

THE YEARS OF THIEF

That in Texas a Man Must Go to Prison if He Steals a Horse, Even When Drunk. "We had a judge down in my part of the state," said Congressman Lanham, of Texas, who was on the bench in his district for many years, "who was fond of his toddy, but not excessively so. On one occasion he passed sentence on a prisoner who had been convicted of horse stealing. It appeared in the testimony that the man was drunk when he committed the act, but that doesn't excuse a man for stealing horses—not in Texas. Sometimes men kill in Texas when they are drunk, and occasionally go free, but when a man steals a horse in our state he nearly always gets a penitentiary sentence. In the case of which I speak the court said to the prisoner in dealing out the penalty: "I knew your father, and a most estimable man he was, but he had one failing. He loved liquor, and finally it got the better of him and he lost all his property and his friends. It appears that your love for liquor is the cause of your being here. It is my painful duty to sentence you to ten years in the state penitentiary. Ten long years of labor for stealing a horse, and the testimony shows he wasn't anything extra, either. But you stole him. Ten years at labor in a prison is a long time. I wish there were some extenuating circumstances that would warrant me in reducing the time, but there are none. You get ten years."

PHENOMENA OF MIND

The Society of Psychological Research to Devote a Liberal Sum to the Purpose of Investigations. An appeal to the public for \$50,000 will shortly be made by the Society for Psychological Research, which purports to devote the money to investigating the phenomena of hallucinations, coincidences, apparitions, automatism, etc. Dr. James H. Hyslop, professor of logic at Columbia university, who is deeply interested in the success of this appeal, explains that thorough scientific investigation of these phenomena was calculated to modify the whole theory of insanity, and that the community at large would consequently be benefited. "Insane asylums," he said, "are full of interesting cases. If hallucinations, apparitions, automatism, dowings, and things of this sort were studied in this country with as much care as Pierre Janet has bestowed upon them in France there would be a chance of discovering a cure for certain forms of insanity. It would not apply to acute mania, or melancholia, or epileptic insanity, but it would apply to some forms of mental insanity which are based upon hallucinations. Many persons are put in asylums who in reality are sane and merely have physical peculiarities. "If we could get coincidental phenomena in connection with the brain that would suggest hallucinations it would modify the whole theory of insanity. "If insanity lies on the borderland of any stage of future existence we ought not to treat it from the materialistic point of view. It is worth while ransacking the insane asylums to establish the truth of this alone."

ANOTHER FASTER

A Thin Man at New York Follows the Example Set by Milton Rathbun, the Fat Man. Enululating the example of Milton Rathbun, who has fasted for 26 days and expects it to keep it up for 14 more, Frank Foster, an Elizabeth (N. J.) telegraph operator, has not eaten for four days. He stopped eating and cigarette smoking at the same time, and after fasting for four days concluded it was easy to go without food, so announced his determination to go for a record. Foster says that eating is a habit, and that once one gets away from feeling the necessity of eating the rest is easy. He is of slight build and frame. He says that if the fast causes him to lose flesh he will be a good exhibit for a dime museum when he gets through. He is determined to stick to his resolution, however. In the meantime, Mr. Rathbun announces that he has no appetite, and feels in good health. He says that he has suffered no inconvenience since he decided to fast, except a slight loss of flesh. When he started, 26 days ago, he weighed 207 pounds; now he weighs 173 pounds, a loss of 34 pounds.

Not Yet Entirely Germanized

Even at this late date a number of the men of Alsace and Lorraine oppose service in the German army. In the 99 districts of Metz 89 persons on January 1 were before the court on this account. Poor Place for Coal Dealers. There were 219 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres last Sunday, 134 of them being fatal. The Chicago Times-Herald says that must be a poor town for people who are in the coal business. Mission Presses in China. Last year the eight mission presses

WOE AT THE ALTAR

Yale Professor Says Many Ideals Are Shattered. Declares in a Lecture That Ninety Per Cent. of All Marriages Prove Unhappy—Ideals Never Realized. "Ninety per cent. of all marriages prove unhappy," announced Prof. William Graham Sumner, head of the Yale department of social science, to the senior class, the other day. Prof. Sumner was delivering a lecture on "The Family, Population, and Marriage," when he made a sweeping statement that "love and romance die out with the sound of the wedding bells. The novella takes the hero and heroine to the altar and leaves them to fight it out. "In the strictest sense marriage is an ideal thing that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on the couple and change them, and not more than ten per cent. realize their ideal. That is to say that not more than ten per cent. of married people at the end of their lives, looking back, can honestly say that they have realized all of the happiness and all of the ideals they started out in the married life with. "People to-day connect marriage and religion, the women especially feeling a desire for religious sanction. Hence, they think that the marriage ceremony is marriage. From sociology we hold that the ceremony is not marriage, the marriage ceremony being an afterthought. It was not adopted until the sixteenth century. "The poetry of the marriage ideal ends with the ceremony, too often," he said. "Most young men marry because they think it is right and that it is time for them to do so. They fail to find their ideal many times. And most often they fail to realize their ideal in the married life. Furthermore, the marriage ceremony nowadays is often too much a matter of show. "Marriage was based on the struggle for existence. It was a cooperation between man and woman to make a living on the plan that working together in cooperation against a common antagonist they could do better than each of them working separately against the same antagonist. "The marriage relation has been subjected to idealization. It was at first gross, but has become idealized, and has entered the great field of poetry and romance."

RESENTS PASTOR'S VIEWS

Millionaire Huntington Refuses to Attend Church Because Rector Holds Anti-Trust Opinions. Collis P. Huntington and his family have left St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, at Westchester, N. Y. He does not agree with the rector, Dr. F. M. Clendinning, who has radical views about trusts and the money power. St. Peter's church is one of the oldest parishes in this part of the country. The rector has antagonized many of the fashionable parishioners, and those who now attend his church are largely villagers, not blessed with any large amount of this world's goods. The rector also made an attack on saloons. Out on the Pacific coast Collis P. Huntington's Southern Pacific Railroad company operates bars at pleasure resorts. They pay large dividends, and the railroad magnate does not approve of prohibition ideas for a public that has money to spend. "I have not been in St. Peter's church," said Mr. Huntington, "for something like two years. I am not in accord with Mr. Clendinning. I did not know that he had been lecturing against trusts. I did know considerable of what he was doing four or five years ago, but for the last two years I have known very little of his doings. "There has been no serious disagreement between Mr. Huntington and myself," says the rector. "I have not been talking against trusts and the money power. It is possible that some of the leisure class do not like my teachings, but I always regarded Mr. Huntington as being very democratic. Only a few days ago he sent me some money for the poor of the parish."

REFUSES PROFFERED HONOR

Admiral Sampson Declines Presidency of a College—His Reasons for So Doing. Admiral Sampson has been offered the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but has declined it. Upon being asked to make public his reasons for declining he said: "These should be evident. It would mean my leaving the service with which I have been so long identified and entering upon a new life, for which I am probably less fitted than for the one which I now hold. While I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and while, as a matter of fact, such a change would mean an increase in salary, at my time the change is not to be thought of."

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TURKISH MINISTER PROTESTS

Objects to Articles in Sensational Newspaper Purporting to Give Information About His Wife. One of the attaches of the Turkish legation at Washington, in explaining the position of the minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, regarding the newspaper comment on his domestic affairs, said: "The minister understands newspaper methods and does not at all resent ordinary description or comment. It must be remembered, however, that in Turkey it is a matter of religion and law to secure absolute privacy for the women. Therefore, when unscrupulous reporters, both male and female, represent themselves as having visited the wife of the minister, describe her face and garments, and pretend to give conversations with her or with the minister in her behalf, there is natural objection. Some of the newspaper articles printed in this country, if they were true, would disgrace the minister's wife in Turkey. "The minister has been made the victim of a few sensational and untruthful correspondents, who have distorted casual conversations and have placed the wife of the minister in a light which has caused her great pain. She is entitled to the chivalrous respect of the American people, and the privacy which her religion and national custom enjoins should be guarded both from intruders and scandal mongers. She is the guest of the United States, and the minister cannot understand why she should not receive the same courteous consideration as the wives of the German, French, or British ambassadors. "The minister, however, is quite aware of the fact that this abuse of good breeding and hospitality is confined to a few papers, and is not countenanced by the respectable press of the United States."

NEED OF THE NAVY

Figures of the Navigation Bureau Show That Officers and Men Are Greatly in Demand. According to figures prepared by the navigation bureau, the navy is badly in need of officers as well as men. With rare exception every naval vessel now afloat is short of officers. If the vessels now in ordinary should be placed in commission it would be necessary for congress to authorize the appointment of 1,484 officers to give them a full complement. It would require 3,748 officers to commission the vessels now being constructed, and those who could be placed in service if an urgent necessity arises. The number required for each grade would be ten rear admirals, 61 captains, 56 commanders, 245 lieutenant commanders, 1,326 junior line officers, 24 chaplains, and 859 warrant officers. To man all these vessels 22,982 enlisted men would be needed. Secretary Long has authority to enlist 17,500 men, but the quota is 2,584 short, as only 14,996 men are now in the service. Therefore, to man all the vessels now in commission, under construction, in ordinary, and authorized, it will be necessary for congress to authorize the appointment of 3,348 officers and the enlistment of 17,937 men. This estimate of course does not contain figures for vessels to be authorized by this congress.

PIETY IN BASKET FACTORY

Religious Fervor of Employees Compels a Total Suspension of Work. Owing to the results of a revival held at Sharpsstown, Md., at the Methodist church a large basket factory had to close down recently. Soon after eight o'clock the other morning about 30 young women employed in the factory became so affected with religious fervor that they began to sing, pray and shout. The men at work in another department were attracted to the scene. The proprietor of the factory, who is a Methodist, was called. He made no effort to control the girls, but told them to shout and rejoice and he would pay them as much for this as for working. News of the unexpected demonstration spread, and so many persons visited the factory that the work was brought to a standstill. Probably 500 persons visited the factory, and, without stopping for food or rest, the services were continued until late in the afternoon, when the people went to their homes exhausted. Several conversions were reported.

SEARCHLIGHT FIRE ENGINE

An Addition to the New York Fire Service Which Costs More Than a First-Class Pumping Engine. Fire Commissioner Scannell, of New York, has closed a contract with a fire engine manufacturing company for the purchase of the Crocker searchlight fire engine. Chief Crocker, at whose instance the machine was built, said that it had demonstrated its usefulness in the department and was a success. At a fire in Mercer street the engine did excellent work by lighting up not only the front of the building but the various floors as well. The firemen were thus enabled to locate the fire and strike it from the rear, as well as the front. The contract price of the engine was \$5,900. The engine is more expensive than a first-class pumping engine, which costs \$4,700. Lucky for Ladysmith. The bicycle and the motorcycle have done much to deprive horseflesh of its value in many civilized countries. But if the bicycle and the motorcycle had driven the horses out of Ladysmith, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the beleaguered inhabitants would now be short of their daily rations.

ASSURANCES

Quarante-quatrième Rapport Annuel. BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES DU SUN.

Table with financial data for the Sun Insurance Company, including revenue, expenses, and dividends for the year 1899. It lists various categories like 'Primes payées', 'Dépenses', and 'Dividendes' with corresponding monetary values.

Le Rapport précédent est une copie juste, vraie et correcte des Livres de la Compagnie. CHARLES JANVIER, Président. EUGENE J. MCGIVNEY, Assistant Secrétaire d'Etat.

Advertisement for 'L'ABELLE' telephone service. Features an illustration of a man in a hat and coat holding a telephone receiver. Text includes 'Nlle-Orléans, TELEPHONE 1555'.

Bulletin Financier, Bulletin Commercial

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. Mardi, 13 mars 1900. COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS. Liste of market prices for various commodities.

MARCHE MONÉTAIRE. Liste of exchange rates and financial data for various banks and locations like New York and London.

CHANGE. Liste of exchange rates for various international locations and currencies.

VENTES A LA BOUSSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS. Liste of stock market transactions and prices for various securities.

ACTIONS ET BONS. Liste of stock and bond prices for various companies and financial instruments.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON. Liste of cotton market activity, including arrivals and prices for different grades of cotton.

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL. Liste of market prices for various commodities in Liverpool.

MARCHE DU HAVRE. Liste of market prices for various commodities in the port of Havre.

SUCRE ET MELASSE. Liste of market prices for sugar and molasses.

TONNELLERIE. Liste of market prices for various types of barrels and casks.

RIZ. Liste of market prices for different grades of rice.

FARINES. Liste of market prices for various types of flour.