

## SEARCH FOR TREASURE SHIP.

British Sloop of War De Brak, Sunken  
Off Breakwater Below Philadelphia,  
Said to be Filled with Gold.

An attempt is to again be made to locate the sunken British sloop of war, De Brak, which lies off the Delaware breakwater, near Philadelphia, and owing to the surface some, if not all, of the vast amount of treasure that according to tradition, is confined within the hulk of this old craft. It is stated that the methods and appliances that will be used are entirely new.

This is by no means the first attempt that has been made to raise De Brak.

The history of De Brak is an interesting one. It was a British sloop of war, captured from the Dutch, and, like all vessels of its time, was built of oak and teak. The British government came into possession of it in 1787, and Capt. James Drew, who is buried in Lewes, Del., was made its commander. Shortly before it founded in a squall off the Delaware, it captured a Spanish ship from La Plata, bound to Spain with a cargo of gold from the mines. Soon afterwards, according to report, it overhauled the St. Francis Xavier and transferred much precious metal to its own hold. While making for Cape Henlopen for fresh water it went down in a sudden squall. Some of its crew escaped, but the majority perished. Reports then became frequent of the existence of treasure, and ever since then the locality where it went down has been pointed to as one beneath which is buried a vast amount of treasure. Spanish doubloons are reported to have washed ashore on the beach at Lewes and these have always since been looked upon as evidences of the existence of more.

## A BIG YEAR.

**Large Increase in the Mineral and Metal Production of the United States During 1898.**

The Engineering and Mining Journal in last issue presents a full statement of the mineral and metal production of the United States for 1898. From the statistics collected it appears that the total production was \$732,327,047, an increase of \$55,069,723 over the previous year.

Of this total the output of gold was \$64,200,000, an increase for the year of \$5,500,000. In silver the production was \$4,660,000 ounces, the largest ever reported, with the exception of the year 1892. The production of copper was \$46,367,793 pounds, over half of which was exported to Europe. The pig iron production was 11,712,000 tons, an increase of over 2,000,000 tons. The production of coal was 208,500,000 short tons.

Lead, aggregating 305,480 short tons, was turned out by the smelters, and of this 217,067 short tons were from ores mined in the United States. Zinc also shows a large increase over 1897, as do the minor products.

Figures collected show that the total production of gold in the world in 1898 was \$286,218,934, an increase of \$48,886,498 over the previous year.

## LABORERS IN INDIA.

**Get Very Little Pay for Their Work But They Live on Gram and Save Money.**

United States Consul Patterson, at Calcutta, has supplied the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department some statistics relative to the cost and means of subsistence of laborers in India that exhibit in a striking manner the extreme economy practiced by the natives. His tables show that the highest wages paid for skilled labor is \$4.50 per month for jute mill hands, while \$1.80 is the monthly wage of able-bodied agricultural laborers. But the consul says that in northwestern India wages are much lower than the figures quoted. The laborers live all together on grain, using about 1½ pounds per day, each costing on an average from 2½ to 3 cents. Yet with this food they do the hardest kind of manual labor and keep their muscles well developed, their endurance in carrying heavy loads being remarkable. A majority of the laborers not only exist on these small wages, but manage to keep families and save money.

## WANT ROLLING STOCK.

**Orders for New Cars by Many Railroads Show That Business with Them Is Booming.**

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has placed orders for ten postal cars and 500 flat cars. The company is also asking for bids for 20 first-class coaches. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf will receive bids for 50 furniture cars. It is understood that the company will order more freight equipment. The Rio Grande Western will, it is reported, order during the coming year, 1,000 stock cars. It is reported that the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking has let 900 freight cars. The Braden & Northern Minnesota is reported to be in the market for 50 to 75 cars for carrying stone and lumber. The Washash is reported to be preparing an order for several hundred freight cars.

## Care of Elephantiasis.

The Venezuelan Herald announces that the natives of Cucuta, on the frontier of Venezuela and Colombia, have discovered a cure for elephantiasis in an herb called tuntum, or frailejou. This dreadful disease has hitherto been regarded as incurable, and if there is any truth in the report from Cucuta, which is vouched for by a priest, the information may prove of great value to the medical world.

## Pretty Japanese Wedding Custom.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompence for their trouble in rear-

## THE DESPISED JEW.

**Sights of Growing Anti-Semitism in New York and Brooklyn.**

Former Jewish Rabbi, But Now a Christian Missionary to His People, Makes Matter Subsidiary to President.

The alleged anti-Semitic prejudice existing in this country is displayed in a steadily increasing list of acts of violence toward the Jews in the poorer quarter of Manhattan and Brooklyn was made the subject of a lengthy letter sent on New Year's day to President McKinley by Leopold Cohen, of Brooklyn. The writer was once a Jewish rabbi, but was converted to the Christian belief seven years ago in this city, and joined the Baptist church. He is now conducting missionary work among the people of his race and has charge of the interests of three missions.

Mr. Cohn, in his communication to the president, states that in the prosecution of his missionary work he has continually thrust upon his notice the ever-increasing hatred displayed in the city toward the Jew, until he has found it his imperative duty to sound a note of warning. The letter continues:

"Peaceful Jews walking the streets of this city are habitually called by opprobrious epithets, or are loudly hooted and insulted, as though they were mountebanks or criminals, and when the threatening shout will not attract response, then the throwing of mud and stones is resorted to, and I repeat, not in an isolated instance, but constantly as the weeks pass, and as a result of which many have been injured, sometimes seriously."

Mr. Cohn then cites several instances and says:

"These incidents—few selected from many coming unsought under my personal observation—must not be esteemed merely as occasional disorders liable to occur under the best procurable condition, but rather as manifestations of a prevalent widespread, deepening and expanding public sentiment fraught with the gravest consequences to the well-being of the nation."

Copies of the letter to the president were sent to the board of education and to Mayor Van Wyck by Mr. Cohn, with the suggestion that the growing of anti-Semitism be made the subject of a series of lectures in the schools.

Mr. Cohn stated that he did not expect replies to either of the letters, but that he intended to address communications from time to time to the leading men of the city, state and nation, calling attention to the threatening growth of anti-Semitism.

## FIND THEY ARE DEFICIENT.

**Fest of Accuracy of British Gunners Demonstrates a Weakness of the Navy in This Direction.**

The splendid practice of the American gunners has galvanized the British into a critical interest in the gun firing of their own navy, and the results of the inquiries made are not very reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, just published, shows that with heavy guns 259 rounds were fired, at eight knots, and that the percentage of hits was 30. With the six-inch quick fires, steaming 12 knots, the average was also 30 per cent, and with the Maxim guns the average was 46 per cent. The six-inch quick fire is the most used gun in the British service and the papers point out that it is evident that even the crack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons the results were still more disadvantageous, and this with the disconcerting effects of hostile fire. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many of the British ships.

## SHOCK GIVEN HAVANESE.

**Sensation Caused by the Discovery of an Alleged Torture Chamber.**

The afternoon papers at Havana the other day sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace. The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners.

According to their accounts the floor of the chamber was covered with dried blood, and its walls were indented with machete strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the house, which was last occupied by Gen. Parrado.

The reported torture chamber is a room about eight feet square, just off the dining-room. As a matter of fact, it was probably used as a pantry. In the wall there is a dirty iron bar, evidently used to hang meat on, and a piece of discolored rope is suspended from it. It is conceivable that Gen. Parrado practiced torture next to his dining-room.

## Baker Becomes a Litterateur.

A Paris working baker named Galle has taken the Hebrew prize of the Ecole du Louvre with an essay on the Book of Daniel.

## Telegraphs of the World.

The present system of British telegraphy all the world over embraces 1,111,356 miles of wire.

## Narrow Streets in China.

Eight feet is the usual width of a street in China.

## SAYS HE'S DEAD TO WORLD.

Norman Jaesche Develops a Peculiar Form of Religious Insanity.

Church circles in South Chicago, Ill., are excited over a queer phase of religious insanity which has developed in that place. Incidentally the question arises whether an insurance company is obliged to pay a life policy on a man spiritually "dead to the world."

Herman Jaesche, a plasterer, residing at 10548 Avenue M, believes he has reached that degree of spiritual perfection which is reflected in the scriptural act as being "dead to the world." Jaesche declares himself to be without sin. This declaration fellow members of the church to which he belonged accepted with mild protest, but when the plasterer declared later on that he had been freed from all impurities and was now Divine, the church became too warm for him. Accordingly Jaesche joined another church where it is said, his hallucinations were given free rein.

Jaesche holds a life insurance policy for \$1,000 in the Mutual Benefit association of the German Baptists. On the hypothesis that he was dead to the world Jaesche believed himself entitled to this money. He therefore wrote to the western offices of the association at Dillon, Kan., stating that he was dead and wanted the policy paid. To this letter Jaesche signed his wife's name. He also secured the attest of his former pastor, Rev. C. F. Thieman. The insurance company forwarded a death certificate to be signed by the attending physician and undertaker, to its agent, Herman Zimmerman, 10332 Avenue L. Zimmerman, knowing Jaesche was alive, was dumfounded upon receipt of the communication.

The affair has created a sensation in South Chicago. The fact that a clergyman in good standing should have attested Jaesche's death excites much unfavorable comment. Dr. Thieman explained the matter by saying that he signed the letter as a joke to humor a man he regarded as demented. He had no idea of Jaesche's purpose.

## CHILD'S PLEA WAS EFFECTIVE.

Wanted Her Mamme and the New York Magistrate Could Not Refuse.

COEUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS—No 53.104.—En vertu d'un writ de saisié et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, No 840 Rue Commerce, entre les rues Carondelet et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 9 février 1899, à midi, de la propriété ci-dessous décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre, ensemble avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent et tous les droits voies, priviléges, servitudes, avantages et dépendances qui y appartiennent en quelque sorte, située dans la ville de Paris, dans l'arrondissement de Paris, dans l'ancien 11<sup>e</sup> arrondissement, entre l'avenue des Champs-Elysées et l'avenue de la Grande-Armée, au 102, rue de l'Alma, à Paris, et ayant une superficie de 100 pieds sur 20 pieds de profondeur, soit une surface de 2,000 pieds.

Débutant à l'angle de l'avenue de la Grande-Armée et de l'avenue de l'Alma, et ayant une longueur de 20 pieds, et une largeur de 10 pieds, et ayant une superficie de 200 pieds.

Finissant à l'angle de l'avenue de l'Alma et de l'avenue de la Grande-Armée, et ayant une longueur de 20 pieds, et une largeur de 10 pieds, et ayant une superficie de 200 pieds.

Le tout est bordé par la rue de l'Alma, et ayant une superficie de 2,000 pieds.

Il y a un portillon de fer sur la rue de l'Alma, et ayant une superficie de 200 pieds.

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