

THIS CAT REFUSED TO DIE

How an Intelligent Pussycat Put a Stop to a University Professor's Demonstration.

Students of one of the big universities in this city have a cat that has utterly refused to become a martyr to science. Its history is another instance of the refining and elevating influence of science, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

Prof. Blank asked J. P. Morgan, the janitor, to get a cat for him, as he wished to illustrate his lecture on "Respiration" by experiments upon the animal.

Several subsequent attempts to carry on the experiments were alike ineffectual, for as soon as the glass cover was put over her she felt the removal of the air the cat would put her feet over the pipe and keep them pressed there.

PLEA FOR THE CODFISH

A Chief Cook Says This Fish Is Not Appreciated at Its Real Worth.

"If codfish cost a dollar a pound," said the chef, "it would be more universally beloved. I tell you, it is the best dinner fish known. I have tried the whitest fish over the world, but the codfish is king of them all and is not appreciated at his real worth.

"Let me tell you that when you make fishes you should not drown out the fish with potato. Put a little potato or other substance in the cakes as possible, and if you want them as fine as they can be made, wrap them in a blanket of eggs and do not be sparing of the egg.

SHEEP FOUND IN ALASKA

Flesh Said to Be the Most Delicious of All Wild Game and Is Much Sought.

This rare wild white sheep is found nowhere in the world but Alaska, and few specimens for mounting whole have ever been obtained, says a writer in Outing. This species, named ovis dalli by Prof. Dall, differs from its cousin, the Rocky mountain big horn (ovis montanus) in color, ovis montanus being a dull brown in midsummer, changing to a grayish drab in winter.

The flesh is the most delicious of all wild game. In the summer this sheep lives chiefly on the rich, succulent growth of the asplenium septentrionale, which grows in the crevices of the rock on the sunny slopes of this rugged range.

In Old Madrid. A correspondent in the Frankfurter Zeitung draws a lurid picture of the interesting demoralization of Madrid. The present population includes, he says, 20,000 professional beggars, the same number of abandoned women, 5,000 thieves, and there are hundreds of gambling houses.

Charitable People. The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a pauper population of 5,000 or more.

A Harem Case. Central Asian railroad managers try to meet the desires of their public. A harem car with latticed windows has been constructed for the emir of Bokhara.

WAYS OF THE CUBANS

Afraid to Give Information if Their Names Are Made Public.

Experience of Gen. Ludlow with a Prominent Man Who Came to Complain of Certain Abuses That Existed.

It must appear somewhat strange to some readers of American papers to frequently see allusions, in stories from Cuba, to "A prominent merchant says," or "Certain well-known Cubans say," without giving the names of the people referred to. The reason for this is that it is almost impossible to get information from any one of Latin blood resident in Cuba who thinks that what he says is going into print, unless he has an absolute assurance that he will not be quoted.

As an instance of this, a prominent man the other day called upon Gen. Ludlow and told him of some abuses that were being perpetrated. The general replied that he was very glad that he had come and told him about the matter, as, though he was aware such things were taking place, he had been unable to get the necessary evidence, and he would have his caller's words taken down and typewritten, so that he could sign the document.

"Oh, no," replied the man, "I cannot do that."

"Why?" asked the general.

"Because I do not want to be stabbed in the back."

"Well," responded the general, "I will have the case before the courts and call you as a witness to testify as to what you told me."

"I shall deny it," replied the man; "I shall say you misunderstood me; I cannot afford to have my name connected with it."

It seems to be a trait that is universal through Cuba, and if a man does give an interview where his name appears, and if any exception is taken to anything he has said, and he thinks there is any possibility of it causing him any trouble, he is absolutely sure to deny that he said anything of the kind.

ADULTERATED OIL

Probable That a Large Amount of It Has Been Sold as Real Olive Oil to Innocent Purchasers.

It is extremely probable that a large amount of adulterated olive oil has been sold to innocent purchasers in this country. Consul Coughy, at Messina, in discussing this subject in a report to the state department, says: "I would suggest that dealers in essential oils, who purchase under chemists' certificate, take a sample in the presence of witnesses immediately upon arrival of the goods, seal it, and send, in the little bottles made for that purpose, to the chemists at Messina asking for an analysis. I have discovered that after the copper has been sealed it can be most successfully tampered with. A minute's contact of a hot iron with the line of solder which encircles the copper where it begins to taper will remove sufficient to allow two little holes to be made. If the copper is then placed on its side the contents will easily run off. The adulterant, turpentine, is readily injected by a syringe. A few passes of the soldering iron soon destroy all traces of the work. I do not wish to be understood as saying that any particular exporter has adopted this method to defraud, but I do say it can be done. Every honest shipper will be glad to learn that the second analysis agrees with the first. When the importer finds it does not, the remedy rests in his own hands. A safeguard against such frauds would be to make it a condition of the contract that chemists send one-half of the original sample, after analysis, to the purchaser under their private seal."

WANTS PURE MILK

Health Authorities of the City of Milwaukee Will Test All Cows for Tuberculosis.

The Milwaukee health department is about to put into operation a plan whereby every cow the milk from which is sold in the city is to be tested for tuberculosis. Health Commissioner Schulz has a plan whereby he intends to make this test effective with the cooperation of the state dairy and food commission. The city only had jurisdiction within its limits, but with the cooperation of the state officers the inspection may be extended so as to include all the cows whose milk is sold in this city. At present there is no city ordinance providing for this test, but it is included and will undoubtedly be passed in the new milk ordinance which the commissioner now has ready to submit to the council.

The test for tuberculosis is made by injection tuberculin into the animal. If the cow is healthy the tuberculin has no appreciable effect. If she has tuberculosis the temperature rises rapidly, frequently going to 104 degrees.

Was Not a Barber Shop. Once upon a time a man entered a popular restaurant in Boston and, after tucking his napkin into his shirt collar, prepared to order his dinner. "What will you have, sir?" inquired the waiter. "A shave or a shampoo?"

Wireless Telegraphy. The greatest distance to which wireless telegraphic messages have been sent is 42 miles.

TRANSMITTING WAR NEWS

Secretary Root Issues New Regulations Regarding the Sending of Dispatches Over Military Lines.

Secretary Root has issued orders governing the transmission of dispatches over military telegraph lines or lines under military control. These orders are subject to modification by the commanding general in the field. It is believed this is the outgrowth of the round robin of the Manila correspondents, and a number of valuable privileges are given newspaper men in the field. Dispatches relating to the movement or administration of the army in the field and of the navy are given preference. Those relating to the army, navy and governmental departments or bureau of the United States come next; then dispatches of state, territorial or other civil officials; dispatches from diplomatic agents of neutral governments, press dispatches and miscellaneous business relating to death or serious illness.

Dispatches containing matter deemed injurious to the interests of the army must be submitted to the commanding general of the army in the field for his orders relative to their transmission. Personal and press messages may, under conditions not interfering with military business, be transmitted free of charge over field military telegraph lines that are closed to the general public. The use of any cipher is forbidden except by army officers, but press code books may be used when a copy of the code is filed at the telegraph office. Messages relating to military operations will be received and transmitted over the flying telegraph lines when filed by a correspondent in the field who is furnished with a written permit to serve in such capacity. Naval officers are instructed to afford newspaper correspondents in the field the fullest telegraphic facilities consistent with the public interests.

CUSTOMS PATROL

Extensive Smuggling into Cuba to Be Stopped by Energetic Government Action.

Smuggling is being carried on in Cuba on an extensive scale and the government is now taking steps to check it. It is said these operations are being conducted at nearly every port in the island and the customs division of the war department for aid in suppressing it. As a result of this appeal a customs secret service will be organized and vigorous measures will be taken to stamp out the lawless industry. The island having both import and export duties it makes smuggling profitable, and it is comparatively easy for both the natives and the citizens of this country to evade the customs officers, as the coast line of Cuba is long and practically unprotected.

The first step to be taken by the war department toward the organization of this secret customs service for Cuba will be the purchase of fast seaworthy launches, which will patrol the coast. These boats will be bought at once and dispatched to Cuba and continued in that service indefinitely. As the revenue cutter service is short of vessels it will be impossible to detail any of the regular revenue cutters for this service. Congress is responsible for the lack of revenue cutters, as it failed to act upon the recommendations of Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, and did not make any provision for the growing demand upon this important service.

NEED CATTLE INSPECTION

Diseased Animals Found in Manila Where Cattle Are Butchered for Use of Inhabitants.

Army surgeons have discovered a serious condition of affairs at Manila in the neighborhood where cattle are butchered and served to the inhabitants and the troops for food. Many animals have been condemned as diseased, although the owners of the cattle protested against the killing of the beasts. The reports just received at Washington of the result of the first examination held shows one animal was suffering from acute catarrh and fever; two were in advanced stages of fever; seven had been made unfit for food by starvation and neglect; and one was half dead from blood poison, and two were badly injured and in a bad condition. Five animals were rejected because of the presence of tuberculosis. Subsequent examinations disclosed much in the same line. A large number of leprosy hogs were discovered and killed.

SKELETON OF A MASTODON

Bones of Gigantic Animal That Lived Centuries Ago Are Unearthed Near Newburg, N. Y.

The skeleton of a mastodon has been found on the farm of Frederick W. Schaefer, about 1 1/2 miles west of Newburg, N. Y. Workmen digging a trench first unearthed a rib 49 inches in length. A search for the remainder of the skeleton was then begun. A portion of the vertebrae found measured 13 inches in diameter. The jawbone, which is almost intact, at the base measured 23 inches and is 37 inches long. The back teeth are eight inches long by four in diameter. Toward the point of the jaw are two smaller teeth, one of which was removed and weighs two pounds and four ounces. The tusks are 25 inches in diameter and eight feet long.

Daylight in London and Glasgow. London in midsummer experiences an hour less of daylight than does Glasgow.

A SPEEDY FIGHTER

Plan for an Entirely New Class of Warship for British Navy.

Believed by the Admiralty That She Will Be the Greatest Triumph in Naval Architecture—To Cost \$1,250,000.

At the moment Emperor William was telling Congressman Foss that the best peace conference is a strong navy, plans had just passed the British admiralty for an entirely new class of warship. Great interest is taken in the new vessel, which was designed by Sir William White, director of naval construction, who has given a representative of the press the following particulars:

"We believe she will be the greatest triumph in naval architecture, both for speed and fighting. She will cost, ready for sea, about \$1,250,000; her speed will be a knot in excess of any British battleship, and her guns, torpedoes, torpedo tubes, masts and booms will embody ideas which experience and experiment have proved far beyond anything yet attempted in this or any other country. Her guns will be generally of smaller caliber than those of the Bulwark, now building. She will be the longest and broadest warship ever laid down in a government dockyard, while her draft will be shallow. Her breadth is designed to attain the maximum steadiness under fire, and from her new steering gear very excellent results are certain. Forward will be the circular tops mounted with rapid-fire guns. Her total armament will be 32 guns. The details as to their caliber for the present must be kept secret. Six torpedo tubes will complete her equipment. Her protection of harveized steel will be less than on the ships now building. The Spanish-American war directed our attention to coal capacity and nothing will be wanting in that respect. Her displacement will be 13,000 tons. The new vessel, which will be laid down in November at Devonport, immediately after the Bulwark is off the slip, should be ready within a year. She will be the nearest approach yet attained to a perfect combination of the fighting capacity of a battleship with the mobility of a cruiser of that type advocated by one of the highest naval authorities in the world, Capt. Mahan."

DRY DOCK AT MANILA

One Is Greatly Needed—Congress Will Be Asked to Make an Appropriation.

Secretary Long will in all probability recommend to congress the building of a floating dry dock at Cavite, Philippine islands, to be used in repairing the warships of the Asiatic squadron. The advisability of the construction of such a dock is now being discussed by naval officials and it is looked on with great favor. At present the vessels of Admiral Watson's fleet must be sent to Hong-Kong, 600 miles away, to be docked, and the expense ranges from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for each ship. A floating dock could be built in this country and sent in sections to Manila, where the parts could be assembled and put together. Some years ago this method was adopted in the case of the monitor Comanche, which was built on the Atlantic coast, taken apart and shipped to San Francisco on a sailing vessel. The cost of a first-class dry dock would be about \$1,000,000, exclusive of transportation. If the construction of the dock is authorized by congress it will probably be followed by the erection at Cavite of shops and appliances for all sorts of naval repair work, and in time this government will have a thoroughly equipped naval station at Manila.

WILL TEST A BRITISH GUN

New Weapon to Be Used in the Navy Shipped from England to United States.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell, naval attache of the United States embassy in London, recently shipped to the United States a new model six-inch rapid-fire, center-pivot gun on a mount made for the navy by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, limited. The United States has secured the right to manufacture the gun and it will be tested in this country. The British admiralty ordered many of the new weapons, but these will be wire wound. The same gun, with the exception of the wire-wound arrangement, will be made in the United States if the tests are satisfactory. Statistics here, says Lieut. Colwell, are proving equal results and being obtained by guns that are not wire bound. Special features of this latest weapon are a new breech mechanism and the nonuse of a cartridge shell, thus avoiding the old-time delay in ejection and possible jamming. Cordite used in the tests there gave 2,800 feet initial velocity.

DANGER TO THE THAMES

Mr. McDougall, of the London Council, is afraid that the Thames will run dry owing to the dams that are being built in the upper reaches of the river.

Whereas last year 843,000,000 gallons of water a day passed over Teddington weir in May and 429,000,000 gallons in June, the figures for this year are 550,000,000 gallons in May and 230,000,000 gallons in June. In one day of July over 142,000,000 gallons flowed freely. It is feared that the result may be an epidemic of disease, arising from the undiluted sewage of the city.

LEIPZIG'S NEW RATHAUS

Leipzig is to have a new rathaus, costing \$1,600,000. It will stand on part of the ground covered by the old Pleisensberg, where Luther held his disputation, which has been torn down. A tower of the old castle still stands, and will be worked into the architectural design of the city hall.

GLASS DISPLAYS IN PARIS

American Makers Lay Their Plans to Prepare Fine Exhibits for the Exposition.

American glass makers were addressed concerning the display they are to make at the Paris exposition and the opportunities they will have. They are informed that glass has been classified with the "varied industries," and that provisions have been made for these industries in a suite of 12 large rooms, which consist of a kitchen, pantry, dining room, sitting room, den, parlor, three bedrooms, private office and regular large office. In these rooms will be made the United States' display of glass and glassware, lamps, shades, furniture, carpets, leather for upholstery, incandescent lights, gas fixtures, billiard tables, porcelains, felts, mats, oil cloth, mosaics, wall paper and window shades. It is to be something decidedly out of the ordinary and will afford the very best opportunity for what glass manufacturers term a "swell" display. The finest plate and blown glass, cathedral glass, mosaic glass, cut, stem, etched and fancy tableware, the newest applications of glass in different wares and novelties will also be given exceptional setting in such arrangement. The only thing that forbids its extensive display. Therefore only the finest will be taken.

The expense to each exhibitor will be small in comparison to what it would be if exhibits were taken over, maintained and brought back. The cost of the display will be apportioned so that it will not fall heavy on any one. The sum collected in this manner, however, will be sufficient to carry it out on a most extensive scale.

DISCOVERY IN GLASS MAKING

Charles McBeth's New Process is Likely to Revolutionize the Manufacture.

Charles McBeth, the big lamp chimney manufacturer at Anderson, Ind., has patented a new and decidedly novel process which will probably revolutionize glass making. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glass manufacture lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time and requires the best fuel supply, natural gas being best adapted. While passing through his plant recently McBeth saw a globe on an arc light break and a piece of the glass fell over on the carton. It was but a second until it was reduced to liquid and dripped to the ground. That gave him his cue and he directed the construction of a big vat with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a lateral and longitudinal current. An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly and the very best molten glass is now being turned out in almost as many seconds as it is required. The vat was patented and is now being used. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glass making, from plate to bottles. This, in connection with the automatic blowing machinery which is being turned out, is certain to have a very great effect on glass making. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as by using coal or oil, though it may be more expensive than the use of natural gas. At present it takes 12 hours to melt a pot of glass sand.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

Lord Kitchener Gives Full Credit to Builders of Bridge in Heart of Africa.

In his speech at Cairo, Egypt, the other day at the opening of the Atbara bridge, constructed by a Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract, the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Kartoum, said: "The construction of this magnificent bridge, I think, may fairly be considered a record achievement. "So far as failure of the efforts to place the construction ordered in England is concerned, I think it demonstrates the relations between labor and capital there are not such as to give confidence to the capitalist and to induce him to take the risk of establishing up-to-date workshops that would enable Great Britain to maintain her position as the first constructing nation in the world. "But, as Englishmen failed, I am delighted that our cousins across the Atlantic stepped in. This bridge is due to their energy, ability, and power to turn out works of magnitude in less time than anybody else. "I congratulate the Americans on their success in the erection of a bridge in the heart of Africa."

HAD A KEROSENE THIRST

A Long Island Boy Tells of His Efforts to Kill a Reptile—Drank Three Pints.

Nelson Tower, a 16-year-old son of George N. Tower, of No. 27 Third street, Brooklyn, who has a cottage at East Moriches, L. I., came across a black snake while crossing a field near the bay. The boy subdued the snake with a stick and took it to the family cottage. Wanting to save the skin as a trophy, he attempted to kill the reptile by inserting its head in a large bottle of kerosene. The treatment revived the snake, which slobbered in the kerosene with apparent pleasure. The bottle was replenished. Finally, the snake, so Mr. Tower declares, consumed three pints. Then the boy killed the snake with a club. The story is vouched for by the whole Tower household, including the white-haired grandmother and the kitchen maid, who replenished the kerosene bottle.

OLD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Vienna will soon celebrate the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of its medical school.

JOINS INDIAN TRIBE

Poet Buries Himself Among a Strange People in the North.

Poet Wheeler Has Been Adopted as Si-Chi by the Head Chief of Takuah Indians in Northwest Territory.

Poet Wheeler, New Yorker, poet, Princeton man, author of cynical "Reflections of a Bachelor," has been missing from New York for two years. His departure followed close upon the report of the breaking of an engagement between him and Hallie Ermine Rives, cousin of Annie Rives, Princess Troubetzky, who is herself an author, and not long ago started the reading public by the novel, "Smoking Flax."

Mr. Wheeler is living in a remote Indian village in a spur of the Rockies, close on the arctic circle, in the great northwest territory, on the edge of the barren lands, hundreds of miles from civilization, where an occasional half-breed or trader is the only visitor and a white man is almost unknown.

He has joined a tribe of the Takuah Indians, has been adopted as Si-Chi (only brother's child) by the head chief, has taken on their customs and dress, speaks their tongue, and ranks as an under chief.

Mr. Wheeler was recently visited by a correspondent, who says that the poet is reticent as to reasons for becoming an exile. The language, he says, was his greatest difficulty. "What do you think?" said Mr. Wheeler, "of a language boasting five subjunctive moods and two first persons plural? Max Muller was right when he pronounced the Eskimo of the northwest more intricate than Greek, but the Takuah is far more complex even than Hebrew."

The same relations, when applied to persons of opposite sex, call for different words. The mother's "try son" or "my daughter" and the father's "my son" or "my daughter" are different expressions. Elder and younger brother, sister, son and daughter each require a separate term.

It was suggested that Mr. Wheeler's position might be uncomfortable in case of a tribal war. He replied that he had prevented two brushes by arbitration, and that neighboring tribes believed him a white medicine man and would not dare to kill him.

AS MALARIA'S FOE

Army Experiments with the Eucalyptus in Cuba to Make Climate More Healthy.

Owing to frequent recommendations to Gov. Gen. Brooke of the eucalyptus tree as an anti-malarial agent, some investigations into the subject have been carried on under his orders. Attention has been called to the success obtained in cultivating the tree in the vast Campagna di Roma, Italy, where eucalyptus is now recognized as rendering the whole territory much less unhealthy. The City of Mexico is cited as another instance, where the Vigo canal, the floating gardens and other malarial districts are now well stocked with young eucalyptus trees, with the result that places which were once malarial and unhealthy have been rendered dry and innocuous.

One recommendation says that the camp of the British troops in Jamaica which was formerly malarial, has been planted with eucalyptus, the outcome already being a steady disappearance of malarial spots. The tree, which absorbs the moisture, grows very rapidly, often ten feet in a year. The wood is valuable and the honey bees seek the flowers. The honey, it is said, contains important medicinal properties. The tree department at Santiago de Cuba, not knowing of the investigations in progress under Gen. Brooke's direction, recently made a request for several thousand eucalyptus slips, the requisition being strongly endorsed by Gen. Leonard Wood.

WHITE COLT TURNS BLACK

Remarkable Change in Color Poses the Eastern Horsemen—Animal of Blooded Stock.

A white colt foaled three years ago of blooded stock is undergoing a change of color at New York, and at the present rate will be a jet black within a few months. The case is without parallel and experts fail to offer any solution. It was in the spring of 1896, on the farm of W. L. Kirkman, near Nashville, that Black Luke, a jet black mare by a son of Luke Blackburn, foaled the snow white colt by Valentine, a son of Powhattan. The foal was a solid white all over with the exception of a black ring around each eye and a little red on the tip of each ear. The tail was about the color of silver. It was regarded as a most unusual circumstance, in view of the fact that the color of the sire was chestnut while that of the dam was black. The probabilities are that by this time next year the colt will be as intensely black as he has been intensely white.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

A curious fact was recalled in connection with a recent London bazaar. Before it could be held at the Albert hall permission had to be obtained from the seatholders. This, with two exceptions, was obtained, and as the objections, an old lady and an old gentleman, refused to give their sanction, the idea of holding the bazaar in the hall would have had to be abandoned but for the strange coincidence that both of these seatholders died while the matter was in abeyance.

Treated as Food Experts. Paymasters and commissariat officials of the German army receive special training in examining the quality of food supplied the army.