

LAUDS WASHINGTON.

Prof. Triggs Says That as Writer He Ranks Above Stevenson.

Chicago University Teacher Declares That Thought and Not Rhetoric Determine the Value of a Literary Production.

If University of Chicago students act upon the advice given them the other day by Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, they will put aside their books on fiction and history, such as those written by Stevenson and Macaulay, and when they want prose works of the highest literary type they will turn to the writings of George Washington.

"In my opinion, the value and the effectiveness of prose, like that of poetry, depends upon the contents and not upon the form in which the matter appears. I believe that action and experience would give a writer's work a higher place than rhetoric and expression. On these grounds I would place Washington and Benjamin Franklin upon a higher literary plane than Stevenson or Macaulay."

"Washington wrote but little, but what he did write is based upon knowledge gained by actual experience. Therefore it has practical qualities such as the works of Stevenson and Macaulay wholly lack. Stevenson was a mere rhetorician, and his writings lack the force which is contained in the works of Washington."

Prof. William D. MacClintock, of the department of English, attacked the practice of theater going when indulged in as a pastime. He declared that the theater goer should expect to be benefited by patronizing the theater, and should choose those operas and dramas which will be of didactic value. In referring to the stage of the time of Shakespeare he said it filled the place occupied by "yellow" journalism to-day by attempting to satisfy the more depraved tastes of man.

WILL BURN OIL OR COAL.

New Type of Transatlantic Steamer Which Has Been Launched at Philadelphia.

Twelve-year-old Mildred Morse, daughter of the president of the New York Shipbuilding company of Camden, N. J., held the honor of christening a new type of transoceanic steamer which will burn either oil or coal in the same furnaces.

The Nevada is the first launched of three vessels being built for the American-Hawaiian Steamship company at Philadelphia. The others will be known as the Nebraska and Texas. The Nevada's equipment is novel. A change from coal to oil can be made in the steamer's furnaces without even a momentary stoppage of the engine.

Great speed is also looked for as the result of using oil as fuel. The Nevada is 371 feet long, 46 feet beam and 34 feet in depth of hold. Her registered tonnage is 4,500.

WILL REQUIRE NEW BUILDING.

Emperor William's Gift to Harvard University Much Larger Than Had Been Supposed.

The gift of Emperor William to Harvard will be a much larger gift than was at first supposed. The emperor's gift consists of casts and some bronzes, illustrating every phase of the German plastic art from the Romanesque period to the renaissance.

The casts number several thousand, and their originals are to be found at every city of the empire where anything distinctive or beautiful is represented. The collection embraces casts of monuments and sculptures and architectural casts. The entire cost of the collection will be defrayed from the emperor's private purse, and is estimated at about 500,000 marks.

Andrew D. White, United States ambassador at Berlin, has written to President Eliot, of Harvard university, that the collection requires a special building.

BOTTLE'S LONG JOURNEY.

Cast Into the Water in Central Illinois, It Finally Reached the Pacific Coast.

Jessie Wilson the other day at Santa Monica fished from the Pacific a bottle containing a message which came from central Illinois, around Cape Horn. The message was written by Walter Roeder, of Bloomington, Ill., and, after being inclosed in a bottle, was thrown into the Mackinac river. It is supposed to have worked its way into the Atlantic ocean via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and continued its way-tossed journey until, nearly two years after its start, it bobbed up on the coast of Southern California, 10,000 miles from home. Mr. Roeder in answer to a telegram confirms the message as his own.

Not New on This Side.

The London Daily Mail in its new Year Book gives the United States the credit of being the greatest nation on earth. This information, says the Chicago Record-Herald, will not, however, come to many of us as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky.

Still in the Lead.

It is again announced that Mrs. Maybrick may be released, says the Chicago Record-Herald. This will serve as a reminder that Mrs. Maybrick is still several releases ahead of Miss Stone.

CURE BY ELECTRICITY.

Tesla's High-Frequency Currents Used in Treating Consumption.

Eminent London Physician Who Obtains Satisfactory Results by His Careful Experiments - Has Faith in Future of System.

Experiments are being made on a most elaborate scale in London, with a modification of Tesla's high-frequency electrical currents, in the treatment of consumption. It is stated that some remarkable results have been achieved, says the London correspondent of the New York Herald.

These experiments, for the most part, have been conducted by Dr. T. J. Bokenham, an eminent West-end surgeon, in the course of his private practice, but with the knowledge and approval of leading consumption specialists. For various reasons, but principally because of evil results which might ensue if the system were used by any but the most experienced medical men, with a perfect knowledge of the forces they were dealing with, the experiments have been quietly conducted. Applications for details of the methods used have not been encouraged. Dr. Bokenham has had fitted up a most elaborate apparatus for the production of electricity in the particular form in which it is used, the net result of which is that a current of 80,000 volts is produced, of such high frequency and administered in such small quantities that the consumptive patient may receive it without the slightest injury. The awe-inspiring force of this voltage may be best appreciated when it is remembered that only 500 volts are employed for driving trains on a railway. Yet the patient is not conscious of the enormous electrical pressure.

Dr. Bokenham's experience is that in very bad cases of consumption the cough has been greatly reduced, night sweats have disappeared, the appetite has improved and there has been a great gain in weight and general health. So that even if the consumptive bacilli have not been destroyed, it is certain that their virulence has been much decreased; that they have been brought under control and that the patient has felt cured. A doubt entertained by phthisis specialists who do not question this temporary improvement is whether it is anything but a mere exhilaration. Dr. Bokenham, however, has great faith in the future of the system.

TROLLEY ROAD IN CHINA.

Probable That American Capital Will Build, Equip and Operate First Road of Kind There.

It is likely that American capital will build, equip and operate the first electrical trolley road in China. It has been learned that prominent banking houses in New York city interested in local traction companies were preparing to invade Shanghai. That city asked for propositions to build and operate a 23-mile railroad there. The Shanghai officials stipulated that propositions must be made before March 2 of this year. American electrical companies immediately began to consider the proposition, but because they were averse to operating, in addition to constructing and equipping, the plan was conceived to form a separate company. This firm does business in China, and one of its members lives in Shanghai. He already has been appointed Chinese agent for the International Banking corporation. A London company probably will compete for the contract.

NEW SYSTEM OF BUILDING.

Structure in Amsterdam, Holland, in Which Steel and Cement Are Being Used.

The postal savings bank building in Amsterdam, Holland, is being constructed by the "Monier system," a new method of construction, says Youth's Companion. A steel framework, like a bird cage in appearance, is enveloped in Portland cement, which prevents the steel from rusting, while the cement itself is rendered elastic. The steel acts entirely in tension, and the concrete in pressure. This construction is said to be strong, fireproof and waterproof, and to be growing in favor in Europe for government buildings and factories.

A Criticism.

The following delicious criticism appeared recently in a London fashion journal: "Miss L.—has more than common grace and grip. To say a woman has grace is of less weight than grip; it is grip which is rarer. She is a courageous player; she was good to the last. * * * After handling Beechthorn, it is not every player who has grip left for Bach or Brahms, or proper sparkle when she takes a capriccio and waltzes." This criticism reveals a fine, rare style, which has not often been equaled when applied to musical matters, even on this side of the Atlantic.

Nickel Concerts.

Nickel concerts to draw young men and women from the streets have been established in New York city by the Musical league of Carnegie hall, formerly the Woman's Philharmonic society. The board of education has consented to the use of the public school buildings for the purpose. It is promised that the programmes will be of a high standard.

From the Other Point of View. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says the world does not owe any man a living, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Nor does the world owe any young man a multimillionaire for a father.

ADVISES A NEW RULE.

Senator Mason Suggests a Way in Which Rural Free Delivery Can Be Improved.

Senator Mason had a conference with the postmaster general for the purpose of securing the issuance of an order which will remove what might be termed a discrimination against certain farmers in regard to the delivery of their mail. At present the rural free delivery carriers leave the post office by one route and return by another. As a consequence those who live near the end of the route receive their mail late every day.

It is proposed to have the carriers start one day at the beginning of a route and reverse the order of things the next. This will equalize matters so far as the time of the delivery of the mail is concerned, as those residing at the beginning of the route will get their mail early one day and late the next, and the same consideration will exist with regard to the route at the end of the route.

Postmaster General Payne now has the matter under consideration and will within the next few days issue an order on the subject.

THE FLORIST INDUSTRY.

Over 6,000 Concerns in the Country with Over \$50,000,000 Invested Capital.

The extent of the florist industry of the United States is shown by the final census statistics, announced recently, on the establishments making the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants their principal business. These figures show for the United States a total of 6,159 such establishments, cultivating and using in their business 42,647 acres, of which 34,642 is improved land. The value of the land and buildings used by these establishments is \$50,619,598, of which \$23,654,756 represents the buildings alone. The value of the implements and machinery for these establishments is \$1,367,057. The value of all the products, including the flowers grown in their greenhouses and fields and the various farm crops on the lands controlled by them, is \$18,387,420. The amount expended by all these establishments for fertilizer was \$318,298, and for labor, \$4,125,799. More than one-half of the establishments are located in the north Atlantic division of states.

MACHINE WILL SHINE SHOES.

Chicago Men Secure Patents on a New Invention Which Will Do Away with Bootblacks.

A new invention for polishing shoes will be placed on the market within the next few days. The inventors, Johann Kratopik, 214 Roscoe boulevard, and S. P. Levy, 210 Belmont avenue, of Chicago, have received their patent from Washington and will engage in the manufacture of the device.

The shoe polishing machine is simple in construction and its inventors claim that it meets all requirements. It consists of a boxlike framework, in side of which are placed rotary brushes to polish the toe and heel of a shoe, while sliding brushes put a polish on the sides of the article of footwear.

The mechanism is operated by means of a crank attached to a wheel. From the wheel to the operating mechanism a short chain runs. The operator thrusts his shoe into the machine, turns the crank and the dirt is removed. An application of blacking follows, the crank is again turned and the shoe is withdrawn polished.

PRINCE TO BRING CANNON.

Will Present to German-American Veterans, Bronze Gun, Captured from the French.

Prince Henry will bring with him to the United States a bronze cannon as a present from the kaiser to the Central Union of German-American veterans who fought in the war of 1866-1870, cables the Berlin correspondent of the World. The cannon was captured from the French. It is destined for Philadelphia, where the Prince will probably make a speech in presenting it to the veterans. It is announced that the prince will travel in civilian dress while he is in the United States. As soon as the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, reaches New York she will be painted a fresh ivory color. Fearing that the color could not be obtained in New York, the paint is being taken over on the Hohenzollern.

Monument for Great Indian Chief.

The Burlington road has decided to erect a monument over the grave of Wapello, one of the three great chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, who is buried near Agency, Ia., in Wapello county. The shaft will not be a large one, but will fitly commemorate the memory of the Indian chief, who at one time ruled over the greater part of Iowa. The grave is located near the reconstructed line of the Burlington road.

Resourcefulness of Nature.

Now that it has been found possible to make paper of a good quality out of seaweed the paper mill proprietors will know what to fall back upon when the forests are exhausted, says the Chicago Tribune. Nature is a most generous mother.

One of the professors has after figuring on the matter for ten years found that the temperature of the sun is 11,192 degrees. Just keep this fact in your mind, says the Chicago Record-Herald, when the next cold wave comes along.

Horse Cars in Paris.

One-third of the street cars of Paris are moved by horses.

BEAUTY CAN SHOOT.

Lady Constance Mackenzie Plans a Visit to America.

Niece of the Duke of Sutherland Although Barely Twenty Years, Hunts and Roughs It Like a Veteran Sportsman.

Lady Constance Mackenzie, the sister and heir presumptive of the countess of Cromartie (who has the title in her own right) and a niece of the duke of Sutherland, is about to visit the United States and Canada.

She is barely 20 years old, pretty and quite unconventional. Her home she has made with the duke of Sutherland since her sister made a romantic marriage with Maj. E. W. Blunt, of the royal artillery, and is in her element when roaming over the Sutherlandshire moors, fishing, shooting or roughing it like any sportsman. She is one of the finest lady amateur swimmers in England. Last year she easily won the challenge shield of the London Bath club, Dover street, where fashionable "debutantes to nation" disport themselves. When in Scotland her favorite costume is a kilt of Sutherland tartan, an extremely becoming, picturesque dress, reaching just below the knee, stockings of the same pattern, shoes with broad silver buckles and a Glen-garry cap with a heron feather set jauntily on her head. In this charming, graceful, swinging gait and a short cane in her hand or riding astride her Shetland pony, she traverses the moors like the ideal of one of Walter Scott's heroines. She is the delight of the whole countryside because of her kindness and good humor.

Lady Constance will visit Andrew Carnegie's family and afterward be the guest of Lord Minto, the governor-general of Canada.

NATIONAL RIFLE CLUBS.

Plan of the War Department for Encouragement of the Use of Guns by American Citizens.

Secretary Root had a conference the other day with several national guard officers in regard to a project for the formation of national rifle clubs. The plan as yet is incomplete, but will probably be worked out within a few days and a bill presented in congress providing for an annual appropriation for their maintenance. The plan contemplates the organization of rifle clubs throughout the country, and an allotment of ammunition to the clubs, rifles to the members, and the establishment of national ranges, where the members may have rifle practice.

It is desired to form the clubs of men who have not time to devote to a regular organized national guard, and who do not care to participate in the ordinary militia drill. It is proposed, also, to have records kept at the war department of the state of efficiency of the clubs, so that the secretary of war will always have at hand information as to what the clubs are accomplishing in the work of instructing citizens in target practice.

Gold and silver bullion buried in the Forbidden City of Peking found.

Gold and silver bullion to the amount of 150,000,000 taels has been dug up in the Forbidden City of Peking since the return of the court. Owing to a belief that treasure was buried within the precincts two-thirds of the city was not open to visitors when it was under the care of the American and Japanese commanders, and a close watch was kept to prevent any one hunting for the buried bullion.

The court has granted 5,000,000 taels annually to Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Chihli, for the maintenance of an army of 100,000 men in Chihli province. Yuan Hai has been given practical control of the army and navy of China and proposes engaging Japanese instructors for the army and British instructors for the navy.

Aided Wireless Telegraphy.

M. Poincare, of Paris, has raised an interesting question relating to the origin of wireless telegraphy, which, he says, was rendered possible by Prof. Branly's and Mr. Lodge's discovery that metal filings in a tube were affected by electric sparks from a distance. Prof. Branly received a prize from the Academy of Science and Mr. Lodge then privately acknowledged the priority of Mr. Branly's discovery. M. Poincare now suggests that Mr. Lodge make a public acknowledgment.

Death Preferred to Baths.

Jacob Baker was arrested in Pittsburgh while trying to commit suicide, the reason for his attempt being that during a term in the workhouse, from which he had just been discharged, he had been "humiliated" by having to bathe once a week. When he told the magistrate this he was sent to the workhouse for more baths.

Depew's Prestige Threatened.

The bride is possessed of so many charms of person and manner and is evidently so popular already in Washington, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that the genial groom runs the dreadful risk of hearing himself spoken of as Mrs. Depew's husband.

Padewski's Wife Coming.

Padewski is coming again, but he is bringing his wife with him, says the Chicago Record-Herald. So let the hero worshippers continue in pursuit of Kubicki.

SEE LITTLE VALUE IN IT.

Naval Officers Do Not Take Enthusiastic View of the Marconi Wireless System.

Navy department officials do not take an enthusiastic view of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, especially as applied to naval uses. There has been no certain method by which "interference" can be obtained. The operation of the communicating "waves" does not limit the reception of a message to any particular apparatus, and this destroys the secrecy of transmission, without which function wireless telegraphy is, to that extent at least, of diminished value.

Besides, Marconi is not the only inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy. There are five or six other systems, and some of them are good as, if not better than, the Marconi system. It is for this reason that the navy department, acting on the advice of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, has not involved itself in any hopeless tangle with the Marconi people.

Better rates on broader commercial lines are obtainable from other sources, and when the time comes for adopting a system it will be found that which is most serviceable for naval and strategic purposes.

In addition to two experimental stations established by Rear Admiral Bradford, that officer has submitted to the bureau of construction and repair a proposition that masts for wireless telegraph communication be fitted to all the new ships.

The navy department is keeping itself advised of what is being done in Europe, where it is evident that Marconi does not have the field exclusively to himself.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR BROTHER.

How a Middle-Aged Man got a Brooklyn Church to Praying for One of Its Members.

While the weekly prayer meeting of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, was being held the other night, a middle-aged man entered the room and said: "I am a stranger here, but I beg your indulgence for just a moment. It sometimes falls to the lot of parents to request prayers for their wayward children. But I arise to ask you to pray for a brother, for I have neither father nor mother. And, lest there should be any doubt who he is, I will say that he is a member of this church, and his name is J. S. Ogilvie. I hope you will remember him in your prayers."

Then the man departed. Mr. Ogilvie is a well-known publisher and a prominent member of the church. A prayer was said for him—then a concert of prayers.

TO MAKE HOME AMONG POOR.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York City, to Live Among People of Lower East Side.

District Attorney William Travers Jerome has announced that he meant to go and live among the people on the lower East side, whom he championed on the stump, and on whom he placed his trust of being elected. He said, further: "I have leased the house at 8 Rutgers street, which shall not only be my home, but also a sort of suboffice of the district attorney's office. It will be open at night and the members of my staff will take turns in doing the extra work there, of listening to the complaints of people and of aiding those who cannot help themselves."

"I believe that we will do good work for the crowded districts of the lower East side, and at the same time I am carrying out ideas I had formed and promises I made before I was elected. Just when I will take charge of the house I cannot say now, but I hope it will not be long before I am located there."

FIRST-AID LIGHTHOUSE.

Paris Has a New Street Contrivance for Giving Quick Aid to the Injured.

An ambulance in a lamp-post is the latest idea in street contrivances. Paris has just been endowed with several specimens of what is called a "phare de secours," or first-aid lighthouse. It consists of an ornamental bronze pillar about 15 feet high, with a round, overhanging top resembling that of a lighthouse, and containing a clock-face barometer and three transparent advertisements, revolved by clockwork and lighted by gas from within. In the base of the pillar is a letter box and in the shaft is a folding stretcher, with printed directions for affording first aid to the injured.

Cats Sent to Roosevelt.

Perry Collier, former mayor of Beverly, Mass., has forwarded six cats to President Roosevelt to rid the white house of rats. When Mr. Collier learned that the executive mansion was overrun with rats he visited friends and called upon them to offer up their felines to their country. Over a hundred were offered.

Not Enough to Go Around.

Prince Henry is buying presents to distribute in this country, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but it isn't likely that he will be able to get away without slighting a few of us.

A Matter of Smoke.

Admiral Selby was choked by the smoke at Santiago, says the Chicago Record-Herald. How does he like Chicago's brand?

CENTURY'S GROWTH.

Treasury Bureau Statistics Which Tell a Wonderful Story.

Development of the Material Industries During Last Hundred Years and Their Relation to Present Prosperity of Country.

"The progress of the United States in its material industries" is the title of a monograph issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, which contains a series of statements which show the rapid development during the century of the important factors in the present prosperity of the country. These tables, which occupy a number of closely-printed pages, show the development in products of the field, forest, mine and manufactory, the growth in our population, wealth and commerce, the extension of railways, telegraphs and other methods of communication and transportation, and present an interesting and instructive picture of the progress of the United States and its people during the period from 1800 to 1901.

Among the interesting facts presented by these tables are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings banks and the increased number of depositors in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and many other facts of this character. On the production side, it may be said that the cotton produced has increased from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 9,476,416 bales in 1901; the wool produce, from 35,802,114 pounds in 1840, to 302,502,323 pounds in 1901; wheat, from 151,999,966 bushels in 1866, to 322,229,503 bushels in 1901; corn, from 867,946,295 bushels in 1866, to 2,105,192,516 bushels in 1901; copper, from 650 tons in 1850, to 270,548 tons in 1901; pig-iron, from 165,000 tons in 1850, to 15,900,000 tons in 1901; petroleum, from 21,000,000 gallons in 1860, to 2,661,232,568 gallons in 1901; coal, from 3,358,899 tons in 1850, to 267,850,000 tons in 1901; and gold, from \$50,000,000 in 1850, to \$79,171,000 in 1901.

During the period under consideration exports of merchandise have grown from \$70,971,750 in 1800, to \$1,432,754,991 in 1901; the per capita in 1800 being \$13.37, and in 1901, \$18.81. The imports of merchandise have grown from \$91,222,776 in 1800, to \$827,172,195 in 1901, while the per capita imports have fallen from \$17.19 in 1800 to \$10.58 in 1901.

Turning to the figures which show the net results of these developments, those relating to wealth, circulation, deposits, etc., the tables show that the wealth has increased from \$7,135,790,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$43,300,000,000 in 1901; the per capita wealth, was in 1850, \$76.98 per capita, and in 1901, \$123.44 per capita, while the interest on the public debt, which in 1857 was \$143,751,232, had fallen to \$32,342,797 in 1901. The figure of money in circulation show in 1800 a total of \$475,407,252, and in 1901, \$1,175,257,277. The deposits in savings banks in 1870 were \$6573,304; in 1880, 27 years later, they were \$1,024,856,757; and by 1901, a further period of only 15 years, had reached \$2,797,091,550. Measure the national banking system had completed operation, and in 1865 the deposits in national banks were \$500,910,577; in 1880, \$1,606,452,523; and in 1901, \$3,944,600,000. The number of deposits in savings banks grew from 38,087 in 1830, to 1,067,061 in 1896, and 6,355,723 in 1901. Railways grew from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 199,773 in 1901; and freight carried one mile increased from 29,202,209,249 tons in 1852, to 141,162,109,113 tons in 1900, freight rates falling meantime from 1.94 cent per ton per mile to 25-100 of one cent per ton per mile.

TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

Britain to Inquire Into Education Systems in This Country as Well as in Germany.

A month ago Alfred Mosely invited educational experts to meet in Westminster under the chairmanship of Lord Ray, president of University college, London, to discuss a scheme for sending delegates to Germany and the United States to inquire into the educational systems of those countries. At the meeting it was suggested that the delegates include labor representatives. The scheme has since broadened and a separate commission will be sent to the United States to inquire into labor matters and the relations between masters and labor leaders.

See Because She is Hungry.

May Ewing, a young woman, has entered suit against her boarding house mistress, Mrs. A. M. Cook, at New Castle, Pa., claiming that she paid her board bill regularly, but did not get enough to eat. She said she believed Mrs. Cook should be punished, just as anyone else who did not give value received for legal tender. The defendant was released on her own recognizance, and the girl was advised by the police to change her boarding house or open bachelor quarters.

Chicago Attracts a Prince.

Prince Henry is coming to Chicago notwithstanding the fact that we have only four real society people. Henry always was a great boy, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for mingling with the crowds.

Sensitive to Touch of Gold.

Kubicki's hands never get so numb, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that he is unable to finger the receipts without any trouble or assistance.