NEW INVENTIONS.

A Rocket for Life-Savers and a Silk Vest Said to Be Bullet-Proof.

The Former Aids in the Location of Dinabled Ships by Leaving Trail of Light Behind and Latter Is Defense Against Bullets.

Capt. Andre. a Chicago life-saving official, has recently made an improvement in the method of throwing life lines to wrecked or disabled

ships. If the wreck happen at night a steel rocket is used which leaves a trail of light behind it and thus enables the life savers to locate the vessel in distress, and also shows those on the thip where the life line has been cast. The captain has devised a combination of colored lights which will burn for almost a minute in a continuous

trail of light. Under the old method shot after whot is often fired from the shore without reaching the ship, and without giving any knowledge to the crew that an attempt is being made to save them. With this rocket line there can be no doubt as to the whereabouts of the life-saving men

or the location of the distressed ship. In the daylight Capt. Andre has devised a whistle to be used instead of the fire line at night. In the case of fogs, probably the whistle, attached to the projectile, will be of considerable service to the wrecked ship.

A young Pole, Jan Szczepanik, has invented what he says is a bulletproof vest, which is made entirely of milk and so thin and light that it may be worn in place of the regular garment. He hit upon the idea by experimenting with raw silk until he succeeded in weaving a thread of extraordinary strength and toughness.

It is from this that he makes the undervests which resist the passage of a bullet or sword. He is willing at any time to make tests of his invention, and those which he has undergone have shown that bullets would only leave a gray spot where they struck and then rebound.

CHINA EAGER FOR BIBLES.

Agent of American Society Reports Growing Demand for God's Word.

Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., agent of the American Bible society in Shanghai, China, has submitted a report to the society on conditions and the ontlook in China. Dr. Hykes says the question of a recurrence of the recent troubles in China depends on whether the government of the empire wants another outbreak. If it does the uprising will take place and in the manner prescribed, according to Dr. Hykes. As a result of an edict directing that the sons of Manchus and Mongols shall be chose: abroad and study, there has been an unheard of demand for foreign books, acriptures included. One government college has applied for a grant for 50 Bibles for the use of its students and old scholars are scattered over the world in the government service in the capacity of translators, interpreters and teachers of English. "One of the signs of the times," says Dr. Hykes, "is a remarkable movement on the part of some of the highest officials in the land to make a retranslation or revision of the Bible with the view of putting it into what they consider a more worthy literary form; and this work is now in progress with imperial sanction." The officials hope thus to acquaint the official class with the contents of the Bible and remove their prejudice against it and thereby against Christians and Christianity.

"We issued more mandarin Bibles in the last three months of this year," said Dr. Hykes, "than would have been considered ample stock for eight years a decade ago."

DOCTORS MUST BE COMPETENT

A French Decision Which Will Establish a Most Important Precedent.

An American resident in Bordeaux, France, has started a controversy by suing a famous physician, who attended his daughter, aged 18 years. second is alleged that the doctor's improper treatment nearly proved fatal to the girl. It is stated that she was saved by calling in three other doctors, who unanimously condemned the original treatment of the case.

The father was awarded \$1,500 damages, the court holding that a person who hires a physician has a right to expect that there will be no neglect sor ignorance of things which every medical man should know. This decicion has established a precedent throughout France.

Beet Sugar in Hungary.

Advices to the department of agrienliure announce that the product of beet sugar in Hungary has increased a within the last decade by nearly 169 per cent., the output of the factories in 1899-1900 having been 552,147,800 pounds. This increase has occurred Example connection with a comparatively small increase in the number of factories and is due mainly to an inerease in the size and an improvement In the equipment of these establish-

Where Knowledge Fails Them The professors know why volcanoes perate and how, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but fortunately they "don't know when until it is too late.

Sewerake in Mexico. # By the end of this year the capital of Mexico will have a sewerage system covering the whole city.

TOBACCO AND STUDENTS.

Horthwestern University Professor Declares That They Do Not Successfully Work Together.

The effects of tobacco on youths were recently presented by Dr. Herbert Fish, of the Northwestern university, in an address before the Cook County league, in Chicago.

"A student should quit using tobacco," said Dr. Fish, "or conclude in his own mind to leave school. Not a single student using tobacco has stood in the first rank this year, and this has been the case for the last nine years, with one exception. It is a fact that as the scholarship lowers the ratio of tobacco users increases.

"Nine years ago we commenced to keep a record on this subject," continued the speaker, "and we have found that the boy who fails usually uses tobacco. When asked to sign our pledge the pupil usually answers that he does not use very much, but we find that he continues to fail in his studies. One of the questions submitted in our record book is whether or not the pupil thinks the use of tobacco is necessary to his success. I must admit that many answer this question in the affirmative. In our chapel we frequently ask all those who have not had tobacco in their mouths for 12 months to arise and be counted. The

average varies from 60 to 78 per cent." Dr. Fish's theme was "The Student and the Cigarette," and while he took the stand that tobacco in any form had a tendency to dull the mind of the pupil, he said that he was compelled to admit that the cigarette form was the most objectionable and most injurious. He showed by reciting statistics taken at the university during the last nine years that the student addicted to the cigarette habit made a much lower average in his class perconages than those who were not given to the use of the little paper cylinders.

CONCEITED YOUTH'S AMBITION

Was Willing to Pay Dr. Hillis \$1,500 for an All Around Popular Lecture.

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, during an exchange of amusing experiences between ministers, gave an account of a correspondence with a young man ina distant state. This young man wrote saying he had just graduated from college and the felt the stirrings of genius w bin lim.

"All I lack,' he said; "is experience to write the lecture. I may say," he added, "since you do not know me, that I am a better speaker than you are, but I have no lecture with which to get my start. What were you charge for a lecture on 'Brains' or one on 'Grit?' The lecture must have in it intellect and wit, and, of course, some touches of pathos."

"The young man was so much in earnest," said Dr. Hillis, "that I decided to send a reply, never dreaming that I would be taken seriously. I told him that a lecture of so high a quality would be an expensive luxury. The sum total of his intellectual, humorous and pathetic elements represented an expense of \$2,000, but in consideration of 'the genius stirring within' I would send him the lecture for \$1,500, to which came the answer:

"Could you have the lecture ready by August 1? I have thought the matter all over and calculate that I could clear the \$1,500 the first year, and all would be to the good thereafter."

It is unneccessary to state that the

- KOHINOOR FOR QUEEN.

lecture will not be written.

The Famous Diamond Will Be Ween in the Crown of Alexandra at Coronation.

There was a long discussion early in the year as to what place the famous Kohinoor diamond would take among the crown jewels at the coronation. Some people said that it would be in the king's and others that it would be in the queen's crown. It is now known that it will be in that of the queen. There are some interesting superstitions connected with this stone in India, from which place it came into the possession of Queen Victoria. Every native of that country firmly believes that the holder of the stone will be the ruler of India, but with it goes the dread penalty that it brings violent death to its male owner. Story after story, going back for centuries, is told to bear out the truth of this superstition, and the Indian mind is probably convinced that King Edward hopes to avoid this fate by making the jewel the property of the queen, whose sex safeguards her as it did

Oueen Victoria. Qualifications Necessary,

"What does the university require of its president?" inquires a writer in a current magazine. Well, remarks the Chicago Chronicle, the recent weight of opinion seems to be that he ought to be a combination of the church debt-raiser, the gold brick operator and the moral philosopher. As such men are rather rare, some colleges have had to be content with executives who are strong on the two first-named qualifications, but a little shaky on the third.

Japanese Merchant After Ideas, Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki, the richest merchant of Japan, is coming to this country. His object has not been made known, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but it is supposed that he wishes to take a course of private lessons from our captains of Industry.

Entitled to a Rest.

The queen regent of Spain may now put away her crown, says the Chicago Becord-Herald, and catch up on sleep.

SCORES A TRIUMPH.

Wonderful Work of the Disappearing Gun Carriage.

Test Made at Fort Washington Before Congressional Committee-Enemy Would Be Unable to Locate the Battery.

There was a remarkable test of modern ordnance the other day at Fort Washington, which is situated on the Potomac, about opposite Mount Vernon. The war department has made a practice of guarding the location and the general armament of its coast defenses with jealous mystery. Recently, however, there have been concerted attacks made upon what is known as the Crozier-Buffington invention for disappearing gun carriages.

To satisfy those interested that these carriages actually do what is claimed for them Secretary Root invited a select party to witness the actual firing of a ten-inch gun with service charges and a standard projectile. There was a large contingent of senators and representatives, including the members of the military committees of both houses, a detachment of engineer officers, and representatives of the artillery and infantry. The test was under the general charge of Brig. Gen. Randolph, chief of artillery, and Brig. Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers. Four rounds were fired from a standard ten-inch rifle, and the rapidity, accuracy, and marvelous adjustment of machinery was a source of great interest to the spectators.

The Crozier-Buffington carriage raised the huge gun without the slightest difficulty, fired the conical projectile weighing over 500 pounds, and returned the gun below the concrete parapet long before the shot struck the water some 8,000 yards down the Potomac. Each time the gun worked with the same resistless accuracy, and the members of the military committees and of the house committee on appropriations were convinced by a practical test of the extraordinary value of the disappearing carriage. They stood within 50 feet of the great gun, and after the roar of the discharge had scarcely time to get their fingers from their ears before the gun was in position below the parapet and the gunners opening the breach preparatory to another shot.

The great advantage of the disappearing gun carriage, as demonstrated, lies in the fact that there is no gun nor shield to furnish a target to the enemy. Even when it is fired the gun is above the parapet a few seconds only, and when smokeless powder is used there is no way in which an enemy at the ordinary range can determine the location of the battery. More than that, the gun is exposed to the hostile fire only for the fraction of a minute while it is above the parapet, and the only man who is within the line of fire from the river at any time is the gunner at the sighting telescope, and he, too is exposed only for a few seconds at the actual time of firing.

TRIBUTE TO PALMA'S MOTHER

The Inscription Put on the Monument Over Her Grave at Bayamo. by Her Illustrious Son.

One of the first duties of Presidentelect Palma when he landed in Cuba. was to find the body of his mother, who died during the war of 1868 when their home was broken up and the family separated. The burial place on the Guacmayo farm at Cauto was located with the assistance of Angela Santana, who was with the mother of Senor Palma during her last hours and marked the grave with stakes.

The body was exhumed and taken to the cemetery at Bayamo. On the marble shaft erected over the new grave was this inscription:

"Candelaria Palma, vou fell here tired and sick while following your son, who was fighting for the liberty of his country. Thirty years you have slept under the solid layer of earth which covered you.

"The people of Cauto come to awake you and to say your son has come with his head bound with laurels as a reward of his virtues to take away your precious remains.

"Arise, your country is free and is in the hands of your son!"

SHIRTWAIST ISSUE.

Righ-School Principal in Omaha Objects When Fifty-Four Boys Appear in Cool Costume.

Fifty-four of the young men students of the high school at Omaha, Neb, appeared the other day clad in shirt waists and without coats. Principal Waterhouse called a meeting of the teachers and instructed them not to admit students hereafter unless they are "properly clothed." As a result of this order the boys presented their case to Superintendent Pearce, who said: "Well, boys, go back to your work, and if Mr. Waterbouse still opposes the wearing of shirt waists, put on your coats for to-day. Then, after school, present your case to him. Tell him why you want to wear shirt waists. Give him a night to think it over in, and if to-morrow he still insists in his ruling, bring it up to me again and we'll see what can he done with it."

Oll in Burmah,

Burmah's oil field yields 37,000,000 gallons of petroleum a year. Burmah buys from the United States and Russia about 72,000,000 gallons.

Shakespeare.

More than 250 references to Shakespeare by his contemporaries have now been collected.

NIPS LONDON MONEY-LENDERS

Some New Facts in Regard to the Humbert Swindling Case Unearthed at Paris.

While the newspapers of Paris have published exhaustive details of the extraordinary mystification of the Humbert case, by which a woman secured loans and advances of about \$12,000,000 with practically no security, very little attention has been given to the fact that a large sum was secured in London, says a Herald dispatch from London. One loan of \$200,000 is now said to have been obtained from financial institutions and individuals in this city. The woman in the case also is said to have raised \$400,000 on a portion of her jewels, and a well-known firm of pawn brokers advanced \$125,000 on other jewels.

She secured, besides, it is alleged, a large sum from a group of underwriters here, who were so convinced that her story was true that they advanced money to pay a number of debts, receiving notes bearing a high rate of interest in return.

She told the now familiar story of mysterious millions, and wished to borrow the money on three months' notes, to date from September 1.

She said the decision as to the estate, by which she was certain to receive a large fortune, no matter which way it went, would be given in October or November.

The financiers to whom the solicitors went to raise the loans were dazzled by the prospect of earning 20 per cent. for three months. They sent an English solicitor to Paris to investigate. He was entertained at a mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. He saw masterpieces hanging on the walls and was shown the mysterious safe. He even saw the safe opened and packages of French rentes carefully tied up and marked with what was said to be the stamp of the "official examiner."

He was taken into the best circles of Paris society, and on his return to London reported that the loan was

a good risk. The notes fell due on December 1. They were not paid, and the woman's solicitors gave as the cause that the litigation was still proceeding, and asked that the notes be extended three months.

A feeling of distrust entered the minds of the lenders and the interest was promptly paid. Under promises of 20 per cent. more for the next three months and also a bonus of \$400,000—twice the total amount of the loan-when the estate was settled, the note were renewed. When they finally became due on March 1 and payment was not forthcoming the London lenders became alarmed, and were instrumental in pricking the bubble.

SANKEY NOW PRESBYTERIAN.

The Noted Singing Evangelist with lyn Church.

It was announced at the Pre-byterian general assembly session at New York that Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist, who formerly was a Methodist, had joined the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. David Gregg is the pastor. Dr. Gregg said later that Mr. Sankey had been a worshiper in that church for a dozen years, but he and Mrs. Sankey had become members of the church last Sunday. Formerly, he said, they had been members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago.

"While I was giving all my time to evangelistic work I did not want to be considered as a member of any denomination." Mr. Sankey said the other evening. "For years, however, I have attended the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church."

Mr. Sankey was born in a Presbyterian stronghold, Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pa., but at the age of 15 he joined the Methodist church in New Castle, Pa. In 1879, when he was a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention, he met the late Dwight L. Moody. They formed an evangelistic association which lasted until Mr. Moody's death.

TUNNELS FOR NEW YORKERS.

System of Underground Passages to Be Built to Link the Five ್ಯಾನ್ Boroughs Together.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the rapid transit board, of New York city, has been ordered to prepare plans for a tunnel system. that will penetrate every section of the city. Under this proposed combination of underground lines the five boroughs will be linked together by a series of tunnels, of which the subway system now being devloped will be only a small

If it shall be decided to extend the new system it is said private capital is already promised for the work, so confident are its promoters of the thorough success of the subway. They propose to build the extensions, operate them a given length of time, and then turn them over to the city.

World Taught Lesson in Charity. France is naturally grateful over the prompt and generous action taken by the United States to afford relief to the afflicted inhabitants of Martinique, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, but that is not the best of it. All the world has been taught a lesson in charity, and the lesson will not be forgotten.

His Deadly Enemy.

Somebody shot at the emperor of China the other day, and the Chicago Record-Herald suggests that the emperor might' learn something to his advantage by searching the empress

LOCUST PEST IS DUE.

Seventeen Year Variety Expected to Appear About June 1.

Predicted That Myriads of These insects Will Swarm Over Different Portions of the Country and Destroy Vegetation.

There may be no such thing as an entomological probability, but there is one entomological certainty and that is that the 17-year locust is due this year. Once each 17 years, with as much certainty as the sea serpent or the failure of the Delaware peach crop, what is known to science as the periodical cicada, or 17-year locust, appears.

It descended upon many parts of the United States in 1868, devastating the fields, devouring the crops and leaving the sections visited quite bare of vegetation, many thousands of persons suffering for want of food and much live stock being lost for want of sustenance. After that not again until 1885 did the locusts make their appearance with the same disastrous

results. The appearance of the cicada has been regularly recorded since 1715 every seventeenth year, and it is due again this summer about June 1, says the New York Sun. The locusts do great damage to forest trees, especially oaks and hickories, to fruit trees, to berry and other bushes and to wheat and corn.

It is predicted for the summer of 1902 that myriads of these insects will swarm over southern New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, part of Ohio and the whole of Indiana and make trouble for all the owners of young trees. The locusts make their first attack on young trees. The tender shoots are split and the cavities filled with eggs. The insects that are expected have been developing from these eggs for 17 years. It is not reassuring to know that the cleads of this year will have wings and will be well equipped for the work of destruc-

According to the bulletins of the department of agriculture, Richmond county (Staten Island) is to have its swarm of locusts, but Westchester county is not. Brooklyn will have, so to speak, locusts to burn, but the Bronx will have none. The Indian reservation in Sawyer county, Wis., is to have its cleades, but the whole rest of that state and Minnesota is to be exempt. The District of Columbia will have plenty, but so far as Kansas is concerned there will be this summer "nothing doing" in locusts.

GIVEN A VALUABLE DOG.

President Receives Thousand Dollar Hunting Dog from an Indiana

President Roosevelt received his \$1,000 hunting dog the other day, and the handsome addition to the household pets has already won his way, to the hearts of the family. The dog is named Sailor Boy, is a thoroughbred Chesapeake spaniel, and was presented to President Roosevelt by a hunter friend in Indiana. The president was asked to dictate the training of the animal, which was put in the kennels of Frederick Erb at Lafayette, Ind., one of the noted dog trainers in the west. Not only was Sailor Boy given the best kennel training but he has already made a record as a hunter, having gone on several fowling expeditions with the trainer. The dog has not only made friends with the president, his future master, who caressed him fondly, but also with Jack, the president's black dog, who has reigned supreme in the domestic circle for years past. Both dogs will be carried to Oyster Bay, when the family leaves the white house, and Sailor Boy will be given some practical work with the president this summer and fall. He is a prodigious swimmer, and in his field work has never lost a single bird.

TAKING RIDING LESSONS.

Miss Alice Roosevelt Practicing in Order to Be Able to Ride to Hounds.

Miss Roosevelt has been seen leav-

ing the white house many times of late, dressed for a ride, and carrying in her hand a little grip. The explanation of this is just revealed to her friends. She is taking a course of jumping lessons, with a view to following the hounds. She has already learned to sit her horse with the greatest ease and grace while going over a four-foot hurdle, and is able to hold him straight over jump after jump in quick succession. While Miss Roosevelt has always ridden and driven, and is a good whip and horsewoman for ordinary purposes, she has never ridden to hounds, and it is for this purpose that she is now taking the lessons. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the president's eldest son, joins Miss Roosevelt in her hurdle lessons and is becoming as expert as she.

.Value of a Lincoln Letter. A letter written by President Lincoln to Gen. Grant during the civil war, dated April 30, 1864, brought \$1,-050 in New York recently. Judging from some of the things that happened soon after this letter was written, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, it was worth a good deal more money to the country when it was new than it is now when it is old.

No Advance im the "Tip."

New York hotels have increased dining-room prices because of the advance in the price of meats, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Fortunately the "tip" remains at the old figure.

DANGER TO PING-PONGERS.

Becoming Heated During Come and Couling Off Rapidly Tends to Develop Pasumonia.

The time has come, apparently, toery a warning to ping pong players. They are, according to New York physicians, in grave danger from their harmless-looking little game, a danger none the less imminent because it is hidden from the ordinary view.

The thing to be feared is pneumonia, or at least a severe and debilitating cold, which is apt to overtake the stoutest ping pongster. Indeed, the hardier the player (the greater the danger; for, although this may at first, seem paradoxical, it is the stalwart ex-athlete who is apt to play the longest and become so overheated that he will fall a prey to the first draught of cold air that blows upon him.

The ordinary citizen who has never attained even the humble rank of duffer at tennis or racquets or fives, is not tempted by recollections of past prowess to labor for hours with the impish little celluloid globes; therefore, be

is not in so great peril. After all ordinary exercises the glowing athlete hastens to the shower and dry clothing. Ping pong has no such safeguards, for usually the time and place of the play make them impossible. What shall the devotee of the game do, then, to avoid its dangers? He has his choice of several excellent plans indorsed by physicians.

The very safest is to play only at home, so that the moment the last point is scored he can hasten to the water and the dry garments. Or, if he play abroad, he may walk as rapidly as possible from the scene of the game to his home, thus avoiding the possibility of being chilled. The last recort is to gradually each off in semedraughtless room for an hour or so: before going outdoors. But even this, is no absolute guarantee against a

"TEDDY'S TERRORS."

Fail to Show President Proper Respect in Their Invitation to Him for Next Reunion.

President Roosevelt has been invited

to Los Angeles, Cal., to attend a "round-up" of "Teddy Terrors," a post litical club consisting of prominent business men and professional men of that city, during his visit to California next spring. The invitation is unique, although it is considered and taste for the members of "Tede - Terrors" to presume to take libert. I with a the president in the manner the . : ave done. The invitation and the language in which it is couched have been made the subject of some severe criticism. The invitation is printed on a whole calfskin, beautifully prepared for

The skin is encased in a gold-mounted The invitation which is being criticised is an follows:

the purpose. The natural hair is on

the skin, except where the invitation

is written, and where the president's

branding marks have been stamped.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1902.
We're goin to have a round-up.
And we shore wart yer mighty bad.
Feed and water plenty, Mock's fet.
Branding fron's ready when yet gets here.
Come on, will yer?
Teddy's Terrors.

Come on, will ye Teddy's Terrore The printing was of an artistic and costly design. The invitation came by express, and Senators Perkins and Bard, of California, called at the white house to supplement the invitation. President Roosevelt has promised to visit California next spring, and he will in all probability accept the invitation, although it is said by many that the president should decline the invitation as a rebuke for the familiarity of those who are responsible.

HAS KILLED FORTY-TWO MEN. An International Effort to Capture

Augustin Chacon, Mexico's Leading Bandit.

Capt. Mossman, of the Arizona rangers, and Col. Kosterlitsky, commander of the Sonora gendarmes, have combined forces to run down the most bloodthirsty of all Mexican bandits, Augustin Chacon. For a generation Chacon has oper-

ated along the border line, committing murder after murder. He boasted not long ago that he had killed 42 men. By the recent capture of the Musgrave gang the rangers broke up the most desperate band that has oper-

ated recently in Arizona and New Mex-

ico, and with the capture or death of

Chacon, Mossman thinks that an end

will be put to the outlawry along the

international line. MOVING ARMY OF SETTLERS. Eighty Thousand Immigrants Said to Be Expected in North Dakota

Alone,

A great wave of immigration is moving westward, says a correspondent at Fargo, N. D. More than 8,000 settlers will establish their homes in North

Dakota alone. Entire counties which have hitherto been the exclusive domain of the cattlemen are being divided into farms. Cities and villages are springing up, and the country side is showing the

marks of industrial prosperity.

Hitherto the settlement of the northwest of the state has been largely confined to the Red River valley, the western wing of the state remaining in the possession of the cattle kings With the advent of new settlers the ranchers have sought the Bad Lands or crossed into Montana.

When Alfonso Gets Married. " King Alfonso's next hurrah will cecur, says the Chicago Record-Herald as soon as the old, bloodless minis ters of state decide on the girl they want him to marry.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS