LOSS THROUGH STRIKES.

New York State Board of Arbitration Says Labor Troubles Prove Costly to Employes.

Strikes and lockouts in New York were costly to the men who took that means the force their employers during the last hear according to the report of the state board of mediation and arbitration. The number of strikes and lockouts during the last year exceeded those of 1902 by 50 there being 192 in 1903. The strike in the building trades and of the excawaters and reckmen of that city caused Anore lost time than all of the 142 labor slisputes of the previous year. As a result of labor troubles of 1962, 573,285 days were lost.

The report admits that strikes for recognition of union were as a whole unmuccessful, and says the demand for recognition of the walking delegate in New Work city, which was lost, was the cause of the labor unions losing recognition of the union demand. The report deals at ereat length with the strike in the build-Ing trades in this city. Of 30 large disputes in the state 20 were in that city.

Outside the general building dispute in this city, 73,871 work people were difrecily concerned in this year's disputes ! tand they lost in the struggle over two million days' work. Besides these, there were at least seven thousand others, who, though not participants, were thrown out of work and lost more than two hundred thousand days' time. If to these be added the 25,834 who were directly, and the 11,203 who were indirectly involved in the Metropolitan dispute, with the loss of over one million seven bundred thousand days' aggregate, the figures mount up to over one hundred and seventeen thousand employes concerned and 3,900,000 work days lost. The cost to the laboring man is placed at over four million dollars.

QUEEN HATSHEPSU'S TOMB.

Burial Chamber of Builder of Beautiful Temple of Der-el-Bahari Is Discovered.

The London Times has a description of the discovery, "thanks to the lavish expenditure and American tenacity of Theodore M. Davis," of an important tomb in the neighborhood of that of King Thotmes IV., of the eighteenth century dynasty, which was found in 1903 at Thebes.

Mr. Davis has discovered the tomb of the famous Queen Hatshepsu, the builder of the beautiful temple of Derel-Bahari. It consists for the most part of a corridor sloping downward into the heart of a limestone mountain. After reaching three chambers, in spite of enormous difficulties, theburial chamber was found. Here are two sarcophagi of hard sandstones, polished like copper, covered with beautifully formed hieroglyphics, which say that one contained the mummy of Hatshepsu and her father. Thormes I.

The lids of the sarcophagi lie on the floor. The sarcophagi are empty. Hatshepsu's mummy may be found in one of the unexplored side passages of the tombs, where, perhaps, it was deposfited for the sake of safety in time of danger. The chamber is from 40 to 50 feet long. There are several side chambers which are still filled with fallen rock and rubbish, but it can be seen that they, as well as the chamber itself, are panelled with painted blocks of fine limestone.

WANTS TEN-YEAR DIVORCE.

Wife of an Indiana Editor Asks Court for Unique Decree of Separation.

Charles Martin, editor and publisher of the Westville (Ind.) Indicator, and a well-known northern Indiana politician and literary man, has been made defendant in a divorce action brought by his wife, Rose Martin, prominent in Indiana secret society circles, having served several terms as grand treasurer of the Rebekahs of Indiana

The plaintiff alleges that her busband during 15 years of married life repeatedly beat and struck her, kicked her out of the house, dragged her around by her hair, permanently injured her, and made it necessary for her to remain in bed three months; refused to take her to church and social gatherings, refused to give her money to purchase clothing and necessaries, and instructed merchants not to sell things to her; told people she was insane, and refused to speak to her, and ignored her for months at a time.

A temporary separation for ten years is prayed, also \$20 a week for support.

AFFINITY OF METEORITES.

Austrian Professor Declares They Are More Numerous in Moun-

A total of 634 meteorites was known up to 1903, of which there were 182 irons and only 74 stones in the western hemsephere, and 299 stones and only 79 irons in the eastern hemisphere. The records show only the fall of 350 of these meteoritee, dating back to the fifteenth century Prof. Berwerth, of Vienna, despite this small number of known apecimens, calculates that 900 meteorites. moust fall to the earth each year, not counting shooting stars that disappear in the atmosphere, and that 55 of these at least should come under observation. Prof Berwerth fluds that meteorites have been chiefly recorded in civilized pountries, but that in many instances they are more numerous in thinly settled districts, and that they have an especial affinity for mountainous areas.

Cupid Saving Ammunition. in London women are wearing monoicles. Cupid's idea is that he can do enough damage through one eye, remarks the Toronto Star, and consequently he masks half his batteries.

CAUSE OF REBELLION

MISSIONARY TELLS OF HEREROS UPPRING IN AFRICA.

Defends Natives Against Charges of Murder and Massacre-Many Persons Reported Killed Still Alive.

A German missionary in Southwest Africa has written to the Berlin Reichsbote defending the Hereros against the charges of massacreing women and children and the indiscriminate slaughter of men. He gives the names of a number of women who had been reported killed, but who are all alive, although the Hereros had opportunities to murder them. Native Christians, the missionary adde, assisted a number of women and children to reach the military stations safely. One native, Eliphas, offered his oxen to carry the women and children into Okahandja, notwithstanding the danger that the oxen might be

A missionary named Brockman went on foot, with women and children, unharmed through the hostile Hereros to Okahandja, and one German unmarried woman, who fled to Otjimbingue through the warlike hordes, arrived unbarmed.

The missionary who wrote to the Reichsbote also related a case in which three Germans took refuge in his house, two of whom were traders and had a reputation for oppressing natives, and the third, named Martens, who a year ago traveled through Hereroland, seeking for a spot to establish a farm, who gave the natives the impression of being fair minded and who maintained pleasant relations with them. Hostile Hereros came to the missionary's house and seized and shot the two traders, but they spared Martens.

The missionary further asserted that the Hereros rebelled partly through the oppressions of the traders, partly owing to the cruelties inflicted on them and partly, on account of the disregard of the Germans for the sacredness of the marital relations of the natives. The instruments of punishment used included rhinoceros whips, 25 strokes from which leave a native bleeding and half dead.

The atrocities committed by Prince Prosper Von Arenberg helped to incense the natives. The fact was forgotten by

the Germans. The mother of Willy Cain, the native killed by Prince Von Arenberg, was a sister of leading chiefs, and therefore had African ideas of princely rank. Finally, the missionary asked "what German count or prince would leave his sister's wrongs unaverged?"

FUTURE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

Distinction of Heir Presumptive to Great Eastern Throne-Toys Are Miniature Battleships.

Perhaps the most interesting small boy in the world is little Prince Micchi, grandson of the Japanese mikado, and destined himself to be a mikado some day. He will be four years old in April.

The heir presumptive to the great eastern throne has the distinction of being the first baby of the royal house of Jimmu Tenno who has been allowed to grow hair like an English baby. Both his father and the mikado, when babies, had their heads shaved daily by their nurses.

Soon after the prince's birth measures were taken to eliminate the "almond eye" of the race. A painless surgical operation was performed. An incision was made on the outer point of the baby's eyelids in a straight line or the barest part of an inch. The lashes were then drawn into shape and ld firmly by a piece of chemically

prepared sticking plaster. The wound healed in less than a week, and the effect now is that Prince Micchi does not look his oriental birth. The prince rides a Shetland pony, and it is interesting to note that his toys are miniature battleships.

LOVE IS HELD A DISEASE.

Writer in London Lancet Contributes to the Much Discussed Subject.

Is love a disease? is the question some of the London papers have been thrashing out more or less satisfactorily for some time, and now the Lancet has gravely contributed to the discus-

sion. The medical weekly declares that the idea of love being really a disease has the sanction of venerable antiquity, and apart from the Greek and Roman classics, was also commonplace in the seventeenth Century.

A writer on medicine in the Lancet goes on to quote from a number of authorities from Galen to Horatius, and concludes: "The Dutch and Flemish painters of the latter half of the same century found in love sickness a favorite subject, and some of the paintings of women suffering from this disease are accurate portrayals of an anaemic condition."

Some Went Into the Air.

An orator in congress said the other day that the Spanish ships in Manila. after Dewey finished with them, were "beached at the bottom of the sea." It has always been understood, remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the job was thorough.

Nothing to Brag About.

Marquis Ito has been presented with a house in the Korean capital. After looking at the pictures of a few Korean houses, says the Chicago Record-Herald, we're not disposed to believe that to has much to brag about.

HOUSE OF CAPULETS.

LANDMARK OF VERONA, ITALY, MAY BE DESTROYED.

Home Where Romeo Wooed Juliet to Be Replaced by Modern Skyscraper-News Shocks Pride of Townspeople.

The people of Verona, Italy, are in a great state of agitation, for a blow has been offered to their civic pride and their traditions. The destruction of one of their most revered landmarks, the house in which lived Juliet, who was loved by Romeo and immortalized by Shakespeare, has been threatened, and by one of their townsmen

A few weeks ago they were stunned by the news that the present owner of the historic house, not satisfied with the revenue coming to him from the building, had decided to tear it down to make way for a more paying enterprise—a modern skyscraper.

"A skyscraper in place of the beautiful old house!" they exclaimed as soon as they had recovered from their amazement. The house in which Juliet had lived a life of poetry and had died as beautifully as she had lived, to be torn down, and an ugly modern building, smelling of fresh paint and flaunting its air of vulgar "progressiveness" in the faces of outraged townspeople, to be erected in its place!

They gathered in the streets and declared that such a stain should never rest on the fair fame of their city. And then they began to concoct schemes whereby this desecration might be prevented. Unfortunately, the landford proved a formidable obstacle in the way of the

carrying out of their plans. The present tenant, who had turned the house into an inn, could not make it pay, so the owner gave notice to the innkeeper to move and has taken steps to carry out his threat.

The people of Verona, who have carefully restored Juliet's tomb, cannot understand such mercenary motives, and have petitioned the municipality to prevent the tearing down of the house; but the landlord remains deaf to official and unofficial protests. Unless the tender hearts that still cry over Juliet or the many poets that sing about her come quickly to the rescue the house of the Capulets, on the Via Capello, whereonce dwelt one of the noblest families in

Verona, will be brushed away. It is not, however, the spacious, sumptuous palace which theatrical scene painters have made familiar, but an old. narrow, brown building, with moss and tiny vines in its many gaping cracks. Over the door is a white marble slab, on which is the inscription now scarcely readable:

THIS IS THE HOUSE OF THE CAPULETS, FROM WHICH SPRANG JULIETTE FOR WHOM TENDER HEARTS HAVE EVER CRIED AND THE POETS SUNG.

The tomb of the heroine of the real life tragedy which Shakespeare's genius made immortal is one of the chief show places of Verona. It is in another street from the house of the Capulets, and since its restoration has been a favorite resort for pensive couples.

WAR MAY LAST 22 YEARS.

English Expert Compares Japan with Great Britain at Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

Miller Maguire, the well-known British expert lectured before the Royal United Service institution of London the other day on the subject, "The New Pacific from a Strategic Point of View." The lecturer demonstrated the universal desire in the past and at the present day to obtain a footing on the Pacific. He described the advance of Russia, the United States and Great Britain, say-

"The United States' capture of the Philippines has created a new Pacific. The United States has a vast reservoir of mechanical and labor power. It knows the potentialities of the Chinese and intends to control them."

Referring to the present situation in the far east, he said at the beginning of the twentieth century Great Britain and Japan bore the same relation to eastern Asia as Great Britain bore to French power at the beginning of the nineteenth. He ventured to say that the Japanese. might repeat in regard to the Korean peninsula what Great Britain did in regard to the Iberian. He saw no reason why the Russo-Japanese war should not last for 22 years, as did Great Britain's peninsular war.

Easter Lilies from Japan. Our Easter lily, called the "Bermuda"

llly, is in reality a native of Japan and China, says a writer in Country Life in America. In 1879 Japan sent us only \$2,000 worth of bulbs for growing them; but in 1895 the exports jumped to \$40,-000; by 1899 they reached \$130,000, and they have been climbing steadily ever since, while the output from Bermuda is supposed to be a quarter less than it was a decade ago. In spite of heavy freights the Japanese bulbs could often be delivered here for half the price of the Bermuda product.

Proprietors Held Liable. Restaurant keepers are liable for damages done to the gowns of their woman patrons through the carelessness or awkwardness of waiters, according to an opinion handed down in the state of New York by the appellate term of the supreme court.

Felt as Well as Heard. A big gun that is being cast at Reading. Pa., is to have a range of 39 miles. It may yet come to pass, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, that a shot may not only be heard around the world but ared around as well.

STRIP ARNOLD HOME.

RELIC HUNTERS RAID MANSION OF FAMOUS AMERICAN.

Was One of the Oldest Landmarks of New Haven, Conn.-Interesting History of Famous Building.

Relic hunters have attacked the Benedict Arnold mansion, one of the oldest landmarks in New Haven, Corn., and are carrying away pieces of the old mansion for historical treasures. The fate of the old house was sealed a few days ago by the present owners, a wholesale fumber concern, which felt the imperative need of more room for its stacks of lumber. The Arnold mansion stood upon the space of land that was required, and the owners ordered the building torn down.

From everywhere treasure hunters have flocked to the building, taking away pieces of oak timber and other material that made up the old house. Some of the more valuable pieces, such as the ancient mantelpiece, the door, and panelings, have been bought by collectors of antiques, while the owners have presented to the New Haven Colony Historical society the front door of the building and an old transom. Others in quest of souvenirs have been content with pieces of the timber, hand wrought nails, and whatever could be most conveniently carried away.

This is the second raid that has been made on the Arnold mansion within seven years. When its present owners first came into possession of the property alterations were made upon the building in order to make it adapted for the storage of lumber. While these changes were going on a great many pieces of the choicest materials in the house were taken away, but many remained to be removed now. Even the bricks of the old fireplace and those of a subterranean tunnel in the house, which, it is related, was built by the traitor to furnish a secret exit from the house, are being carted away by the truck load by persons for speculative purposes. Out of the old house dealers in antiques hope to save enough to pay them well for their efforts.

The Arnold house was in many respects the most famous house in New Haven. It has long been in a state of dilapidation, and although for several years it was used only for a woodshed it remained intact, and its general appearance was the same as in its palmiest days in 1774-1800. The house was built by Benedict Arnold in 1771.

Arnold was a native of Norwich, Conn., but came to New Haven to engage in the drug trade in 1761. He first resided in George street and kept a drug shop. When he removed to the Water street bouse he was a merchantman and had three vessels sailing from the West Indies. 1777 the Arnold house was one of the handsomest in the town and it was the scene of much gayety, although Arnold was not admitted to the best society. It stood in a row of fine mansions with French roofs, mullioned windows, and carved gables. In the attic was a secret vault, where, it is alleged. Arnold stored the goods he smuggled. In the cellar was a massive chimney place and wine cellar.

Arnold lived there until 1775, when he left for the front at the head of a local militia company. When Arnold committed his act of treachery at West Point the town was ablaze with wrath and an effigy of Arnold was burned in public. The mansion was confiscated by the United States government in 1782 and sold to John Prout Sloan. Noah Webster, the lexicographer, bought the house in 1798 and resided there until 1807. He began his dictionary in the southwest room on the first floor. The house changed hands many times afterward and was at one time known as the Hunt house.

CHICAGO HEALTHIEST CITY.

Beturns Show a Lower Death Rate Than Elsewhere-London a Close Second.

Chicago is the healthiest large city in the world, according to a statement isgued by the Chicago health department in comparing the death rate with that of London.

For years Berlin has been a close second to Chicago in the competition for a low death rate, but London has now supplanted her.

London's estimated population for 1903 is given as 4,518,812, with a death total of 72,109, the death rate per 1,000 therefore being 15.62. Chicago's estimated midyear population was 1,885,000, with a total of 28.915 deaths, including the Iroquois fire victims, making the death rate per 1,000 15.34, or only 1.7 per cent. less than London.

In spite of these optimistic figures the health department reports that the Chicago death rate has been steadily creeping up since 1901, the increasingly severe winters being blamed for the fact.

. Laid to Rest.

The oldest hen in New York stafe has flown the coop. Her name was Eliza and she passed away at the advanced age of 17. She was a hen of exemplary habits, although it is believed she grew somewhat tough as she grew older, and while at times set in her ways was for the most part of a modest and retiring disposition. It is to be hoped, remarks the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that the poets of the nation will see their way clear to the chanting of a few lays in her memory.

An Unpopular Cure.

· A Brooklyn man has been discharged from a hospital with a bullet in his brain and in better health than he has ever enjoyed heretofore. The bullet-inthe-brain cure cannot, however, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, be generally recommended.

HAS A DOUBLE LIFE.

STARTLING CASE OF DUAL PER-SONALITY IS DISCLOSED.

Charles Du Bois Becomes Another Man for Months. Then Suddenly Regains Memory of the Past Through an Injury.

A marvelous case of dual personality has been disclosed since the arrival in Quincy, Ill., a few days ago of Charles Du Bois, who is 28 years old. and whose family home is in Gibson City, Ill. He became, figuratively speaking, another man for several months until the memory of his previous life came to him suddenly, while he was acting as a common seaman on a ship. The story of his experience is supported by plenty of evidence. Du Bois went to Louisiana seven

years ago to work on a rice plantation. Five years later he and another young man, named Albert Carlisle, agreed to run a rice plantation on shares near Gueydan, La. One Sunday morning in June, 1902, Du Bois says he got in his buggy to go to church in Gueydan. While on the way he suddenly dropped out of existence so far as his memory was concerned. When the memory of his former career returned he was 400 miles from the United States coast and was on the full rigged sailing ship Endymion, bound for Diego, Suariez, Madagascar. The vessel was flying the Russian flag, but Swedish was mostly spoken on board and the captain's name was Peterson.

When Du Bois recovered his former self a storm was raging and the right side of his jaw was paining him. A lurch of the ship had sent bim sprawling on the deck. The shock of the fall had caused him to regain the memory of his career, but at the same time he was bewildered by his strange surroundings and by finding himself a seaman.

He was attempting to collect his thoughts when the mate of the ship ordered him to make fast the sails, but the work seemed so new to him that he required instructions. Every task which he was ordered to perform subsequently was strange to him, though he was informed that he had done seaman's work satisfactorily while he was in his other psychical state.

Du Bois says the mate told him that he, DuBois, had gone aboard the Endymion at Pensacola, Fla., on the afternoon of August 18, 1902, and together with a German, a Frenchman and two negroes had signed as sailors before the mast. Du Bois found his own signature on the ship's books. though he had not the slightest recollection of having penned it.

The mate also told Du Bois that the latter had acted in a peculiar manner, but that it had not occasioned much comment. The Endymion, after discharging her cargo at the Madagascar port, went to the island of Reunion and next to Rangoon, British Burmah, and finally, after several delays and trying experiences, dropped anchor in the harbor of Leith, Scotland, on December 1 last.

Du Bois says he was paid \$145, and he made haste to return to his home in Illinois." He reached New York December 14, and is now at Quincy, where his sister, Mrs. R. O Beadles, lived. He had written to her from Madagascar, and had told her of his remarkable experience.

The only clew that Du Bois has regarding his whereabouts between that Sunday in June, 1902, when he started for church in Louisiana, and Augugt 18, following, when he woke to his former self on board the Endymion, was the information given to him by the German, who shipped as seaman with him at Pensacola. The German told Du Bois that he first saw the latter working on a fishing smack. They met and became friends soon

The only other experience that Dn Bois ever had in the way of his memory leaving him was a couple of weeks before the date of his long disappearance. He says he was in Gueydan, La, and then all was blank until he found himself on a pier in Galveston,

RUSSIANS STUDY DANCING.

Schoolgirls in Czar's Dominions Are Taught Fancy Steps in Times of Peace.

Owing to the state of national anxiety into which Russia is at present plunged, all dancing has been tabooed throughout the country, and Russian schoolgiris have, therefore, one lesson less, for in the girl's schools of the car's dominions dancing is as much a part of the curriculum as mathematics. history or literature. It would be a wise educational departure from conventional lines if the same course were pursued in England; says the London Lady's Pictorial, and shall one not venture to say far more conducive to elegant deportment and equally beneficial to health as some sports in which girls are now compelled to take part, though dancing is urged upon none of them. And it would be well, too, if the "subject" were made equally obligatory in boys' schools. The boys would grow up less awkward and pleasanter in manner than at present, while the non-dancing man would be a comparative rarity.

Moving Day Approaching.

Gold deposits have been discovered in Thibet. This being the case, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, the Grand Llama may as well get ready to move out. England can't let Thibet lie around unused any longer.

THE PAY SINGERS RECEIVE.

It Is Thought That Not a Dozen American Vocalists Clear Ten Thousand a Year.

After years of hard, uphill struggle and study a singer may be recognized as successful, says Lesite's Monthly. What is her reward? The season is short, a few weeks of fall festivities, a week or two of Christmas concerts, and a few weeks of spring festivities, with a sprinkling of individual concerts between times, make up the list of her opportunities. When she obtains an engagement there is much more preparation necessary than rubbing up her knowledge of the work to be given, and singing the rehearsal-often public-with the local chorus the day or the afternoon before the performance. She must watch for draughts; a cold would disable her completely. She must be constantly careful of the atmosphere she breathes.

She receives in compensation two, three or four hundred dollars, from which must be deducted many expenses. There are probably not a dozen American concert and oratorio singers who clear \$10,000 a year from singing, including \$1,000 or \$1,500 they receive from churches or synagogues. And the study and work they did at the start was only a beginning of study and work they must do all their life. Of the rest, a few make a considerable amount of money by being invited to wealthy private houses, singing for people there and receiving checks the next day for their kindness. The vast majority of the remainder exist on twenty-five and fifty achiar concert work, or take to teaching, or drift intocomic opera, or in the end weary of it all and do something else.

JUSTICE FOR A USURER.

Novel Judgment Entered by English Jurist Against Debtor - Adopted "Small Payment" Plans.

In all lands the usurer is held in contempt and people of all classes inwardly chuckle when one of the class gets the worst end of a bargain. An English paper records a peculiar decision in the suit of a usurer against a poor woman. The man had lent the woman money in such a way that it was to be paid in installments and with monthly usurious interest. The woman was unable to pay the amount

The judge satisfied himself that the woman was honest and honorable and that what she had already paid in installments would cover the original loan and a reasonable interest. "Will you accept 45 in discharge?"

asked the judge of the plaintiff; "you will then have had ten per cent on the loan." The plaintiff would accept nothing

law entitled him "Then," said the judge, "although I cannot invalidate the agreement. I can make an order which, I think, will fit the case I give judgment for the full amount, to be paid at the rate of six-

less than the full amount to which the

pence a month." This was the "Installment system" with a vengeance; for at this rate of payment the usurer would be 75 years

in getting his money. ODORS OF EUROPEAN CITIES

Paris, Cologne, Moscow, Calais and St. Petersburg, Each Has Its Characteristic Smell.

Some sensitive essayist should take the smell of place as subject. Paris, for example, says the London Chronicle, is lightly pervaded with the odor of burning charcoal, and coming from Paris to London one is newly assailed by the appeal of soot. Cologne has a reputation, long undeserved, for smells other than that of its famous "water," and it has been said that in years of old a blind man could find his way about Cologne by following his nose. Moscow has an odd perfume of its own. It suggests cranberries of peculiar pungency. And it never

leaves the nose. Garlic is the basic smell that greets the stranger who lands at Calais. But the most curious of the smells of place is that of St. Petersburg. The present writer had often wondered what it was, having detected it even between the sheets of his bed at the most exorbitant hotel. On his third visit be was driving in a droshky from the station with a fresh young English girl, who had never been away from Kent before. "Now do you smell anything?" he asked. "Yes." said the girl. "Old boots." That is the smell of St. Petersburg. Centenarian shoe leather.

Boosevelt's Wildcat.

President Roosevelt recently presented to the Zoo at Washington a large wildcat, which was sent him by some unknown admirer in Georgia. The animal was wild and fierce, and his unexpected delivery at the white house created a small panic among the servants, who feared that he would escape from the box in which he was shipped. The box was dumped on the front porch at the white house, and remained for some time before anyone could be found who would sign a receipt for it. When the president learned of the strange gift he hustled the animal to the Zoo with his compli-

wireless Telegraphy in War. A French company of wireless telegraphy is arranging to provide the Russian government with a wireless system which will enable it to communicate between stations 30 miles apart. The Japanese vessels were so fitted out before hostilities began, and they were using a wireless apparatus between Korea and Japan, an intermediate station having been placed upon an island in the Korean strait.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Bdition hebdomadai == 23.00.