

A TRAMP'S BAD BLUNDER.

Malice Signs Left by Some Member of His Fraternity Lead Him into Hands of a Judge.

If one James Bell has his way when freedom is once more his, condign punishment will be meted out by the high court of tramping to that member of the fraternity who led to Bell's undoing by chalking the cabalistic symbols meaning "O. K." instead of a skull and crossbones upon the fence before the house of a judicial officer of New York city, where Bell went the other day expecting a hospitable reception. Judge Senior was at breakfast at his home in Marion street, Paterson, N. J., the other morning when the door bell rang. Miss Gertrude, the judge's daughter, opened the door. A big, rough-looking man confronted her.

"Do you want to see the judge?" Miss Senior asked, thinking the visitor was in some trouble.

"No, I don't want to see any judge," said the fellow, evidently supposing the young woman was trying to frighten him. "If I wanted to see a judge," he continued, pushing his way into the hallway, do you think I would come here? I want something to eat and some money, and I've got to have it."

Judge Senior had heard the talk and ran out to the hallway. "What are you doing here?" he demanded of the intruder.

"I want a meal and I want cash," was the reply, "and if I don't get both there's going to be trouble."

Judge Senior ordered the fellow to leave, but he retorted that he would go when he was ready. The judge pounced upon the man and soon both were rolling on the floor. Miss Senior called police headquarters on the telephone and a patrol wagon came.

Half an hour later the fellow was arraigned before Judge Senior on a charge of vagrancy. When he saw who was on the bench he collapsed. He subsequently gave his name as James Bell, and Judge Senior remarked: "Well, you won't ring my bell again for the next 30 days. I will send you to jail for that time and direct the warden to feed you on bread and water."

TITLE FOR RICH DOWER.

English Peer Urges London Firm of Solicitors to Secure for Him a Wealthy Wife at Once.

The London Telegraph says the following letter emanating from an address and over a name corresponding with those given in the London directory, has been received by an eminent firm of solicitors:

"An English peer of old title is desirous of marrying at once a wealthy lady. Her age and looks are immaterial, but her character must be irreproachable. She must be a widow or spinster, not a divorcee."

"If among your clients you know such a lady who is willing to purchase the rank of a peeress for \$100,000, paid in cash to her future husband, and who has sufficient wealth besides to keep up the rank of a peeress, I shall be pleased if you communicate with me in the first instance by letter, when a meeting can be arranged in your office. I beg you to keep this confidential. The peer will pay handsomely for the introduction when it is arranged."

The Telegraph suppressed the vendor's rank, which is given in the letter, substituting the words peer and peeress.

CANNOT ACCEPT PRESENTS.

President of the United States Must Obtain Consent of Congress Before Receiving Gift.

In the present opinion of the officials at Washington, President Roosevelt cannot accept any present from either Emperor William or Prince Henry without authority from congress. An examination of the precedents is said to disclose the fact that while in many instances presidents apparently received presents from abroad, they never have retained these except by express authority conferred by congress. In the other cases where the gifts have not been returned to the donor the presents have been deposited by the president in the department of state or in the Smithsonian institution. A large number of medals and articles of value may be seen in the library of the state department the gifts of foreign rulers.

Where's Ruddyard?

They have a ping-pong tournament at the Aquarium in London, where, able-bodied men played for championships. Ping-pong is a sort of table tennis, requiring a little less activity than battledore and shuttlecock and a little more judgment than marbles, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Athletic Britons must be amused, however, and, in addition to struggles for ping-pong laurels, crap tournaments and fingers might be tried for variety's sake.

Evidence of Slowness.

The roasted peanut has just found its way into London, says the Chicago Record-Herald. No wonder some of the London editors are complaining about the slowness of that town.

A Reading Town.

The small German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading rooms, with newspapers and books.

MARCONI'S LAURELS.

Taken from Him by the French Academy of Science.

Declares That He Did Not Invent the Wireless Telegraph—Credit Ascribed to English, German and French Scientists.

A remarkable session of the Academy of Science of France has been devoted to the discussion of the real origin of wireless telegraphy.

If Marconi had been present he would have felt much annoyed, for among the many French savants assembled at the English and German experts whose communications were read none was disposed to credit him with the discovery, but they seemed to regard him as only a clever practical experimenter.

According to the documents produced, the real inventors are Feddersen and Maxwell, both Englishmen, then Hertz, of Germany; but principally Prof. Branly, a Frenchman, who conceived and constructed in 1890 the receiver for electric waves which is still used by Marconi; and next Prof. Lodge, an Englishman, who read a paper before the electric congress of 1894, pointing out the possibility of transmitting telegraphic signals with the Hertz apparatus and receiving them with the Branly tube of metallic filings, which possibility was actually put into practice by the Russian scientist, Popoff, in 1896.

Marconi's experiments only began in 1899, it is said, and were first made public two years ago, simultaneously with Slaby's successful wireless transmission of telegrams over a distance of 100 miles in Germany by an altogether different process.

It was further asserted that the most of Marconi's patents were worthless, owing to the foregoing alleged facts. Finally it was pointed out that neither the French nor the German army nor the English navy is using the Marconi system, though results are obtained equal to his exploits, except transmission across the ocean, which the scientists unanimously declared is yet unproved.

CARELESS MONEY SHIPMENTS.

Large and Valuable Packages of Currency Sent by Mail to Cuba Insecurely Wrapped.

Remarkably careless practices in the transmission of large amounts of currency by mail to Cuba are complained of in a report received by Postmaster General Payne from Director General Fosnes, of the Cuban postal service. The registered mail is being regularly and largely used for the transmission of money between the United States and Cuba. Mr. Fosnes says that with liberal use of strong paper, twine and sealing wax it is possible to so wrap these packages that they cannot break open and "subject officials to unwarranted stress of temptation."

Mr. Fosnes reports: "The other day there was received in Havana in transit to Cienfuegos from the National Bank of Commerce of New York city a package bearing \$7.44 in postage and weighing 23 pounds, and which may have contained half a million dollars in currency. Through openings in the package protruded bills of large denominations, in plain sight of a dozen clerks. The railway mail clerks probably learned of the contents from the Havana clerks and the package may be lying outside the safe in the Cienfuegos post office by reason of the size of the parcel. Only last week the attention of a local bank was called to the insecure manner in which three packages from New York, each containing \$20,000 in currency, had been prepared for mailing. The paper wrapper was worn and the money exposed to plain view. The normal risk in the mails of enormous sums of money is great enough and should not be increased by the ocular revelation of the contents."

PLAN UNIVERSAL CONCLAVE.

Lawyers and Jurists of the World to Meet at St. Louis Fair in 1903.

Those who are learned in the law of many lands will meet in universal conclave at the world's fair. The plan was launched by the executive committee of the exposition when it formally appointed a committee to confer with like bodies from the American association and the bar of St. Louis to arrange for a programme for an international congress of lawyers and jurists as a leading feature of the great debates at the fair.

The three committees will meet to begin the work of exploiting the congress by inviting the most brilliant legal minds in the world to become delegates to the assembly. The committee chosen by the National Bar association includes a member from every state and territory.

English Spoken by 118,000,000.

The place of English among the European languages has just been indicated by a French statistician, who says English is now the most widely-spoken language in the world. Upward of 118,000,000 persons employ it. Russian comes next with 85,000,000, German third with 80,000,000 and French next with 58,000,000.

Tea Plant in India.

In India the tea plant is naturally a tree; but by means of pruning it is kept so small that it seems to be only a bush.

Spain's Paper Currency.

The paper currency of Spain now stands at 43 per cent. loss on the gold standard.

MAN WITH TRAITS OF CAT.

The Remarkable Results Reported from Grafting Feline Flesh into Human Sculp.

Samuel Crawford, of Sherman, Pa., has developed most peculiar traits as the result of a surgical operation, at least so report some individuals noted for their veracity and observation. While operating a patent hay-lifting fork last fall Crawford had a large part of his sculp torn off. Local surgeons fixed him up temporarily, and he was then taken to a post-graduate college in Philadelphia, where the physicians decided to graft flesh on his skull. A cat was killed and some of its flesh was sewed to the remnant of flesh upon the patient's head. In a few weeks the flesh of the man and that of the animal began to grow together, and Crawford gradually recovered and returned to his home.

Recently Crawford has been giving his relatives a great deal of trouble by showing all the characteristics of a cat. He prowls around back alleys and barns at nights, fights with stray dogs, and even stalks rats and mice. Crawford himself does not seem to realize his changed condition so far as these particular things go, but there is another that gives him a great deal of worry and trouble.

The cat from which the flesh to graft on Crawford's skull was taken was of a rich, dark yellow, and handsomely barred with black. In place of hair there grows on the replaced portions of Crawford's sculp a coating of fur identical in texture and coloring with that of the tiger cat. It is this that gives him his great cat worry. He has to have his skull shaven clean once a week or become a dime museum freak, as the peculiar marking makes him an object of curiosity wherever he goes.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

Census of the City Shows That There Are 1,270,069 Persons Who Are Foreign Born.

At the conference of the Federation of Churches and Christian organizations at the Broadway tabernacle, at New York city, Dr. F. H. Wines, assistant director of the census, presented some interesting statistics which are made public for the first time, in which he showed that the foreign-born element in New York at present numbers 1,270,069.

Of this total no fewer than 1,229,158 came from Europe, Great Britain contributing 365,452, Scandinavia 49,061, the Teutonic nations 397,642 (of whom 322,343 were born in Germany), the Latin races 161,956, the Slavonic countries 245,144, Switzerland 8,371, and Greece 1,300. The Asiatics in the city number altogether 8,964. Canada has 21,924 sons resident in New York, and Mexico 282.

Apart from the interest which attached to these disclosures of the census bureau, the main interest centered in the address delivered by Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church. He said: "The churches will not succeed until all the churches are free. Open the church doors to all. It makes me indignant and angry when I walk down the avenues to see the fine churches with their pretty iron gates and the doorknobs, with the name of the minister on one side and the name of the sexton on the other, but the door locked six days in the week."

CUPID FINDS NEW SCHEME.

A Michigan Woman Sends Her Name in a Paper Roll and Thereby Wins a Husband.

Through a name and address inclosed in a package of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) paper mill's output, Mrs. Marion Buell, a former mill operative now of Ypsilanti, and Aaron B. Mather, a Chicago printer, were brought into correspondence, with the result of a wedding the other day.

Mrs. Buell wrote her name and address on a slip of paper last summer and placed the slip in a bundle of paper. She received one day in August a letter from Mather, who had chanced to come across the name, and one day recently Mather obtained a vacation, went to Ypsilanti and met his future wife.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Justice Joslyn at the hotel owned and conducted by N. B. Yates, father of the bride. The groom is the son of H. N. Mather, a retired newspaper man and manufacturer of Detroit.

PAIR OF GIANTS TO WED.

Missouri Girl Eight Feet One Inch Tall to Marry Montana Cowboy of Eight Feet.

The marriage of the largest man and woman in the United States, if not in the world, will take place at Helena within the next few weeks. The contracting parties will be Miss Ella Murray, of Missouri, who is eight feet one inch tall and weighs over 400 pounds, and Edward Beaupre, "the Montana cowboy," who tips the scales at 367 pounds, and is eight feet in height.

Miss Murray's father, it is said, has tried for some time to induce some one to marry her, offering a home and liberal expense money.

Beaupre is 21 years old, and has never been out of the state. He wears No. 22 shoes and has never had a glove on his hands.

Hard to Let Go Of.

Those obstinate Danish West Indians, says the Chicago Tribune, don't seem to realize that Denmark is achieving to get rid of them.

VALUE OF SERMONS.

Baptist Preacher Asks \$50 Each and Gets \$1.23 Each.

Southern Railroad Settles for Last Manuscripts After the Matter is Determined by a Ministerial Board of Arbitration.

The cash value of Baptist sermons in Virginia has been officially fixed at \$1.23 and a fraction each. A board of arbitration composed of Baptist clergymen the other day decided that the Norfolk and Western Railroad company must pay Rev. W. P. Hines, pastor of the Park View Baptist church at Portsmouth, \$250 for 202 sermons lost by agents and employees of the company. Mr. Hines had valued the sermons at \$50 each.

Pastor Hines was a passenger on a Norfolk and Western railway train a few weeks ago and had the company check his valise, in which were the 202 sermons, besides a Bible on which were many memoranda of a religious nature. When he presented the check for the valise at his destination it could not be found, and although a tracer was sent out the valise was never located.

Dr. Hines told the railway people that the loss of his best sermons would place him in an embarrassing position, and he asked to be reimbursed. The company declined to pay \$50 apiece for the lot, and suggested that the matter be settled by arbitration. Dr. Hines agreed to the proposition.

The railway people selected Rev. Dr. Lafferty, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, Dr. Hines selected Rev. Dr. Owen, of a local Baptist church, and these two ministers selected Rev. Dr. J. J. Hall, pastor of Park Avenue Baptist church at Norfolk.

The conference began in the morning, and all through the day the value of the sermons was discussed and argued, until finally \$250 was agreed upon.

Dr. Hines, when notified, said he was satisfied, and the railway people accepted the verdict, so Dr. Hines will receive a check for \$250.

The case has attracted widespread attention, and it is believed to be the first of its kind on record in this country.

GANDER KNOWS HIS DUTY.

Massachusetts Bird Guards Master's Person and Protects Property Better Than a Dog.

James Rice, of Chicopee, Mass., is the owner of a gander that guards his house and yard on Exchange street in his absence better than most dogs could. How effectually Billy does his duty is attested by the fact that a short time ago he drove Patrick Malone, a well-known local character, out of the yard, biting him so severely that Malone applied to the police for a warrant for the arrest of Billy or Mr. Rice, but the police refused to have anything to do with the matter.

Rice is more than six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds, but Billy is usually on hand to protect him if necessary, following him about the city streets, and even going along in the wagon when his master visits his farm near Fairview cemetery, a mile from home. Billy will never allow anyone to even take hold of his master's coat or make motions he considers threatening.

Billy sleeps on the back steps of the house in summer, and not only gives warning when tramps come into the yard, but attacks all trespassers on his master's estate. He knows the letter carrier, the milk man and the ice man, and even lets the garbage man come into the yard. He is easily the boss of the yard.

Rice attributes Billy's superior intelligence to the long talks they have had together. Billy squawks an answer to all questions Rice asks him concerning the property. A year ago, when Rice was sick for several weeks, he used to talk to the bird by the hour, and since then Rice has said that he will never kill Billy, but will let him die a natural death.

Billy raps on the door in the morning until his master comes downstairs, so Rice can dispense with the services of an alarm clock.

NEW FUEL MADE OF CLAY.

Company in Ohio Has an Article Which It Claims is Cheaper and Better Than Coal.

The American Clay-Working Machine company, of Bucyrus, O., has been applied to for machinery to manufacture an artificial fuel which will sell cheaper than coal. It is made from ordinary clay treated with chemicals and is the invention of an old railway engineer of Omaha. The fuel burns in a stove, grate or furnace readily. It creates no smoke, no cinders and burns to white ashes, 25 pounds of the fuel producing only a quantity of ashes that may be held in the palm of the hand. In the combustion the fire literally consumes its own ashes, and a ton of the fuel goes farther than two tons of the best coal, producing five times the amount of heat that coal produces.

Frazy After the Pole.

Lieut. Peary will make his last dash for the pole next month, but it will be September before we know whether the dash has been successful, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In the meantime we can all wish him the best of luck, for he deserves it.

New York Ahead of Chicago.

The New York confidence man, says the Chicago Record-Herald, now has a fine chance to show strangers where the explosion took place.

LIBERAL AMERICANS.

Gave \$107,360,000 Last Year for Charitable Purposes.

Andrew Carnegie Leads with Gifts Totalling \$31,000,000—Mrs. Stanford Follows Closely with \$30,400,000.

Charitable and public-spirited Americans during the year 1901 gave away, in the form of gifts or bequests, the enormous sum of \$107,360,000 for educational, philanthropic or other public purposes in the United States.

All previous records have been far outdone by this aggregate, the highest total for any previous year having been \$62,750,000. The sum of American benefactions for the year 1901 is about equal to one-third of the cost to Great Britain of conducting the war in South Africa during the same period.

The list for 1901 is as follows:

Table listing donors and amounts: Andrew Carnegie, New York, \$31,000,000; Mrs. Leland Stanford, San Francisco, 30,400,000; Christopher L. Magee, bequest for hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 4,500,000; John D. Rockefeller, New York, 3,046,500; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, 1,465,000; Mrs. Emmaus Blaine, Chicago, 1,100,000; Daniel K. Pearsons, Chicago, 855,000; Helen M. Gould, New York, 412,500; Given by New York citizens not included in above list, or by donors making New York institutions their beneficiaries, 10,000,000; Total, \$107,360,000.

In the forthcoming volume of Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia will appear a complete list in tabulated form of all such benefactions amounting to \$5,000 or more. Dr. Rossiter Johnson, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of advance proofs, said that no pains had been spared to make the list absolutely accurate and comprehensive. It excludes all ordinary denominational contributions for educational and benevolent purposes, all state and municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions and the grants of congress for various measures of relief. And yet, to reprint the merest summary of each of these donations, would occupy about ten columns of space.

LIGHT FOR FIELD HOSPITALS.

War Department Has Adopted a Portable Plant for Convenience of the Service.

The war department has adopted a portable illuminating plant, to be used in conjunction with field hospitals and field operating tents. The new plan is a distinct advance in the equipment of the medical department and will contribute to the efficiency of the army surgeons in the field. For some weeks the surgeon general's office has been experimenting with a system of lighting which makes use of acetylene, with the results that an ingenious arrangement of packing and transporting the plant and fixtures has been devised.

A box 14 inches square and one foot six inches deep contains the material and fixtures for lighting a brigade hospital for five nights. The box and contents weigh but 65 pounds. The light is equivalent to that furnished by 120 lanterns, using six gallons of kerosene oil.

The generator contains five pounds of carbide, and the advantage is that a better light is furnished at less expense. The system is absolutely safe and is packed and unpacked so easily that the system can be installed in less time than would be taken up by filling one of the old-time lanterns.

Another box of 10x14 inches contains the illuminating plant for a regimental hospital, the lighting power being equivalent to that furnished by 20 lanterns. The advantages to surgery in the field by means of this system are obvious and the surgeon general is ordering a full equipment for the medical department.

A SATIN SLIPPER BY MAIL.

Bridal Couple Which Was Trilled by the Dainty Article Covered with Sentimental Verse.

A slipper cast after a newly married couple in Peoria, Ill., dropped in Chicago the other day. It was not like the traditional bit of footwear—old and worn out. Instead it was a dainty affair of white satin, and it was aided in its journey from Peoria by a special United States postal delivery stamp. It was unwrapped and on the sole was:

MR. AND MRS. W. C. MYSEL, Palmer House, Chicago.

The delicate token arrived at the hotel not two hours after the couple to whom it was addressed had registered. Its heel was so small it was scarcely large enough for the postage stamp. The whole affair was covered with love couplets printed in neat letters.

Not Usually That Way.

A very small girl out on the East side was given her first plate of ray oysters at supper the other night. She swallowed one and then pushed the plate away from her with an expression of disgust.

"What's the matter, Katy?" asked her mother. "Don't you like your oysters?"

"No, me don't," answered Katy, with a grimace. "Him was too fresh."—Memphis Sentinel.

Something Like It.

Muggins—I cannot grasp the idea of eternity. Huggins—Hasn't your wife ever called to you when you were going out that she would be ready in just a minute?—Philadelphia Record.

A Weighty Matter.

A West Virginia man eloped the other day with a girl weighing 425 pounds. Let us hope, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that he didn't take love lightly—that he gave due weight to the importance of the matter before departing.

Reading-Rooms in Jena.

The small German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading-rooms, with newspapers and books.

Strikers in Russia.

In Russia the penalty for leading a strike is the same as that for rebellion.