

PLAN MANY SPORTS.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Pan-American Exposition.

A Long List of American and Foreign Games Which Will Be Contested for the World's Championships.

The committee on sports of the Pan-American exposition, to be held in Buffalo, has announced some details of the plans for the games to take place at the exposition.

It was said that amateur sports of all kinds would be particularly encouraged as representing the most desirable athletic competitions. In the management of the various intercollegiate events it was the desire of the committee that the various college associations should be invited to undertake as far as possible the arrangement of all necessary details connected therewith.

While amateur sports would comprise a large part of the programme, it was proposed to have such a number of professional contests as would allow visitors an opportunity to witness the athletic skill of the best professionals.

The character of prizes that will be offered had not yet been definitely determined upon, but the prizes awarded would be of value as lasting souvenirs of athletic success at the exposition.

Although no definite engagements have been made the following games have been tentatively planned by the committee and are now the subject of correspondence:

College baseball, college football, the intercollegiate meet, which is usually held each year in New York city; the annual track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union, lawn tennis tournament, in which all the leading American players and possibly foreign representatives may compete; cross-country running, lacrosse between leading Canadian and American teams for the championship of the world; cycling, Gaelic football, association football, water sports, basket ball, roque, Calcutta games, gymnastics, cricket, bowling, professional baseball, New York state school athletics and military maneuvers.

Nearly all of the contests will be for the world's championships.

TO PROTECT THE HEALTHY.

Steps Taken by the German Government to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis.

The German department of the interior has issued a set of instructions conveying compulsory precautions to be taken against the spread of tuberculosis in the empire, a copy of which has been sent to the department of state by United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz. The instructions consist of seven articles, providing that doctors under all circumstances where their patients have lung or larynx tuberculosis must give written notice to the police as soon as the case in question has been diagnosed; that immediately after the death of a person from this form of the disease the deceased's room and effects must be thoroughly disinfected; that professional women who lay out the dead must report at once in writing to the police authorities whether the disease was of the lungs or larynx, and that keepers of hotels, lodging houses, asylums or other public institutions shall report immediately the appearance of the disease in the establishment under their control. Non-compliance with these regulations is subject to a fine of \$35.70 or six weeks' imprisonment.

SAVES CHILD FROM EAGLE.

Superior Dog Engages the Bird in Combat Until Help Arrives.

Marie Lyman, the three-year-old daughter of J. C. Lyman, a farmer of Stanton county, Kan., would probably have been killed by an eagle last week had it not been for her faithful dog. The little one had wandered away from the farmhouse and had fallen asleep by an old haystack. Her big dog Nero was with her.

EMPLOYEES OF GERMAN CONCERNS.

The business concerns in Germany having the largest number of employees are Krupp's works, at Essen, with 44,087 workmen; the Hamburg-American line, at Hamburg, with 14,643; the North German Lloyd, at Bremen, with 11,800 hands; the Vulcan shipyards, at Stettin, with 7,208 workmen.

NUMBER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Thirty-six per cent. of the area of the state of Washington is covered with merchantable timber.

REPTILES IN ALASKA.

There are no snakes or frogs in Alaska, but there are toads.

TO TEST GATHMAN GUN.

The Target to Be Used Will Represent a Battleship of the Iowa Type.

All arrangements for the test of the Gathman gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds have been made by the joint board of army and navy officers, and it remains now only for congress to provide the necessary money to conduct the experiments. Naval Constructor Bowles has succeeded in designing a target which will represent a battleship of the Iowa type in resisting power. This will be placed in shallow water so that the effect of each shot may be ascertained without delay.

The target will be a steel barge covered with 12-inch Krupp armor, much better, in fact, than that on the Iowa. The sides will be braced and supported to add to the resistance qualities of the structure. In providing for the use of such a target the board's purpose is to test the effects of projectiles thrown from the Gathman gun on an armor of the first class under conditions approaching as nearly as possible to actual battle at sea. To test the destructive energy of the gun on land, a modern-armored turret will be used as a target.

The board has arranged to fire 20 shots, which will determine the destructive energy, accuracy and safety of the gun. To conduct the tests more than \$100,000 will be needed, and it will be necessary to secure a special appropriation from congress. Six tons of wet gun cotton will be used.

AMERICA'S CUP IN DANGER.

Yachtmen on This Side Atlantic Realize New Challenger Will Be Formidable Foe.

The conviction among yachtmen on this side of the Atlantic that Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's cup carries with it real menace to the continued residence of the famous trophy in this country has grown with the cable reports from abroad concerning the elaborate preparations being made for the building of the new challenger, Shamrock II. The reason for this fear is set forth in a letter by designer Clinton H. Crane, of New York city. He says in part:

"The fact that the Shamrock II is building at Donny's yard at Dunbarton does not seem to have excited the interest of yachtmen in this country, that it should have done, perhaps, because it is not known that this is the first sailing yacht that the Donnys have ever built, and that the Donnys have the only private model testing tank in the world—two very suggestive facts. It is known that the speeds of warships and merchantmen of unusual model have been predicted with absolute accuracy, after experiments in such a tank."

J. P. Holland, the prospective manager of the new defender, when shown a copy of Mr. Crane's letter, declined to comment on the comparative thoroughness of the preparations made by the challenger and defenders of the cup.

HAS FAITH IN HIS BOAT.

J. P. Holland Says the Day of the Submarine Boat Has Come—Available for Passengers.

J. P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, gave before a large gathering of students and friends of Manhattan college, New York, the introductory lecture to a course in naval architecture which is being established in that institution. Speaking of the submerged boat, he felt sure that its day had come. Six of his submarine boats had been ordered by the government and, though inadequate in number for the protection of the long coast line, they would, however, promptly and efficiently deal with any attacking fleet. Other nations were also equipping their navies with this naval arm.

Besides its utility in defense and attack, Mr. Holland affirmed that the submarine boat was eminently fitted for passenger traffic. For transoceanic travel, however, it would be a commercial failure, but for short passages it would be invaluable. The nasty seas that run between Dover and Calais or between Holy Head and Dublin would no longer be the bugbear of tourists, for the boat would keep steadily on its way unaffected by the storms and waves that rage at the surface.

NAME FOR CUP DEFENDER.

New Yacht Being Built May Be Christened "Eagle," an Appropriate and Suggestive Name.

The New York Herald says: The name of the yacht to defend the America's cup has been given much thought by Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., its manager. Mr. Duncan has come to the conclusion that Eagle would be an appropriate name for the new vessel. It has not yet fully reached a decision in the matter, but Eagle has a national ring about it, and it is not devoid of meaning. Some object to the name on the ground that it is too short for such a big boat, but that is nothing. It really stands for size, strength and speed, and the bird is the national emblem of the United States, which is a great deal.

England's Richest Counties. Lancashire is the second richest county to London. It is rated at \$24,200,000, against London's \$43,500,000.

Cincinnati Street-Car Lines. Cincinnati is enjoying a street-car boom. Eight lines are to be extended.

PRETTY BIG PARISH.

An American Priest Has to Travel Over One Larger Than All Ireland.

An American priest who has a parish larger than the whole of Ireland in area is Rev. Father F. B. Hayes, and his parish includes a part of Montana and North Dakota, and stretches for hundreds of miles through Wyoming. Father Hayes is a young man of about 30 years and was ordained at Cheyenne by Bishop Leahan May 17, 1899.

During the first year of his priesthood Father Hayes traveled over 10,000 miles in discharge of his clerical duties, looking after the spiritual welfare of his scattered flock, says the Pittsburgh Catholic. On one occasion he rode 143 miles on a train, 35 miles by stage and 215 miles on horseback to baptize a child. On another occasion Father Hayes rode 500 miles on horseback through the mountain region of Wyoming to attend to the spiritual needs of a few scattered Catholic families. Father Hayes is an athlete of the type so much sought after in a crack college team. He can make 20 or 30 miles at a good pace and frequently walks from his home at New Castle on Sunday morning 18 miles into the mountains, where there is situated a small mission, saying masses at both places on the same day. The reason this particular walk is made is the fact that the trail is not a passable one in several places for even the most rugged and practical mountain climbing pony.

BANK CLERKS IN ENGLAND.

Many of Them Are Subject to Sumptuary Laws and Other Restrictive Regulations.

Bank clerks generally look so sleek and comfortable, and are invariably so well groomed that their grievances rarely receive a patient hearing. One who was recently discharged for the terrible crime of smoking a pipe in a city cafe during one of the hours sacred to what is called by city courtesy lunch, writes giving a list of restrictions which he declares are absurd, says the London Express.

No clerk is allowed to smoke a pipe in the streets during banking hours or at lunch. The average clerk's salary is not so very high, but, nevertheless, he must wear a silk hat and come to the office dressed as one with double the salary. Wearing a cap to business is not to be thought of, as it is an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the bank officials. The salary of the average bank clerk ranges from about 36s per week, but in many banks the salary is much lower and the chances of promotion very small.

A clerk's money is greatly diminished by his having to subscribe to numerous funds, such as a "sports" fund, to keep the cricket or football ground in order, which he himself is never able to see. Saturday is no holiday for him, as he does not leave the office on those days until about four or five o'clock. It must not be supposed that the day's work of a bank clerk ends with the closing of the bank to customers, in fact it only begins at that time.

EGYPTIAN PRINCESS FOR SALE.

Daughter of the Pharaohs Fetches Up in an English Auction Room.

"Lot 270a," said an English auctioneer, "is a princess, an Egyptian princess in a mummified condition. There it is, a very perfect mummy." Of a truth it is an irreverent age, a dull, vandal, detestably democratic age, in which a daughter of Rameses II, together with two X-ray full-plate photographs showing the preservation of her bones, can be hawked in a Covent garden sale room for £10 10s, says a London newspaper.

True, she was, as the auctioneer put it, in a mummified condition. But what of that? Was it, then, for that that she slept for 30 centuries amidst the dust of the kings of the earth? Was it for that that the cunning embalmer, when the world was young, lapped her tender limbs in spices, swathed her unsullied body in fine twined linen? For £10 10s?

Had it, now, been the dead clay of Imperial Caesar one would have minded less; in this case Shakespeare prepared us for some such thing. But an Egyptian royal princess—one of the 119 daughters and sons of Sotep-en-Ra, Ramessu-meri-Amen, "who knew not Joseph"—to be lying here on a bench, her sarcophagus burst open, sniggered at by bargain hunters! "A royal mummy for £10 10s—that's absurd," moaned the auctioneer; "it's worth that to a paint manufacturer." That was the end.

A Painless Bee. A small stingless bee is found in the state of Sinaloa and in Tepic. The honey of these bees is not great in quantity, is dark colored, very liquid and is said not to crystallize. Another peculiarity of the honey is that it has a decidedly sour or tart taste, and on this account it is much sought after as being a greater delicacy than the sweet honey of the tame bee. The reason these bees are small producers is that, as they are stingless, they are constantly robbed by the larger varieties, the tame bee being one of the robbers.

Weekly Papers Preferred. English women are not supposed to read the daily newspapers. They take to the weeklies, and that is why London has a number of that class of a high order.

Meat Spoiled by Tobacco Smoke. An experienced chemist says that fresh meat in a room filled with smoke of tobacco absorbs nicotine readily and may become badly tainted.

SENSIBLE WOMEN UNPOPULAR.

They Earn the Antipathy of Members of Their Own Sex Because They Are Not Fashionable.

Of late it has come to be regarded as a misfortune for a woman to be sensible, says the Chicago Chronicle. She is not in the fashion, and therefore might as well be out of the world. One of these sensible women had a cook whom she cherished above rubies—cherished to such an extent, indeed, that sometimes she was moved to bustle out to the kitchen and declare that Kate looked pale and was in need of instant rest. Whereupon Katie was bundled off upstairs and mildly herself would finish washing the dishes or making the cake.

After four years of such humane treatment Mrs. Cook walked off without a word of warning one day and her employer, descending from her stilt and becoming just an ordinary person, wept and declared the ungrateful one "a mean old thing."

The sensible woman is fearfully hard on romances. She picks the prettiest love story in the world, so to pieces that it looks like even less than 30 cents when she gets through with it.

Each bit of sentiment she dissects with the aid of her merciless practical sense and points out how it is founded on selfishness and will gradually grow into indifference. There is a fearful reason in all she says that makes a deep impression on her hearer and perhaps leads that young woman to desperate and foolish deeds or renunciation.

Once the sensible woman entered a house of sorrow. A young girl lay dying there and her family were gathered at her bedside, when the practical woman came to the door and called out one of the weeping ones. "Marie," she said, in her brisk tones, "it is evident Marie can last but a short time. Don't you think I'd better have the drawing-room swept so that she may be laid out in it?"

THE WORD "CHEMAWA."

One Pioneer of Oregon Thinks It Probably Is Chinook for "True Talk."

Anent the discussion of the meaning of the word "Chemawa," the site of the Indian training school, Thomas N. Strong, who was asked for his opinion, said, according to the Portland Oregonian:

"I am ignorant of how Chemawa was named, but always had the impression that it was a misspelling of the two words che wawa. The Chinook jargon was spoken in different tribes, and very often foreign words would creep into it from the English and Indian languages where it was used. The common expression for good talk would be 'close wawa,' but the words 'che wawa' were often used in somewhat the same sense, but meaning perhaps more particularly 'true talk,' so that che wawa would in some places mean 'I have heard the jargon used mean 'good talk,' or perfectly 'true talk.'"

"As illustrating this use of local words in the Chinook jargon Tacoma was often used by the Indians near Puget sound as meaning white mountain. From the summit of the Cascade mountains a Puget sound Indian once pointed out Mount Baker to me as 'Okook Tacoma' (the White mountain), and as this was very likely done occasionally with Mount Ranier the idea grew up in some quarters that Tacoma was the Indian name of that mountain. Neither north nor south of Puget sound have I ever heard the word Tacoma used for any purpose. I do not know where anyone would get information upon this subject of the name of the Indian school unless he went back to the department that named it."

THE WRONG BOTTLE.

Why One Chicago Young Woman's Hands Are Blistered to a Lobster Hue.

Grace is afflicted with a sensitive skin, and when cold weather arrives uses up more bottles of soothing lotion for her poor, chapped hands than would stock a small shop. The last thing when she goes to sleep she cuddles her white digits with a liberal dose of the liquid that best suits her. She did this the other night, and says the Chicago Daily News, as she "rubbed it in" observed that it took a long time to dry. Finally she gave it up. She had a most uncomfortable night. Whenever she moved, the sheets stuck to her hands and she fought them off much after the fashion of a cat standing on four pieces of sticky fly paper. Once her hair got tangled round her left hand, and it nearly came out by the roots before she loosened it. This thoroughly awoke her, and she got up and lighted the gas. She had the most remarkable-looking pair of hands in Cook county. This was not altogether surprising, when she found she had used the bottle of furniture polish for a lotion. And, not content to let a bad state of affairs alone, she put on kerosene to take off the polish. The kerosene has blistered both hands to a lobster hue, and she has three card parties on hand, and is going to act as bridesmaid within a week.

Fin de Siecle Celebration. French society has decreed that the century ends with the last evening of this year. Paris will celebrate the event with many gorgeous festivities and is already preparing for them.

Accidents on Russian Railways. Russian railways are the most dangerous in the world. Thirty persons in every 1,000,000 passengers are either killed or hurt.

"KING OF INVALIDS."

The Sad Plight Which Gave That Title to a Young Man of Philadelphia.

In a small dwelling at 1218 Cabot street, a little thoroughfare running west of Twelfth street, just above Girard avenue, lies a young man known throughout the length and breadth of this broad land as the "King of Invalids." His throne is a bed from which he has not moved for ten years, says the Philadelphia Times.

As his only companions, his faithful nurse, Miss Carrie Dentry, and his pet dog, Charles H. Conrad waits for death with the knowledge that nothing else can ever release him from his sufferings. Science can offer him no hope, for hundreds of the most eminent physicians have visited his bedside and turned away with a shake of the head. Rheumatoid arthritis is the name of the strange malady with which he is afflicted, and its effect is the formation of bone around the joints, rendering them extremely sensitive and perfectly motionless. Elbows, wrists, knees and ankles are all dislocated and abnormally enlarged, while the rest of the trunk is emaciated, and trunk and limbs alike contorted and twisted.

It is not ossification pure and simple, as in this case Conrad's sufferings would be much less. As it is, his whole body is so sensitive that the least touch causes excruciating agony. His arms are bent inward, the left hand slowly growing toward the stomach, between which and it a heavy pad of cloth is placed in an effort to change its course.

Conrad was a strong and athletically-built young man when 21 years old, now ten years ago. Exposure brought on rheumatism, and this developed into the present malady.

Through his nurse he is kept in communication with every chronic invalid in the country, and by them he has gained the title of the "King of Invalids."

POOR PEOPLE IN PARIS.

Can No Longer Live in the City Because of the Advance in Rents.

The housing problem is one that for years has lain heavily on those with small incomes in Paris. Every day the French capital becomes more and more impossible as a residence for poor people, and while handsome houses grow more numerous, reasonable lodgings become scarcer.

The poor no longer find it easy to secure apartments at a modest rental in the city unless they are willing to be confined in barrack-like tenements in the sixth or even seventh story or shut off in a courtyard where they get very little daylight and hardly ever see the sun, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Mail.

The workingman has, therefore, been obliged to migrate to the outskirts of the city, and whole suburbs, like La Villette on one side of Paris and Grenelle on the other side, are now inhabited exclusively by industrial colonies.

Every exhibition in Paris has brought a rise in rents all round and to-day the landlords' dues are higher than ever. Less accommodation is available in Paris for a given rental than in London and the sanitary conditions are generally inferior.

The better housing of the working classes, however, is beginning to attract the attention of reformers, and when the extension of the city eventually takes place perhaps some improvement will be effected.

SPENT CORDS OF MONEY.

A Deceased Indian Magnate Who Had a Mania for the Vices of Europeans.

The people of Patiala, in India, will not seriously mourn the recent death of their maharajah, the leading Sikh chief of the Punjab. He was the ruler of the most warlike of all the races of India, but singularly died in the service of the British empire. Sir Rajendra Singh had previously served through the Mohmand campaign of 1897 on the staff of Sir Bindon Blood. Personally he was the product of a somewhat mistaken system, and represented in its fullest development that anomaly a Europeanized Indian prince. He habitually wore English clothes and a native turban, married an English wife and regally entertained vast crowds of Englishmen, who, according to the agreeable manner of Englishmen in India, would receive neither him nor his wife into their houses in return. He was a sportsman of the first order; he had one of the finest polo teams in India, played for it himself and was almost worthy of his place. But with the English taste for sport he had imbibed the vice of sportsmen and spent more than the revenues of his state could afford on racing and dissipation.

Though only a young man of 28, he had tried his constitution severely, and it is little wonder that he succumbed to the fever that attacked him. His subjects will be all the better for the nursing of the state revenues, which the Punjab government will now be able to take in hand.

THE GOOSE IN GERMANY.

The domestic goose holds about the same honored place in the nutritive economy of Germany that the most delicately flavored and patrician turkey does in that of the United States. It is the standard luxury of the German people, and during nine months of the year forms the principal feature of the table at festive as well as everyday entertainments.

SAVE SUN AND AIR.

In spite of their unsanitary habits, the Chinese often escape disease because their houses are well ventilated and the children receive a daily sun bath.

BLIND POSTMASTER BAXTER.

He Also Runs a General Supply Store and Goes After the Cows at Milking Time.

The little village of Lexington, on Clear lake, Le Sueur county, Minn., claims it has the only blind postmaster in Minnesota, and probably the only one in the United States, says the Minneapolis Tribune.

For more than 30 years Hiram Baxter has served the people of the village and surrounding country to their entire satisfaction, and nearly all of this time he has been blind. He has a small general store and an inn, where he keeps the traveler who needs a meal or night's lodging. He has a wonderful memory and can always tell if there is a paper or letter for anyone who calls. His wife or his son calls the names when the mail is distributed and a letter may lie in the office for two weeks, but when the proper person calls he remembers it. He can put his hand on any one of the 120 boxes and give the name of the owner.

In the store he has a more accurate knowledge of where everything is than a person who can see. It makes no difference what you ask for, he can put his hand on it if it is in stock, and he will measure ten yards of calico or a gallon of oil with equal facility, and will not make a mistake in weighing a nickel's worth of candy or a dollar's worth of sugar. His hearing has been cultivated until he knows every one of his regular customers by their voice, and when one of them calls out: "Any mail for me?" he answers yes or no with as much assurance as if he saw them. In money matters he favors coin and can count it almost as rapidly as a person with good sight.

He keeps several cows and cares for them himself. Each cow wears a bell, and by this means he finds and drives them up from a large woodland pasture. They seem to realize that he is different from other people, and no matter how much he runs against or stumbles over them they never move. He is a wonderful example of what a man can do in a business way who has lost his sight.

THE DECAY OF COQUETRY.

It Is Proven by the Languid Interest Women Take in Fans Nowadays.

There is a danger, indeed, a very real danger, that fans large or small, of net, lace or feathers, will presently pass into the limbo of things useless and unremembered, says the Washington Star. This undoubtedly is an evidence of the decay of coquetry, none the less do women appear to have put their fans by and seem neither to know nor to care what the fashion in these pretty trifles may be.

There is a languid interest taken in fans of medium size, of gauze and painted with scenes from the Arthurian legends. Some of these are exceedingly beautiful, for by a judicious use of gold thread and spangles the splendors of Guinevere's wedding gown, the glitter of the tourney and the bravery of Tristan's lanceolate's fine armor is rendered very realistic. There are a few fans imported from Paris that create admiring attention. These are not very large nor very small and their sticks are of dark brown shell. Upon the sticks lace spider webs are drawn. In the center of the web sits a wondrous gold spider, watching, with cruel, bright, ruby or emerald eyes, the charming antics of a plump cupid, half gold, half lace, who has fallen into his spider's fair trap.

Cheap paper fans, stretched on sticks of glued wood, show clever dashing colorful sketches from Henry V., from L'Aiglon and other popular plays of the season, and, when a fan is carried at all, it must not be suspended from the waist, shoulder or throat by a rope of pearls or a ribbon. Such was the pretty fashion two seasons ago. Now it is the mode for a dicer or dancer to hold her fan in her hand, and manipulate it with a view to artfully displaying its intrinsic value and artistic charms.

FRANCE NOT DEGENERATE.

Max O'Reill Denies the Charge That His Country Is Retrograding.

In spite of what may have been written to the contrary, France has, ever since the disaster of 1870, quietly and steadily regenerated herself, and succeeded in organizing an army which the greatest German military authorities declare to be the most formidable and the best armed in Europe; and I will add that, in justice to France, that she has not gathered together and trained that army of 1,500,000 men to attack anyone, but to protect herself, says Max O'Reill in the London Mail.

The Germans know all this, and strain every nerve to remain at peace with us, seeking our friendship more and more every day. That army in the hands of a Napoleon III. might be a danger to Europe, but not in the hands of a nation now mistress of her destinies, who would use it only if compelled to do so for the defense of her honor or her territory. Degeneration, forsooth! Let me assure you that there is no degeneration, except in the imagination of a few writers in search of the sensational. The France of this century, the France of Gay-Lussac, Lavoisier, Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Ernest Renan, Pasteur, that France, greater than ever in all the arts of peace, now more formidable than ever in the art of war, is well worth a kind word and an act of courtesy at the hands of the great English people.