then there is another thing to consider. Many of us have no servant at all, or only for a part of the time, and then is the necessity for domestic knowledge doubled.

The remedy for the domestic problem is the school for domestic science, an institution which brings about the desired result of making housekeeping a science, housework a trade. The most successful school for domestic science in this country is simply a well-equipped kitchen accommodating 16 pupils being taught systematic housekeeping.

FASHIONS IN BONNETS.

Some Very Fetching Creations of the Milliner's Art Are Now Being Worn.

Many of the new dress toques and bonnets have the entire crown formed of flat roses, which come for that purpose; sometimes the brim is also fashioned in this manner and the effect is summery and becoming, says a fashion authority. Again, with such a crown the brim will be jetted or made of Tuscan or other lacelike straws. A very dainty model in a French bonnet had the crown laid in pink roses, the brim is formed of a black lace scarf, which is drawn loosely to the back, half veiling the crown and forming a soft bow at the back. In front it partially covers the tiny French rosebuds which nestle under the brim. A lovely summer hat for wear with wash gowns is of fine Milan straw in a delicate pale yellow. The brim is turned back in front and a great cluster of the loveliest chrysanthemums in yellow, pale violet, pink and white is artistically placed partly on the brim, partly on the crown. The coloring is beautiful and the hat simple, but it can be worn with almost any costume, either silk or wash goods being appropriate. A chic model shows a round, high crown of open work jet; the extremely narrow brim and the raised front are formed of the same. A cluster of white rosebuds, the tiny sort, stands high on one side, almost like an egret, rising from a chon of black velvet ribbon; around the crown is laid a loosely folded scarf of white lace over black chiffon.

Some of the straw hats exhibit three and four rosette-like bows of taffeta, metallic in the most delicate tints of blue, green, rose pink and violet; these combinations are lovely, the coloring being delicious to the eye and most satisfying to the sense; besides this, as it is not injured by the sudden changes in the weather as are the trawler and more perishable fabrics.

Packing Books.

"If you will only pack things in small boxes," says the woman who knows how to move, "you will have the men who move you in a comparatively beatific state of mind. Books, for instance, it is strange, but every woman who has books to move immediately gets the biggest box she can find for them. Books are heavy anyway, and big boxes are liable to break with their weight, and it is almost impossible to move them. They will fit just as well into small square boxes in which packages of starch or oatmeal have come, and they will pack into the moving van better and the men can handle great numbers of them with little trouble."—Detroit Free Press.

A New Ball Frock.

Simplicity has gone out of fashion for the moment. To be in the swim we must wear the costliest and most beautiful materials, jewels and flowers. Silk and tulle gauze will be more worn than ever this winter in the ball room, and the newest idea is to have the skirt covered with huge flowers that are applied on the material. Roses—pink and crimson—with their shaded leaves, look exquisite on pale primrose, while every shade of hollyhock or peony looks equally well on pale green. On white nothing looks more delightful than purple clematis, yellow trumpet flower or pale pink poppies and white oxeye daisies. These are the most fashionable frocks this season. Washington Star.

DISAPPEARING-GUN MOUNTS.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers Defends Their Use in Coast-Defense System.

The controversy over the adoption of the disappearing gun-carriage system continues to engage the attention of war department officials. Maj. Gen. Miles has opposed the system both in letters to the secretary of war, and in statements to the senate committee. There is going on at this time a very exhaustive inquiry into the coast defense system and the conduct of the ordnance department and now that congress has taken a hand existing conditions are getting before the public.

Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, in a letter on the subject just submitted to Secretary Root, says: "Up to the present time there have been prepared by the engineer department and approved by the secretary of war, projects of defense for 30 localities in the United States, which call for a total of 478 heavy guns in 8, 10, 12 and 16 caliber, of which 22 are to be mounted in turrets, 39 on non-disappearing carriages, and 327 on disappearing mounts, the latter being 50 per cent. of the total number. For separate calibers, 80 per cent. of the 12-inch guns, 90 per cent. of the ten-inch guns, and 92 per cent. of the eight-inch guns are designed to be employed on disappearing carriages.

"The value of this disappearing principle was fully appreciated by the Endicott board, and a reference to its report, now nearly 14 years old, will show that an ample provision for disappearing mounts for heavy guns was contemplated. The information available in this office does not accord with the statement of the major general commanding, that not a single disappearing carriage is in use in any foreign service to-day. On the contrary, disappearing mounts are in considerable use in England and her colonies, Italy, and other countries.

"If the disappearing type be abandoned it will necessitate either some form of armored mount, such as turrets or casemates, whose cost is almost prohibitive. It should be remembered, in this connection, that a heavy coast gun constantly exposed above the parapet affords a good target, and that the projectiles of rapid-fire guns can easily place the gun and its mount hors de combat."

CHANCE FOR OUR SCULPTORS.

Their Work to Be Shown in Place de la Concorde, Paris, as Result of Special Concession.

American sculpture will have a prominent display in the most conspicuous site in Paris, through a concession granted to John B. Caldwell, the American director of fine arts at the Paris exposition, by the French authorities.

This concession permits the erection in the lace de la Concorde, of specimens of the sculpture which has been entered for competition for the prizes of the exposition.

Success has also attended the effort of Commissioner Peck to secure a desirable space for exposing the exhibits of American pomology. A building of large proportions has been allotted to the United States, and the stars and stripes now float over it.

Fresh fruit will be placed there on the arrival of each steamer from America, and the building will contain all American products from Maine to California.

APE DIES OF BROKEN HEART.

Separation from Mme. D'Osta, the Woman Who Trained Him Proves Fatal.

With the photograph of his former trainer, Mme. D'Osta, tightly clasped in his hands, Ham, Jr., an ape with almost human intelligence, died at the zoo at Atlantic City, N. J., the other night. His fame as a proof of the Darwinian theory was extensive. Ham, Jr., ever since he was separated from Mme. D'Osta, has brooded in deep melancholy. All of the other day the ape sat motionless and gazing at the ocean he cried and moaned. Several times his keeper placed a number of photographs of women in front of him and he always picked out the one he loved and passionately kissed it.

Dr. M. L. Somers attributed Ham's death to a broken heart. Ham, Jr., dressed and lived like a human being, and was valued at \$10,000.

A NEW TYPEWRITER.

It Produces Shorthand Characters and is Operated by Six Keys.

Although typewriters for shorthand have been patented, the drawback has been that they wrote upon narrow paper, like a printing telegraph. A stenographer, invented in Germany, employs a roll of paper equal in width to an ordinary shorthand notebook. The operator has six keys to tap upon, as against 30 or more on an ordinary typewriter. To read steno-type the eye must become acquainted to a new style of type, based somewhat upon the Morse alphabet in telegraphy, as it consists of a combination of dots and dashes. The marks of the six keys, which can be tapped simultaneously, can be combined in 63 different ways, producing an alphabet of 63 letters.

Cents and Noncents. Confectioners are asking that the copper cent be called in and an aluminum cent issued in its stead. Such a cent possibly would find its way into more mouths than the copper cent does, but asks the Chicago Tribune, how would that help the confectioners?

Large Salary. The salary of Lord Curzon as viceroy of India amounts to \$250,000 a year.

RUBBER BAND DID THE JOB.

It Was Used to Advantage Against Complaisant Lover by His Rival.

The four or five old members of the Inasmuch club who stay later than anybody else can generally be depended upon to spin some curious yarns. The other night, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, one of them felt in his pocket and drew out a leather wallet, from which he carefully extracted a little package, done up four square, like a druggist's powder. When the package was opened it was seen to contain an ordinary black rubber band. "This little article," said the old member, stretching it between his thumb and forefinger, "is in itself ridiculously commonplace, but, as you may imagine from the care with which it has been preserved, it is associated with an interesting event; as a matter of fact, it is a souvenir of a very pretty romance and was the direct agency which brought about one of the happiest marriages within my acquaintance.

"Some years ago," continued the old member, "a friend of mine, whom you will allow me to refer to as Billy, was courting a very beautiful girl, who was his direct opposite in temperament. Billy was a big, boyish chap, fond of all kinds of sport, and the girl, being intellectually inclined, was disposed to look down upon him as a mental inferior. He was fool enough to encourage that attitude by being humble, yet I think he was making progress in spite of himself when a confounded fellow from Boston named—well, call him Griggs, which is tolerably near it—came down with good introductions to spend the winter.

"Griggs was a highly cultured person, who could talk all around the clock from Homer to Huxley, and he had an immense supply of the very thing that Billy's sweetheart had often chided him for not possessing—namely, respect of manner. To do him justice, he was the most imperturbable just I ever saw. He never raised his voice nor betrayed the least emotion over anything, and while the men found something supercilious and irritating in his bland composure it made an undeniable hit with the women and naturally put an emotional fellow like Billy at a great disadvantage. When the Boston chap made a dead set at his girl my poor friend didn't have policy enough to keep cool, and eventually there was a scene at which he lost his head and blustered and was requested to discontinue his visits.

"After that episode Billy moped around in despair and saw the other fellow step quietly into his shoes. There was really nothing he could do. Griggs was well off, well bred and apparently unassailable at any point, and if the girl preferred him it was certainly her own affair. One night, after he had been displaced for over a month, Billy went to the theater to forget his troubles, and by strange chance was shown to a seat directly behind the Bostonian and his old sweetheart, who were attending a party of friends. They did not observe him, and one of those impulses for self-torture which we have all experienced prompted him to remain. Griggs was spick and span from head to heels and between the acts he discoursed in a calm, superior undertone on Ibsen and the new Flemish school of drama. While poor Billy sat there writhing he mechanically twisted a little rubber band between his fingers until he wound it into a small hard knot.

"Now, if you will screw up a rubber band in that manner and then lay it down it will remain for a moment perfectly still and quiet. Then it begins to uncoil in a wildly erratic series of leaps and jerks, springing this way and that, stopping and starting again and behaving exactly like something alive. This fact flashed suddenly into Billy's mind and on the instant he conceived a fiendish plot. Griggs was leaning slightly forward at the moment, which caused a separation between his collar and the nape of his neck, and with a dexterous flit Billy tossed the small black rubber pellet into the aperture.

"In about three seconds something resembling a galvanic shock passed through the gentleman from Boston. He straightened up, turned deadly pale and clutched his dress coat in the lumbar region with both hands. 'What's the matter?' asked the girl. Just then the rubber pellet struck the reef, and he leaped to his feet as if he had been shot. If you've never had a twisted rubber band in your hand I'd advise you to try it some time, just as an interesting experience. It feels like a 12-inch garter snake having an attack of St. Vitus' dance. Even when you know what it is it makes your flesh crawl and your hair bristle, and when it began to squirm merrily over Griggs' spine like pie in a pothole. He tried to grab the thing, but it evaded his clutch and started on a detour along his fifth rib.

"That was more than flesh and blood could stand, and with a moan of horror he ploved his way through a phalanx of human knees, gained the main aisle and rushed headlong into the night. People at the door saw his white, staring face, and taking him for a lunatic, gave him plenty of room. The young lady, deeply chagrined by his inexplicable behavior at the theater, forbade his name to be mentioned in her presence. She and Billy were married the following summer."

Massage the Baby's Scalp. Vigorous massage of the scalp to stimulate it is necessary in treating a child's hair that does not grow luxuriantly. Whatever tonic is chosen, most of the good derived from it depends upon its being thoroughly rubbed into the roots of the hair. This should be done at least three times a week. The hair should be cut if it is very long and thin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

GHOST IN HOOSIER CHURCH.

Unhappy Spook Keeps Tramps Away from a House of Worship.

There is a church building in Harrison county, near Corydon, Ind., the old capital of the state, which has been by common consent abandoned and is now never used. The most intelligent people of the neighborhood refuse to attend services there or go near the church.

Soon after the building was constructed the sexton securely locked the doors at the conclusion of services one Sunday evening, but when he returned found all the doors standing wide open. At first he gave the matter little thought, thinking that some of the trustees or persons privileged to enter had been there during his absence. He locked them securely at the close of services that evening, and returning, found them wide open again. Time and again was this experience repeated, and the sexton began to be puzzled.

It was suggested that a watch be kept for the intruders and that, if caught, they be placed under arrest. Night after night the vigil was kept, but no one ventured near the church, yet when the sexton or trustees would approach the buildings the locks would be found turned and the bolts shot back, giving free access. Effort after effort was made to solve the mystery, but without avail, and now the doors are never locked, as such a proceeding would be useless. The story of the mysterious happenings has become so well circulated that there is no necessity of locking the doors, even if they would stay shut, as no one would have the temerity to venture near the edifice with evil designs. Tramps who would be expected to select the building as a place to sleep have heard the story and avoid it as they would a pest.

It is very seldom now that church services are held there and the church is practically abandoned. It is probable that the mystery will never be solved. Some persons absolutely refuse to go there when services are occasionally held. Thus it is that by tacit consent the church has been gradually abandoned to decay and the subject has been dropped in the neighborhood.

TO MEET AT LONDON.

Four Big Steamships of Christian Endeavorers Going to the World's Convention.

It will take four big steamships to carry the American Christian Endeavorers to the world's convention of that society in London next month. This will be the largest meeting ever held by this association of Christian workers. Fifty thousand members, of nearly every nationality in the world, will gather at the Alexandra palace, in London, from July 14 to July 18. Seven days before that time 3,000 American delegates will embark at New York for the trip across. It will be the largest excursion party that ever sailed from this port on a European trip.

On the same day and hour the four steamers—the Trade, Saale, Main and Rhein—laden with this mighty band of pilgrims, will leave the Hoboken pier and proceed in an imposing procession down the bay.

The expense of the excursion ranges from \$25 to something over \$400, according to the time spent on the continent, and whether 46 days away from New York or 64. The largest portion of the American delegates are women, only about 15 per cent. being men.

The Endeavorers will pay their own expenses in England, although the generous hosts of the United Kingdom offered to defray all expenses, but, with Yankee independence, the Americans declined the courtesy, and that decided the matter for all other nationalities. Special rates on English railways, in English hotels and boarding-houses have been arranged for.

STORIES OF MRS. GLADSTONE.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Partner of the Great Statesman.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member of parliament, has written to Mosty About People, giving some hitherto unpublished reminiscences of Mrs. Gladstone, the aged partner of the great statesman. "Just after their marriage," says Mr. O'Connor, "Mr. Gladstone, who had already been minister, asked her: 'Shall I tell you nothing and you can say anything, or shall I tell you everything and you say nothing?' She chose the latter and he told her everything and she never told anything."

On the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone went to a reception at an old friend's house. "When it began to get late," adds Mr. O'Connor, "Mr. Gladstone went over to his wife, and with an expression of sweetness and tenderness, took her by the hand as though she were a little child that had to be reminded that it was time to go to bed, and led her out of the room. It was a sight that might well have brought tears."

These and other anecdotes bear out fully the previous accounts of the intense affection existing between the great liberal leader and his wife and also point to the fact that Mrs. Gladstone exercised a more powerful influence over her husband than generally credited.

Name No Protection. A Nebraska banker has been bunked out of \$13,500 by means of the gold brick game. The Chicago Times-Herald thinks he must be one of those bankers who object to the term "business man" and call themselves "financiers."

May Do Better in the Future. Hetty Green says she never made more than \$200,000 in one day, but then, says the Topeka State Journal, Hetty is only 65.