

WAS NOT HER BABE.

Deception Used by a Doctor to Save a Mother's Reason.

Substitutes a Living Babe for One Born Dead, and Does Not Let Patient Know Until Strong Enough to Bear It.

The reason of Mrs. Samuel Owen, of 270 Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J., has been saved by a borrowed baby which she was led to believe was her own. Mrs. Owen was in the private sanitarium of Dr. Annette Nevison, 5 South Eleventh street, under Dr. Wendell's care. Dr. Wendell says that when her child was born dead, acting on his knowledge of the case, and for what he deemed the best interests of all concerned, he substituted for the dead baby the two-days-old child of a Mrs. Graham, who had gone to the sanitarium a few days before. Four physicians knew of the substitution and agreed to say nothing about it to Mr. or Mrs. Owen until she was strong enough to bear the shock.

Mrs. Owen was informed of a living child's birth and at once telegraphed to relatives in San Francisco and cabled the news to others in England. For four days, it is said, Mr. Owen was left to believe the child to be his wife's. Then he very much astonished, and, it is said, reproached Dr. Wendell. For ten days Mrs. Owen was allowed to believe that the living child was her own. Then she was informed of the substitution, and the baby was given back to its parents. Dr. Wendell said:

"If I were confronted with the same circumstances again I would act in the same way. It was a question of saving the woman's reason, and which was the better to do, substitute the child or put the mother in such grave peril? I only asked for the use of the child ten days, and after that time it would have been safe to tell Mr. Owen and his wife. But Mr. Owen learned of it before that time, and though he was a little displeased at first he is all right now."

Dr. Nevison, at whose sanitarium the two children were born, said she knew nothing of the facts in the case beyond what she had been told.

"When Mr. Owen came to pay my bill," the doctor said, "he told me of the substitution of the child, and seemed in no way resentful. No one was more astonished than I when told of the substitution. I saw Mrs. Owen, I think it was after she had been told of the change, and she said: 'I never would have lived if it had not been for this little darling here,' and she pointed to the baby."

SNAKE-CATCHING HIS TRADE.

Queer Occupation of an Old Man in Pennsylvania—Has Thrilling Stories to Tell.

William Beans, of West Davenport, has a queer industry. His home is a short distance from that village, and back of the house is a hilly piece of ground which abounds with rattlesnakes. This species of snake is numerous, and Mr. Beans is an expert in capturing them alive. He has a peculiar way of handling them, and says he has never been injured, although he has captured several hundred of the reptiles.

The oldest and one of the largest snakes he ever captured he now has in a cage at his home. It measures six feet two inches in length, and has 22 rattles, which are said to indicate the years of its life. After exhibiting his prizes proudly for a few days, Mr. Beans kills them and tries the oil from their flesh. The skins he cuts and sells.

The rattlesnake oil is considered a cure for rheumatism, and brings a high price. The hunter expects his last capture will net him eight or ten dollars. The strange old man has some stories that are thrilling of his experience with the poisonous things, and a person not familiar with snakes would shudder to hear him relate them.

PATRIOTIC CHINAMEN.

Club of National Sojourn Organized at Peking for the Preservation of the Empire.

After the China-Japanese war several reform clubs were projected by influential Chinese looking toward the renovation of Chinese politics. One of these societies was gathering great power when it overshot the mark and was summarily annihilated by the throne.

JOHN D. LONG.

FELL FROM ROOF.

A Bon Constrictor Is Recaptured One Year After He Made His Escape.

Nearly a year ago three snakes escaped from a glass case in the Zoo on Boylston street in the heart of Boston. Two were recaptured, but the third, a bon constrictor, never was found until Sunday evening, when he fell from the roof of an old public library building. It is supposed he slept all winter near some warm chimney and then the sunshined thawed him out. He was stung by the fall and easily captured and put into a barrel by a policeman.

F. C. Bostock, formerly of the Zoo, is now at the exposition at Omaha. Thomas Early is the eastern agent. Mrs. Early went to the station house to get the snake. Capt. Wyman rang for a patrolman and asked him to "bring up the snake for the lady."

At this point Henry Gillis, who has been with Bostock for three years, reached down into the barrel, catching his snakeship by the throat. The latter retaliated by opening his capacious mouth and fastening his teeth into Gillis' right hand. Gillis wound him at once around his neck and held him at arm's length. In that fashion he carried him across the street to the hotel, where he was boxed and sent to Omaha, marked "live stock."

Gillis said the wound was painful, but he anticipated no serious results. He went to a physician and had the wound cauterized. There are 13 distinct wounds where the upper teeth sunk into the flesh, and three in a group, showing where the lower teeth took hold. Gillis has a big scar where the sharp claws of a South American puma had mangled the flesh.

CATCH A SEA LEOPARD.

Unique Haul Made by Sea Isle Fishermen—Makes a Fierce Fight for Freedom.

A curious catch has just been made at Carson's inlet, near Sea Isle City, N. J. While Jake Horn, William Carothers, Harry Wilson and Daniel Kratzer were hauling their big net near the mouth of the inlet Carothers' attention was attracted to an object which was making a great commotion in a shallow gully about 200 yards away on the beach. Leaving the party, Carothers found a strange animal struggling to reach deep water. He called for his companions, and with their assistance the animal was pulled up on the beach. Horn, who fastened the ropes about the seal's body—for such it proved to be—had a fierce struggle with it. The seal tried to bite him and struck at him viciously with its flippers. Once out of the water it became harmless.

The animal belongs to the variety known as the sea leopard. It is now a captive in a large box at Carson's inlet. Mr. Carothers, its owner, has refused to part with it, although a snug sum was offered to him. This species of seal is rare and is seldom found south of Canada or Labrador.

The animal is four feet long, weighs about 100 pounds and is coated with the softest of fur of a black and chestnut brown color, spotted liberally with light gray. It is an interesting sight to watch it catch the live fish thrown to it. The seal has become quite tame since its capture and now permits itself to be stroked and patted on the head. It has taken a dislike to Mr. Carothers dog and growls savagely when it approaches.

LONG GIVES ADVICE.

Secretary of the Navy Asks a Mother Not to Compel Her Son to Leave the Navy.

Application was recently made from Boston to Secretary Long in behalf of a mother for the release of her boy, under age, who had enlisted in the navy. The secretary took time to investigate the case and found the boy had represented that he was of age when he entered, and wrote to the mother as follows:

LOSES ITS GUN TRADE.

Remarkable Speech of Joseph Chamberlain's Brother at Birmingham, England.

The annual meeting of the great gun-making firm of Kynochs was held at Birmingham the other day. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Joseph Chamberlain, chairman of the company presided. In the course of his address Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British foreign office was ruining the gun trade of England. At one time England had a most valuable trade in guns with Turkey, but all of this trade had been diverted to Germany, which country had obtained £10,000 worth of orders in recent years, while the Russian trade, he said, had gone to France.

"Our foreign policy," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "has made us so disliked by foreign governments that they will not place orders in England, and we shall lose thousands of pounds by the government's recent orders for the seizure of arms along the Persian gulf. That trade has now gone to the Belgians and Germans and to France."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is remarkable, in view of the relations of his brother Joseph with Lord Salisbury.

MISS LONG AN ACTIVE NURSE.

Daughter of the Secretary and Three of Her Girl Friends Report for Duty.

A substantial evidence of self-sacrifice for the sake of country is afforded by the taking up of military nurse's duties by the daughter of Secretary Long, Miss Margaret Long, together with some of her chums at the Johns Hopkins medical school of Baltimore. The young women who go with Miss Long are Dorothy Reid, Mabel Austin, daughter of ex-Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, and Mabel Simeon. They have already reported to the naval hospital at Brooklyn to nurse the wounded and sick sailors who were sent from Sampson's fleet on the Solace.

Big Shipment of Lobsters.

The largest shipment of live lobsters ever sent from Halifax, N. S., went forward by the last steamer to Boston. The shipment amounted to 1,300 crates, weighing 91 tons, every fish being at least 10½ inches long.

Erie's Big Supply of Fish.

It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world.

MUSTN'T MISS IT.

United States Cannot Afford to Ignore Paris Exposition.

In a Report by Thomas W. Crider Arguments Are Presented Why This Country Should Have an Elaborate Exhibit.

In a report, Thomas W. Crider, third assistant secretary of state, upon the Paris exposition, says that there are two salient features in the general scheme of the exposition. The first is its admirable situation in the center of Paris, the next the embellishment of that part of the Seine connecting the two extremities of the exposition, which will recall to the visitor's mind a modern Venice, and which, by its splendor and magnificence, will contribute to surpass all previous exhibitions in Paris. At one extremity the Trocadero and at the other the Champs Elysees will be connected by an immense maritime boulevard of decorative watercraft spanned by four large bridges.

The space secured for the United States will be in the hall of General Manufactures and Household Furnishing, 24,390 square feet; in the Mines and Metallurgy, 7,890 square feet; in threads, textiles and wearing apparel, 13,000 square feet; Education and Liberal Arts, 11,471 square feet, and Chemical Industry, 3,160 square feet.

Secretary Crider, in concluding his report, devoted a chapter to a statement of the reasons why the United States should not be dissuaded from a full and adequate representation at the Paris exhibition. He does not openly say so, but nevertheless makes it apparent from his report that he has reference to the threats made in some quarters that the United States would refrain from making an exhibit because of the prevalent idea of undue French sympathy with Spain.

On this point he says: "It would be unfortunate for commercial reasons were the United States to decline to make an adequate representation. Congress in 1897 by accepting the invitation of France to participate assumed an obligation to provide the requisite means, but aside from such obligation there are controlling reasons why the government should be properly represented. The vast business interests of our country should be displayed advantageously in competition with those of all foreign lands. In this our merchants and manufacturers are concerned, and in proportion as they show the people of the earth, who will be congregated at Paris, how great are our raw products, our manufactures, and our inventions, will credit be reflected upon us as a nation. The growing export trade of the United States would also gain by an exhibit, for if our goods are already gaining headway in Europe, a complete exhibit at Paris will deeply impress the commercial affairs of the world there to be assembled and rendered immediately to the credit and lasting benefit of our foreign commerce."

Mr. Crider asserts that the coming exposition will surpass in beauty and grandeur any similar enterprise in the past, and says the United States should be worthily represented. He closes with a recommendation that a permanent commission be immediately established.

GUNSMITHS.

Remarkable Speech of Joseph Chamberlain's Brother at Birmingham, England.

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OUTCLASSED AT ALL POINTS.

Former Consul at Manila Says That Dewey's Exploit Rivalled That of Paul Jones.

The state department has received a report from Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila before the outbreak of the war, describing the battle of Manila, in which he was a participant, being on board the Baltimore at one time and on the flagship Olympia at another time. The consul says the battle lasted two and a half hours and that the Spanish were outclassed at every point. He says:

"Our guns had greater effectiveness, our officers and men greater bravery. The crews are hoarse from cheering and while we suffered for cough drops and throat doctors, we have no use for liniments and surgeons."

He says Admiral Dewey's exploit rivaled that of Paul Jones.

Germans weigh nearly ten pounds each man more than French women.

Forty Miles of Hair.

On an average every woman carries 40 to 60 miles of hair upon her head.

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 12 septembre 1888.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

Janvier cette

année..... \$1,561,621.00 822,940.00

Mars tempé..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Avril..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Mai..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Juin..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Juillet..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Août..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Septembre..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Octobre..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Novembre..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Décembre..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Janvier prochain..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00

Janvier..... 1,300,243.00 170,683.00