

A TEMPTING MORSEL.

Pretty Actress Falls Into a Tank Containing Huge Crocodiles.

Curiosity Gets the Better of the Young Woman and She Nearly Furnishes a Meal for a Huge Manatee.

Margaret Quinn, a well-mourished and comely young vaudeville performer, tumbled into a tank of man-eating crocodiles at New York the other day. That the act was unintentional was made plain by her sincere efforts to scramble out. For the purpose of a spectacle the surroundings left nothing to be desired, for a glass partition 14 feet high was all that intervened between Miss Quinn and a large group of spectators. These persons say that the crocodiles lost an excellent meal. Before the beasts had recovered from their astonishment Frank Hovey had plunged in and rescued the swooning girl.

Hovey is the keeper of the crocodiles and alligators which are being exhibited in the basement of Madison Square garden in connection with the electrical show. Their tank is 25 feet square. The largest crocodile is 11 feet long and is guaranteed to be a manatee.

Miss Quinn and a theatrical friend of hers named May Davidson visited the crocodile tank in the afternoon just as Hovey was descending the ladder by which he can reach the open top of the glass tank.

Beleagued by the actress for permission to make the ascent, he yielded. Miss Davidson said she would prefer to stay below. Miss Quinn mounted bravely. Miss Quinn leaned over to poke an alligator with her umbrella. Her purple hat, which she wore tipped on the bridge of her nose, broke loose from its moorings and fell into the water. She made a grab for it and fell in.

Miss Quinn floundered and gurgled. The small alligator flitted his tail and scuttled to the bottom of the tank. The 11-foot manatee blinked, rose sluggishly to the purple hat, rooted it with his nose, and yawned.

It was a four-foot yawn, and its author was close to Miss Quinn. The spectators shuddered. The remaining nine crocodiles and four large alligators began to bestir themselves and look interested. But just then Hovey came to Miss Quinn's rescue and got her out.

WORST OF BOY CRIMINALS.

Is Only Fifteen, But Has Committed Almost Every Crime in the Category.

Incendiarism, burglary, larceny, assault and vagrancy are some of the charges which George Spillet has faced. And he is only 15 years old. On one he has served two years in the New York house of refuge, another was withdrawn, and on the other occasion he was given his liberty because of his tender age.

Spillet was eight years old when the police arrested him for burning a barn owned by Cupid Williams at Flushing. The boy pleaded that a man had given him matches and that he had accidentally dropped some by the barn. He was let go.

A few years afterward he was arrested for stealing money from the Long Island railroad station at Whitestone. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the house of refuge.

A barn used by Edward Cooley, the station agent, and owned by the railroad, was burned recently. Detectives Allen and Fuller believed that Spillet had fired the barn for revenge. The lad admitted that he had done it "to get square and see the barn burn." He said Harry Goster and Harry Metzger helped him. They were also arrested, but Magistrate Healey dismissed them, as the only evidence against them was that of Spillet. The latter was held for the grand jury.

After Spillet left the house of refuge he stabbed a companion at Whitestone. The charge was withdrawn. A year ago he and several other youths were arrested, charged with robbing the Whitestone public school and stealing books. They were discharged.

BOB EVANS WAS SEASICK.

Late Captain of the Battleship Iowa Disappoints Port Clinton Citizens.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, late of the battleship Iowa, and Grover Cleveland were scheduled to participate in corner-stone laying exercises at Port Clinton the other day. They are fishing at Middle Bass island, and at the last moment backed out, because of a heavy sea on the lake. Port Clinton citizens were advised that the two noted men were afraid of seasickness. They said they would not suffer nausea for the sake of showing themselves at Port Clinton.

Capt. Evans was very seasick on his trip to the island. He accounts for this by saying the waves on the lake are short and choppy, and boats are tossed about indiscriminately, while on the ocean the waves are long and rolling, and the motion is different. He is made the butt of many jokes on account of this weakness.

Exception to All Rules. The theory of a German philosopher that preparedness for war is the best guaranty of peace somehow seems to peter out, says the Chicago Record, when applied to the individual cases of persons who habitually carry revolvers.

Religions in Hawaii.

Of the 100,000 inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands, 14,000 are Confucianists, Buddhists and Shintoists, who have come in from China and Japan.

SPANISH STRATEGY.

A Shining Example of It That is Now Reported for the First Time.

"The newspaper correspondents, with cameras in their hats and pencils sticking out of their pockets like quills on a porcupine, didn't get hold of everything that happened in the late war," remarked the lieutenant to the Harper's Bazaar man. "There was the time the Spanish fooled the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh volunteers, for instance."

"How was it, lieutenant?" asked somebody.

"Why, it was the sharpest trick you ever heard of, and simple as A, B, C. You know, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh is made up of men from New York city—all heroes, of course, but still they are accustomed to the civil walks of life. And the civil walks of life, taken literally, nowadays, are peculiar paths."

It was at San Juan. The regiment had been ordered to advance and lie down close among some low bushes. The Spaniards were only a short distance in front. The firing had ceased in that neighborhood and all was still. Our men were in a state of intense though suppressed excitement. You could never guess what those crafty Spaniards did. Suddenly they rang a bicycle bell and followed it with a cable-car gong. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh jumped into the air as one man. The Spaniards blazed away and tried to take 'em on the wing. Of course they didn't hit a thing, because Spaniards never do; but if they had been good shots they might have bagged the whole regiment. And I wouldn't be surprised if they had an elevated road guard yell 'Step lively!' that they could have stamped every last man."

FIRST WARM DAY.

The Country Folk in Southeastern Pennsylvania Call it a Weather-Breeder.

In southeastern Pennsylvania there comes a day in February that brings with it an indefinable sense of joyousness. A southern wind wanders up the Delaware with a touch of spring in its air that quickens, for the first time, the slumbering life. It is then, says Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, that those mysterious forces in the cells of living things begin their subtle work—hidden in the dark, underground storehouses of plants and the sluggish tissues of animals buried in their winter sleep. On such a day the groundhog ventures from his burrow, some restless bee is lured from the hive to wander disconsolate over bare fields, a snake crawls from its hole to bask awhile in the sunshine, and one looks instinctively for the first breaking of the earth that tells of the early crocus and the peeping forth of daffodils. The southerly wind is more than apt to be a tell-tale, for with all its springtime softness it is drawing towards some storm center, near or remote, that will inevitably follow with rough weather in its sweep. The countryfolk rightly call such a day a "weather breeder," and even the groundhog knows its portents in the very sign of its shadow. Come as it will, the day is really a day borrowed in advance from the spring, as though to hearten one through all the dreary days that will follow, and, in starting the growing forces of vegetation, to make ready for the season's coming.

TRUTH AND A TRUNK.

Look Out for Baggage if a Woman Tells You It Isn't Heavy.

I know a woman who travels around the country with a trunk as big as a house, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. Protests of husband and friends are of no avail, and it seems to me the case is a perfectly proper one for the Anti-Cruelty society. When I mentioned this to the lady with the trunk she said: "But they are only to look after children and animals."

"Perhaps they can twist their constitution to get the baggage under the head of animals and prosecute you." She did not appear at all discomfited. The last time she went away I groaned for the expressman. The house was in an awful turmoil and the trunk was on the third floor.

"It's not very heavy," I heard her say. At the remark the expressman immediately called his helper from the wagon. "I always know what that means," he said, with a knowing nod to the maid. When he got upstairs he could hardly lift one end. "Never failed," he said. "When they say it's light it's dead sure to be heavy. They don't mean it, but they can't tell the truth about a trunk. I don't know whether they think we don't know about weight, or we'll charge them less if they say it's light, or what, but we always look out for the trunk that's called light." Then he and his helper tugged and pulled and jammed holes in the wall as they went downstairs.

Nervousness of Russians. A writer in the Contemporary Review claims that there are other points of similarity between the Russians and Americans besides the bigness of their territory and their industrial undertakings. He says: "What impressed me most about the educated Muscovite, however, was his extreme nervousness. He is conscious that his country has lagged behind western nations; he is also conscious that it has been going forward this last decade by leaps and by bounds."

F. A. M. E. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in a recent address, recalled the fact that when Lowell first went on the lecture platform he got but five dollars a night. Later, however, he was able to echo the demand of Thomas Starr King—"F. A. M. E.—Fifty and my expenses."

FIFTY YEARS' SLEEP ENDED.

Ohio Man Recovers His Intellect After Half a Century of Mental Disturbance.

Seneca county, O., has the most remarkable example of a modern Rip Van Winkle ever known in this country. Matthias Steinberger, who lives with relatives on a farm in Jackson township, a few miles out of Fostoria, has recovered his memory and intellect after a lapse of 53 years.

Steinberger is a veteran of the Mexican war and during that conflict was a member of Payne's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry. His regiment participated in one of the famous charges at the battle of Resaca de la Palma. While riding furiously almost at the head of his company Steinberger's horse stumbled and fell. The soldier was thrown violently over the animal's head on a pile of rocks. He immediately lost consciousness. He was taken to a hospital, and, although he was able to relate the manner in which he was hurt, his memory and all power of observation left him from that time.

Since the accident Steinberger has lived the life of those who lived 53 years ago and nothing has ever changed to him. During that long period of mental aberration he has frequently said that he was 21 years of age and that at the next election he fully intended to cast his vote for Gen. Taylor for the presidency. A day or two ago, while he was watching some workmen operate a buzzsaw, he was struck on the head with a piece of flying wood and knocked senseless. He did not recover for some time, but when he regained his faculties a curious expression stole over his face and he looked like a person just awakened from a long sleep. He had completely recovered the powers he had lost over a half century ago.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

It Will Be the Work of Paul Wayland Bartlett and George G. Barnard—Work to Be Pushed.

It has now been definitely decided that the monument to Lafayette, subscribed for by the schoolchildren of the United States and to be presented to the French nation, is to be the work of Paul Wayland Bartlett and George G. Barnard, with Henry F. Hornbostel as the architect of the base of the statue.

The joint design submitted by the sculptors and the architect have been accepted by the committee and the work on the equestrian statue, the base and the allegorical figures upon the latter will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The work must be completed in time for the opening of the Paris exposition next year. It is not expected that the figure will be cast in bronze, but it is hoped that the base will be in granite by the time the exposition opens. The rest of the work will be in plaster.

The most important portion of the monument, the equestrian statue of Lafayette, will be the work of Mr. Bartlett, while Mr. Barnard will design the allegorical figures on the pedestal. Mr. Bartlett has lived and worked almost entirely in Paris, so that his productions are little known in his native country. But the few important statues he has produced are generally admired. Among these are the Columbus and Michael Angelo in the library of congress, and the Sherman statue at Washington. He is now at work on some bas-relief for the chapel Senator Clark is erecting at Woodlawn. He has been decorated by the French government with the Legion of Honor.

NOVEL RECRUITING ORDER.

Seventy-Five Men, Including a Band of Sixteen Pieces, Sought for Service in the Navy.

Lieut. R. W. Wells, in command of the United States naval recruiting station of Chicago, received instructions from Commander John M. Hawley for a novel bit of recruiting. The instructions were for the securing of 75 men, between the ages of 19 and 25 years, and a band of 16 pieces, all the men to come from the vicinity of Chicago. This is the first time that a naval band has ever been organized at the Chicago recruiting station. Commander Hawley announced that the men and musicians are to be put aboard the Harford, now at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, and that the ship will be taken around the Horn and up the Atlantic coast by easy stages, making frequent stops at interesting ports en route. The commander's intention is to make the cruise pleasant for the men and of such length that the western farmers and mechanics who start from Chicago will be experienced sailor men by the time they reach New York.

ELECTRIC WAGONS FOR ARMY.

Experiments Are to Be Made by Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer.

Brig. Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, has invited proposals for furnishing the army with three electric horseless carriages, with which some interesting experiments will be conducted near Washington.

As these carriages have electric motors and batteries, it is Gen. Greely's idea that they can be used for paying out a wire and promptly connecting two points, between which communication is desired. At present it is necessary to load instruments into a wagon or on a horse and send them to their destination.

This experiment is one of a number that will be made to ascertain to what uses a horseless carriage can be put by the signal service.

What is Needed Most. Wireless telegraphy, says the Chicago Record, is all right, but what modern man seems to need is a wireless trolley line.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

Representative of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota at Washington to Present Claim for \$1,000,000.

The interior department has been presented a claim aggregating \$1,000,000, which John H. King, of Chamberlain, S. D., who is at Washington looking after the interests of the Rosebud Sioux Indians, says is due this tribe of Indians under section 24 of the Sioux agreement or treaty of 1869. The section provides that the government shall pay the Sioux Indians \$1.25 an acre for each section 10 and 36 in each township of the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation.

Mr. King claims this money has been due and payable for eight years, and has not been paid because the Sioux have never had efficient counsel to look after their interests. Unless he can induce the government to rectify the alleged neglect and pay the interest equitably due by its non-payment there would be a loss of over \$400,000 of interest money alone on this one item.

Mr. King is also filing his appearance in about 800 deprecation suits now pending against the Sioux and rendering to the Rosebud Indians a complete statement of the amount and number of the claims, the names of the claimants, and also the amount of the judgments against them and paid against them. The sum total of the deprecation claims in suits of the court of claims amounts to over \$2,000,000.

Mr. King has just received the payment of \$148,000 appropriated last winter under the treaty with the Lower Brules, and the payment is now being made through the Indian agency at Rosebud agency.

NEW IRON ORE FIELDS.

Right of Americans to Rich Deposits in Venezuela Declared Valid by Supreme Court of That Country.

Through a decision of the supreme court of Venezuela new iron ore fields, supposed to be of inexhaustible richness, have been opened by Americans. Advice received at New York from Caracas state that the Orinoco Iron company, of New York city, has defeated the attempt of the Raleigh syndicate of England to secure the grant of 60 miles of iron ore land along the Orinoco river. This decision, says the president of the company, will make it possible to bring iron ore as cheaply from the Orinoco as ore of like quality can be carried from the Lake Superior mines to Pittsburgh.

The Orinoco Iron company had obtained a concession for mining iron ore in the region extending 60 miles beyond Manao, on the Orinoco river. The tract extended from the Orinoco to Santa Catalina. The company, believing that the concession had been legally granted, began mining operations.

English iron manufacturers were looking for iron ore deposits, and they were attracted to the region of the Orinoco. The Raleigh syndicate sought to gain possession of the land claimed under the concession to the Orinoco Iron company. The campaign was begun in July, 1897. The legality of the American concession was attacked in the supreme court and the concession was finally declared to be valid.

GUN-CARRIAGE DISAPPROVED.

General Bullington Does Not Like the Howell Type—Secretary Alger Will Decide.

The question of the adoption of the Howell gun-carriage as a type of gun-carriage for use by the army will probably be settled by Secretary Alger within a short time. This carriage was designed by Rear Admiral Howell, and when first submitted to the board of ordnance and fortifications failed to secure approval, and subsequently congress appropriated \$30,000 for the construction and trial of the Howell carriage.

It was completed some time ago, and its trial was very satisfactory. At the last meeting of the board of ordnance and fortifications it was decided to recommend it for adoption as a type. This recommendation was submitted to Gen. A. R. Duffington, chief of ordnance, for a report as to the suitability of the carriage for use in the army. Gen. Duffington has submitted to Secretary Alger his report, in which he disapproves of the adoption of the Howell gun-carriage, and states several reasons for his action.

This gun carriage has been designed for use by the large seacoast guns, from 8-inch to 12-inch. It is much larger and heavier than the Buffington-Crozier carriage now in use, and has three hydraulic cylinders, as compared with two in the latter design of carriage.

Chance for Mathematicians. The Manteno Independent presents the following problem: A tin peddler cheats a farmer's wife out of 11 cents on her rag bags and 17 cents on a calf-skin; she works two dozen bad eggs on him at 14 cents and stuffs a pound of hen feathers in a bag of goose feathers and sells them at 40 cents a pound. Now, how much is that tin peddler ahead? Here's a chance for youthful mathematicians.

A Righteous Judgment. Kansas has a feathered woman, and the Florida Times-Union declares that no doubt this is the judgment of providence for the feminine love of plumes, and all women may expect like sentences as soon as the court can get round to their cases on the docket.

A Monopolist. It has been discovered that a Wilkes-barre (Pa.) man has 21 wives, the Denver Post exclaims. Again we sound the cry: "Down with monopoly!"

THE GREAT AMAZON.

Remarkable Voyage of the Wilmington Up This River.

Capt. Todd Reports He Sailed to Yaguaito, in Peru, Which is 2,100 Miles Up the Wonderful River.

The navy department has just received from Commander Todd, of the Wilmington, an interesting account of the remarkable voyage of exploration up the Amazon river, made by that vessel in April last. The Wilmington was instructed by the navy department to push on up the great river and ascertain how far it was navigable. Capt. Todd reports that he ascended 2,100 miles up the river. This voyage was made, as he says, against an adverse current averaging three knots for the entire distance.

Manaos, at the junction of the Rio Negro with the Amazon, has heretofore been regarded as the head of navigation for steam vessels, and from that fact it has grown to be a prosperous city of 40,000 inhabitants. Consequently the intention of Capt. Todd to ascend the river above that point caused consternation and, in the end, as revealed by subsequent reports, led to some adverse demonstrations against the American consul and against the native pilots who assisted the Wilmington's commander to make the voyage.

Capt. Todd succeeded, notwithstanding these obstacles, in ascending the Amazon for 1,000 miles above Manaos, and had it not been for lack of fuel he could have steamed about 300 miles further, he believes. As it was, the Wilmington, which entered the Amazon from the Atlantic ocean, was within about 400 miles of the Pacific and well into Peru before she turned back down the river.

The possibilities of the successful navigation of the vast and hitherto unknown interior of South America revealed by Capt. Todd's voyage will, it is believed, be of the greatest commercial importance. Capt. Todd shows that the Amazon, like the Mississippi, is so changeable in its channels as not to permit of successful charting, so that expert pilots will always be required.

HERRMANN RELICS.

Presents Which the Magician Had Received Are Placed on Sale in New York City.

The furniture of Alexander Herrmann, the magician, which filled his residence in Whitestone, L. I., the presents which he received from eminent men and women, and the great collections, ranging from oriental rings to watches and coins, which he made during his lifetime, having a total value of more than \$250,000, have been on exhibition and sale at James P. Silo's Fifth avenue art galleries, New York city. Among the presents were a pair of gold-mounted and silver inlaid dueling pistols from the sultan, Abdul Aziz, given at Stamboul. All the appliances that go with these pistols are made of ebony. There are presentation sets from the Royal Sevres factory, presents from Emperor Napoleon III. The president of the Argentine Republic, who was afterward killed, is represented by a magnificent saddle with silver mountings, which he gave Prof. Herrmann in 1883. Then there is a silver cup from the emperor of Brazil, a bronze inkstand from the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, a gold watch from Alfonso XII, another watch and amethyst and diamond studs from Alexander II. of Russia, a drinking cup from the mikado, a watch from Napoleon III., blue enameled, with pearl and diamond settings, and a watch from Richard Wagner.

Richelieu, pictured by Marie Wainwright, had a voice that was somewhat feminine, but she wore a well-fitting mustache and imperial. The old soubrette, Bonacieux, was comically rendered by Sarah McVicker. Grace Huntling was a duke of Buckingham, very tall and very plump.

HYPNOTIC POWER.

Prof. John D. Quackenbos Believes It the Only Cure for Certain Vices and Moral Defects.

There were latter-day miracles described the other day by a man of the highest standing and reputation—a professor of a great university—in which he was the miracle worker. Hundreds of intelligent, well-bred, well-informed men and women listened, applauded and believed. All this happened in the parlors of the Hotel Majestic, New York city. Prof. John D. Quackenbos, of Columbia university, one of the most distinguished living psychologists and a man who has devoted a large part of his life to a scientific study of hypnotism, presented to the members of the society known as the Psychical Study club and their friends typical illustrations taken from his case book of certain vices and moral defects, with an outline of the treatment he pursued and the results he obtained.

These cases included excessive cigarette smoking, hopeless dishonesty, kleptomania and dangerous delusions. Prof. Quackenbos declared that hypnotism is the greatest of moral forces. Among other things Prof. Quackenbos said:

"Human beings are hypnotized by other human beings through whom and themselves exists a peculiar sympathy or harmonious relationship known as rapport."

"I have reached the conclusion that every person of ordinary intellectual capacity can hypnotize some other person, and that the great mass of men are hypnotizable."

"The success of hypno-science methods depends largely on the desire of the patient to be cured. Given this, and the battle is more than half fought. As a rule, there is no hope of securing the consent of a patient while the controlling passion is the paroxysm. But in the subsequent reactionary stage appeal may often successfully be made to the regrets, fears, self-respect, or higher instincts of the unfortunate, and acquiescence is thus secured."

MUSKETEERS ARE ALL WOMEN.

Novel Performance is Given as a Benefit in New York City.

"The Musketeers" was produced at the Broadway theater, New York, the other day without the aid of any male—the box office man excepted. It was the fourth annual benefit of the Professional Women's league and it was a brilliant hit in every way. It had been postponed once or twice because the women found that they could not properly rehearse dueling, swashbuckling and kneeling at one another's feet in skirts, and they had to wait until trousers were made for them so that they might learn the art of swaggering correctly.

The success of the afternoon was Maude Banks' D'Artagnan. She played it with a boyish naivete that was delightful. Her admirers in the orchestra will not be content with any other interpretation hereafter. The Porthos and Aramis of Jennie Winston and Margaret St. John were full of humor and not lacking in force. Pauline Willard, as the Comte de Rochefort, wore a military beard and swaggered about in a way not necessarily masculine, but that still gave a good idea of a male villain.

Richelieu, pictured by Marie Wainwright, had a voice that was somewhat feminine, but she wore a well-fitting mustache and imperial. The old soubrette, Bonacieux, was comically rendered by Sarah McVicker. Grace Huntling was a duke of Buckingham, very tall and very plump.

"OLD MASTERS."

Paris, Antwerp and London Establishments That Have Impaired on Credibility of Americans.

New York, according to report, is rapidly becoming a very paradise for manufacturers of paintings by the great masters. It is stated, says the Cincinnati Commercial, that there exist in Paris and Antwerp and London establishments that have grown rich beyond the fear of penury by making spurious masterpieces for American millionaires who feel the necessity of forming picture galleries in order to show their appreciation of the proper caper, and now the foreign art critics are giggling and poking fun at us because our men of wealth have not reflected that canvases attributed to Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Constable, Romney, Ruydael and other famed masters, that have come hither in floods, cannot by any possibility be original, but are necessarily for the most part forgeries, made to meet a steadily growing demand.

Preserved His Identity. Lord Lansdowne had a little experience of his own inside the abbey at the wedding of Lord Rosberry's daughter to the earl of Crewe, says the London News. As he advanced up the nave a sideman, not knowing him, approached to ascertain whether he belonged to the bride's or the bridegroom's party. "Lord Rosberry or Lord Crewe?" asked the sideman. "Lord Lansdowne," answered the secretary of war.

Apart from the Common Herd. The yachtsmen are so busy at "Calf Pasture" in Dorchester, getting ready for the coming yachting season, that the Boston Advertiser suggests that the name of that place might well be changed to "Coves."

Universal "Peace" Inventions. A new electric gun and a new armor-piercing projectile are the latest contributions of the inventors reported by the Chicago Record to the work of inaugurating universal peace.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Lat très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3.00.