

PRANKS OF STUDENTS

Annual Rush at Madison University Has Amusing Features.

The Freshmen Are Seized by the Sophomores and Ducked in the Lake - Ottawa's Watch the Fun.

About 60 freshmen of Wisconsin university, at Madison, took an unwelcome bath in Lake Mendota the other afternoon, as one of the features of the rush between the sophomores and freshmen classes, which has become an annual event at the state university. It was all good natured, however, and though the freshmen struggled hard to keep from being dragged to the lake and ducked, they almost without exception, came up smiling when the ordeal was over.

Preparations have been making for the event for several days. Handbills were posted by both sophomores and freshmen, giving warning to each other of what was in store for them. It was generally understood among the students that the climax would be reached, and the football team vacated the lower campus, where it had held daily practice, in favor of the under classmen, and went to Camp Randall for the afternoon's drill.

At four o'clock the freshmen issued from the gymnasium in a body, shouting the class yell. They were met on the campus by the sophomores, and the freshmen outnumbered the sophomores, and the latter got the worst of a series of rushes on the campus. Then the sophomores organized into squads and began the ducking process.

Lake Mendota is only about a dozen rods from the campus. A squad of sophs remained in the water while three or four other squads brought the victims for treatment, and sometimes half a dozen were in the water at once. Several hundred students and townspeople crowded the shore and cheered the fun. Occasionally a freshman who had been ducked would seize an unwary soph in the water and put him under, at which the cheers were redoubled. One husky freshman resisted the efforts of three sophomores to put his head under water. Nobody was injured, the water was warm, and everybody took the fun in good spirits.

HANDLE TONS OF MAIL.

Chicago Post Office Receives 293,488 Pounds of Letters, Postals and Printed Matter in One Day.

The first day's weighing of local mails at Chicago shows that 293,488 pounds were mailed in Chicago on October 3.

It is not intended to show the weight of the mail received in Chicago from other post offices. All of the 70,000 post offices in the United States weigh local mails between October 3 and November 6, and the combined totals will give the weight of mail originating in the United States during the 35 days.

Assistant Postmaster John M. Hubbard said: "Of the 293,488 pounds all, except 13,000 pounds, was sent out of Chicago. The weight of the equipment used in dispatching the 146 1/2 tons of mail which originated in Chicago on Tuesday, was 46,613 pounds, or about 23 tons, of mail sacks, pouches, etc.

"The separate items weighed show as originating in Chicago 16,381 pounds of letters and postal cards, 146,647 pounds of second-class matter, which includes newspapers, and 130,460 pounds of printed matter of other kinds and merchandise.

"Should the average of Tuesday continue we can fairly estimate the total weight of mail originating in Chicago during the year at about 100,000,000 pounds, or in the neighborhood of 50,000 tons."

RICH FIND OF BLACK JACK.

Woman by Mysterious Power Locates a Large Deposit at British Hollow, Wis.

British Hollow, a small village about 13 miles from Platteville, Wis., is the region of great mining excitement. A mine was located there last week under peculiar circumstances. A woman from Iowa, who has gained newspaper notoriety by claiming to be able by some unknown power to locate deposits of ore, made a successful find. A company was organized at that place, and the woman sent to make the test. After careful consideration she designated the spot where the shaft should be sunk. It was on the property of Thomas Davis, where old miners all have agreed it was useless to stick a pick. The woman insisted, however, and the men went to work. Although there were none of the usual conditions found which attend the discovery of a rich strike, after passing through solid rock the miners were rewarded with several buckets of the finest kind of black jack. The lead now bids fair to outrival any of its kind found in that vicinity for many years.

Lucky Charm.

Among superstitious people few charms are held to be more potent than the pen with which the reprieve of a person condemned to death has been signed. Two great singers are said to possess the talisman, says the London Graphic. Mme. Adeline Patti was presented with such a pen by the old Queen Isabella of Spain, but Ilma de Murkas, the other lucky singer, had to give 500 guineas for her specimen.

Hard on the Young Man.

The price of candy has gone up, says the Chicago Times-Herald, just as the young men at over our broad land had begun to plan to save money by reason of the fact that the ice cream season is at an end.

FUTURE OF DEWEY.

Gossip in the Navy Department as Regards the Service of the Famous Admiral.

There is much gossip in the navy department in regard to the future duty of Admiral Dewey, who now goes upon waiting orders. There is an impression he will ask to be retired when he reaches the age when naval officers are usually retired by law. This will be December 26, but under the law which made Dewey an admiral in the navy he does not come within the laws which apply to other officers. He may continue to do active duty, as did Porter, until his death, although in the event of retirement he suffers no decrease in his pay of \$13,500.

Dewey's position permits him a certain independence in his relations to the service, and he would be consulted in making any assignment to duty. There is no prominent board now existing which could properly claim the services of an admiral, and the department has recorded itself as against any specially constituted board to act as an advisory body on new ships of war.

The examining and retiring board has usually been headed by a rear admiral, and an officer of the board of survey has been president of the board of survey. The duties of neither position are onerous, and it is within the human capacity for one officer to act on both boards.

The navy department has been in something of a quandary in regard to Dewey, and it would relieve matters a great deal were he to go on the retired list.

There is, however, no real reason for the retirement, as it would not result in any promotions, and there would be no saving to the government in the matter of salary.

ALBUM IS PRESENTED.

An Immense Book of Newspaper Clippings is Delivered to Dewey's Nephew.

Admiral Dewey's nephew, Edward M. Dewey, received for him the other day the great album of newspaper clippings, the offering of the shipping interests of New York. The album is three feet wide, a few inches over three feet long, a foot thick, and weighs 350 pounds. It is bound in seal leather, and the corners are protected by heavy silver plates. The upper corner has a relief picture of the Olympia steaming through the Narrows into the upper bay of New York harbor, with the forts saluting the admiral's flag. A large plate in the center of the cover bears the inscription: "Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., May 1, 1898-Sept. 28, 1899."

The clippings, of which the book contains 10,000, begins with the account of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, printed the morning after the disaster. The book contains clippings from every daily newspaper printed in the United States. Not only is every paper with reference to Admiral Dewey there, but at least one account of every event of the war with Spain. The book contains many artists' proofs of pictures published in the newspapers and magazines illustrating the war.

GIFT FROM CARNEGIE.

He Offers to Construct a Building at Emporia, Kan., for Anderson Library.

Andrew Carnegie worked on the Pennsylvania railroad when the late Col. J. B. Anderson was important in its management. Carnegie was admitted to the Anderson home and had the use of the Anderson library of about 5,000 volumes.

Two months ago Mr. Carnegie wrote to Mr. Anderson's widow, now living at Manhattan, Kan., saying he wanted to do something for his old benefactors, Col. and Mrs. Anderson, and suggested erecting a memorial tablet in the new addition to Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa., for them. Mrs. Anderson replied that the library wherein Mr. Carnegie used to browse was now in the college of Emporia, not properly housed, and she suggested that Mr. Carnegie erect a building for it. Mr. Carnegie has given his consent and directed that architects draw the plans.

Mrs. Anderson's friends now hope to secure \$50,000 for a building and the same amount for an endowment for a special religious library for the use of Calvinistic ministers all over the west.

ONE BEQUEST WITH A HISTORY

Members of the Ellis Family Fall to Profit Because of a Contested Will.

Harvard has just been made the recipient of two strange bequests, one in particular with a history to it. The first is from Dr. Calvin S. Ellis, who graduated from Harvard in 1846. Dr. Ellis left \$50,000 to pay the tuition, room rent fees and board of any descendant of the Ellis family who should elect to come to Harvard. This is the first bequest of the sort on record at Harvard, but it has another story, too. Dr. Ellis died in 1883, and for 16 years his will has been contested by his heirs. In the meantime several descendants of the Ellis family have gone through Harvard at their own expense. There are now no descendants of the name so far as is known. At the same time his sister gave to Harvard \$90,000 for the medical school.

Home of the South Sea Bubble.

South Sea House, London, the home of the South sea bubble, which convulsed England in the early part of the eighteenth century, is soon to be torn down to make way for new warehouses. For a century after 1720, when the bubble burst, the building stood practically untenant; but of late years it has been the headquarters of prosperous traders.

BRAZIL IS FRIENDLY.

Sympathies of Leading Men of That Country Are with United States.

Mr. Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, Reports That Sentiment Favors Closer Commercial Relations.

Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, United States minister to Brazil, who has just arrived from Pernambuco, said: "The sympathies of the leading men in Brazil and the larger proportion of the serious and thoughtful population are with our nation, on whose constitution they have modeled theirs. During our war with Spain that feeling showed itself in a marked manner. I saw tremendous enthusiasm when the announcements of our victories were made, and the names of our heroes—Dewey, Roosevelt and the others—were mentioned."

"The new administration of Brazil has as its aim financial economies and a progressive policy which is sure to result in great benefit to the commercial interests of the country that admits Brazilian products free. All factions of republicans in Brazil scoff at the efforts of our commercial rivals to arouse suspicion of our disinterested friendship for our sister republics of the western hemisphere. The public expression of governors, political leaders and newspaper editors have been so emphatically favorable to our country as to leave no doubt of the genuineness of the sentiment which made itself manifest even before Dewey struck his magic blow at Cavite. No American who was present will ever forget the patriotic emotion aroused by the thousands of American flags waving side by side with the Brazil emblem, and the demonstration that occurred at midnight of the last 3d of July in a remote corner of the old state of Bahia to greet with showers of flowers, speeches and fireworks the incoming of our national anniversary."

"But there is something more than sentiment in it," said Col. Bryan, in closing, "something more that we are seeking. Here, too, hope exists for North American commerce in acts of congress permitting differential import tolls to be established favorable to Brazilian products, and admitting them free."

"With returning prosperity, under an administration which emulates the reciprocity of the United States, there is little doubt of the most satisfactory increase of our commerce with Brazil."

HAS BECOME A CHRISTIAN.

The Former Postmaster at Lodge, Ill., Restores 65 Cents and Prays for Auditor.

Treasurer Roberts has received the following unique letter inclosing a contribution to the conscience fund of the treasury:

"Rand Island, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.—Auditor, Treasurer, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir and Brother: Since I became a Christian the Lord has shown me that many years ago, when I was postmaster at Lodge, Platt county, Ill., I fell into a snare of the devil and yielded to temptation by raising my cancellation and wronged the department out of 65 cents. He has also led me to make this statement and ask forgiveness. Inclosed is 65 cents in coin which I send to you as restitution money. I praise the Lord for salvation and leave results with Him who doeth all things well. I am now engaged on mission work. "My wife and I travel together. We visit jails and preach to the prisoners, also we visit county poor farms and carry the Gospel to the poor as taught in the Word. I will say to you if you are an unsaved man let me exhort you to give your heart to Jesus. May God bless you is my prayer. Inclosed find one of my tracts and some others. Please read all of them with a prayerful heart. Will pray the Lord for your salvation full and free. Your brother in the work for the Master blessedly sacred and sanctified!"

SCARCITY OF WALNUT LUMBER

Only a Few Years When This Famed Hard Wood Will Be Lost as a Source of Country's Natural Wealth.

Speaking of the present prices of walnut, a State street exporter of Boston said that, aside from the demand for this lumber, in common with others, there was the growing scarcity of the timber, which is becoming very apparent now. In fact, it will not be many years, he said, before this famed hardwood will be lost as a valuable source of the country's natural wealth.

The wood has disappeared as material in the construction of any but the finest grades of veneers, while the export trade, which ten years ago was at its height, has fallen off nearly one-half. Substitutes are being used by manufacturers, and a few years hence walnut pieces will occupy the same place in public estimation that the heavy mahogany furniture does now.

In Indiana, where it seemed a few years ago that the supply might be inexhaustible, large tracts have been denuded, and comparatively few remain from which timber can be cut for any great length of time. Southwestern Virginia also abounded at one time in walnut forests, but these, with the exception of some that are inaccessible to the railroads, have suffered the same fate as the Indiana tracts.

Decline of Presbyterianism. According to the Outlook's statistics, the list of net increases to the Presbyterian church is a series of downward steps. In 1894, 40,000 persons were added; in 1895, 28,000; in 1896, 20,000; in 1897, 17,000; in 1898, 14,000, and so far in 1899, 8,500.

A BLOOMER JUBILEE

Big Demonstration to Be Held in England by Radical Dress Reformers.

The adherents of what is denominated the rational dress movement in England propose to hold a bloomer jubilee celebration. There is to be a bicycle procession, followed by a dinner. The members of the Rational Dress League intend to show the superiority of progressive raiment, and prizes are to be awarded for the two most rational and womanlike costumes worn. The demonstration is to eclipse anything hitherto planned by the league, for it is to be a kind of jubilee celebration of Mrs. Bloomer's entrance into the arena of fame in 1849.

Every now and then dress reform has been promulgated in America, but as a movement it has never met with substantial success, probably because the model costumes presented by most of the agitators have been ugly, and the majority of women prefer the dress of fashion which has style to the dress of reform which has none. Whatever improvements have been made in woman's dress—and there have been many—have been brought about not by the gradual gravitation of fashion toward sense. Athletics, too, have had an important influence on feminine attire. The shoe-makers tell us that women are wearing larger shoes, and the corset-makers that women are wearing larger stays. Witness, also, the popularity of the shirt waist and the tailor-made gown. We have not attained the so-called rational ideal advocated by the reformers, says the Philadelphia Times, nevertheless the common sense that is the palliative of numerous evils has done much to secure greater comfort, utility and convenience in the feminine wardrobe of recent years.

WOMAN LEPER.

Resists Order of the Government Officials for Deportation to Leper Colony at Hawaii.

Commissioner Powderly and Secretary Root are puzzled as to what to do with Mrs. L. M. Todd, the leper whose deportation was ordered some time ago, and who is now detained at San Francisco. It was proposed by Commissioner Powderly to send the woman to the leper colony at Hawaii, using a government transport, which will convey troops to the Philippines as a means of transportation. Mrs. Todd objects to being sent out of the country, and, although she is in the custody of the government officials, she declares she will not go unless force is resorted to.

She threatens to cry: "Unclean, unclean, leper, leper," and use all her strength to overcome the officers who attempt to place her aboard the transport. The unfortunate woman also says she will scratch and bite and do everything in her power to prevent her deportation. The war department is uncertain as to what course to pursue, as it is feared if the woman carries out her threat to cry: "Unclean, unclean," it will have the effect of driving all the other passengers from the transport.

The matter will be referred to the surgeon general of the army or of the marine hospital service for a way out of the dilemma. It is certain Mrs. Todd will be sent to the Hawaiian leper settlement, but how to get her there is a serious problem. This unfortunate has been suffering with the malady for some years. Some time ago she was sent to Hawaii, but returned to this country by a roundabout way, entering the United States by way of Canada.

DEWEY'S GENEROSITY.

Story of How He Used to Treat Poor Children of New York to an Afternoon at the Theater.

In 1886 Rose Coghlan was playing at what was then Albaugh's Grand opera house. One afternoon three women stepped in, followed by a hundred children, boys and girls. One of the women stepped up to the window and said: "We have just an even hundred children, and here is a check for \$25 to pay for tickets for them." She handed a check signed "George Dewey" and the tickets were passed out. The happy youngsters were soon enjoying the play. The manager didn't know George Dewey and asked the ticket man who he was. He said Mr. Dewey was a navy officer, and that it was not the first time he had used his checks in that way. Once each season, any way, he explained, the children from some of the several asylums were given such treats by the officer, but he seldom attended a performance himself.

Shakespeare and Sanitation.

An amusing paper entitled "Shakespeare and Sanitation" was read at the recent provincial meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health at Stratford-on-Avon. Among other things the author related the following: "It is interesting to find that the name of John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, first appears in the records of the municipality as owing a fine of twopenny for having made a dirt heap, with his neighbors Adrian Quiney and Henry Reynolds, in Henly street; and on another occasion he 'stood amerced' in fourpence for failing to keep his gutter clean."

Joint Arctic Expedition.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, said to the press correspondent at Berlin: "The United States and Great Britain and Germany in cooperative polar exploration. Thus the three progressive nations would work for the common good of mankind and science. If the polar districts are ever to be thoroughly explored, it will probably be due to such joint action."

Chinese Delicacy.

Fried wasp soup is considered a great luxury in China.

ATE THE HUSBAND.

Fate of Hawaiian Who Landed with His Bride on Strange Shore.

Thought They Were Being Landed on Shore Where the Tribe of His Wife's People Was Located.

A remarkable story of cannibalism was brought to Sydney, Australia, a few days before the sailing of the steamer Aorangi to Vancouver, B. C., by the French steamer Jeannette. The victim of the display of savagery was a native of Hawaii named Amaru, who acted as orderly to the immigration department at Noumea, in the New Hebrides.

About six months ago Amaru married a native woman of Aoba, in the New Hebrides group, and on passing that island on the second voyage of the Jeannette to one of the outlying islands he decided to visit his wife's tribe. Accordingly the couple was put off in a small boat, and it was only a few weeks ago that the steamer made a second call and learned their fate. By mistake they had landed on an unfriendly shore and were taken prisoners. The man was tied to a stake and his torture begun. This consisted first in allowing vicious jungle snakes from which the poison fangs had been removed to attack the man's legs. Then a fire was made at his feet and his legs were horribly burned, though the injury was superficial, so that the victim would not die under the treatment. Then he was made a target for the spears of the tribesmen, who finally killed him. He was torn to pieces and placed over a fire with two sheep. In fact, according to the story, he was eaten with the sheep.

In the meantime Amaru's wife had been provided with a second husband. The matter was reported to a British man-of-war, but it is thought no action has been taken.

FIND RICH BEDS OF ASPHALT.

Encouraging Results Are Realized from Later Borings at Logansport, Ind.

Larger beds of asphaltum lie under the east end of Logansport, Ind., than was first supposed, and the work of getting the dimensions of the field is now progressing. At the same time the wells that are being sunk are of sufficient size to be of use in getting the valuable paving material to the surface afterward, and the drilling is thus performing a double purpose. Experts believe that the bed extends from under the eastern portion of this city to a point about four miles east, where asphaltum can be seen oozing out from between the rocks on the banks of the Wabash. At a depth of 64 feet they found a bed of asphaltum four feet deep, and they stopped drilling to put down another well at a point some distance away.

The material is pronounced by experts to be of the best quality, and the promoters (all home people) have leased all the ground in the east end that could possibly be obtained. Only a few people held out against the offers of the promoters and readily turned over the privilege of doing as they pleased with their property for a certain per cent. of the profits.

Capitalists from Chicago and St. Louis have made big offers for the leases, but all have been refused admittance to the enterprise.

IMMENSE RAILWAY EARNINGS

Receipts on Many Roads Exceed the Most sanguine Expectations.

The budget of railway earnings which was announced in Wall street, New York, the other day must certainly have realized the anticipations of the most rampant bulls. From all parts of the country comes the same story of enormous railway receipts. The expenditures which have been made upon the important systems have caused substantial reductions in operating expenses, which are reflected in all of the recent reports. One of the most astonishing statements was that of the Southern Pacific company. During the month of August its gross earnings increased \$894,055 and its net earnings increased \$423,483. For two months ended August 31 the gross increased \$1,553,796 and net increased \$670,263. Rock Island increased for August, gross, \$172,609, and net, \$115,055. Chicago & Eastern Illinois increased, gross, for September, \$32,295.

PARALYZED BY GUM CHEWING

Miss Lettie Stuteman, an Indiana Girl, May Die as a Result of Continual Mastication.

Miss Lettie, daughter of Daniel Stuteman, of Goshen, Ind., is suffering from a peculiar affection due to chewing gum. The young woman, who is a bright student in the high school, was an inveterate chewer of gum and a few days ago noticed that the left side of her mouth was drawing up toward the ear. The trouble grew worse and a physician summoned pronounced it a case of paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, due to continual mastication. Whether the affection will yield to treatment is still doubtful.

A Texas Editor's Announcement.

The Onward (Tex.) Enterprise makes the following announcement: The editor moved into John Graham's residence this week, where he will be glad to receive wood, chickens, hay, corn, oats, pumpkins, or even money on subscription to the Enterprise.

A Five Hundredth Anniversary.

Vienna will soon celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of its medical school.

WAITS IN VAIN FOR BRIDE.

Wealthy Stockman of Minnesota Has Now Lost All His Faith in Widens.

After waiting two days in vain for his bride to appear, Roy Baker, a wealthy stockman from Evan, Minn., left the Victoria hotel, Chicago, the other day to return to his native home much richer in experience, but poorer so far as this world's goods go by \$500.

His faith in human nature and the veracity of womankind received a severe shock and it is safe to say it will be a long time before he will again believe anything a member of the fair sex says to him. Mr. Baker came to Chicago to meet and wed Mrs. Edna Dudley, a handsome widow, who he supposed was the owner of several blocks of lake shore property. He met her in St. Paul two weeks ago and became enchanted by her frankness and winning manners. She was stylishly attired and displayed a wealth of jewels on her rings, besides sparkling clusters which adorned her neck. She was simply irresistible, and Baker, who had not left his ranch for five years, fell an easy victim to her charms. She appeared to admire his tall and sturdy form and confided to him that she was the owner of extensive properties along the Sheridan drive.

Three days' acquaintance resulted in an engagement, and Mrs. Dudley started at once for New York to order her wedding trousseau. She was to meet her affianced at the Victoria hotel and promised to write to him there concerning the hour of her arrival. Before she left Mr. Baker was induced to lend her \$500 and received in return a \$1,000 draft on a New York bank. Mrs. Dudley declared she had no use for the other \$500. When he arrived at Chicago the draft had been returned with "no funds" marked across its face and no letters from the widow awaited the enamoured swain, who finally made up his mind that he had been duped, packed up his trunk and went back to the far northwest. Before he left he said he did not want to see another woman for the next ten years.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS.

Will Prove of the Greatest Importance to the Pacific Coast and Western States.

"When the wonderful resources of the Philippines are understood better," said a government official who has a great deal of information on this subject, "the few people who are opposed to retaining those islands will favor the policy of the administration. There is little or no coal or hardwood on the Pacific coast, and it is necessary to transport coal from the east to carry on manufacturing and operate the railroads. There is an abundance of coal in the Philippines, and with proper transportation facilities, this coal can be brought from the Philippines as cheaply as it can be sent from the east. Hardwood is also scarce here, and with steamship lines plying between the possessions of this country, in the east and the Pacific coast, hardwoods and coal, as well as other products, can be shipped to this country at a minimum cost.

"It is a surprising fact that most of the wheat bound in this country is tied with Manila hemp in this country, the Philippines. Now that product will be raised under our own flag, which will be advantageous in many ways to our people. We are badly in need of American steamship lines, which will help to expand our trade and carry our exports direct to the ports of destination. Under the present arrangement much of this commerce is sent to London and by other indirect routes, which necessitates reshipping. This, of course, is a disadvantage, and could be overcome by building our own steamships. The millions of dollars which are now paid to foreigners should go into the pockets of our citizens."

FILIPINOS ARE TREACHEROUS.

No Word in the Tagal Language for Thanks or to Express Gratitude.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ga., has just received a letter from a relative, a naval officer at Manila. He says: "The trouble is, we believe too much of what these treacherous natives talk. They are worse than the Indians. They fight our boys one minute, chuck their guns under a bush, turn into smiling 'amigos,' get in the rear and crack away at our fellows again. If you hear of our soldiers 'shooting down peaceful natives' you may be pretty sure why they do it. "I was talking with an old resident here the other day. He says the Filipinos have no word in their language for thanks or to express gratitude. If you do them a kindness or give them anything they suspect some ulterior object."

DECREASE IN SHIPBUILDING.

Fewer Vessels Constructed During First Quarter of 1899 Than in Corresponding Quarter of 1898.

Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered during the first quarter, ended September 30, 1898, were 296, of 73,230 gross tons, compared with 301, of 83,191 gross tons, for the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. The wooden tonnage was only 6,951 gross tons, compared with 25,113 for the corresponding quarter in 1898. In spite of the rise in structural steel tonnage has increased for the quarter from 33,462 tons in 1898 to 47,043 tons in 1899. Of the total, however, two-thirds were built on the great lakes.

Hinders the Missionaries.

Africa has nearly 700 languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.