

**DIAMOND WORN IN HER MOUTH.**  
A unique Setting in a Front Tooth of a  
Baltimore Woman.

**England Anxious to Obtain Control of Work on the Isthmus.**  
Miss Florence Madison, of Baltimore, is the possessor of a false tooth from which when she laughs or speaks there flashes the glimmer of a half carat diamond. The tooth is one of a pair of gold ones which were put into the upper jaw by means of a golden bridge, and the effect is not only startling, but beautiful.

The diamond is set right in the center of the tooth, which is a large one, and a jewel occupies about half of the top surface. The tooth was practically made around the diamond, which is therefore visible on both the front and back of the tooth.

Miss Hudson glories in a set of very large and white teeth and when she had some time ago that she would lose two of her front teeth she determined to substitute them with gold ones. In thinking the matter over, however, gold appeared too conventional, and she determined upon diamond setting as a device to make the dull effect which two solid teeth would impart.

The dentist declares that he knows of no one who can boast of such a tooth as the one possessed by Miss Hudson. The sensation created by this has been wonderful and already three orders for diamond-set teeth, with more in prospect.

#### TEST OF BULLET-PROOF ARMOR.

Successful Exhibition Given of W. Lennard Foote's New Invention.

A public exhibition was given in the eighty-ninth regiment armor, in N.Y., the other day by W. Lennard

Foote, inventor of "the bullet-proof autodynamic armor," and was witnessed by several foreign officers and others interested in armor. A Winchester and Krags-Jorgensen rifle were used in test and a block of the armor about one inch thick was used. A number of bullets were fired at it, but in no case did any of them go through or leave a mark of entrance.

The inventor says that it is equal in resistance to a three-quarter-inch gun of hard steel, and does not require the same amount of care to keep from rusting or scaling as steel does. Mr. Foote, after the test had been concluded a success, stated that his invention is about 50 per cent lighter than the ratio of resistance than steel for armor shields. When penetrated, bullets the puncture instantly closes, keeping out the water. The metal, being non-magnetic, according to the inventor, is especially valuable on the bridges of naval vessels shields.

#### CHILD PREACHES GOSPEL.

Saint Dennis Shows Wonderful Powers for His Years.

Saint Dennis, three years old, recited the Gospel the other afternoon to as many people as could get into a little house out on Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga. He seems like an ordinary boy, except for his head and hands. His brows protrude like those of an old man and his voice is strong and of great volume. He can neither read nor write, but can repeat many passages from the Bible. These he got by hearing his parents read him. In his part of the city he is regarded as a wonder and people crowd over him. His manner when preaching is much the same as that of the late minister in this region. If the small girls are wicked, and does not want to join in childish sports. He is really an extraordinary example of bodily, but seems to be reasonably healthy physically. His exhortations on orthodox lines, and display only teachings and opinions of his parents.

#### ON THE UP GRADE.

News of Commodities and Wages Are Advancing in Japan.

Consul Sharp at Higash has sent to the state department some clippings of papers in Japan relating to prices of labor in that country. The Kokum Shinbun says the rise in the cost of commodities becomes greater every day. Compared with two years ago prices have risen 45 per cent, while wages have increased 39.2 per cent. The high price of rice has been severe on the poor.

The Kobe Herald gives some statistics regarding Japanese laborers in 1896 there were 20,036 males and 2,263 females. Hawaii and we have the bulk of these laborers. In the United States had 10,203 males and 72 females. Hawaii in 1895 had 1,812 males and 443 females, and 7,560 males and 1,653 females.

#### AT AS CURE FOR SPRAIN.

Medical Student Submits to Unusual Plan for Treatment.

R. H. Hinman, a sophomore in the University of California at Berkeley, has had one of his legs baked in an oven at a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit to cure a sprain.

This is 88 degrees higher than the temperature of boiling water, twice as hot as meat ordinarily roasts for the table. The sprain disappeared with wonderful rapidity. The red limb was treated in a specially prepared apparatus consisting of a copper cylinder resting on iron supports, with a gas burner underneath. Hinman's leg was wrapped in absorbent cotton and placed in the cylinder, with conducting rubber bags closing the interior so that the heat could not escape. After three baks the sprain was entirely cured.

#### EAGLE SEIZES A CHILD.

Attempts to Carry Off a Four-Year-Old Boy Is Captured.

Henry Keller captured a bald-headed eagle near Blackwater, Mo., while it was trying to carry off a four-year-old son of his brother. The child was in the yard near the house, which is near Blackwater river, when the eagle made the effort, but the child, being too heavy, the eagle could not lift it off the ground. Its claws became entangled in the child's clothing and Mr. Keller rushed to his nephew's assistance. The eagle measures eight feet eleven inches from tip to tip.

**How Fire Is Eaten.**  
The secret of fire eaters consists in washing out the mouth and rubbing the skin with pure spirit of sulphur, which carbonizes the outer skin.

**Irish Butter.**  
The tiger's strength exceeds that of iron. Five men can easily hold a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

**Big Yield of Pears.**  
Nine hundred pounds of Bartlett pears were taken from a single tree in orchard at Corvallis, Ore., the past week.

**The Tiger's Great Strength.**  
The tiger's strength exceeds that of iron. Five men can easily hold a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

#### IS AFTER PANAMA CANAL.

**United States Consul Gudger Makes a Report on the Condition of the Canal to the State Department.**

Consul General Gudger, at Panama, has made a report to the state department on the condition of the Panama canal. He says that it is whispered that England is doing all in her power to obtain control of the canal. France may not push the work forward, but some other nation or some other company will surely do so if those in charge forfeit their rights.

The canal when completed will extend from Colon on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific, 54 miles. All along the route are sheds full of new and costly machinery. It is estimated that the latter has cost \$100,000,000, and that there has been expended on the canal a total of \$275,000,000. A conservative estimate is that the canal is about one-third finished, but with the new machinery on hand it is said the remainder of the work can be completed for \$100,000,000. The report is that a force adequate to finish the project in from seven to ten years will be put to work. During the next 60 days a committee is to investigate the progress of affairs, and an effort will be made to get more money to continue operations. The canal is practically completed from Colon to Bajio, 14 miles, but this is the least expensive part.

The great difficulty is in passing the Calibria ridge. The width of the canal will be 160 feet at the top and 72 feet at the bottom, except through the ridge, where it will be 78 feet wide at the top and 29 feet at the bottom.

#### TOO STINGY TO LIVE.

**St. Louis Miner with Plenty of Money Dying for Lack of Food.**

Hermin Besser loved money better than life, and it was because he would not buy proper subsistence that he was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital in a dying condition. Besser is 83 years old, and a veteran of the civil war. For several years he had resided at 3716 Lucky street, St. Louis, making his living as a cobbler. He ate and slept in the rear of his shop, and was so economical that his neighbors say they do not think it cost him over one dollar a week for his food. He did his own washing, and formerly had a good trade, but recently his eyesight failed him, and since then his patronage dropped off.

When he failed to open his shop it was not commented upon, but as there was no sign of life about the place, August Behm, who lives next door, forced his way into the shop. He found Besser unconscious, and notified the police, who sent for an ambulance. It was intended that he be sent to the city hospital, but a note, evidently written some time ago and requesting that he be sent to the Good Samaritan, was found, and his wish was carried out.

It was supposed that Besser was penniless, but upon searching his room \$37.25 in silver was found. Money was hidden in all sorts of places—in the bed, in robes, under books and papers and in pill boxes. There was also a certified check for \$1,000 and a pension voucher for \$75.

At the hospital it was said that Besser would not recover. And while senility is the diagnosis, it was stated that lack of nourishment was the direct cause of the old man's illness.

#### NO MORE FREE WEALTH.

"Missing Letter" Advertisements Are Barred from the Mails.

The assistant attorney-general of the post office department at Washington has issued an order forbidding the use of the mails to all publications of the second and third class who print the "missing-letter puzzle" advertisement. The order was received at the Chicago post office recently, and all publishers will be notified of the decision.

The advertisement was usually that of a magazine, and offered either a large sum of money or valuable prizes for inserting the proper letters in ten or a dozen words, which appear very simple, but as a general thing the blanks are so arranged that two words can be made by inserting the same number of letters. A subscription to the magazine was a condition to winning the prize.

The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of Topeka people, and general surprise was expressed at the ease with which Haas handled his machine in the high wind. He says that the higher the wind the better his ship will fly. Several Topeka men have promised to back Haas in further experiments.

#### MORMONS AND POLYGAMY.

**Miss Parsons Declares Plural Marriages Are Common in Utah.**

Miss Parsons, a missionary from Provo, Utah, who is working under the auspices of the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary society, spoke from Dr. A. Green's pulpit at the First Baptist church of Evanston, Ill., the other night.

"Many people suppose," said Miss Parsons, "that polygamy was blotted out when the government took action against the Mormons, but plural marriage is as much a reality to-day among the apostles of the church as it was in the days of Joseph Smith. It may have died out while the eyes of the nation were upon Utah, but it is now there and I have seen it."

"Neither has the church grown smiter in its number of disciples. In Chicago there is a Mormon mission which is headquarters for the central states. They have thousands of missionaries throughout the states and through these missionaries converts are constantly added to the church, many of whom do not even surmise that polygamy is as important a doctrine to-day as it has ever been."

To Prohibit Grain Speculation.

The anti-grain gambling crusade is taking shape in France. The chamber of deputies has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the proposed prohibition of speculation in grain and articles of food generally.

Almost all the members of the committee are favorable to the idea of stopping gambling, but they recognize the difficulty of doing so without interfering with legitimate speculation. The committee, however, is determined thoroughly to investigate and examine the representatives of commerce and industry, and will try to determine where legitimate speculation ends and gambling begins.

#### Coin Used 1,047 Years Ago.

The first mention made of the use of coin as a fuel is in the records of the abbey of Petersborough, in the year 850 A. D., where is found an entry for 12 car loads of "fossil fuel."

#### How Fire Is Eaten.

The secret of fire eaters consists in washing out the mouth and rubbing the skin with pure spirit of sulphur, which carbonizes the outer skin.

**Irish Butter.**  
Since dairy instruction has been introduced into Ireland Irish butter is beginning to recover the position it had lost.

#### SURPRISES HIS CRITICS.

Excellent Judicial Record of a Man Who Began Studying Law at 57.

James F. Harney, who has just retired from the bench at Crawfordville, Ind., had an unusual legal career. When, six years ago, Judge Harney assumed the bench, it was freely predicted that he would prove a signal failure. When he retired the bar voted him one of the most successful judges who ever held the bench. Judge Harney is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, but went to Indiana in 1834. During the Mexican war he served as a member of company A, First Indiana volunteers. At the age of 28 he was elected to the legislature and served from 1832 to 1835.

In 1864 he ran for congress against Godlove S. Orth, but was defeated. From 1868 to 1872, however, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1873 he lost all and found himself without business.

At the age of 57 he began the study of law. For several years he studied, but, living at Ladoga, his practice was small. He had begun the study when a comparatively old man and did not push himself to the front.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

At the age of 57 he began the study of law. For several years he studied, but, living at Ladoga, his practice was small. He had begun the study when a comparatively old man and did not push himself to the front.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran for congress again against Orth, but was defeated. From 1886 to 1890, he was a member of the Indiana senate, and made a reputation there. He was a man of large fortune, but in the panic of 1893 he lost all and found himself without business.

In 1884 he ran