

AN ELOPEMENT.

A Kentucky Widow Took the Place of Her Daughter. When a man attempts to elope with the daughter of a widow he should bear in mind the average widow's ability to think out for No. 1 and her cleverness in securing No. 2. Mrs. Martha Henry, who lived near Greenup, Ky., was 40 and fair, and she had a pretty daughter of 18. Johnson Whitley, a prosperous farmer of 30 and a widower, had been paying attention to Mrs. Henry's daughter for six months, and it was supposed generally that they would be married soon. The mother would not give her consent, but she did not object to the young widower's calls. He pleaded with the widow for the hand of her daughter to no purpose, and the young people decided on an elopement. All the arrangements were made for the elopement, but the watchful mother discovered what was on foot, and on the night set for the elopement she went to her daughter's room shortly after dark and bound the girl hand and foot. She also tied a gag in her mouth and took her to her own room and tied her to the bed. She then returned to the daughter's room, and when Whitley came to steal away his love the widow appeared the summons and without speaking a word joined the young man in the yard. He assisted her to his buggy and drove with her to Grayson, the county seat of Carter county, where he had arranged with Judge Morris to perform the ceremony. Whitley was surprised at the silence of his companion, but as she leaned confidently on his arm and appeared to be sobbing all the time he could do nothing more than carry her now and then and cheer her up by telling her that her mother would forgive her.

It was not until after the ceremony was performed on the judge's front porch and they had repaired to a hotel that the bridegroom saw that he had married the widow. He decided at once to make the best of the situation. He took his wedded wife home, and to a neighbor he said that although he thought he was dead in love with Martha he always did think a great deal of her handsome mother. Martha was reserved beyond in her mother's room by a neighbor the next morning, and when she learned of the trick her mother had played her she said that although she loved Mr. Whitley she is now satisfied she did not. She promises to be a faithful daughter to him.

TO USE COMPRESSED AIR.

New York Company Is to Run Its Cars Under a New Method. The attorneys for the Metropolitan Traction company and the American Air Power company of New York have in their hands papers which when signed will consummate a consolidation of the two corporations.

Cars run by the compressed air system have been in use on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street for over a year and have given satisfaction. During that time the new motive power has been carefully watched and has attracted attention from railroad men in every part of the country.

There has not been a serious breakdown, and during the severe weather of last winter when on horse cars four horses were necessary the compressed air motor ran on schedule time and never missed a trip.

It was demonstrated, it is said, that the system was serviceable and much more economical than the overhead trolley.

An engine operated by compressed air will be put on the Sixth avenue elevated road and a test made of its virtues for elevated traffic.

One Chicago surface line is also making a test of the air motor, and negotiations are also pending for the equipment of one of the Chicago suburban roads with the same service.

It is expected that the Metropolitan Traction company will equip its cross-town lines, with the exception of Fifty-ninth street, with the system of the American Air Power company.

It is said the elevated road engineers have already reported favorably on the system, and, although the trial is to be made, that it has already been determined to make the change.

OIL-BURNING ENGINE.

Further Tests on Wabash Road Prove to Be More Satisfactory. A test the other day at Decatur, Ill., with engine 460, the oil burner on the Wabash, was the best yet made and it proved so satisfactory that Master Mechanic Mudd decided to put the engine on a passenger run. The engine brought a train of 37 loads from Springfield in an hour and seventeen minutes.

The engine will take an accommodation train to St. Louis, and if it stands the test it will be put on one of the heavy Wabash night runs.

The cost of using the oil is not as heavy as was at first expected. Instead of being 12 cents a mile, this engine is running on only eight cents a mile.

It is thought that as the men learn better how to control the flow of oil the cost will be reduced still more. Coal costs a little over three cents a mile.

If the test with this engine continues satisfactory a number of other Wabash engines will go into the shops the last of next week to be equipped for the use of oil.

Berlin Is the Healthiest.

Here is the list of the chief capitals of Europe, with their annual mortality rates per 1,000 inhabitants: London, 24.4; Edinburgh, 22.3; Dublin, 20.9; Paris, 20.3; Berlin, 17; Bern, 21.9; Vienna, 22.1; Buda-Pesth, 20.2; Copenhagen, 17; Stockholm, 18.4; Christiania, 17.7; Amsterdam, 17.8; Brussels, 17.5; St. Petersburg, 31. From which it will be observed that Berlin is not only the healthiest among the very big capitals, but that it is the healthiest of all the European capitals, big or little.

Teeth and Civilization.

Imperfect teeth are a sure sign of civilization. Perfect teeth are found as a rule only among savages.

GAVE CHURCHES \$300 EACH.

Mrs. Stevens Distributes Her Husband's Money While Deceased. The deacons of the First Baptist church and Grace Methodist church, of New Haven, Conn., were astonished the other day to find a roll of greenbacks amounting to \$300 in the contributions of their respective churches. The custodians of the church funds have not been accustomed to receive such offerings. In each roll of bills was a card, which read as follows: "For the needs of the church. Mrs. W. Stevens, No. 36 Whiting street."

None of the deacons knew of any Mrs. Stevens who could make such a gift. They had read, however, of the wonderful contributions of enthusiasts at Bar Harbor, and so decided that one had arrived in New Haven.

Mr. Stevens, the husband of Mrs. Stevens, explained that his wife had been suffering mentally for some time and was not responsible for her acts. He said that he had discovered that she had drawn \$600 out of the savings bank on Saturday, all the money he had on deposit, and had divided it on Sunday between the two churches.

Mrs. Stevens went to the First Baptist church, in Wooster place, in the morning and threw a bundle of bills on the contribution plate. In the evening she repeated her action at Grace Methodist church, in Howard avenue. When she returned home she told her husband what she had done, but he refused to believe her until he went to the bank in the morning and verified the story.

In view of the facts in the case both churches have decided to return the money.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S WEALTH.

He Sets at Rest the Stories That He Has Lost His Property.

"Lucky" Baldwin at Saratoga, N. Y., has told his life's story. In regard to his indebtedness he says: "I have not always been a borrower, but never in any time in the last 20 years have I carried less mortgages. I simply renewed a mortgage—didn't make a loan—and, lo and behold, all this uncalled-for notoriety and misrepresentation. Why, when I bought the Baldwin hotel property I put a mortgage on it for \$750,000. I value that property at \$5,000,000; can sell it to-morrow for \$4,000,000. It brings \$160,000 income yearly. That property and some others are mortgaged for \$1,400,000, not \$2,420,000, as I have been in nearly all the papers; but a mistake of \$1,000,000 is not much for a paper to make. Now, that's all I owe. The Santa Anita ranch, the finest one in California, if I do own it, cost over \$100,000,000. It is not mortgaged for a cent, and I own eight other large ranches and fruit farms."

Growing reminiscent, Baldwin said: "The biggest bluff I ever made was for \$100,000. I gave an option on some Ophir stock to Ralston & Co., Senator J. P. Jones and Senator Sharon till 11 o'clock the next morning. I walked into Sharon's office and said: 'I'll give you \$100,000 cash, shaking the money at him, if you'll let me off on that option.' Now, I really would have given him \$250,000 to have had him buy the stock. Well, he refused my \$100,000 and took the stock, just as I wanted him to do."

SOME LABOR STATISTICS.

Workers at Gainful Occupations Increase Faster Than Population.

Comparative figures compiled by the department of labor, in the form of deductions from the last census statistics relating to workers at gainful occupations, point to the fact that persons at work, especially females, have increased very much faster than the population at large. As a result the statement shows that the proportion of workers relative to the total population and to the whole number of people of the respective ages was considerably greater in 1890 than at the preceding census period, and that this increased proportion is apparent for each of the great classes of occupations, except agriculture, fisheries and mining. All this, the statement sets out, shows very clearly the constantly increasing disinclination of our population to follow agricultural pursuits, a tendency materially hastened doubtless by the wide application of machinery to the processes of agriculture. Despite this disinclination and the recent overcrowding of manufacturing and commercial centers, the analysis demonstrates that the increased proportion of workers is found generally in the higher walks of business life and in those occupations which call for skilled labor, principally rather than in the lowest or more laborious forms of employment. The conclusion is accordingly stated to be inevitable that the great body of workers has, as a whole, progressed and has perceptibly risen in the social scale of life.

Cyclists' Gray Matter in Danger.

We have already heard of the "cycle fever," which is to be dreaded by the too assiduous rider, and now it is mooted that the practice may have a bad effect on the brain. Why? Because it exercises the legs, but not the arms, and the arms have much more intimate relation to the brain than the legs. "A person who uses his hands and arms is much higher in the intellectual scale than the person who uses his legs only." The cyclist must therefore be careful to take a turn at dumb-bells in alternation with a turn at the wheel. His brain cells are in danger.

A Tri-State Monument.

In South Vernon, Vt., a monument is to be at once put in place marking the spot where the states of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire join. The monument is a block of Windsor green granite, ten feet six inches long and two feet square, and will stand six feet above the ground.

The Legend Nile.

The Nile has a fall of only six inches in 1,000 miles.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE

Justin McCarthy's Estimate of the Two Great Statesmen.

I heard nearly all the great speeches made by both the men in that parliamentary duel which lasted for so many years, says Justin McCarthy in the Outlook, speaking of Disraeli and Gladstone. My own observation and judgment gave the superiority to Mr. Gladstone all through, but I quite admit that Disraeli stood up well to his great opponent, and that it was not always easy to award the prize of victory. The two men's voices were curiously unlike. Disraeli had a deep, low, powerful voice, heard everywhere throughout the house, but having little variety or music in it. Gladstone's voice was tuned to a higher note, penetrating, resonant, liquid and full of an exquisite modulation and music which gave new shades of meaning to every emphasized word. The ways of the men were in almost every respect curiously unlike. Gladstone was always eager for conversation. He loved to talk to anybody about anything. Disraeli, even among his most intimate friends, was given to frequent fits of absolute and apparently gloomy silence.

Gladstone, after his earlier parliamentary days, became almost entirely indifferent to dress. Disraeli always turned out in the newest fashion, and down to the latest years went in the get-up of a young man about town. Not less different were the characters and temperaments of the two men. Gladstone changed his political opinions many times during his long parliamentary career. But he changed his opinions only in deference to the force of a growing conviction, and to the recognition of facts and conditions which he could no longer conscientiously dispute. Nobody probably ever knew that Mr. Disraeli's real opinions were upon any political question, or whether he had any real opinions at all. Gladstone began as a Tory, and gradually became changed into a radical. Disraeli began as an extreme radical under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell, and changed into a Tory. But everybody knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory, and at last a sincere radical. Nobody knew, or, indeed, cared, whether Disraeli ever was either a sincere radical or a sincere Tory.

MAN BECAME A STATUE.

Stricken with Catalepsia While at Work.

A remarkable exhibition of the operations of catalepsia, a form of hysteria, developed in William Rothrock, 21 years old, near Winchester, O. Rothrock and a number of workmen were engaged in quarrying stone, Rothrock was near the top of the quarry, with a crowbar, and was in the act of raising a stone when he suddenly became transfixed.

His silence and failure to change position attracted the attention of the workmen. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a wide-rimmed cap.

He stood with his left foot advanced and leg bent at the knee, and held the crowbar at an elevation of about 20 degrees. He was of compact and graceful build, and his position, with the bar as representative of a musket, was suggestive of a soldier in readiness to meet the charge of cavalymen.

His eyes were closed, and while his heart and lungs were performing their functions, the muscles were as rigid as iron. There was absolute suspension of the power of volition.

A physician who was summoned advised that the silent but living statue be undisturbed, for nothing of advantage to the cataleptic could be done. He was guarded in this position for about an hour, when he was removed to a house near by, where he remained for two hours, when he regained consciousness.

He remembered nothing that had transpired, and complained of being very hungry and thirsty. After eating he felt as well as if nothing had happened.

It required the united efforts of three strong men to remove the bar, with such vise-like grip was it held by the voiceless and seemingly inanimate workman. He will resume his position at the quarry, and feels none the worse for his experience.—Philadelphia Item.

Smoking as an Art.

Smoking in Germany is not a pastime; it is an art, and an art that has grouped about it a respectable number of industries. Every smoker carries a cigar case, a cigar clipper, match-box, and, usually, a little leather box for the cigar tips. The tips are collected by a society organized for the purpose in each province, and are sold to the manufacturer for the benefit of charitable institutions.

A Bicycle Milkman.

A Michigan man has designed a milk can of such form that a milkman with not too many customers can use a bicycle to make his rounds. The can, which is flat, is made just the size of the frame of the bicycle, so that it fits exactly, and is fastened to the tubing with straps. A faucet at the bottom is provided to draw out the milk.

FRENCH AS IT IS SPOKEN.

An Attorney Gives a Short Course in Judge Henry's Court.

Attorney J. H. Bremermann, who is something of a polyglot himself, conducted a little recitation in French in Judge Henry's court in Kansas City. An eviction case, that of the West Missouri Land company, H. M. Meriwether, president, against William Thompson, was on trial, the purpose being to compel Thompson to abandon a tract of land in the river front to which, it is claimed, he has no title.

A large crowd of witnesses, negroes, French and Americans, negroes predominating, was on hand to testify that Thompson had "made" the land and had lived upon it more than ten years, which would entitle him to a squatter's right. It was shown that the property had originally belonged to one Cybrian Philibert, a Frenchman, and was later transferred to a man named Phillibert. President Meriwether testified upon the stand that in French Philibert and Philibar are identical, to which Attorney Bremermann took exceptions.

"Where did you learn your French, Mr. Meriwether?" he asked.

"From reading Victor Hugo."

"What books of his have you read?"

"Well, I've read 'Les Miserables, and—'"

"Hold on! How do you pronounce that?"

"La Miser-ah-blez," ventured Mr. Meriwether.

"Well, that may be good French," replied Mr. Bremermann, for the benefit of the jury, "but it isn't the kind of French Frenchmen use. I presume you know that term means 'the wretched poor,' and it's pronounced 'Lay Miz-er-ah-ble.' The final s is silent."

To all this the jury listened intently, as it had often wondered how to pronounce the name of that famous work.

"You never took regular instruction in French, did you, Mr. Meriwether?" resumed the attorney.

"I never did."

"Kind of went it alone—paddled your own canoe, as it were?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, perhaps, you can translate this French sentence into English."

Mr. Bremermann wrote these words upon a slip of paper and handed it to the witness:

"Pas de leur on que nous."

The president of the West Missouri Land company focused his gaze upon the words and knitted his brow like a mail-carrier taking a civil service examination. He adjusted his spectacles and shifted the paper so the light would strike it at various angles. Then he shook his head dubiously and handed the slip back to the attorney.

"I can't make it out," said he.

The trial was resumed, but after court adjourned a number of frog-eating representatives of the riparian tribes gathered about Mr. Bremermann and asked him what he had written on the paper. He handed them the slip, and they were almost as much mystified by it as Mr. Meriwether had been, as it contained nothing more than a succession of French articles and pronouns, making no sense whatever.

"Here's the catch," said Mr. Bremermann. "Now read the words quickly."

One of the native Frenchmen did so. "Paddle your own canoe!" he said.—Kansas City Times.

A NERVOUS DOCTOR.

Elopes with His Praying Patient and Startles Her Objecting Papa.

The old gentleman was angry. That was evident.

"When it comes to nerve," he said, "that young Dr. Kineen beats anything that ever came down the boulevard."

"What has he done?" asked the old lady anxiously.

"I had a suspicion all along that Mabel got up those headaches purposely to have him called to attend her," explained the old gentleman, "and now—"

"He hasn't eloped with her, has he?"

"That's just what she has done," answered the old gentleman, hotly. "And that isn't the worst of it, either. Here's a note announcing that they are married and a bill for professional services that shows that he has charged up every minute he devoted to inducing her to run away with him. It's a mighty lucky thing that he didn't call on me to ask for my consent or he'd probably have an item in there of \$500 for 'pulling my leg.'"

—Chicago Post.

His Way Out of It.

Willie—It's pretty hard work to get to school in the morning when I have to go by all those circus posters.

Willie's Uncle—How have you managed, Willie?

Willie—Well, I haven't gone.—Detroit Free Press.

—Caleb Wall, of the Worcester Spy, has been a reporter 60 years on that paper.

ENRICHED BY RARE SPECIMENS.

American Museum of Natural History Given Nests of Termites.

The American Museum of Natural History at New York city has been enriched by the addition of structures built by the white ant or termite of the tropical region of this hemisphere. The specimens were presented by Henry C. Pratt. Specimens of the little insect were included in the gift. The structures are the nests of the termites, and they are the only ones of the kind in this country.

The largest of the nests, which in reality is an ant hill, comes from the United States of Colombia. It is conical in shape and is composed of mud and wood pulp. It is about six feet in height and originally rested on the ground. A cross section shows that the interior contains innumerable chambers and passage ways.

The other specimens, of which there are two, are displayed in their original positions—attached to parts of trees. One is pear-shaped and comes from Hayti, and the other is irregular in form and was found near Kingston, Jamaica.

The termite is a highly destructive creature. Its diet consists of wood, and being a voracious eater, residences, furniture and all other things made of wood other than Spanish cedar are damaged beyond repair if once attacked. On this account the interiors of most houses where termites exist are constructed of Spanish cedar, the odor of which is said to repel the insects.

The destructive feats of the little white ants have caused the loss of millions of dollars to the Panama Canal company and the Panama Railroad company.

ADJUNCT TO A WOMAN'S TOILET

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Uses Gas Engine to Improve Her Figure.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, most famous of living American novelists, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and that very different work, "A Lady of Quality," is employing a novel, elaborate and ingenious system of machinery to reduce her weight and figure to an ideal standard. Mrs. Burnett has a parlor in her house fitted with massage machinery, which she herself manipulates.

Machine massage consists of infinite repetitions of rubbings and squeezings and beatings by rubber balls and pads upon different portions of the body that need treatment. The thumpings and rubs run from 500 to 10,000 a minute, and the effect is great. The machines which administer massage treatment are of every description. The simplest of these is the "concursor," made in Germany.

Mrs. Burnett could not obtain a "concursor," but she got a machine after the pattern of one of Dr. Zander's Swiss massage machines, and for motive power she uses a small gas engine. Her appliance resembles somewhat a straight-backed chair, with a few overhead contrivances for holding compound machinery and a pneumatic tube. The gas engine, which is quickly started and stopped, sets the wheels in motion, and these produce, through the ball-like instruments, which are detachable and changeable, the effect desired.

BACHELORS VS. LABOR.

Charlotte Smith Continues Her War on Men of Single Blessings.

Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Rescue league, called on the Central Labor union in New York to explain her new scheme for compelling marriageable bachelors to marry. She was too late to get the floor, but she button-holed several of the delegates. She said she had statistics to show that there was an intimate connection between her scheme and the labor question. The great competition of women in the field of labor, she held, was because 60 per cent. of the men refused to marry.

She said she was going to Boston to start a campaign against the republican and democratic candidates for mayor there because both of them are bachelors. She did not believe that a bachelor ought to hold an elective office, because no man could possibly get on questions of public morality unless he was married. She was preparing a pamphlet upon her scheme and intended to show that if bachelors were compelled to marry and the army of unmarried women were to become housewives and mothers, wages would go up. Even if all the bachelors in Greater New York were to marry there would be still 100,000 women without husbands.

It is reported from Boston that Mr. Curtis, the republican candidate for mayor of that city, has already announced his engagement to a young woman.

IS IN DEMAND.

Secretary Wilson Overwhelmed with Invitations to Agricultural Fairs.

Many invitations addressed to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to visit state and county fairs during the approaching autumn are being received at the agricultural department, a large number of them being from the southern states. The invitations from that section express a desire to have the secretary inspect the agricultural conditions and to have the benefit of his advice as a practical farmer after such inspection. As the secretary is absent from the city, no definite reply can be made, but it is known that he expects to go to Nashville during the fall, and it is considered probable that he may so time his visit there as to take in some of the fairs in the neighboring states.

Dried Potatoes for Klondike.

W. F. McNatt has started his potato evaporating plant at Auburn, Wis., having received a large order for the Alaska trade.

Diminished Population.

In the last 20 years the rural population in Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island has diminished.

INDIAN JOINS THE NAVY.

Chapman Shenandoah, an Onondaga, Accepted by Engineer Matthews.

Well-Educated and a Splendid Physical Specimen of the Copper-Colored Aborigine—Passed by the Surgeon.

It is not often nowadays that a full-blooded Indian is accepted as a recruit in the army or navy. The experiments with Mr. Lo in the land service have proved that his enlistment is only an additional expense without corresponding benefits. He has proved to be of absolutely no use in the army, and all troops organized by young enthusiasts have been disbanded. But Engineer Matthews, who is the scientific member of the naval board now recruiting men in Chicago, had the application of a full-blooded Indian presented to him.

Mr. Matthews was seated in the rendezvous, 20 Michigan avenue, one day last week when a swarthy young fellow was passed by Boatswain Brayton. Mr. Matthews noticed the man at the time, but being engaged with another applicant passed him by with a glance. Finally it came the turn of the swarthy youth, and Mr. Matthews directed him to come forward. He did so, and took up an easy and even negligent position in front of the desk. He was asked the usual questions designed to discover his technical knowledge. He was asked how to mend broken shafts, etc. Then Mr. Matthews asked him his name.

"Chapman Shenandoah, sir," was the reply.

"Singular name, that. What nationality are you?"

"I'm an Indian, sir," was the reply, as the young man drew himself up.

"What tribe?"

"I'm an Onondaga, sir."

It was true. The young man was a member of one of the famous five nations of early American history. He was born on a reservation and being civilized, as his tribesmen are, took to engineering. He was educated at an eastern technical college and came west to make his way. There was comparatively little opportunity for him here, and he decided to make to the salt water. He was a splendid physical specimen of the copper-colored aborigine and was passed by Surgeon Herndon. He went east for assignment with the first batch of recruits sworn in by Mr. Hawley in the Chicago station.

POTATOES YIELD SMALLER CROP Compared with Last Year Shortage Is 55,000,000 Bushels.

Another short crop will be potatoes. The American Agriculturist reports that it is not possible for the crop to reach 200,000,000 bushels this year, compared with 255,000,000 bushels last year and nearly 300,000,000 bushels two years ago. Farmers are getting nearly twice as much for their early potatoes now as they did last year at this time, and are in no hurry to sell, as the tendency both east and west is toward higher prices.

The curious position of rye is attracting attention. Rye is the great bread grain of the masses in central and eastern Europe. This year the European rye crop is short, and foreigners have been buyers in the United States for months. There is a disposition among American farmers to hold rye until the market will pay something like a wheat price for it.

The advancing prices for cotton seed oil and linsed oil, with small crops of flaxseed, have given a strong undertone to this latter product. The American Agriculturist calls attention to the fact that the world's visible supplies of cotton are the lowest since this date in 1890, when prices of cotton were 50 per cent. higher than now. Clear lead tobacco is only a moderate crop, and the market is much firmer because of reduced yields. The hop crop is much reduced in New York, but considerably higher on the Pacific coast than last year.

HORSELESS CABS IN LONDON.

A Dozen of the Modern Vehicles Being Tried as an Experiment.

The first real effort of horseless vehicles in London was made on Thursday when a company placed a dozen electrical cabs on the street. They resemble cabs and the accumulators consist of 40 cells capable of propelling them over 50 miles at a cost of 50 cents. The rear wheels do the driving and the front wheels the steering. They have heavy rubber tires, have upholstered spring cushions, are lighted by electricity, are speedy and almost noiseless. They appear to be giving every satisfaction. The machines seem under perfect control and thread their way wonderfully through the traffic. The tariff is the same as that of the cabs.

To Save Your Boots.

A new wrinkle may be learned from an English soldier who was noted for keeping his boots in better condition and making them last longer than any of his brother officers. When asked what he did to them to prevent the leather from cracking and keeping it soft and smooth his reply was: "Nuts and bone." When an explanation was demanded he said: "It is nothing, I assure you. My man asks the cook for a knuckle bone, which he cleans and then bakes. After rubbing the leather with cream he then froths them as hard as he can with the bone. Usually my boots last me three years."

It is quite possible that her majesty's jubilee year will be still further marked by the creation of a regiment of Irish guards, consisting of two battalions, one of them to be always on duty in London, with Dublin for its headquarters.

Taxation of Animals.

Every animal kept by man, excepting the cat, is taxed in Austria.