

DOING A GOOD WORK.

Fifty Youths Placed in Colleges by Cuban Educational Association.

By November 1 the Association expects to have 1,000 Cubans and Porto Ricans in American Educational Institutions.

More than 50 young Cubans and Porto Ricans have been brought to this country by the Cuban Educational Association within the last two months and allotted to educational institutions that have agreed to give them a thorough education.

This association was organized at the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is the president. According to Gilbert K. Harroun, the secretary of the association, its work has been marvelously successful. More than 300 educational institutions offered hearty support to the organization, with free tuition and free scholarships.

Only young men of good moral character and some attainments who are recommended by reputable men in Cuba and Porto Rico are taken. A large number of the applicants exhibit intelligence to a marked degree, but are deficient in the English language, besides having little money.

Only those provided for to the extent of \$150 by their parents or some philanthropic person are given scholarships.

LIVES WITHOUT A STOMACH.

Italian Farm Laborer Has Regained His Health With His Stomach Out.

An Italian named Juan Patrilli has won all preconceived ideas in regard to digestion and nutrition. Without stomach, and consequently without assistance of gastric juices, he digests and grows fat on soups, spaghetti, raviola, tamales, beef, mutton and pork, properly seasoned with garlic, and drinks his usual allowance of wine.

A year ago Patrilli was dying of cancer of the stomach. To-day he is hale and hearty, does his day's work at plowing or driving a milk wagon, and does not know what dyspepsia means.

When the Italian was admitted to the hospital his case seemed hopeless, but the doctors decided as a last resort to remove his whole stomach.

A month after Patrilli thought he was well enough to go home, so without asking anybody's leave he slipped out of the hospital and was met on Market street during the afternoon by Dr. MacDonald carrying a grip sack weighing 12 pounds.

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Reports show there is no lack of volunteers and that more than half of the battalion has been enlisted, though some of the towns have not yet furnished their quota of men.

The child was in the middle of the trick before its mother was aware of its whereabouts or its danger.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin, of Prout's station, O., was saved from death in a miraculous manner.

It was playing on the Baltimore & Ohio tracks when a train, composed of an engine and 24 cars, came dashing along at a rapid speed.

The train was stopped, and the trainmen returned, expecting to find the lifeless body. Instead, they found the little one badly scared and crying.

The descent of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, has been made by K. T. Stoeper, an explorer of note.

On the mountain near the summit he discovered a tribe of human beings that had never been seen before.

These people were of ferocious aspect, extremely ugly, thin and entirely naked. They were skullduggers, evidently, and existed on wild animals, and were not averse to human flesh.

Lower down on the mountain he discovered a wild race of Malays which seems to have intermingled with the Chinese race.

When women prepare for a visit, they get as many clothes together as if they expected to be cast on a desert island for the balance of their lives.

It has occurred to you already, probably, suggests the Chicago Tribune, that the formation of a plow trust looks like running things into the ground.

The automobile, says the Kansas City Star, will never take the place of the horse.

SPANISH WAR PRIZES

Two Captured Ships Being Converted Into American Gunboats at the Port of Hong-Kong.

Before long the navy will be the richer by two good ships, which are being converted into American gunboats from Spanish vessels by Naval Constructor Capps at Hong-Kong, aided by Constructor Hobson.

The department people have been anxious to hear how the work was progressing, and the first report to come from Capps directly to the bureau of construction reached Washington the other day.

Mr. Capps made an interesting discovery while overhauling the two Spanish ships, which indicates the methods of the Spaniards in their shipbuilding. He found stored beneath the boilers, magazines and other places fully 60 tons of pig iron, pig lead and scrap iron as ballast, a most unusual amount of dead weight to use for any such purpose.

It is proposed also to remove the counting towers and the space and weight thus saved will be devoted to the stowage of coal.

Within a few weeks a fully organized battalion of Porto Ricans wearing Uncle Sam's uniform will be performing duty on their native island under the direction of American officers.

The organization of the command was authorized by Secretary Alger, and Gen. Henry directed the commanding officers of the ports of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cayey, Humacao, Adjuntas, Utuado, Yauco, Coamo, San German, Bayamon, Manita, Lares and Albonito to designate an officer to enlist, equip and instruct 25 men, including one sergeant and two corporals.

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LIVES FOR HIS MONEY

Russell Sage Finds His Chief Joy in Caring for His Investments.

Expresses an Emphatic Dislike for Andrew Carnegie's Statement That a Man Who Dies Enormously Rich Dies Disgraced.

Russell Sage expressed emphatic dissent from Andrew Carnegie's statement that a man who dies enormously rich dies disgraced. Mr. Sage, who is reputed to be worth at least \$100,000,000, and who is more than 80 years of age, declares, on the contrary, that it is an honor to a man to die rich.

"I don't think it is to the struggling man's interest for men of large interests to retire from business," "But Mr. Carnegie believes that a man should devote a certain portion of his life seeking pleasure."

"Well, people have different ideas about that," remarked Mr. Sage. "Is it not your pleasure to take care of your business interests? It has always been a great pleasure to me."

"But since you have accumulated such a fortune, what pleasure can you find to-day in adding to it?"

"I don't continue in business now to make more money. I have many interests and I devote all my time to managing them and protecting them."

"Is that your only pleasure in life?" "It certainly is," replied Mr. Sage, with an appreciable degree of frankness.

"And in keeping together that property I protect the public welfare as well and set an example for the young man of to-day."

"You have heard, Mr. Sage, that Mr. Carnegie has declared that a man who dies rich dies disgraced. Do you also believe that?"

"Well," answered Mr. Sage, "I don't like to criticize Mr. Carnegie. I suppose he has his ideas about that question. But I don't think that a man who had thrown away his money and died poor could have the respect of the community. I think it is, if anything, an honor to die rich."

Mark Reaches New Orleans from South America with \$25,000 Worth of Reptiles.

The arrival at New Orleans of the bark Atlantic from Para, Brazil, with a cargo of snakes, the first ever imported to that city, if not to the United States, caused more commotion than any other vessel that has arrived there in ten years.

The owners of this peculiar cargo are Jose and Maria Renhi, natives of France. The collection includes pythons, boa constrictors, cobras, asps, cerastes, as well as sea, water, thunder-rattle, ringed, black, hoop and other snakes, vipers and moccasins, besides electric eels.

Most of the snakes are three years old, and Renhi claims that the collection is worth \$50,000.

Andrew Carnegie Belegged by an Army of Mendicants—Has Already Given All He Can Afford.

Andrew Carnegie has left London for Skibo castle. In an interview just published he is quoted as saying:

"I am looking forward to protection in my highland solitude from the army of mendicants that every hour is importuning me for subscriptions to every conceivable object. Even were I disposed to accede to these applications for promiscuous assistance, my resources for philanthropy have already been fully hypotheated, and bombarding me with further appeals is simply adding to the postal revenue."

Remarkable Falling Off in Their Value During the Month of April.

During the month of April there was a remarkable falling off in the exports of agricultural products, provisions, including cattle and hogs, showing a reduction of \$1,507,933, and breadstuffs \$12,297,517, as compared with the same month last year.

Cotton exports dropped \$6,327,454, thus making a total shrinkage for the month in products from field and farm of \$24,932,425. The exports of breadstuffs for April were smaller than for any month since July, 1897.

The Bookman tells a new story of Ruskin. An American had sent to a friend in England an American edition of Ruskin's works, and the books were seized by the customs officers as infringing on the author's English rights.

The consignee heard that they would be released if Ruskin gave his consent, and the author was promptly addressed. The reply was vigorous and to the point: "Sir, I do not see that your friend's desire to give you a present at my expense is any apology for your intrusion upon me."

An Anglican clergyman, Rev. Arthur Wallesey Foster, who has just been nominated high sheriff of Herefordshire, has been for some time master of the South Herefordshire foxhounds. He says he doesn't understand why so many clergymen are quarrelling over doctrines and ceremonies.

WAR CASUALTIES

Views of Army Surgeons on the Effect of the Small Caliber Bullet—Rarely Fatal.

Army surgeons who have been discussing the effect of the small caliber bullet in war say their conclusions disturb many theories. They have found that "open order" formation and hasty intrenchments are the chief factors in preventing casualties.

The small frontage of the modern bullet causes wounds of soft tissue, which are almost subcutaneous in their nature and heal rapidly and kindly. Perforating wounds of the brain, lung or abdominal viscera, if not immediately fatal, are recovered from without operation in a large number of instances.

Modern bullets of hard exterior and small caliber, as compared with the old lead bullet, are more humane, rarely permanently crippling such as may be struck and are not killed outright.

Finally, it is said that antiseptic treatment even more than the modern humane missile has alleviated the horrors of modern wars.

Match Safe in His Pocket Explodes, Resulting in Very Painful Burns.

Z. T. Clark, an Omaha lawyer, was practically blown up the other day by the explosion of the contents of a safety match safe, which he carried in his vest pocket.

He was just turning from the crowded street into his office at the Ramage building when a loud explosion was heard and a sheet of flame darted from his vest pocket and extended several feet into the air.

The lawyer said he was attracted to the match case several days ago because of the word "safety" on it, and he had carried it with a feeling of great security. He thought at first that he had been blown up by an infernal machine. His vest was burned away as it ignited from the flame produced by the explosion.

Strong Protest Received by Secretary Long Regarding Work Authorized by Congress.

Secretary Long has received strong protests of late against the building of wooden docks at the League island and Mare Island navy yards, and he projected plans for the docks may be so arranged as to permit construction to consider the advisability of substituting stone for wood.

The naval authorities are strongly in favor of stone docks, saying that the time has gone by for wooden structures. But after a sharp controversy in congress a compromise was arranged by which two new docks are to be built of stone—those at Boston and Portsmouth—and two of wood—those at League island and Mare island.

Now the localities getting wooden docks are exerting strong influence to have stone substituted, the influence being expressed by letters and visits of delegations.

The naval authorities hold that they must follow the law, yet in doing so it may be possible not to begin the timber work until congress has another opportunity to consider the question, the excavations being made in the meantime.

WANTS TO FIX HER HAT.

Milwaukee Woman Lawyer's Odd Complaint Against Uncle Sam.

Miss Kate Pier called on Postmaster Stillman, of Milwaukee, the other morning and complained that the architects of the new federal building made a serious mistake when they omitted looking glasses in the elevators, and that it is very unpleasant for the women lawyers to go into court without knowing whether or not their hats are on straight.

She wants mirrors placed in the elevators at once. Mr. Stillman promised to do what he could to have Miss Pier's wish gratified, and will immediately communicate with the authorities at Washington. There are several typewriter operators in the federal building who will no doubt join Miss Pier in her complaint, if necessary.

Demand for Young Men.

Have you observed the steadily growing demand for young men in all the occupations of life? It is now reaching out from the pulpit. The cry of congressmen is for young men with modern ideas; the young doctors, the young editors, and the young business men are all coming to the front, while the "old ducks" are being slowly, it may be, yet surely, crowded into the background.

The Glasgow Echo asks: What is to become of the old men, anyhow? Few of them have fortune enough on which to live the remainder of their days; and they are getting so far along in life that those who are seeking aid do not choose them because of their years.

Obsequies of the Future.

We have enough military heroes now to make presidents for the next generation.

GATHMANN'S SHELL.

Prevents Explosion of Wet Gun Cotton Piled from a Cannon.

Severe Test at Sandy Hook Proves a Perfect Success—Buried Cannon with Shell Inside is Exploded.

The work of excavating for the fragments of the Gathmann shell, the fuse of which was subjected to the severest government test at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, has been completed. It resulted in finding embedded in the sand the muzzle end of the Rodman gun, the blowing up of which with the shell inserted, after being buried 20 feet below the surface, was a part of the test.

The twisted and battered remnants of various portions of the shell, and about 20 pounds of the 82 pounds of wet gun cotton, with which the shell had been loaded. It has been asserted by the inventor that with his patented detonating contrivance, or fuse, at the base of the shell, the heaviest gunpowder shock that could be applied would fail to explode the wet gun cotton in the shell.

In making this test the 16-foot gun was buried 13 feet below the surface, and back of the shell had been placed 100 pounds of smokeless powder. The muzzle of the gun had been tamped with sand. Immediately after the explosion pieces of the base of the gun were found on the surface and small fragments of the wet gun cotton were discovered.

Excavations were begun at once to discover what had been the complete result of the test. Several days were required for the work, which was under the direction of Maj. Heath and Lieut. Montgomery of the army.

When the work was finished it was found that the breech of the gun for a distance of eight feet had been blown entirely away, but the muzzle end for the remaining eight feet of the gun's length had only been broken into large pieces, all of which were found within a radius of eight feet.

Where the muzzle of the gun had been, was found the lower half of the barrel, three feet long, which had not been moved by the explosion. Three feet away was a piece of the upper half of the barrel, three feet long. Three feet back of where the muzzle had been were found pieces of the shell, crushed and battered, while lying about the size of walnuts, further back, toward where the powder charge had been, was found nearly half the aluminum bronze base of the shell, which was about two inches thick. The outside portion was partially melted where it had been exposed to the terrific heat of the powder charge for an instant, while the inside was perfectly bright, showing that the gun cotton had not exploded.

Louis Gathmann, the inventor, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the test. The report of the army officers is awaited with interest by military and naval men, as the demonstration that his explosive may be thrown safely with a gunpowder charge is likely to revolutionize ordnance methods.

NEW SOCIAL RULE.

Causes Not a Little Perplexity in Society Circles at Washington.

Not a little perplexity is being caused in social circles in Washington by the custom inaugurated by a certain set of introducing people. It is claimed by the originators of this custom that people in society ought to be acquainted, and therefore an introduction is an implication that the parties to it do not belong to the leading circles. The hostesses who have adopted this custom, however, brought no end of trouble upon themselves.

Recently a newly rich woman was endeavoring to entertain seven women in her drawing-room. Not one of the seven happened to know any of the others. The call was anything but satisfactory, and now these seven women all pass the newly rich woman by on the street without so much as a nod. Yet she is confident her theory is right, although it may not be applicable to the curious social fabric of Washington, when people appear and disappear with startling rapidity.

A MUNICIPAL COW.

New Jersey Town That Has Assumed the Care and Alarm of the Milkmen.

The first city in New Jersey to make an experiment in municipal ownership is Plainfield, and already the trial has proved so successful that opposition to it has developed. The city has bought a cow, the milk from which it supplies to the inmates of the city industrial home. The opposition comes from the milkmen. It has been found that the municipal cow yields enough lactated fluid every day for the use of the inmates of the institution and leaves plenty for cheese. The milkmen have held an indignation meeting, at which numerous arguments against the town cow were advanced. They fear that the city may buy another cow and go into the butter business and eventually get a herd of cows and supply the citizens with milk and butter at ruinous prices.

Fruit Trees in Kansas.

Kansas has 7,500,000 apple trees in bearing, 4,000,000 peach trees, 1,200,000 cherry trees, and 430,000 plum trees. Kansas has 15 fruit trees for each of its inhabitants.

To Write Lined Manuscript.

F. Marion Crawford has been commissioned to write a life of Pope Leo XIII.

INVENTS DYNAMITE SHELL.

Galesburg Man Shows How They Can Be Discharged by Ordinary Means.

Gilbert Jared, a private in battery B, I. N. G., of Galesburg, Ill., has invented a dynamite shell for the use of artillery which will not be exploded by the discharge. This has been the effort of experts for years and has been accomplished in a measure by the inventor Louis Gathmann, whose gun cotton shells have been recently tested by the government.

Jared has experimented for some time and has finally discovered a process by which dynamite can be loaded so that it will not be exploded until it strikes an object or by a fuse. The explosion of the powder in the discharge does not affect it.

The invention was given a practical test the other day under the direction of Capt. C. C. Craig, of battery B, with other military men and mechanical experts. Three steel shells loaded with four pounds of dynamite each were discharged from an ordinary six-pound field piece. Heavy charges of powder were placed in the piece and discharged by a slow fuse. The first shell traveled intact and was buried in a hillside, another pierced a heavy timber, struck an old brick wall and exploded, doing terrible destruction. The test proved conclusively that the dynamite shells can be discharged with success by ordinary processes.

Mr. Jared has his process patented and has already opened communications with the representatives of foreign governments for its sale. It is also under consideration by Maj. Blount, commandant of the Rock Island arsenal.

THE "RADIAPHONE"

Broad Ribbon of Light Acts as a Carrier of Sound—Interesting Experiment at New York.

Over the heads of the crowd that surged through Madison Square Garden, New York city, at the electrical exhibition, a searchlight threw a broad ribbon of light. It acted as a carrier for any sound committed to it from one end of the garden to the other. In the balcony corner of the Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street end a conventional telephone booth had been erected and another at the boundary of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. No connection between the two existed save a big ray of light that spanned the amphitheater.

The "radiaphone" proceeded successfully to send sounds from one booth to the other. From the northwest balcony a searchlight of five horse-power sent a ray of light to the southeast corner. Connected with the first station was a telephone booth containing three specially constructed receivers. A concert player inside the booth evoked "Katie Doodle," and supplemented that air with army bugle calls, and both were heard in the opposite balcony, where nothing but the searchlight ray and the receiver, which is commonly attached to the ear of anyone taking a long-distance telephone message, was visible.

Using a mirror as a transmitter, the vibration of the looking glass accurately sent and allowed the reception of distinguishable sounds over a space of hundreds of feet.

RELIC CANNON WAS LOADED.

Gun Sent from Cavite by Dewey Causes a Panic in Washington.

The National museum, Washington, has received from Admiral Dewey two cannon captured from the Spaniards when Cavite fell. In one of them two shells and a grape shot were found, and the museum officials are wondering whether the weapon had been loaded by the Spaniards during the fight and incautiously sent home by the gallant admiral.

There was an incipient panic in the museum when the discovery was made that the cannon was loaded. A gunner, summoned from the navy yard, extracted the shells. They were of the percussion variety, but the caps were missing. The powder was moist, but it would have exploded if ignited.

The transport Buffalo, which reached New York several days ago, has six cannon from naval officers at Manila, consigned to the museum. The cannon will be added to the historic collection of the museum.

TO HAVE SEARCH-LIGHTS.

Twenty-Five Five-Horse-Power Lights to Be Placed About the Harbor of New York.

The army engineers in charge of the fortifications in New York harbor have secured the consent of the war department to place at New York 25 five-horse search-lights. Sixteen are to cover the southern approaches and eight the eastern. The principal stations will be Sandy Hook, Norton's Point, Quarantine, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, Rorer Shoals, Fort Schuyler and Wilets Point. Two hundred trained signal men will be required to handle these lights, which will be placed in groups of two.

Guns of 16-inch caliber, which were recommended by the fortification board in the original defense scheme, are to be replaced with 12-inch high-power weapons. Probably not more than one 16-inch gun will be installed there.

It also has been decided to construct 1,250 submarine mines for use in the channels leading into New York harbor.

Promotion of Colonization.

France is attempting to promote the colonization of Madagascar with Frenchmen by sending marriageable girls to the pioneers in the island. Each girl that consents to go will be given a \$50 wedding outfit, \$20 spending money, and a ticket to her destination.