

DISAPPOINTED INVENTOR.

Hiram Tuttle, inventor of Thorite, Dies Without Having His Hopes Realized.

Reports of the sudden death in Tacoma, Wash., of Dr. Hiram Tuttle, the inventor of thorite, have created a good deal of comment in Washington, recalling, as it does, his experiments with the army ordnance department. Dr. Tuttle was an inventor of merit and a man of respectability, and it is an exaggeration to say that the treatment accorded him by certain officials of this government was outrageous.

There is no information from Dr. Tuttle's home to show that his death was due to the keen disappointment he felt over the defeat of his plans. Just before he left Washington a few weeks ago disheartened over the failure of the war department to make use of his high explosive known as thorite. He had spent all his money, and probably also the funds which had been advanced him by friends and others who appreciated the integrity of the man and the legitimacy of his claims.

Thorite is an excellent composition. Favorable reports have been made of its performance in the Philippines, and congress authorized the purchase of it in large quantities. Nothing was done in regard to the matter, however, and there is a suspicion that Dr. Tuttle was not treated fairly.

It would be going to an extremity of expression to say that he was literally cheated out of his rights, but it is certain that he was imposed upon, and that the trust and confidence he reposed in others who should have protected instead of injuring him were misplaced.

Some inventors are common nuisances and some are impostors, but Dr. Tuttle was neither a nuisance nor an impostor. He invented something which would be of great value to the government, and he ought to have reaped the benefit of his labor.

SPANISH TITLES ABOLISHED.

Army Order Goes Away with Don, Senor, Señora and Senorita in Southern Luzon.

The army will no longer recognize Spanish titles in southern Luzon, Gen. Wade, who commands that military department, has issued an order which says: "The use of the titles Don, Senor, Señora and Senorita in official communications is not approved. Officers will in future employ instead the titles Mr., Mrs. and Miss. Spanish words will in no case be used when there is an English equivalent."

PRECIOUS METALS OF WORLD.

Director of Mint Gives Production of Gold and Silver During 1900 as \$257,514,700.

Director of the Mint Roberts has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces of the value of \$257,514,700, a loss in value of \$69,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field and due to the war.

The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. The United States again leads all other producers with a slight excess over Mexico.

The production of gold in states and territories producing the largest amounts is estimated by the director as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Production (ounces). Includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Anthracite Coal Production.

The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania this year will be the largest in the history of the trade. Approximately the output will be about 10,000,000 tons more than in 1900.

First and Second-Class Cars.

In most European railways the principal difference between first and second-class cars lies in the color of the seat cushions, first-class being usually red, second-class gray.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Nineteen Start Work Under Auspices of Rockefeller Institute.

Have Just Closed Investigation of Milk Supply of New York and Are Now Studying Tuberculosis and Typhoid Fever.

Nineteen persons have begun work in research lines under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which was founded several months ago by John D. Rockefeller with a fund of \$200,000. In the summer months, aided by the institute, the milk supply of New York city was investigated and a study of the specific germ which causes outbreaks of dysentery in communities and in institutions was made.

The work now taken up relates to phases of tuberculosis and typhoid fever and other problems closely allied to the cause and prevention of other common diseases. These details have just been made public at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the institute, held in this city.

The board announced that the 19 workers were classified as either research fellow, scholar, or student. Most of the fellowships will yield from \$300 to \$500 a year. These workers, with one exception, will carry on their labors in laboratories in Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, Ann Arbor, Boston, Baltimore, Middletown, Conn., Cleveland, New Haven, the University of California and in New York. The one exception is Dr. Marshall, a pupil of Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, the president of the board, who is to study in Prof. Ehrlich's laboratory in Germany some of Prof. Ehrlich's methods of investigation.

All the fellowships and other appointments of the institute are for one year. Every person assisted by funds of the institution is required to do a piece of original investigation and submit a report of it to the directors of the institution for publication.

MAKES LOVE BY CABLE.

Senator Depew and His Financier Exchange Messages Daily Across the Ocean.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and Miss May Palmer, of Paris, are setting a new record for love-making across the ocean. In previous times international courtships have been carried on through the medium of the slow mails or by means of six-day voyages between transatlantic ports. Senator Depew uses the cable and by this rapid means gets a message from his sweetheart every day. Frequently the rolling wooer carries two or even three dispatches to his fiancée in a single day. Miss Palmer answers regularly, and, though tolls are high and this method of love-making is therefore expensive, she keeps her famous lover informed of the condition of her heart. The messages are filled with affectionate terms, but Miss Palmer, of course, declines to let the public into their secrets, saying her coming marriage does not justify all the talk that is made of it both in Paris and in America.

Besides wiring from one to three messages every day, the senator writes to Miss Palmer by every outgoing steamer.

Society has already begun to agitate the matter of gowns for the wedding, which, it is said, will be celebrated in the latter part of December. Miss Palmer and her mother are busy every day arranging for the event. The young woman's trousseau is being prepared, together with a thousand other things rendered necessary in view of the fact that the American colony is planning to make the wedding one of the greatest events of the year.

Souvenir of Galveston Storm.

A souvenir of the Galveston hurricane of September 8, 1900, has just reached the port of New York in the shape of the British steamship Roma, of 1,722 tons net, which was blown broadside on the current and swept through four bridges. Charles Clark & Co., who had floated six other steamships stranded by the hurricane, undertook to float the Roma, and she was sold to James Jerome, manager of the Saginaw Steamship company, of San Francisco. The wreckers dug a deep trench and floated the steamer. The Roma will be dry docked and overhauled at this port, whence she will double Cape Horn for the Pacific trade. Her owners, it is said, by expending three-fourths of her cost in repairs, will be allowed to fly the American flag.

Gold is Found in Illinois.

Some well-drillers at work in the bottom of a slough on the farm of Harvey Schriber near Rock Island, Ill., when at a depth of about 14 feet struck a sandstone that crumbles readily at the touch. All through it can be seen particles of a shining yellow metal believed to be gold. The bed in which it was discovered proved to be about 18 inches in depth and of unknown extent. Specimens of the ore were taken to the jeweler at Reynolds, and he pronounced it to contain gold. Other pieces have been taken to Rock Island and have been placed in competent hands for analysis.

Automobile Fire Engines.

Paris now has automobile fire engines which measure six to ten feet, weigh 2 1/2 tons, or, when fully equipped, 5,380 pounds. They start to work instantly. The pump delivers 20 gallons a minute.

MISS ROOSEVELT, DEBUTANTE.

President's Daughter Will Be Among the Fair Buds That Will Blossom Into Society This Winter.

Now that the period of state mourning is lifted from the capital, society is beginning to wonder what there is in store for the coming season. Almost the first thing to be considered after the state dinners and receptions at the white house is the coming out of a number of charming young debutantes.

Of course, Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, who makes her first entrance into the gay world on January 2, is the one looked upon with greatest interest. Miss Roosevelt is a tall, fair and blue-eyed all-around athletic girl, fond of riding and driving, and is an expert at both golf and tennis and is fond of rowing, but withal a modest, sweet, domestic American girl, and passionately fond of the younger children of the family.

The debutante next of interest to Miss Roosevelt is Miss Rebecca Knox, daughter of the attorney general. Miss Knox is far more fond of her books and of her father's companionship than of society, but the beautiful home of Mrs. Childs in K street, purchased by the attorney general and now ready to receive the family, undoubtedly will be the center of gaiety for the young members of the official family this winter. Miss Knox had a mere taste of society for one winter in Pittsburgh, but has never been formally presented at the capital.

Another addition to the debutante list of unusual importance is Miss Miriam Grant, daughter of Jesse D. Grant, who will be presented in Washington society by her grandmother, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and her aunt, Mrs. Sartoris. Miss Florence Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and with whom Chicago has almost an equal interest with Washington society, will be presented. Miss Virginia Mackey-Smith, daughter of the noted divine; Miss Mathilde Townsend, and Miss Marion Jones, a golf champion and daughter of John P. Jones, of Nevada, are among other buds who will see the gay world for the first time this winter.

AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

Industrial Centers in England Continue to Display Uneasiness Over Present Conditions.

Commenting upon the American industrial invasion of Europe the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Provincial industrial centers continue to display uneasiness over the encroachments of American trade in Europe. Birmingham has heard that an American firm has made a provisional contract for supplying the Norwegian state railways with 200 passenger and freight cars. This is an experimental contract, and if the rolling stocks proves satisfactory in use there will be large additional orders for the equipment of the state railways from America. This order is regarded as a menace to the British iron and steel trade. Agents of American manufacturing companies have been exploring the continent during the last year, and have been placing orders with signal success. American competition is also felt in motor cars, one of Birmingham's specialties, and improved machines with electric motors are displacing the earliest vehicles favored by the Automobile club. Manchester does not complain of the competition of the United States in the cotton trade, but is anxious to secure a safer market in India and a larger one in China. The Bradford trade is also dragging, the exports of worsted and woolen goods to the United States not increasing as had been hoped, and the home market not having been helped by unfavorable rumors about the king's health and the high rates of insurance which the West End tradesmen have been forced to pay as a safeguard for coronation stocks and goods in colors.

Women Must Hop Twelve Feet.

Postmaster General Smith has found it necessary to send a separate communication to the civil service commissioner protesting against the rules they have established for the physical examination of applicants for positions in the free delivery service of the post office department. These rules require the applicant to be measured in bare feet by the examining physician, and there are other specifications which manifestly cannot be easily applied to women.

The postmaster general, however, is specially strenuous in his desire to secure the repeal of rule 13, so far as it relates to female applicants, as this requires them, as a test of the soundness of their hearts, to hop on one foot for the distance of 12 feet. Mr. Smith thinks this is an unseemly exhibition for women to make, and the civil service commissioners will undoubtedly rescind the rule.

Finda New Gas Bacillus.

Prof. Guseinbauer, a surgeon at the Vienna university, has announced the discovery of a new bacillus. He said he had noticed that several operations, during which a sepsis and antiseptics were carefully watched, the process of healing being hindered by so-called gas abscesses in the wound. Bacteriological investigation showed that a bacillus was the cause. The peculiarities of this organism are that it develops only when oxygen is excluded and generates gases during its growth. The same bacillus was then found on the ceilings and walls of the operating-room.

Field Opera to Ballet.

The only thing left for Buller now, says the Chicago Record-Herald, is to write for the magazines.

STILL IN THE LEAD.

United States Greatest Exporting Nation of the World.

Great Britain Comes Second, with Germany, France, Russia, Netherlands and India Following in the Order Named.

The United States continues at the head of the list of the world's exporting nations. The comparative figures prepared each month by the treasury bureau of statistics, exhibiting the imports and exports of each of the principal countries of the world and the average per month during a given period, show that the domestic exports from the United States are greater than those from any other country, and that the monthly average during the year 1901 has been higher than that of any other country. For the nine months ended with September our exports of domestic products were \$1,024,805,181, against \$1,018,845,768 from the United Kingdom, the next largest exporter of domestic products, in the same period. While a comparison during the same period with Germany, France, Russia, Netherlands and India, which follow in the order named in the magnitude of their exports, is impracticable because their fiscal years are not continuous with that of the United States, the totals of their exports during the latest available years show not only that the United States is clearly in the lead as an exporter, but that the growth in her exports has been more rapid than that of any other great exporting nation. In the calendar year 1900, for which the statistics of most exporting countries are now available, the figures for the United States were \$1,453,013,659 of exports of domestic products, against \$497,263,737 in 1875, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. during that period; while those of Germany were in 1900 \$1,050,611,000, and in 1875 \$607,098,000, an increase of 73 per cent.; and those of the United Kingdom in 1900, \$1,418,348,000, and in 1875 \$1,087,497,000, an increase of about 40 per cent.

LEPROSY IN DENMARK.

Disease Due to Uncleanliness and Carelessness, and Yet Effort Made to Eradicate It.

United States Consul Victor E. Nelson at Bergen, Norway, has sent a report to the marine hospital service, in which he says that the prevalence of leprosy in Denmark must be imputed to the uncleanliness and the grotesque carelessness of the people of that country. He says there are six leprosy patients there, of whom four are in Copenhagen. In Denmark leprosy does not belong to those few diseases which are subjected to public treatment.

Iceland has its own leprosy law. At the Laugarnes hospital in Iceland, established by the Odd Fellows' order, there were 81 patients received during 1899, and of these 14 are now dead and only two have been discharged as fully recovered. Relapses are usual in leprosy cases. The death rate has been fearfully high, which is somewhat offset by the fact that that was the first year of the hospital's work and the worst of Iceland's population first were admitted. The report says that Dr. Armareur Hansen, of Bergen, has found the leprosy bacillus, but its antagonist is not yet discovered. The Icelanders are declared to be imprudent, the sick people using the same beds, eating and drinking utensils as the healthy.

TO WED AMERICAN GIRL.

Rich Finn Comes to Claim as Bride Young Woman He Met While in Paris.

Oscar Parviainen, a young Finn, whose mother is said to be the wealthiest woman in Finland, has arrived in this country en route to Decorah, Ia., to wed Miss Christina Siewers, a young woman he met in Paris last summer. Miss Siewers and Mr. Parviainen were both art students in Paris at the time. The young Finn doesn't speak a word of English, and in order that he should have no trouble in getting past the customs officers, and when that was through, getting on the right train, his fiancée sent to a steamship agent in New York his picture and his destination. The agent had little difficulty in recognizing the young man and soon had him on the way to Decorah, where he will become the husband of Miss Siewers.

With his bride he will then pay a flying visit to his mother at Helsinki, Finland. After that he will return to Paris and complete his studies. Mr. Parviainen is 21 years old, and his bride-to-be, who is the daughter of Prof. Siewers, of Decorah, is 22. Parviainen's father died some years ago, leaving his large oil interests to his widow, who has since managed the business.

Schools for Cripples.

The London school board has opened the first of a series of schools for cripples. The children are taken from their homes to school in ambulances, and afterward taken home by ambulances. The school curriculum includes a substantial midday meal.

Triplets in Kansas.

Gov. Stanley has withdrawn his offer to give silver cups to all triplets born in Kansas during his administration. After having purchased 20 sets of cups, he decided that he would have to call a halt, owing to the expense of the scheme.

FAVORS AMERICAN COMPANIES.

Germany's New Insurance Law Fosters Foreign Concerns in Favorable Position.

Consul General Mason has forwarded to the state department a translation of the new German insurance law, which proves to be unexpectedly favorable to American companies. The statute includes 125 articles. Its most important provisions from the American point of view consist in the fact that it places all foreign insurance companies—whether fire, life, security or employers' liability—under control of a special bureau of the imperial government, instead of, as hitherto, under a small office attached to the Prussian ministry of the interior.

Secondly, concessions to foreign insurance companies to do business in Germany are decided upon, and when granted will be signed by the imperial chancellor.

The effect of the new statute will be, therefore, to put the whole complicated and sensitive subject of foreign insurance companies in Germany on a uniform and much broader basis than hitherto, when Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg and the Hanseatic cities each had different regulations on the subject. It will now be necessary for foreign companies doing business in any part of Germany to qualify—that is to say, comply with the conditions described—for the whole empire. Appeal will be to the imperial chancellor, an official of broader views and prerogatives, and naturally more open to diplomatic approach and influence than the state officials under whose ministrations the restrictions of the early nineties were enforced.

What the ultimate effect of the new law will be upon the great American companies which are already partly established it is as yet too early to predict. It is understood that they have complied with the demands of the statute in respect to furnishing prescribed information concerning their assets and methods of business, and their future course will be determined on when it is known how their reports have been received and to what extent approved. Imperial experts express the opinion that under the statute, as enacted, any well organized, adequately capitalized and competently managed foreign insurance or security company will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany.

RIDES WHILE UNCONSCIOUS.

Man Struck by Train Finds Himself Far from Scene of Accident on Coming to Himself.

Samuel Ferguson, a wealthy resident of this section, while riding his wheel between Patchogue and Babylon, N. Y., the other day, had a marvelous escape from being killed by the west-bound express at the crossing near Idle Hour, the country seat of William K. Vanderbilt, near Oakdale. Mr. Ferguson says he was riding along, his mind intent on other matters, and did not hear the alarm gong ring. As he was passing over the railroad crossing he looked up and saw the train was on him. He felt the suction of the train and thought he was being drawn under the cars. He remarked to himself: "There goes my leg." The next thing he knew, he says, he was riding through East Islip on his way to Babylon, three miles from the scene of the accident. The heel was gone from his right shoe, but there were no marks on his body. He was in a dazed state and nervous when he reached Babylon, but was uninjured. The suction from the cars, it is thought, threw Ferguson from his machine, and it is supposed his foot struck the locomotive and tore off the heel. The fright dazed him, and he must have mounted his wheel and rode mechanically toward his destination.

PLEADS FOR AMERICAN LAWS.

English Inventor Protests Against Patent System in Vogue in Great Britain.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Birmingham on the "Sin of National Self-Complacency" has elicited many commendations in the serious weeklies. One of the most interesting of these is the appeal of a would-be patentee for a revision of the British patent laws. He declares that the British authorities issue a dozen so-called patents for practically the same invention and they leave all the applicants to fight out their rights in the courts. "Let our government," he says, "give us American patent laws. Let us encourage inventors to stay at home. We need all the brains we can get hold of; let not America drain away too much of our best." The Outlook, commenting on the above, says: "England thus complacently allows the United States, by superior patent laws, to drain away inventive skill so much needed in England."

Stocking Maine with Elk.

The plan to stock the woods of Maine with elk from some of the far western states has caused no little amount of interest among Maine guides and hunters and among sportsmen generally. Although nothing has been said officially in connection with the matter as yet, it is probable that the plan will culminate in a bill which will be brought before the next session of the legislature.

Dublin and Belfast.

The population of the municipal area of Dublin, including the independent townships, is returned as 347,104, and Belfast as 246,965, which gives the northern city a clear majority of 1,139.

"ROUNDS" UP A HERD.

President Roosevelt Helps Connecticut Deacon Pasture His Cows.

Does the Job Up in True Western Style, and Declares He Had Not Had So Much Fun in a Long Time.

In years to come Deacon Barber, of Farmington, Conn., having recovered from palpitation of the heart, threatening him a few days ago, will live simply to tell how on one occasion a president of the United States helped him round up a straying herd of cows.

President Roosevelt's sister lives there, and the president has naturally spent all the time he could with his relatives. The other day, with several friends, he was enjoying a visit to the country. The party was on a jaunt driving up Tanxis mountain, when Mr. Roosevelt suggested that he wanted to get out and walk awhile, and he did.

A little way up the road he came upon a much perturbed individual loping around a field, apparently wiggling with his arms to a herd of milk cows.

President Roosevelt looked over the fence and shouted pleasantly: "What are you doing there?" "I'm trying to get these cattle out of this field," said the man, and, as he replied, he turned a reproachful glance upon the indolent person leaning on the gate.

"Well, I'll come over and help you," said the man outside, and the president vaulted the gate and started after the careening herd with a vim the older man must have envied. Just what happened will never be known until Deacon Barber writes his memoirs. Col. Roosevelt no sooner landed in the pasture than he became a combination of automobile, football flying wedge and barb wire fence, and in a jiffy those subdued cows were trotting meekly into their own pasture.

"Much obliged to you, stranger," said the deacon, as he mopped his brow, "and if you'll come in and have a taste of cider—you won't? Going or eh? Well, I'm powerful obliged to you."

"It's all right," said the president. "Haven't had so much fun in a long time." And he strode on and up the road and rejoined his party.

It was about two hours later when Deacon Barber, while engaged doing chores around his house, learned that his able assistant in rounding up his straying cows was Mr. Roosevelt.

PLUCKY WOMAN PAYS WAGER.

Rides Astride in Cowboy Costume Because She Lost Her Bet on the Shamrock II.

Miss Rose Lubonn played cowboy in mannish attire on upper Broad way the other afternoon for about an hour. It was all because she bet Alfred Wilmarth, a stock broker, that Shamrock II would win at least two races from Columbia. Attired in blue bloomers that were almost knickerbockers, a blue sack coat, high patent leather riding boots upon which jingled a big pair of spurs, her golden hair surmounted by a broad-brimmed sombrero, Miss Lubonn rode astride a handsome black horse down Broadway from Fifty-sixth street to Thirty-fourth, then up Broadway to Central Park.

After a spurt through the park she ended the payment of her wager at a riding academy in West Fifty-sixth street. She was to have been accompanied on her ride by Mr. Wilmarth, the winner of the bet. But Mr. Wilmarth's nerve failed him. He appeared at the riding academy after three o'clock and protested that he had been gayed so unmercifully by his friends "in the street" that he would not risk further chaffing.

Admiring crowds greeted the equestrienne as she galloped along the street. Miss Lubonn said after the ride: "I always ride astride when I am at my mother's country home near Hudson. I think it is the only safe way to ride, and I don't see why it should appear so novel. Still, I'm glad the bet is paid. I did feel just a little like backing out this morning."

Ruler Delights in Flogging.

Prince Henry XXII, of Reuss, the ruler of a small principality in the center of Germany, having scarcely one-third the area of New York city and with no larger population than Staten Island, has taken it into his head latterly to pardon all the boys and girls convicted of breaking the laws, provided their parents consent to flog them in his presence, or permit him to flog the youngsters in their parents' presence. Several children, girls included, have been treated this way, being flogged naked.

Big Salmon Catch in the West.

The salmon catchers on the north Pacific coast sometimes catch over 5,000 fish at one haul and are compelled to throw thousands back for want of seine room. Canneries are running at breakneck speed. Labor is very scarce and small girls employed as helpers are making three dollars a day.

Not the Cutting Kind.

Yale turned out a large batch of doctors the other day, but there is no cause to worry over the fact, says the Chicago Record-Herald. They are not going to cut or give medicines.

Restless Lake Michigan.

Sir Thomas Lipton is too much of an old salt, says the Chicago Tribune, to mind a little freshness on the part of Lake Michigan.