

A VICTIM OF HAZERS.

Student Put in Packing Case and Left on Sweetheart's Porch.

Freshman at Rutgers College Stripped of His Evening Dress by Fervid Sophomores, and Arranged in Coat-of-Arm's Clothing.

The victim of the first hazing incident of the year at Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., is R. P. Shibley, a freshman, of Troy, N. Y. Shibley was on his way to the house of his sweetheart, who lives in Somerset street, nearly opposite the children's industrial home, when he was stopped by a band of sophomores. He wore evening dress. Shibley was marched to a secret place and divested of his apparel. The sophomores knew where Shibley was bound, and one of them said:

"It's a shame to disappoint a girl like this."

"Yes," said another; "let's take him there anyway."

"But we can hardly take him there in that shape," said the first, nodding to Shibley, who was shivering in nothing.

They gave Shibley a suit which looked as though it had been cast away by a tramp. Then a packing box full of excelsior was procured, and Shibley was fastened in the box and packed tight. His cheeks were painted with melleage and excelsior stuck to them for whiskers. Then, with his head just showing above the top of the box, Shibley was borne to his original destination.

The box was deposited on the front porch of the young woman's home. Not being able to free himself, Shibley waited until his friends in the house discovered his predicament. It happened that a junior was calling on the young woman, and he released Shibley and escorted him home. The next day the clothing taken from the young man was returned to him through the agency of the juniors, who hold the secret of who the hazers were.

CAME BACK IN STYLE.

How a Young West Virginian Returned from the Klondike Lush with Money.

"Jimmy" Adams has returned to Berkeley Springs, W. Va., from the Klondike. He has also created a sensation by his spectacular arrival. When he left the town three years ago he went with nothing and on a freight train. He returned the other day in a private car, hauled by a leased locomotive, and brought with him nearly \$300,000 in gold and papers representing mining possessions worth \$5,000,000 and prospectively worth ten times as much. When he was back from the north two years ago he had some gold and good prospects, but he had not written home since, and no one was prepared for his return.

At Detroit he tired of ordinary trains and took the best and biggest car he could get at \$500 a day, coming along leisurely and stopping at Niagara Falls and New York. When he got to Brunswick he leased an engine to come over the branch line to Berkeley Springs, arriving at the station without a soul in the town expecting him. He had ten big trunks hauled to his father's house and \$150,000 gold taken to the bank. A year ago he bought the old folks a fine farm and the other day he gave his father \$20,000 to put a house on it. "Jimmy" is a little past 22.

GUILLOTINED HIMSELF.

Deliberate Preparations Which a Demented French Inventor Made to Take His Own Life.

Arthur Charollais, a demented inventor, 40 years old, guillotined himself this week in his laboratory at Mulhouse in Alsace. He had constructed the machine himself. It was an exact duplicate of the legal French guillotine, but was made of costly woods and finely polished.

The triangular knife had engraved on it: "This blade cut Arthur Charollais' neck, October, 1900."

Near the body was found a note reading: "Distribute my belongings among the poor. Demolish this guillotine. It is intended solely for my own private use."

Charollais' servants heard an unfamiliar electric bell suddenly ringing persistently, and rushing to answer it discovered with horror a wriggling, headless body, with blood gushing in streams from the neck. The head was in a basket with sawdust where it had fallen.

The suicide had so arranged the knife that its fall started an electric bell.

EXCITES GREAT INTEREST.

English Sporting Blood Arouse Challenge of Lipton for the America's Cup.

The prospect of another international yacht race creates no end of anticipation and interest. It is welcomed as a grateful relief to the tragic happenings which have marked the just completed year of Boer warfare. The spirit of opposition which Sir Thomas Lipton encountered among some of his own people last year and the accusations of self-advertisement do not appear likely to be repeated this year, for the bona-fide spirit of his sportsmanship is becoming generally recognized, though the bulk of Englishmen are beginning to believe the cup is in America for good.

Ticking of a Watch. A watch will tick 100,000,000 times in a year if it is kept continuously running.

GETTING TO BE GOOD INDIANS.

Gen. Merriam Makes Encouraging Report of the Progress Made by the Apaches.

There were no Indian troubles in the department of the Colorado last year, according to Gen. Merriam, and the only difficulties between white men and Indians were individual, arising from cards and whisky. The white men, says the general, were the aggressors.

In the course of his annual report, Gen. Merriam states the disposition of his troops, and says:

"It will be observed that nearly all of the posts are placed on or in the immediate vicinity of large reservations. The exceptions, Forts Douglas, D. A. Russell and Logan, are at important railroad centers, rendering their garrisons quickly available for emergencies in any direction."

The general speaks with commendation of the excellent progress being made toward civilization by the Apaches under the management of Capt. Nicholson, Seventh cavalry. He says:

"I found them largely and successfully engaged in agriculture, and saw large numbers of men, as well as women, at work in the fields, most unusual for Indians. I was also told by railroad officials that they could not employ better men for railroad labor than these Apache Indians. In view of these facts, and of the assurance by Capt. Nicholson of the absolute loyalty and efficiency of his Indian police, I recommended the withdrawal of all the troops from San Carlos agency, instead of repairing that post."

THE NEW NAVY.

Progress Made in the Construction of Uncle Sam's Battleships, Protected Cruisers and Monitors.

Admiral Hiebhorn, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, has made public a statement showing the progress of the work on vessels now under construction for the navy.

Of the big battleships, the Maine and the Ohio stand respectively at 36 and 30 per cent. of completion. The Missouri, at Newport News, stands 15 per cent., and the Illinois, also building at Newport News, is set down at 8 per cent.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the six new sheathed protected cruisers, although they are all in the first stages of construction. The monitors Arkansas, Florida, Wyoming, and Monitor No. 5 (the latter as yet unnamed) are each about half finished. The 16 torpedo boat destroyers, as well as the 16 torpedo boats, are for the greater part in the last stages of their construction. Of the submarine torpedo boats the Plunger stands at 85 per cent., and of the remaining six, the Adder, Moccasin, Porpoise and Shark, are set down at six per cent., while work has not yet begun on the Pike and the Grampus.

HOME FOR BACHELOR GIRLS.

Modern Building to Be Put Up in London by United States Millionaires.

The London Daily Express says a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia millionaires, including Russell Sage, James J. Hill, and Mrs. Hetty Green, is about to build a great hotel here for bachelor girls. The architect who has charge of the designs has called for America and says he has an option on property close to where the new Yerkes underground railroad will cross the present tube. The building will be as high as the law allows. It will be lighted with electricity and heated by steam. There will also be a Turkish bath establishment, and the charges will be very moderate. There will be sufficient reception-rooms to allow of private conferences with male relatives and sweethearts. The promoters simply seek, so they say, a five per cent. return on their investment.

CANNOT NATURALIZE NEGROES

Ruling of United States Court Denies Federal Law Admits White Males Only.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States court of Trenton, N. J., refused naturalization papers to Robert Spaulding (colored), a native of Dutch Guiana. The papers were refused on the ground that the federal laws permit the naturalization of white males only. Spaulding is a graduate of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and is now a student at Princeton university, and had expected to take up the study of law. His inability to become naturalized will prevent his admission to the bar. Spaulding said he would appeal the case to Attorney General Griggs. A decision similar to that rendered by Judge Kirkpatrick was given in the state courts in the case of a colored man who was born in Nova Scotia.

American Bays Tiffany Brooch.

Simmons, the millionaire hardware dealer of St. Louis, has bought the famous Tiffany pearl and emerald brooch, for which the shah of Persia is said to have made a fabulous offer. Mr. Tiffany declined to sell what Mr. Simmons paid, saying that it is absolutely against the regulations of the firm to reveal anything about purchases of jewelry.

The brooch is unique, first because of the extraordinary workmanship, but mainly because every precious stone has belonged to some historical crowned head of England or France. The pearl once adorned a ring worn by Marie Antoinette.

The hardware merchant intends the brooch for a wedding gift for his daughter.

SHOWERS OF MONEY.

Veritable "Monte Cristo" and His Generosity to Bell Boys.

Boston Banker Scatters Silver Coins Among Employees at Waldorf-Astoria, and Enjoys the Scramble Which Follows.

With tear-dimmed eyes the bell boys in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel watched the departure of R. S. Blodgett, a banker of Boston, the other day. Because of his lavish distribution of money among them they regarded him as a veritable "Monte Cristo." Hardly a night passed during the last two weeks that he did not scatter from five to twenty dollars in the main corridor for the boys to scramble for. Usually Mr. Blodgett waited until 11 o'clock at night, when the hotel corridors were filled with fashionably dressed men and women. He would then change a bill of large denomination into dimes and quarters and wait his opportunity. The boys were always on the alert, but Mr. Blodgett wanted what stage managers call "a situation."

When a crowd gathered in front of the office Mr. Blodgett, standing at the Thirty-fourth street entrance, would hurl a few dollars in dimes along the floor toward the reading room. The effect upon the 20 bell boys lined up on the leather covered bench was electrical. With a mad rush they scrambled for the elusive coins as they rolled about on the tiled floor. For a few minutes the dignity of the place was upset and men and women, not realizing the cause of the commotion, fled in consternation to the palm garden and surrounding rooms.

Sometimes while the boys were battling for the dimes and quarters Mr. Blodgett would shower another handful upon them, which served to spur them to renewed efforts. To vary the programme Mr. Blodgett occasionally closed the door leading to the reading room and dashed the coins against it. Mr. Blodgett is very fond of boys, and he scattered the money with such impartiality that all had an equal chance to get a fair share of it. He distributed in this way about \$200.

LONG-LOST CHILD FOUND.

Mysterious Kidnapping Case of Twenty Years Ends Satisfactorily.

The "lost babe" mystery that has agitated the vicinity of Kokomo, Ind., for 20 years has been solved. Twenty-one years ago Martha Chism of the eastern part of the county lost his wife by death, and an infant daughter was left temporarily with its grandparents. While in their charge the baby disappeared on a dark, stormy night, and though a thorough and systematic search was kept up for months, in which the entire neighborhood joined, no tidings were obtained, and after years of anxious search the distracted father gave up the child as dead. Later the grandparents moved to Missouri. A month ago a letter came to the Kokomo postmaster from a Mrs. Fannie McClelland, of a small and remote town in Missouri, asking him if any person named Chism resided here. The writer was the lost baby, who in some manner had learned that she had been abducted and that her father's name was Chism. The father, who still resides here, answered the letter with some misgivings, but a return message came the other day settling all doubts. Mrs. McClelland also came herself, and the meeting of the long-separated father and child was a joyous one. She does not know who did the kidnapping and it was only by accident that she discovered her relatives.

A SOCIAL MUSEUM.

Most Interesting Exhibits to Be Brought from Paris and Placed Permanently at New York.

Representing the League for Social Service at the Paris exposition, Dr. W. H. Tolman is superintending the shipping of economic and industrial exhibits of France, Russia, Roumania, Italy and Germany, which have been promised to him by the representatives of those countries and which with the American exhibit that he will bring back with him he intends to make the nucleus of a museum of social economy in New York city, to be conducted along lines similar to those of the Commercial museum of Philadelphia. The collection will consist chiefly of models, photographs and monographs by experts. The exhibit from this country received the grand prix, the highest award.

The establishment of a social museum in New York city, it is thought, will be of national benefit, as students, architects and municipal officials can find in it suggestions for all sorts of practical improvements in dwellings and manner of living.

Not as Bad as Might Be.

The Vanderbilt boys keep on getting their names in the papers, first by taking up the work where father left off, next by getting shaved in Connecticut on Sunday and again by refusing to accept the prize won in a yacht race. Well, patiently sighs the Chicago Times-Herald, these things are better than social scandals, anyway.

Appreciated Them.

A New York man has been arrested for stealing 20 bicycles from as many friends. This, says the Buffalo Express, shows the value of friends.

Not Popular with American Brides. In Japan it is customary for the bride to give all her wedding presents to her parents.

CHILL IS WARY.

Not Willing That the Tacna and Arica Dispute Shall Come Before the Pan-American Conference.

Before formally accepting the invitation of Mexico to participate in the Pan-American conference to be held next year in the City of Mexico, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, Chili has suggested the formulation of a definite programme, setting forth the business the conference shall discuss.

Chili's action is based upon her unwillingness to permit any attempt on the part of either Peru or Bolivia to precipitate into the discussion of the congress the question of the Tacna and Arica dispute.

In the congress held ten years ago this dispute was brought up, but Chili withdrew from the discussion and no action was taken.

Chili has repeatedly declared its adherence to the principle of arbitration, and will, therefore, not object to the adoption by the congress of a recommendation for a treaty of arbitration modeled somewhat after The Hague instrument, but it will insist that the provisions of the treaty distinctly provide that it is not retroactive.

In view of Chili's suggestion that the Tacna and Arica dispute be not allowed to come before the Pan-American congress, it is apparent that she does not look for an early settlement of the controversy.

WOULD CHANGE UNIFORMS.

Gen. Miles Makes Suggestions Which Will Prove Economical for the Soldier, if Adopted.

Lieut. Gen. Miles had made some suggestions regarding changes in the uniform of enlisted men, the most important being the abolition of the present dress uniform of enlisted men. This is an opportune time for such a change, in view of the fact that the army, or so much of it as is on foreign service, is to all intents and purposes without any dress uniform whatever, the dress suits having been packed and left at the various posts when troops were ordered abroad. It is thought that this clothing is now in an unsuitable condition for wear, and it would hardly be practicable for the soldiers still in the service to reclaim the dress garments which were left in this country when they departed for the foreign stations. This contemplated change in the uniform of the soldier will probably meet with the approval of the enlisted man, as it will materially reduce the cost of his clothing, especially as it is not intended to reduce the amount of his clothing allowance at the same time. Under the proposed plan, when the soldier is issued a new blouse he will remove the dress ornaments from his older blouse and place them on the new, which will then become his dress coat, and the former dress coat will serve as his ordinary fatigue blouse.

BROADENS ELECTRICITY FIELD

Voltage of 30,200 Attained in Experiments with Power Cables.

A remarkable series of experiments was conducted at St. Paul the other day by Henry Floy, of New York, who successfully accomplished the feat of carrying 30,200 volts of electricity through an underground cable three miles long. The highest voltage hitherto attained with this class of conductor was 20,000 volts, which was secured at Niagara Falls, and electrical engineers have long been experimenting with a view to attaining a maximum of 25,000 volts.

The cable consists of three copper conductors, each about the size of an ordinary lead pencil, each being incased in a paper tube and the whole incased in a lead sheath and drawn through vitrified clay conduits. The cable is a part of the system by which the St. Paul Gas Light and Power company will utilize the water power at Apple River, Wis., the other 24 miles of wire being overhead. As a result of this experiment they will carry an average voltage of 25,000 volts, furnishing 5,000-horse power for lighting and power purposes.

AMERICAN CARS IN BAVARIA.

Government Begins the Construction of Them at Nuremberg for Use on an Express Train.

American railroad cars in Bavaria is the subject upon which Vice Consul General Hanauer, of Frankfurt, writes to the state department in his latest report. The Bavarian government, says the consul, which owns all the railways and canals in that state, recently has begun work on an American model car to be built in Nuremberg for an express train. An American company which is furnishing the woodwork and metal fixtures has sent one of its constructors to supervise the construction of the car. This would seem, adds the consul, to indicate that the small, old-style cars used in Germany are to be abandoned and replaced by new ones patterned after the commodious American styles.

Just Mills in India. There are 33 jute mills in India, employing 94,546 persons. The mills contain 13,371 looms and over 274,000 spindles. Nearly all the mills are in the neighborhood of Calcutta.

Weights and Measures. A Lincoln Hyde, an English scientist, advocates a system of weights and measures for the English-speaking people based on the inch as the fundamental unit.

Carlyle Admired by Americans. The United States supplies the greatest number of visitors from abroad to Carlyle's birthplace in Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

Pursued in Siam for Royal Amusement and to Restock the Pan-American Conference.

The elephant hunt in Siam dates from time immemorial, and seems to have been designed for restocking the royal stables, and contributing, at the same time, to royal amusement. The present hunt at Ayuthia, says Cornhill, was built during the last century, by Phya Dark. Previous to that, one with mud and stone walls was in use at Nuburi. The elephants selected were mostly young animals, that will work with others after six months' training. The calves, however, become docile in about a month. The collars in which they are secured often chafe their necks, and the application of soothing remedies is found a useful factor in taming these intelligent beasts, which, having once become accustomed to the presence of man, allow themselves to be handled; many of them being so attached to their keepers that they are noisy and impatient during their absence. An anecdote is recorded by Darwin of Dr. Hooker, who was riding an elephant that "became so deeply bogged that he remained stuck fast until the next day, when he was extricated by men with ropes. Under such circumstances elephants will seize with their trunks any object, dead or alive, to place under their knees to prevent their sinking deeper in the mud; and the driver was dreadfully afraid lest the animal should have seized Dr. Hooker and crushed him to death. But the driver himself, as Dr. Hooker was assured, ran no risk. This forbearance under an emergency so dreadful for a heavy animal is a wonderful proof of noble fidelity."

THE PASSING OF THE BOERS.

Mourning Reading of a Brave People That Struggled Hard for Existence.

For more than 60 years the existence of the Boers has been the epic of continuous and immense adventure, in which nothing has been so amazing as the last struggle and the final defeat. There is no such example of a hard and stubborn people, dimly led by destiny, in their flight from civilization, to resolve in a circle which brought them back at last face to face with the most advanced and civilized of all the ideas and forces of civilization, in the shape of the British empire, as the London Telegraph.

When the Dutch farmers resolved upon their exodus from the Cape Colony and plunged with their long teams of lumbering oxen and creaking wagons into the wilderness of the north, wandering over veldt and mountain, through bush and river, seeking from decade to decade for some further home and abiding rest from their pilgrimages, and fighting their steady path as a band of heroes against herds of thousands of miles of savage environment the Boers commenced a story of heroism not to be equaled out of Exodus. It will never be adequately described if not by the pen of some second Dr. Quincy in pages of such supreme eloquence and power as those which immortalized the flight of the Tartars. The very names of the Transvaal towns record the travel or sorrow and death in which they were founded: "Weenen," the place of weeping; "Rustenburg," the place of rest; "Lydenburg," the place of suffering.

COLORED SHIRTS BARRED.

Trouble in Store for Men Who Fail to Wear Black Before the Supreme Court.

Bicycle suits and fancy colored shirts are tabooed by the United States supreme court. While there is no written law to the effect, tradition demands that only black shall be worn, and the attorney general, solicitors court officials, clerks and clerks wear nothing else, and it is not an uncommon thing for attorneys to change their attire before coming into court so as to comply with the traditions, says the Chicago Post.

A new paper man who was a novice in Washington attempted to appear in the press seats to report a case in which his paper was interested. He wore a bicycle suit and was refused admission, being told he must change his attire and adopt the conventional black. A young St. Louis attorney who was applying for temporary admission during the last session appeared in a blue cross-barred shirt, a red necktie and a light checked suit. The clerk saw Chief Justice Fuller cast one glance in the direction of the young lawyer and frown. That was enough. The offender was hurried out into an ante-room, where one of the attendants loaned him a long black coat that buttoned up high enough to conceal the shirt and red necktie. The young man then appeared with his light trousers under this solemn superstructure, and was admitted to practice in the high seat tribunal of the land.

The Ideal Light.

Electricians confidently expect that their art will at a future day bring the cost of illumination down to a mere trifle compared with what it now is. As it is well known, the most economical methods of lighting involve a waste of nearly all the energy utilized. Prof. Langley says that the ideal light is the firefly, which is produced without heat or waste. If man could imitate it he would solve one of the most interesting and important problems.

Improving Poor Whites.

Cotton mills in the south are attracting illiterate whites from the country, where they have never had opportunity of amounting to much, and are making new men of them. As a result it begins to look as though the next generation will be a vast improvement on those who have preceded them.

HIS NECK WAS BROKEN.

New York Teamster Goes Six Hours Without Knowing He Was Injured and Then Dies.

For six hours Conrad J. Lang, 38 years old, walked, talked, laughed and ignored himself with his family in ignorance that his skull was fractured and his neck broken. It was not until he had retired and his pillow pressed on the broken bone of his neck that he knew that he was injured at all, and then he died. Lang was a truckman. The other night he fell from his truck at Eighty-sixth street and Broadway, New York. He landed on the back of his neck and head and was for a time unconscious. However, before an ambulance could be sent for he sprang up declaring he was all right, except for a slight headache.

He went about his work and at six o'clock took his team to the stable, after which he went home and ate a hearty supper. He laughingly told of his fall and laughingly called it an awful bump, but said the headache had passed away. He remained in the house until after eight o'clock, after which he went to a neighboring saloon, where he remained for an hour. After that he returned home and went to bed.

His wife was awakened by his stentorian breathing at one o'clock. She tried to arouse him, but he was unconscious. She sent to Roosevelt hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Todd responded. Just as he had finished his examination and determined the extent of Lang's injuries the man died. Physicians say it was one of the most remarkable cases on record. There have been numerous cases where men with fractured skulls have gone about for hours, but never before where a man's neck had been broken. One of the small bones of the neck had been chipped off and it was the pressure of this on the spinal cord when Lang lay asleep that killed him.

TO SEARCH FOR POLE.

Wealthy New Yorker Who Proposes to Spend Millions in Effort to Reach Most Northern Point.

"I intend to plant the stars and stripes on the north pole if it costs me a million dollars to do it," was the declaration made by the night of William Ziegler in the parlor of his residence, 624 Fifth avenue, New York city. "The pole can be reached," continued Mr. Ziegler, "and I am fully determined that so far as I am able to forward the enterprise, with all the means at my command, the glory of reaching it shall rest with America."

Mr. Ziegler is formerly a millionaire. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn. He expressed regret that publicity should be given to his plans at the present time. He frankly admitted, however, that he had made preparations for an attempt to reach the north pole, and that the expedition would be an entirely American enterprise.

He said it was his intention to purchase and equip two ships, which will go north in company, with the understanding that one of them shall remain during the first winter in the highest attainable latitude, while its consort returns to load with fresh supplies and act, if necessary, as a relief ship.

The expedition will be under the command of Evelyn B. Baldwin, of Illinois, who was a member of the Peary expedition in 1894-95. Mr. Baldwin was also a member of the Walter Wellman expedition, which spent the winter of 1895-99 in Franz Josef Land. He is the author of a book on arctic exploration.

WILL BUILD ODD FACTORY.

Carl Dryden Browne Starts an Institution for Making His Airships.

In the presence of a crowd of about 200 people a cornerstone for a flying machine factory to manufacture an airship by Carl Dryden Browne was formally laid the other afternoon at Freedom Labor Exchange colony, a socialistic settlement in miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kan. Some prominent men from abroad were guests of the colonists for the day.

The service was preceded by a banquet, which was tendered by the women, the bill of fare consisting almost exclusively of the products of the colony, cooked with coal from the colony mine. The table was spread at the home of E. Z. Ernst, manager of the unique settlement.

The cornerstone was laid close to the title cabin occupied by Carl Browne and his girl wife, the daughter of Gen. Oxy, who is now rich, but has disinherited her for marrying Browne at the age of 14.

A crude miniature of the flying machine was exhibited and the inventor then addressed which was included in the ceremony explained the mechanical and scientific theory of it, asserting that the discovery of the mystery of lift, cleavage and vacuum formed by the flapping of a bird's wings in flight has solved the problem, an aerial navigation which would soon make flying machines almost as common as railroads.

The Star Boarder Again. Asks leave England Mark Twain complains of the hotels over there. Somewhat surprising boniface could make a hit out, says the Chicago Times-Herald, b giving Mark free accommodations for the winter and getting him to furnish a testimonial.

A Passing Investment. A large sale can safely be predicted for the book of Perin's book, declares the Chicago Record, for no matter how bad it may be there is not a subject of his moustache who would not rather buy the book than lose his head.