

SCIENCE IS ENRICHED

Prof. Hatcher's Most Successful Research in Patagonia.

Has Collected and Brought Back Tons of Specimens—Rare Fossils, Both of the Vertebrate and Invertebrate.

Prof. John Bell Hatcher, of the department of geology and palaeontology in Princeton university, has just returned to Princeton from an eight months' expedition to Patagonia, where he has been making researches in geology and palaeontology.

The expedition proved successful, especially in obtaining many rare specimens of fossils, vertebrate and invertebrate. A large collection of ethnological, zoological and botanical specimens were also gathered and several points in the science of geology and palaeontology which have hitherto been the subject of controversy will be definitely settled, it is said, by these specimens.

On this expedition Prof. Hatcher discovered the first mesozoic mammals ever found in Patagonia, and obtained a collection of mesozoic invertebrates which will rank with those in the best museums of the world.

The expedition has also been important in its contributions to geography by the discovery of mountains, lakes and rivers which have never been named or recorded on any map.

THE BITE OF MOSQUITOES.

Patient at New York Hospital Who is Suffering from Malaria Caused by the Insect.

The physicians in Bellevue hospital, New York, are greatly interested in a patient there, Miss Lottie Lewis, who is a pretty woman of 28 years. She is ill with pernicious malarial fever, and the physicians say the mosquitoes biting her caused the attack of malaria.

A GENEROUS BORROWER.

Loan Made Forty Years Ago is Repaid Fourfold—\$15,000 for \$3,500.

Forty years ago Henry Augustus Frazee, of South avenue, Plainfield, loaned to William P. Hedden, a New York merchant, \$3,500, with which to carry on business.

The Wind Made Snowballs.

Last March there was a remarkable exhibition at Grafton, N. H., of the comparatively rare phenomenon of "snow rollers."

The Chinese Emperor's Drives.

The Chinese emperor must never turn a corner when out for a drive. If he is seized with a fancy to drive out, which, fortunately, does not occur often, as it means enormous expense, all the streets must be straight; if any houses interfere they are promptly swept away, while even a dried-up watercourse must be spanned with a bridge.

DISPUTE SANARELLI'S THEORY

Army Medical Men Not Agreed That the Yellow Fever Bacterium Has Been Discovered.

The finding of the presidential committee of marine hospital experts, in support of the Sanarelli theory as to the cause of yellow fever, does not meet with unanimous indorsement in official medical quarters.

"Dr. Reed and Carroll are now preparing a report of the extended researches which have been going on in the army medical museum during the past two years. This report will be published in due time and will give full details of the experimental evidence upon which they base their conclusions that Sanarelli's bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

"It appears to me at the present time that, like the Colon bacillus and bacillus X, the bacillus of Sanarelli is a pathogenic saprophyte which is present occasionally and accidentally in yellow fever patients, and that its etiological relation to this disease has not been established. If, however, the results reported by Drs. Reed and Carroll can be shown to be based upon erroneous observation, I shall be ready to revise my opinion. Truth is mighty and no doubt in the end will prevail."

Gen. Sternberg also quotes from a letter from Dr. De Lacerda at Rio Janeiro, saying the Sanarelli serum has failed in Brazil, being neither preventive nor curative. Similar negative results, Gen. Sternberg points out, were secured by Dr. Archinero at New Orleans.

HAS A TAME DUCK.

Odd Pet of a Young Woman Who Lives at Lake Bluff and Goes Bathing in the Surf.

When the neighbors first observed Miss Stella Tunison in the rolling waves of Lake Michigan on the sandy beach at Lake Bluff, Ill., they thought little of the occurrence. Even when close observers noticed a duck swimming around in close proximity to the young woman it was looked upon as a coincidence.

Miss Tunison is perhaps the first society girl to make a pet of a duck and go bathing in company with her quacking friend. Other girls have "taken in" their pet dogs on occasion, but a duck for a swimming companion is certainly an innovation.

COAST LINE IS WRONG.

Complete Survey of Porto Rico May Show Island Much Smaller Than Was Supposed.

The recent official surveys along the southern coast of Porto Rico show that the coast line is much more in error than has been supposed by scientists. Information now at hand discloses the fact that from Ponce to the eastward, charted as 50 miles, the actual distance is but 43 miles, necessitating a contraction of the shore line on maps and charts to the extent of seven miles for that stretch alone.

An Explorer's Misfortune.

Capt. Herbert W. Dowding, a retired officer of the British navy, has just experienced about the worst calamity that can befall an explorer. After nine months spent in exploring the rivers of Meta, Magdalena and Caqueta, in the republic of Colombia, South America, he lost the result of all his work by the wreck of the steamer in which he was ascending the Rio Plata.

Mollusks in an African Lake.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain shelllike mollusks of this lake appearing to have been driven from the ocean and to be identified with fossil forms of old Jurassic seas in Europe.

GIVEN DUE CREDIT.

Prof. Sanarelli Admitted to Be Discoverer of Yellow Fever Germ.

This Fact Will Be Set Forth in the Coming Report of Dr. Geddings, of Marine Hospital Service.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli, of Montevideo, Uruguay, is the discoverer of the specific germ of yellow fever.

This fact, it is understood, will be elaborated in the forthcoming report of Dr. H. D. Geddings, of the marine hospital service.

Dr. Geddings' report, which is nearly completed, covers a thorough investigation of the subject in New Orleans and Havana, and is based on experiments made in the yellow fever districts.

In view of the universal interest felt in this subject the greatest care is being taken in the preparation of the report. At the marine hospital bureau Surgeon General Wyman declines to anticipate the report or discuss any of its features. It is known, however, that the latest experiments have demonstrated that Prof. Sanarelli's claim to have discovered in his bacillus ieteroidis the cause of the disease will be sustained by the report of the bacteriologists of the marine hospital service.

Former experiments with the Sanarelli serum, while not absolutely convincing, indicated very clearly that the professor had reached the nearest point to the solution of this problem which has so long puzzled the medical fraternity. Dr. Wyman had presented to him by Prof. Sanarelli two years ago, through the canal of the United States at Montevideo, a quantity of this serum, and it was tested experimentally during the yellow fever epidemic of 1897 in the south by Surgeon Vassini, but, owing to the mildness of the cases treated, the test of its efficiency was not satisfactory.

Surgeon General Wyman said the members of the yellow fever commission in Havana had reported to him that they had made a test of the serum in the laboratory and animals and that it was not considered to be of sufficient potency to be effective; in fact, that in a communication from Sanarelli himself to them he had admitted as much.

In a preliminary report published by the marine hospital service on November 11, 1898, the commission in Havana indicated very strongly their belief that the Sanarelli was the true germ of yellow fever, and in the hygienic laboratory of the service the preparation of a serum, anti-amarillic, will give improved methods, which will give sufficient potency, has already been begun.

A RED-HAIRED CLUB.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Trenton, N. J., of Auburn Locks Organize a Society All of Their Own.

A club of "red-headed ladies and gentlemen" has been formed at Trenton, N. J. It is called the Cerise club, cerise being the French for cherry, and cherry being the tint that the members considered most beautiful for the locks.

But Mr. Holmes says the time has come when they mean to hold up their heads, red hair and all, proudly in the community.

They will begin, they declare, with a red-haired beauty show, at which the prettiest members of the club will be placed on view, to prove to the community the artistic qualities of their locks.

At the first meeting of the club a joint debate will take place on "The Lie About the Unpopularity of the Blonde."

Cars with Whistles and Telephones.

The new street cars to be used on the Interurban line between St. Paul and Stillwater will be unique in their equipment, says the Western Electrician. They will have compressed air for brakes and whistles, to be supplied by a small motor, operating an air pump. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed.

Labor-Saving Shears.

A German who believes in labor-saving devices has patented a pair of shears with a spring attachment. When a cut has been made and the shears are closed, the spring opens the blades slightly. When they are wide open, ready for cutting, the arrangement acts in the reverse way and assists in closing them. Both actions lighten the work of the cutter.

For Girls with Thin Arms.

The best remedy for the arms is to wash them with a fine lather of soap at least twice a day and to dry them thoroughly and rub them vigorously. This treatment brings the pores into action and induces a healthy condition of the skin. Rubbing with a soft chamois leather is excellent for the skin, giving it both smoothness and gloss.

Dies Cursing His Daughter.

While cursing his daughter for marrying against his wishes a Texas man was stricken with death.

DON'T WORK WELL.

No More Women Will Be Employed as Indian School Superintendents by Government.

Indian Commissioner Jones has decided that no more women shall be appointed as superintendents of Indian schools, and for some time past, has been reducing those holding such office to subordinate places, and putting men in charge of the schools. Owing to the character of the work required of superintendents Commissioner Jones holds that women do not possess the necessary qualifications.

The principal objection to women superintendents lies in the fact that all Indian schools industrial training is the principal feature, and, it is said, it has been demonstrated that women are unfitted for work of this character. Herds of cattle, farms and gardens are to be looked after by the superintendents, who also has charge of the disbursements and is expected to prepare estimates for new buildings, repairs and other improvements.

BOY WHO FLAGGED TRAIN.

New Industry Inaugurated Among the Urchins of the Black Hills in South Dakota.

The recent flagging of a train by a Black hills (South Dakota) boy and the generous treatment accorded him by the passengers and railroad officials have resulted in inaugurating a new industry among the Black hills boys. The other day some passengers, when at a station where the flagging episode occurred, noticed a bright-faced ragged urchin standing near the track.

Without stopping to verify his claim, they at once began tossing him nickels, dimes and quarters, and he had profited greatly by his deed. Every urchin who puts in his time at the depots in that particular locality is now "flagging the train," and unsuspecting passengers have ample opportunities to part with their spare change.

TEST TORPEDO BOAT.

Holland Submarine Vessel Travels Under the Water and Discharges Dummy Torpedoes.

For the first time since the Holland submarine torpedo boat came to the Shelter islands waters a test of discharging torpedoes was made the other day. The trial took place over the government course. Besides the torpedo test the trial included sending the vessel over the course both submerged and awash. For more than an hour the boat was sent over the course, and at the end the trials were considered successful by the experts.

The torpedo was fired when the boat was moving and about four feet below the surface. It was blown from the tube by air pressure, and was taken in a straight line for about 75 feet. There scarcely was any disturbance in the water from the discharge of the torpedo, only a few air bubbles showing on the surface near the bow of the boat.

The torpedoes were dummies of the smallest whitehead type used by the navy.

DEER RUIN WATERMELONS.

Oklahoma Farmers Dissatisfied with the Law That Prevents Killing the Animals.

A remarkable complaint has been filed with the territorial game warden of Oklahoma. For two years the shooting of deer has been absolutely prohibited in the territory, and the animals have become plentiful. Farmers living near Carney, who are raising watermelons, complain that herds of deer come every night to their patches and eat all the ripe melons. They are forbidden to shoot or capture them, and demand from the game warden protection for their crops.

Sold Her Art Treasure.

Princess Helena, of Orleans, wife of the duke of Aosta and sister of the duke of Orleans, has sold a considerable part of her valuables in her Turin, Genoa, Milan and Paris homes and placed the money thus realized at the disposal of her brother, to be used in the Oriental cause. The pictures and statuary have been purchased by the various museums and by English and American collectors of objects of art.

A Daisy. Ima Daisy Cook is the name of a new postmistress in Oklahoma.

NOT TO MIDDLE WITH CREEDS

Japanese Diplomats at Washington Explain the Scope of the New Treaty.

Officials of the Japanese legation declared that the regulations governing churches in their country are not aimed specially at Christian denominations and are not intended to injure the Christians. They explain that under the new treaties the Christian churches are now brought under the regulations governing Japanese religious organizations.

"Previous to the new treaties entered into by Japan with other governments all foreigners in Japan were subject only to the laws of their own countries and could not be tried by Japanese courts. The churches and church property of foreigners were also subject only to the governments to which the heads of the church belonged.

"Under the new treaty, however, all church property of foreigners must be registered with the Japanese officials in the same way in which the Japanese church property is registered, and the foreigners must conform to the same laws that the Japanese do in their religious work.

"There is no intention on the part of the Japanese government to interfere with the religious creeds and belief of foreigners, and whatever may be said to the contrary, foreigners in Japan can worship as freely in their churches as they can in Washington and will be in no way restricted by the Japanese officials, only they must conform to a few requirements regarding registration, which will not hamper them, but will be beneficial in affording them the protection of the government."

COLONY OF LEPERS.

Investigation Shows That There is One in Existence in Northern Part of Washington State.

Immigrant inspectors sent out by Commissioner Powderly have reported it as their belief that a colony of lepers exists on the border of Canada and this country in the northwestern part of Washington. The lepers do not live together, as that would attract attention and cause separation, but they live in the same neighborhood and have an association for mutual defense and protection.

Commissioner Powderly ordered Mrs. L. M. Todd, a British subject, who is suffering with leprosy, to be returned to Honolulu. This woman caught the malady while employed as a nurse at the pesthouse in San Francisco. After contracting the disease she went to Honolulu and remained there until November 18 of last year, when she returned to this country. She boarded the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro and went to Victoria, B. C., and then came to the United States, arriving at San Francisco last December. Her condition was recently discovered by an immigrant inspector.

After giving the case careful attention Mr. Powderly ordered her returned to Honolulu, as there is no place in this country where Mrs. Todd can be cared for.

HAD PREMONITION OF DANGER

An Atlanta (Ga.) Merchant Is Killed After Having Laughed at Wife's Warning.

"Please stay this morning; I feel that something is going to happen to you, and cannot bear for you to leave me," begged Mrs. David T. Knight, the wife of an Atlanta (Ga.) merchant, when he started to his place of business the other morning. Knight laughed at his wife and said there was no danger, and, despite her entreaties, he mounted his wheel and started off cheerfully. Before he had gone two blocks he seemed to lose control of his bicycle, began wobbling about and suddenly crashed into the front of a trolley car. He was crushed to the pavement and the wheels passed over his body, horribly mangleing it. He was instantly killed, and within ten minutes after his wife had pleaded with him to remain at home.

Her strange premonition caused her to strander when Knight's friend knocked at her door to tell her of the death of her husband. "I know he has been hurt," said she before the man spoke.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

Miami University at Oxford, O., Fortunate in Having Secured Rev. David Stanton Tappan.

Rev. David Stanton Tappan, recently elected president of Miami university at Oxford, O., was born in Steubenville, O., in 1845, and at the age of 15 entered Miami university, where he was graduated in the classical course as the valedictorian of the class of 1864, consisting of 25 men. Before his graduation he was a private in company A, First Ohio volunteers, in the "Squirrel" Hunter division. He was graduated from the Western theological seminary of Alleghany, Pa., in 1867, and licensed by the presbytery of Alleghany in April, 1866. Two years later the presbytery of Des Moines ordained him a preacher. His career has been on religion and education. Since 1890 he has lived at Portsmouth, O. He is the author of "A History of Presbyterianism in Iowa," 1888; "Articles on the Synod of Iowa," 1884, and "Miscellaneous Sermons."

Consumption of Beer. It is estimated that the consumption of beer in the entire world amounts to \$1,080,000,000 per annum.

ARE VALUABLE BONES

Skeleton of an Entelodon Magnum Discovered in Oregon.

Party from University of California Have Dug It Out of the Rock in Eastern Oregon—In Good Condition.

About six weeks ago a party from the University of California went into Eastern Oregon in search of fossils. The party consisted of Prof. Merriam, Rev. Dr. Hatch, of Berkeley, and two students—Miller and Frank Calkins. While on Budge creek young Calkins made a find worth the trouble of the whole trip. It was the skull and jaw of an entelodon, an animal allied to the hog, with a head about three feet long. In a letter from Mitchell, Ore. to a relative in this city Calkins describes his discovery:

"I found it by a single tusk sticking out of the cliff. We set to work to dig it out, and after a few days of desultory picking decided that it could best be done by pulling down the mass of rock from above it, nearly twenty feet high and five feet square. We found the head in good condition, with the lower jaw beside it, and a good many other bones near by. This is the second head of this genus that has been found, at least in this region."

The two-toed entelodon, also spelled entelodon, has not been very minutely described by natural historians, owing chiefly, it is supposed, to a lack of positive knowledge. The entelodon magnum is a species of swine dating from the early miocene period. It is classified scientifically as a mammal of the order ungulata, suborder artiodactyla. The entelodon was a huge hog, with great tusks or prolongations of canine teeth. It is believed to have been omnivorous. The specimen just found will supply scientists with information which they lack concerning this great extinct hog.

PRODUCT AND PRICES.

Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics' Annual Report Gives a Few Facts.

There is no place where the tremendous jump in the production of iron and steel is made so manifest as in the forthcoming report of Capt. James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics of Pennsylvania. The comparisons are all with the year 1897, and they show the great upward movement, not only in production, but in prices.

Last year there was produced in that state 5,367,579 gross tons of pig iron, as against 4,617,654 tons the year before. The value of the pig iron was \$53,331,228, as against \$48,844,834 in 1897. In this industry there were employed almost 12,000 men, who worked an average of 356 days. Their average yearly earnings were \$442.22, an increase of nearly seven per cent.

The total production of steel was 5,275,984 tons, an increase of 257,332 tons as compared with 1897. The total production of iron and steel rolled in finished form last year was 5,537,349 tons, as against 4,714,333 tons the year before. Its value was \$136,526,412, as against \$123,900,771 in 1897.

ROTS GAS MAINS.

Indiana Cities Fear Explosions May Follow the Decomposition of Pipes by Electrolysis.

H. H. Brownell, an expert on electrolysis, called to make an investigation in gas belt cities, and made a sensational report in which he stated that the natural gas mains in Anderson, Muncie, Marion and other gas belt cities of Indiana have been completely eaten away in many places and that the situation is serious at points. It is claimed that the pipes along the gas belt electric railway, both in the cities and out, have been badly decomposed and that an explosion is liable to occur at any time.

The city of Muncie has taken steps to change the route of the electric railway which is being built into that city. It will pass over streets where there are no large mains. Brownell claims the entire pipe service of these cities will have to be gone over and that most of the pipes will be found in a very dangerous condition.

AUTOGRAPH VANDALS.

Mutilate a Register at War Department—How the Thief May Be Pooled.

At the war department there is a large blank book where officers coming to Washington register. This register is kept in the hall opposite the office of the adjutant general. Some one has raided the book and cut out the names of prominent officers, particularly those who made themselves famous during the Spanish war. Among the many signatures which have been taken are those of Generals Shafter, Wood, Fitzhugh Lee, Wade, Merritt, Butler and several others. It so happens that oftentimes the signatures were written by the aides of the generals, so that all the names extracted are not the real autographs of the men.

Raising Mushrooms.

Mushroom raising is a profitable business. Dr. William Watson, of Chester, Pa., produced 4,000 pounds of the vegetable in his hothouse during the past winter, the bulk of the plant being sold in New York and Washington at about 80 cents a pound.

New Novel Readers in Japan. Japanese do not care much for novels. Among 27,000 new books printed last year only 462 were works of fiction.