FAMOUS BOSTON ELM.

Big Tree Is Blown Down After Centuries of Life.

Form to Picces by Relic Hunters Bofore Police Can Interfere-Was the Pride of the Revolutionists.

During a severe gale the other evening the ancient and greatly revered Boston elm, on the common, was blown down. No one was in the immediate viminity at the time and no injury to enyone resulted, but the loud noise when the elm yielded to the elements extracted a crowd of men and boys, who immediately attacked the ruin

and secured mementos. Soon three police officers were sta-Sioned about the remnants of the tree to prevent spoliation for any purpose. But the mischief had been done; and thus ended Boston's most ancient land-

mark, the old elm. For years the slm had been the chief sobject of interest in the historic common. It was without doubt the oldest known tree in New England, and had meen the rise and progress of the town and city of Boston, the existence of which it probably antedates several years. Symmetrical in shape and of unusual size, the great elm was a thing of beauty. Tradition says that in early. days it was a hanging tree, and it is irelated that in the time of witchcraft delusions Ann Hibbins met an ignominious death upon it. That was in

A map of Boston, printed in 1722, wound room to locate the tree, and soon after the revolution it was cherished. with pride by the citizens of Boston. It continued to flourish for half a century after independence was secured, but a great gale in 1832 did it much damage. In 1854 a substantial iron Mence was placed around the tree by the city authorities to prevent acts of wandalism.

In the great gale of 1850 the tree's Sargest limb was torn off, and though it was restored as far as possible, and the cavity filled up, the life of the old alm had received a shock from which It never recovered.

In September, 1869, the hurricane that swept away the roof of the first Colineum building and leveled several of the Boston church spires carried off isnother great branch. Since then the tree has been slowly dying.

MANCY HANKS REMEMBERED.

Grounds Surrounding Grave of Line colm's Mother to Be Hon-

ored. The Spencer county (Ind.) council has voted an appropriation of \$800 to buy the tract of land surrounding the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, at Linohn City, in Spencer county. The property to be bought is a beautiful matural park of 16 acres, picturesque and heavily wooded with maple, oak

and elm. The grave is near the summit of a large hill, almost in the center of the wood, and at the present time is marked by nothing more imposing than a neat stone of granite and a railing of iron. The park will be unof the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial association, which has in its possesmion a sufficient sum of money, contributed by the many local admirers of the Lincoln family, to make the grounds beautiful and attractive.

A monument of fitting proportions to be erected. The grounds are to be guarded and fenced, and numerous other plans are projected for making the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln Meecs for tourists.

HAS NEW TRIAL.

Baddats Submarine Craft Makes Suooessful Voyage Under Lake Michigan.

The Raddatz submarine boat has been given another trial in the bay at Milwaukee, Wis., and made a success-Sul trip. This boat, the invention of an Ombkosh man, has been considerably dimproved since it was hast described in the newspapers. It is now operated by storage batteries instead of chemical electricity. The trip was made while the lake was rough, but it did not afsect the boat in the least. Clarence J. Allen and Mr. Raddatz were on board and Benjamin T. Leuzarder and . party of interested friends were in a boat on the surface watching carefully the movements of the submarine craft. A run was made from the Yacht club house into the bay a distance of several miles, and this was covered at the rate of four miles an hour.

A Ban on Genius. Paderewski got more money for a single performance in Chicago than he ever received anywhere else in return for one evening's work. But he is never likely to do as well again here, says the Mchicago Times-Herald, owing to the wigor with which the anti-noise crueade is going on.

So Encouragement for the Sultan. A St. Louis man has killed himself because he couldn't collect money that was due him. We feel justified, however, says the Chicago Times-Herald. In giving the sultan to understand that this practice is not likely to become general over here.

Monotonous Look of City Houses. The German art journal; Kunstwerk, is waging war againkt the momotonous appearance of city houses. It wants them painted in the diverse colors of old villages.

Canadian Salmon. The catch of salmon in Canadian Mers last year was valued at \$3,159,308, m decrease of \$2,520,868 when compared with the returns of the previous year.

ART GALLERY'S LOSS.

Famous Reynolds Painting Given to British Nation.

Calcon from National Gallery with Mineteen Others by Order of _ Lady Hamilton—Could Not Be Disposed Of by Will.

The National gallery has suffered a beavy loss. Twenty pictures, including one of the gems of the collection, have been removed from the walls. The gem is the painting of Lady Cockburn and her children, by Reynolds, one of the best preserved and most characteristic examples of his art. It is recorded that when the picture was brought to the academy all the painters chapped their hands in salutation of its power, and the seal of the artist's own approval is found in his name inscribed at full length upon the hem of

the lady's garment. "I shall be handed down to posterity," remarked Sir Joshua to Lady Cockburn, "on the hem of your ladyship's garment." Since 1892 this gloriouswork has hung in Trafalgar square. It was bequeathed to the nation together with 19 other portraits of the Cockburn and allied families by Lady Hamilton, daughter of the late Sir James Cockburn. The other pictures were of little artistic value, but the bequest was gladly received on account of the supreme merits of Sir Joshua

Beynolds painting. The family of Lady Hamilton discovered last year that her interest in the pictures was restricted to her life, and she had no power to dispose of them by will. The trustees, after taking legal advice, did not resist the claim, and the pictures have now been surrendered. The Sir Joshua has already been sold to a millionaire at a great price.

OFFERS A GOOD MARKET. American Boots and Shoes Would

Find Ready Sale in Germany Because of Superior Make.

Consul General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, has submitted to the state department some interesting statistics upon Germany's importation of American goods in 1899.

Thefigures demonstrate, says the consul, that while the United States furnishes a large percentage of articles of necessity, such as cereals, meats, lard, petroleum, cottonseed oil, oleomargarine, etc., in which little competition exists, other articles do not figure as prominently as there is reason to expect, on account of their superiority and comparatively low price.

Germany, he said, by reason of her denser population, her accumulated wealth and her general prosperity offers splendid opportunities for many goods of American manufacture. For instance, the consul states, American made boots and shoes are generally admitted to be the best and cheapest in the world, and yet in the wealthy city of Frankfort he cannot find suitable boots and shoes for himself and family, and is obliged to send to the United States for them. Germany last year imported American boots and shoes to the value of \$101,335, as against \$29,615 in 1897. This increase, says Consul General Guenther, while gratifying in a way, is not at all what it should be, and only indicates what could be accomplished if our boot and shoe manufacturers would give more attention to this profitable German field for trade.

WOMAN TO BUILD A ROAD.

Mme. Beard Now in Arisons for the Purpose of Pushing a Plan for a Road.

Mme. L. J. Velasquez Beard, known throughout the country as a woman promoter, is in Phoenix, Ariz., which she intends making the terminal point of a railroad starting from Benderez bay, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. and altogether about 1,000 miles in length. She recently came off a trip lasting 28 months, covering 3,000 miles, on donkeys, examining the contour of the country between Costa Rica and the Pacific coast.

Mme. Beard produces papers showing a concession of \$10,000 a mile by Mexico. She has been working on the project for 17 years, and has been aided by A. K. Coney, Mexican consul general at San Francisco, who is close to President Diaz. Mexico is anxious for construction of the road because it will not only tap rich mineral and agricultural regions, but will lead to Benderez bay, where that government contemplates establishing an important naval station.

Mme. Beard was first distinguished as the south's representative in Canada, where she secured large sums of money to aid the confederacy in the civil war.

TEST THE EDISON PROCESS.

The Gold-Extracting Method of the Inventor Pronounced a Success.

S. G. Burn, manager of the Galistee company, operating on the Ortiz grant in Santa Fe county, made the official announcement that the new Edison process of extracting gold from gravel at the cost of but a few cents per ton of gravel has proved a success at the experimental mill at Dolores. The nature of the process is kept a secret. Thomas B. Edison will be at Dolores this month to make the preliminary arrangements for the erection of a large plant.

Prince of Wales Studying Law. The prince of Wales still pursues his law studies most systematically. He was chosen a bencher of the middle temple a number of years ago.

DID NOT SPEAK.

For Fifteen Years Husband and Wife Live in the Same House But Maintain Silence.

The case of Lynch vs. Lynch in the Eighth district civil court has developed the remarkable fact that for 15 years Mrs. Theresa Lynch, the "Queen of Jiamonds," and her husband, John Lench, lived in their home at 266 West Thirty-fourth street, and never spoke to each other. On one recent Friday Mr. Lynch was removed from the house to Amityville, L. L, where he was placed in a private asylum.

Mrs. Lynch, who is reputed to be worth several millions, and for nearly half a century has been prominently identified with the diamond trade in New York city, has been for many years past supposed to be a widow. Only her most intimate friends knew of the existence of Mr. Lynch. He lived for the most part the life of a recluse, never appearing at the Union Square store, where Mrs. Lynch still spends most of the day behind one of the counters.

Mrs. Lynch's lawyer, Maurice Meyer, explained the cause of the long silence which existed between the woman and her aged husband. Up to 1885 Mr. Lynch was a partner with Mrs. Lynch in the diamond business. His conviviality threatened to destroy the business, of which Mrs. Lynch was the mainstay, and the copartnership between husband and wife ended. After that Mrs. Lynch moved farther uptown on Broadway and gave all her time to the store. Mr. Lynch was given an allowance and did as he pleased. The four sons and daughters were friendly with both parents, but no reconciliation between husband and wife was ever effected.

KEPT A SNAKE IN HIS BOSOM.

Massachusetts Man Shared His Lot with a Three-Foot Blacksnake.

For four months Arthur Hamel has slept in the same bed, sat in the same chair and shared his meals with a three-foot striped blacksnake. When Hamel was arrested here by the Amesbury police the officer at the station, upon searching the prisoner's pockets, was frightened nearly out of his wits when the man pulled the snake from his bosom in response to the policeman's inquiry if he had "any dangerous weapons about him."

"I haven't any weapons." Hamel ejaculated, "but I have this fellow," and he made a move to pass the reptile to the turnkey, who shrank back in terror. The snake coiled about its master's hand and swung its head defiantly at the bluecoat.

Hamel said he had carried the reptile in his shirt bosom for four months. He gave it the freedom of his body. Sometimes he was more lively than other times and would amuse both himself and master by gliding in and out of Hamel's sleeve or pants leg and sometimes he would wind himself around Hamel's neck and enjoy a quiet

When on the street the snake usually wound himself around the man's waist, belt fashion. Hamel feeds his pet bread and milk. He got him in Vermont, and says he was prescribed by a physician to cure a stomach trouble. Hamel is about 35 years old and a French-Canadian.

RIDE OVER PARAPET.

Chicker Wheelmen Accomplish & Daring Feat-The Result of a Thoughtless Challenge.

Elbridge Hart and Henry Wesson, two Chicago bicycle riders, rode the parapet of the Lanesboro viaduct, on the Eric road, at Binghamton, N. Y. while a crowd of frightened spectators in the village gazed upwards 300 feet, expecting momentarily to witness &

Within the last year several persons have been dashed to pieces by falling from the bridge 305 feet to the rocks, and when the two riders, on their way to New York, reached the bridge, Hart challenged Wesson to ride it, Intimating that he lacked nerve. Wesson thereupon started along the edge and Hart necessarily followed. The coping is only 12 inches wide, but a quarter of a mile long, and on this the men rode. A wobble of a wheel or a passing train would have thrown them to the rocks below.

After they started both bitterly regretted the desire to make a record, but it was too late. They had to ride or fall. They rode, and when at last the end was reached one of the riders succumbed to the strain and fainted. It was the first time the feat was ever

DIES OF BROKEN HEART.

Disappointed Inventor Expires as the Result of a Structural Defect of the Organ.

Dr. Wuest, physician for Coroner Delap, made an autopsy the other night on the body of Samuel H. Walker, an engineer, aged 55 years, who died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn. He found that death was due to a rupture of the heart. It was one of a rare class of cases. The man had practically died from a broken heart because a cherished patent had been pronounced. a failure. Mr. Walker came from the west, and was trying to interest capitalists in a process he had for extracting gold from low grade ores. He left

"To My Best Friends: The fact that my machine is a fallure is more than I can bear."

Dr. Wuest found to his surprise that no agency other than extreme disappointment and a structural defect of the heart had killed him.

HOW NATIONS DIVIDE TRADE.

Germany and United States Share Bearly Mike But Are Both Beneath England.

Of the \$18,900,000 worth of commerce done by all the nations of the world, England's share is 18.3 per cent, Germany's 10.8 per cent., and 9.7 per cent. falls to the lot of the United States. So states United States Consul Winter at Annaberg in a report to the state department comparing the relative positions of the three leading countries in the trade markets of the globe.

"Germany," he says, "hae built up her foreign commerce at England's expense, and the United States, just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both England and Germany. In Australia, in Africa, in South America and in China the commercial representatives of each nation are fencing for vantage ground upon which to build safe markets for home industries." .

Germany's success in competing in the field of commerce with her mightier rival, England, Consul Winter attributes to several conditions. In the first place, he says, German manufactured goods are cheaper and, in some cases, better. Then, too, German merchants adapt themselves entirely to the wants of their customers, and industrial commissions have been sent out to South America, South Africa, Mexico, Japan, China, etc., to study and report upon the conditions and needs of the peoples of those countries. Again, German traveling men are superior in the technical knowledge of their various branches and are familiar with more languages than the representatives of other nations. Their efficiency in these lines is due to their training in special institutions in Ger-

IMPROVEMENT IN CABLES.

Prof. Pupin of Columbia University Describes a New Method of Construction.

Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia university, recently prepared for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Philadelphia a paper in which he described a method for constructing a cable, or an air line circuit, over which it would be possible to telephone from New York to London through a submarine cable made on the principles announced. In the current issue of the Electrical Review Dr. Pupin says that telephoning through a transatlantic cable is easily possible, though of doubtful practicability. It is not, perhaps, a commercial possibility, nor would there be a very great demand for use of a cable for this purpose. The real advantage for this invention lies, he thinks, in its application to telegraphy. The speed of signaling can be increased, he says, from five impulses a second to 1,500. That would multiply the capacity of an Atlantic cable about 300 times, and make it possible for the rates on cable messages to be cheaper than postal

WHITNEY'S DRIVER ARRESTED

Used Cycle Path for Automobile-Annoying Situation for Mr. White-

William C. Whitney and his son, Harry Payne Whitney, went to the races at Gravesend the other day in their automobile. When they left the track their machine was nowhere in sight, and after searching for the driver for an hour, a policeman told them that their unoccupied "auto" was standing in the cycle path and that the driver was a prisoner in the Coney Island police station.

They arrived at the track early in the afternoon and instructed their driver, Fred Rankin, to be at the track entrance when the races were over. Rankin started out to kill time, and the smooth bed of the cycle path tempted him, and he went toward Brooklyn at a rapid rate. He was turning around to return when a policeman told him he was violating the park ordinance in riding on the cycle path and took Rankin to the station, where he remained until Mr. Whitney bailed him out.

ECLIPSE VIEWS SUCCESSFUL. The Yerkes Observatory Photographs at Wadesbore Develop

Finely.

The work of developing the eclipse photographs taken at Wadesboro by the astronomers of the Yerkes observatory was begun the other day at Williams Bay, Wis. Some of the smaller photographs obtained by Prof. Barnard have been developed and are found to be very fine. The photographs taken with the big telescope cannot be developed until the special apparatus is constructed. The photographs of the spectra taken by Prof. Frost are coming out very nicely and will show some valuable results. Prof. Frost's instruments were of less magnifying power than those used by Prof. Crew, of the Northwestern university, and did not require so much

light. Canard Profits.

The Cunard Steamship company accounts for the past year show a profit of £294,856, and a dividend of five per cent. on the ordinary shares is pro-

Compulsory Vaccination. The supreme court of North Carolina has affirmed the right of county and municipal authorities to enforce compaleory vaccination.

Best Selling Book. The Bible was the best seiling book of the past year. The American Bible society put out 1,406,801 copies.

Pritton hebd:m:dei.e \$2.90.

ATTACKED BY CIRCUS JAGUAR.

Women Trainer Almost Killed by the Beast She Was Trying to Subdue. .

Louise Maurella, an animal trainer connected with a menagerie now at Newark, N. J., had an encounter the other day with a jaguar and was nearly killed by the beast before she was rescued. Mine. Maurella entered a 50-foot circular cage to train a new jaguar which had recently been added to the menagerie. As she slammed the door the jaguar crouched down in one end of the cage, glared, and growled at her.

Mme. Maurella, who is a muscular woman, was merely armed with a whip. She fearlessly approached the jaguar, snapped her whip, and stamped her foot to urge the animal to come out of the corner.

Before the attendants who were looking on could realize it, the jaguar sprang at Mme. Maurella, his forepaws landing on her shoulders. She tried with all her strength to shake the brute off, but he was too much for her, and he knocked her down.

Her screams for help could be heard all over the building. Men with iron bars and pitchforks managed to drive the jaguar back into one end of the cage. When Mme. Maurella was finally rescued she was found to have been terribly torn about the shoulders, breast, back and arms. Mme. Maurelia, however, will recover.

The jaguar was finally driven into a small cage and secured there after several shots from a revolver had been fired to intimidate it.

FIND VERY ANCIENT RUINS.

Scientist Explorers from Denver Dig Rear Gailup, N. M., with Gratifying Results.

That the civilization of the cliff dwellers may be among the oldest in the world, dating back thousands of years before the Christian era, has been shown by the researches of a party of Denver scientists, headed by Rev. Camden M. Cobern, who have just returned from a tour of five weeks among the ruins in New Mexico.

The party drove southwesterly from Durango, Col., through the mountainous desert district 220 miles to Gallup, N. M., and everywhere found traces of the mighty population that once inhabited the now desolate waste. Of the discoveries at one of the ancient ruins excavated Dr. Cobern says:

"The work and design was just the same as in an old city of Palestine, 1,400 years before Christ, which I helped to dig up. Beneath this house, which was a large one of 400 or 500 rooms, we dug down 27 feet and all the way were signs of human habitation. But Prof. Cutler declared that all those layers, first of charcoal and then of gravel, had been laid in order by water, showing a period of occupancy far greater than that shown by the similar accumulations in Egypt, which are not nearly so thick."

SEEKS WATER, GETS GOLD.

Rich Strike of a New Jersey Farmer While Digging a Well on His Farm.

Joseph Fritts, a farmer living near Woodglen, in New Jersey, thinks he has struck gold and silver ore on his farm in what he believes paying quantities. Fritts had a well on his farm which lately became dry. Two weeks ago he and his two sons began to dig another well. Eight feet under the surface they found small rocks flecked with spots that looked like gold and ailver.

On Thursday Farmer Fritts went to Trenton and placed the ore in Prof. Lombard's hands, with instructions to make an assay at once. This was done and on Friday night a report came back showing that both gold and silver were contained in the specimens in paying quantities.

Just what the assay showed Farmer Fritts would not say, but he intends working his newly found mine for all it is worth.

BIG DEAL BY TELEPHONE.

Business Regotiations Concluded Between New York and St. Paul Involving \$600,000.

In closing a business deal between New York and St. Paul two men carried on a telephone conversation for one hour the other day. The distance from New York to St. Paul is 1,322 miles by rail, and a letter would be nearly two days getting there. Telegraphic correspondence covering the same transactions would have consumed nearly a whole day, the telephone people say, and the delay would have killed the deal. It cost \$120, or \$2 a minute, to carry on the long distance dialogue. The amount involved

was \$600,600. A St. Paul agent was ordering goods to that amount from a firm in lower Broadway. The induction on the wire made it impossible for either party to the deal to understand the other, but one girl in New York and another in St. Paul were able to understand because they were experienced operators.

Was a Fast Runner. It has just been discovered that Caesar and Pompey fought 60 miles

from their celebrated battle ground. This shows that Pompey ran faster and farther than has hitherto been supposed, says the Chicago Times-Herald, and we take pleasure in correcting the mistake.

German Steel Rails. Germany's export in steel rails is in-

creasing each year. In 1894 she exported 119,410 tons, worth \$2,356,200. In 1898 it increased to 123,839 tons, worth \$3,094,000. The importation of ricel raffs into Germany decreased from 8,542 tons in 1894 to 267 tons in 1898.

TO BE EXHAUSTIVELY TESTED.

Submarine Boat Holland to Be Manenvered at Newport Torpedo Station.

To definitely determine the value of the submarine boat Holland for naval purposes the navy department has directed that she be taken to the torpedo station at Newport, where she will beexhaustively testeds

The determination of the department to send the Holland to Newport is based upon a recommendation made by Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of ordnance. Rear-Admiral O'Neil desires to ascertain what, if any, defects exist in the vessel, what her advantages are, and whether it will be advisable for the government to continue the construction of such a craft.

The torpedo station at Newport is said to be an ideal place for the experiments. Officers and men at that point can be detailed to man the craft. There are tugs available to keep close watch of the strange boat and rescue her crew in case anything of an untoward character happens. Rear Admiral' O'Neil has given very careful instructions to Commander N. E. Mason, inspector in charge of the torpedo station.

The trial of the vessel will be made at first under the supervision of an expert designated by the Holland company. As soon as the officers and men who volunteer to serve on the Holland are sufficiently well-acquainted with the craft the expert will not be required, and the test under service conditions will then be made.

DOWIE TO MAKE LACE.

Faith Healer Confers with Gage About Importing Machines and Laborers.

John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer of Chicago and the "general overseer of the Christian Catholic church," was at the treasury department at Washington the other dayand had a conference with Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Taylor. He stated that he had recently purchased at Nottingham, England, five machines for making Nottingham lace, as well as other necessary machinery. which he would set up near Waukegan, Ill. He also had engaged under contract 20 experts in lacemaking, and his purpose in seeing the treasury officials was to learn whether there would be legal objection to their coming into the

country. Dowie was informed by the secretary that the contract labor laws of the United States made specific exceptions in the cases of workmen to be employed in an industry new to the country, and, as lacemaking undoubtedly was a new industry here, there could be no objection to his bringing over the men he had engaged. Dr. Dowie stated that he had 20.00% acres of land near Waukegan, where his plant would be established for the benefit of the members of his church community, and he expected to make the enterprise

IMMENSE PROFIT.

Consul General at Frankfort, Gives Some Facts Regarding Krupp Gums.

Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, has furnished to the state department some facts with reference to the enormous profits made by Krupp in his contracts for guns and ammunition with the German government. The consul is informed that some time ago Krupp furnished to the government field guns at \$1,145 each. Competitors afterward received orders of the same kind for \$464 each. Krupp thereupon reduced his price to \$452. Shrapnels for which Krupp received \$2 each his competitors can furnish for a little over \$1.

The statement that Krupp alone can furnish nickel plates for the German navy is said to be untrue, as the process of manufacture is well known. The testing grounds required by the navy department, however, are of the same dimensions as those of Krupp, which belong to the government and have been rented to him, thus precluding competition, as without assurance from the government no other manufacturer would dore to risk the investment of from \$75,000 to \$750,000 requisite for testing grounds.

BELLEVUE'S LEPROSY PATIENT

New York Hospital Has Case in Hand Which Turns Out to Be the Drend Disease.

For the first time in its history Bellevue hospital, New York, harbors a leprosy patient. Augusta Gumbo, aged 19, of Jamaica, W. I., is the sufferer. She was living at 690 Eighth avenue. On April 11 the young woman was admitted to Bellevue. The physician who admitted her diagnosed the case as one of skin disease, and sent her to Ward 7. The public physician called in Prof. Jackson, of Columbia university, who pronounced the disease leprosy. Leprosy has been declared recently a noncontagious disease under certain conditions, and the board of health has gradnally allowed the leper camp on Riker's island to be depopulated.

Vindnot 500 Feet High. The branch of railroad which will run through Bradford frem Wilcox Pa., across the ridges, by way of Lafayette, McKean county, will cross a deep and mountainous gorge in the late ter vicinity with a steel viaduct nes. 500 feet high. The bridge will be me than 3,000 feet in length, and its co struction will be one of the greatest en gineering feats on record. It will be the highest bridge in the world.

Gorgeous Badge of London's Mayor. The lord mayor of London wears a badge of office which contain diamonds valued at \$600,000. A HER AREST W

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