

NOW STEAMLESS AGE.

Bion J. Arnold Thinks He Has a New Harness for Electricity.

System Perfected by Which He Will Effect Big Saving in Construction as Well as in Labor in Railroading.

A new system of electric railway construction is to be demonstrated in Lansing, Mich., by Bion J. Arnold, of Chicago.

The test is to be made on the new Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis (Mich.) road, and, according to Mr. Arnold, representatives of the Danish government and leading engineers of the country will be present.

Mr. Arnold's description of his system is technical, but the benefits it is supposed to make possible are more easily understood by the unscientific mind.

The system is known as the "electro-pneumatic" and it is promised for it that it will reduce the cost of equipment from 20 to 40 per cent.

Substations are to be done away with, thus effecting a large saving in labor.

According to Mr. Arnold his system can be established on one-half the capital necessary under existing conditions, and yet his mechanism "will drive anything on earth."

In brief, the system "eliminates the present rotary converter substation system" and operates "by means of a high tension working conductor, carrying the current to a single phase alternating current motor by means of which the car is driven directly by the motor without the use of the direct current."

Much of the energy which now is dissipated through the stopping and starting of cars will be conserved under the new system, it is said, because the speed is to be controlled by compressed air, and the energy otherwise lost is stored and may be used later as if the car were equipped with a storage battery.

This storage of energy makes it possible to detach the cars from the main line, disconnect the conductor, and with the stored power do necessary switching without the use of energy from the power house.

Cars may be run also through towns and cities on tracks not electrically equipped, working conductor being taken up again when the outskirts are reached.

In explaining one phase of his system, Mr. Arnold said: "By virtue of the speed of the motor and its constant load, either when the car is in motion or when it is standing still, and the motor is compressing air, the variable load now customary in electric railway power plants is eliminated, and the power station works at practically a constant load, thereby eliminating a large part of the investment at present requisite in power station and line construction."

"Furthermore, by virtue of the air storage feature each car, in the particular apparatus I have designed is capable at any time, when the current is on the working conductor, of delivering to the car wheel a much greater torque in proportion to the capacity of the motor than is possible with any electrical system known today."

ROCKEFELLERS WATCHED.

Detectives Guard the Oil Magnate and His Son from Cranks Who Threaten Their Lives.

It is learned that both John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and John D., Jr., are constantly watched by detectives, because both have received many threatening letters from cranks.

At a recent session of the Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, a stranger followed John D., Jr., up the aisle, and took a seat in a pew near the front, where he sat in a position enabling him to command a free view of the entire class. The stranger was a detective.

At the close of the session, when Mr. Rockefeller took a position at the door of the lecture room and shook hands with a man as he passed out, the detective was close beside him, and carefully scrutinized each person that approached. The same precautions are taken each day as young Rockefeller goes from his home to his office and on his return.

Equal care is taken to protect the elder Rockefeller. He has not appeared at the church since his return from his western trip but detectives are ever on the alert at Lakewood, where he is spending.

Klondike Output. The output of the Klondike mines for this year will be \$15,000,000, as against \$12,000,000 last year, which goes to show, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that the confidence of those who have dared the Alaskan winters since the boom began has been justified.

Anxiety for an Inventor. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell thinks he has solved the air ship problem. It is to be hoped, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that Prof. Bell will get some cheap man to make the first trip.

Moderate or Shame, Which. J. Pierpont Morgan says he is ready to pay \$500 for the smashing of any camera containing a snap shot of him. Oh, exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald, how that man does hate his face!

A TEMPLE OF PEACE.

Carnegie to Give \$1,500,000 for Building for Hague Tribunal.

Baron Gevers, the Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, Formally Acknowledges the Tender of the Gift.

Baron W. A. F. Gevers, the minister from the Netherlands to the United States, has sent a letter to Andrew Carnegie acknowledging in the name of the Dutch government Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$1,500,000 for the erection, equipment and maintenance of a home for the commission of international arbitration at The Hague.

The allotment of the fund will be approximately as follows: \$750,000 for the building, \$250,000 for grounds, \$250,000 for the library and an equal amount for maintenance. Baron Gevers' letter bears the date of April 23, which was the day following the offer from Mr. Carnegie.

In his letter to Baron Gevers Mr. Carnegie says: "The sum named to me as being ample for the purpose stated was \$1,500,000. I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon me for this sum will be honored upon presentation here."

"Believe me, your excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the creation of the permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward of world-wide character which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain."

To the letter Baron Gevers replied, saying that he had wired Mr. Carnegie's offer to the Dutch government. He adds:

"Awaiting the answer of my government, it gives me great and intense satisfaction, dear sir, to express to you my personal and sincere admiration of the truly humane and noble sentiments which prompted you to show to the world at large in how high esteem should be held the institution of peace whose seat by the common consent of nations has been placed in the realm of my most gracious sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina."

LADYBIRDS FOR ENGLAND.

Rose Grower of Worcestershire Gets Thirty Thousand of the Insects from United States.

Thirty thousand ladybirds of all sizes and colors have been landed at Tilbury dock, London, by the liner Menominee from New York.

The strange passengers are confined in a large wooden case fitted with fine wire screens on each side. The box is divided by thin wire bulkheads into three sections, the center being reserved for the exclusive use of the female ladybirds, and the two outer sections for the males.

The little affairs are consigned to Mr. Paget Norbury, of Sherridge, Malvern Link, Worcestershire. They came to New York from Salinas, Cal., and, during the railway journey, they sang so loudly one night that the conductor thought something was wrong with the vacuum brake and stopped the train.

Mr. Norbury is one of the most noted amateur rose growers in England, and he was recommended to import the California ladybirds to protect his rose trees from the green fly, the great enemy of all rose growers.

TRAVEL MADE MORE FREE.

Special Permits Said to Be No Longer Needed in Central Asia.

Special permits are not required for travel in central Asia excepting certain portions of the military defense. Travelers may proceed direct from any part of Russia without giving notice of any kind, the passport regulations being just the same for central Asia as for the rest of the empire.

The railroad commission of the finance ministry has selected a southern route for the connection between the Siberian railroad and the St. Petersburg-Viatka line. It will start at Kurgan, east of Chelybinsk, and pass Shadrinsk, Yokaterinboorg and Krasno-Oulinsk. One main consideration was that the new bridge over the Kania river may be as far south as compatible with the shortness of the line.

SEND MESSAGES FROM TRAINS.

German Officials Successful in Adapting Wireless System to Cars in Rapid Motion.

Experiments in carrying on communication between moving train and various points by means of wireless telegraphy have been successfully carried out on the military railway between Berlin and Zessen. Active correspondence was maintained between the train and Marienfeld and Rangsdorf stations with absolute accuracy throughout. A message was also accurately transmitted from the train to the Tagelblatt office in Berlin recording the results of the experiments. The Braun & Siemens system was used.

Mexico and Diaz.

Diaz is nearly 75, and has begun to feel the weight of his years. It will be a sorry day for Mexico, says the Chicago Tribune, when he lets go.

GOOD MINERAL LANDS.

Government Finds Coal and Asphalt Deposits in Indian Territory.

Geological Survey Selecting the Best and Most Promising Sections for Segregation and Future Sale.

The selection of the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, for segregation and sale has been completed. This segregation was made under the direction of the commission to the five civilized tribes by order of the secretary of the interior, and Mr. Joseph A. Taff, of the United States geological survey, was assigned to make the selection.

With three assistants, Mr. Taff began work December 1, 1902, and during the progress of the survey traced the outcrop of the coal beds as accurately as possible through several thousand square miles of coal-bearing rocks, which had been surveyed during the preceding five years. Nearly 100 square miles of new territory were surveyed in order to complete the geological work of the Choctaw-Chickasaw coal fields. Previous surveys in this coal field made it possible, in the short time allowed, to determine the structure of the coal and the depths to which the beds can be economically mined. Otherwise years, instead of months would have been required to select the lands for segregation.

Ten coal beds were found to be of economic value and were located for segregation. The coal in the lands selected ranged in quality from that of high-grade bituminous coking coals to medium-grade bituminous steaming coals that do not coke successfully. The coal in each bed varies slightly from point to point both in thickness and in quality, and also differs in quality from that of other beds. The coal beds vary in inclination beneath the surface, and extend from the outcrops to depths beyond the limit of practicable mining. Thus the value of the coal in each bed varies according to quality, thickness and depth beneath the surface. The usual characteristics governing the value of coal can be ascertained in the case of these coals only by means of detailed geological surveys and practical tests.

The asphalt lands selected contain asphalt of two general classes. To the larger of these classes belong the bituminous semi-liquid deposits which are found permeating porous sandstones and limestones. These occur both in horizontal beds and in beds dipping at various angles to the surface. Deposits of this nature are found filling rocks that range in thickness from thin beds to beds several hundred feet thick. The second class of asphalt is solid, has the general appearance of a highly bituminous coal, and is usually clear of earthy or stony impurities. It is found in fissures as solid veins pitching steeply into the earth, and may be mined and shipped in the same manner as coal.

FREEZING LIVE FISH.

New Method of Shipment to Be Tried, and Fish Resuscitated at End of Journey.

A local company of Tacoma, Wash., proposes to freeze live salmon in blocks of ice, ship them to New York, and then bring them to life. It is claimed experiments have demonstrated that freezing of live fish in this manner is possible providing the temperature of the fish is not far below the freezing point and certain conditions are met in resuscitation. Further tests are to be made this summer on the Alaskan coast, and, if successful, shipments of fish in this manner to eastern cities will be commenced next fall.

An expert who has been conducting experiments in Oregon says that salmon can be frozen solid and thawed back to life if not exposed to the sun or allowed to get more than 14 degrees below the freezing point. It is well known that Alaska rivers and lakes which freeze solid from top to bottom during winter are filled with fish every summer. The fish they contain are frozen and remain in the ice during the long winter. This fact forms the basis of experiment now being conducted.

NEW ELECTRICAL TRUST.

A Gigantic International Combination is Projected in Germany by Big Companies.

Important negotiations will be concluded in Berlin within a few days for the organization of a gigantic international electrical trust, embracing the American General Electric company, the British Thomson-Houston company and the newly-formed Allgemeine Electricitets-Gesellschaft, and the Union company, of this city. The new trust proposes to obtain control of the British and continental markets. To contest the trust, Siemens & Halske and the Shukert companies recently formed a combination, and it is likely the Westinghouse company will form an alliance with these.

DISCOVERY OF DR. LOEB.

Celebrated Scientist, Formerly of Chicago, Succeeds in Hybridizing Experiment.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the California university, has succeeded in fertilizing the eggs of a sea urchin with the sperm of a starfish. Until the successful outcome of the experiment it had been thought impossible to hybridize animals that were not in close blood relationship.

ANCIENT LAW CODE.

Babylonian Rules Which Date Back to the Time of Noah.

Cambridge Professor Translates the Writings on a Monument Found at Susa, One of the Capitals of Ancient Persia.

A remarkable code of laws, which existed soon after the period when Noah left the ark, and which would have done credit to the twentieth century, has been translated by C. H. W. Jones, lecturer in Assyriology at Queen's college, Cambridge, and published in Edinburgh.

These laws, which were enacted by Hammurabi, king of Babylon, whose rule extended from the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates to the Mediterranean coast, were discovered by a French expedition in January of last year on a monument at Susa (the Shushan of the Old Testament), one of the capitals of ancient Persia.

The monument itself consisted of a block of black diorite, or greenstone, nearly eight feet high. The first of the laws deals with witchcraft, and declares that if a man "weaves a spell or put a ban upon a man" he shall be put to death. There also seems to have been some trouble with burglars, for law 21 states: "If a man has broken into a house, one shall kill him before the breach, and bury him in it."

Divorce was an easy matter for a woman. She had only to "hate her husband" and be without vice, and then she could "take her marriage portion and go to her father's house." But if, on the other hand, she was "a goer-about," had "wasted her house," or "belittled her husband," she was to be "thrown into the waters."

The law of assault was on the principle of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If a man "shattered a gentleman's limb," one of his limbs was also to be shattered. If he caused a tooth "to fall out," one of his teeth was to be made to fall out. There were drastic remedies against inefficient doctors and jerry-builders. "If the doctor," runs the two hundred and eighteenth law, "has treated a gentleman for a severe wound with a lancet, and has caused the gentleman to die, one shall cut off his hands." The jerry-builder who built a house which fell on its owner was put to death.

PONY, WHITE HOUSE GUEST.

Pet of Archie Roosevelt Rides Up in Elevator and Visits Him in His Sick Room.

All white house records have been broken to please little Archie Roosevelt. Until the president's son fell sick with the measles no horse had ever entered the white house, ridden in the elevator and been a welcome guest in one of the bedrooms. Archie's pony, a champion, however, has experienced such a journey, and in addition received an affectionate greeting.

Soon after Archie began to convalesce he begged to be allowed to see his spotted pony. His constant companion when he is well, it was too soon for Archie to leave his room and Mrs. Roosevelt was compelled to decline the request. Charles, the groom who looks after Archie, and is a great chum of Archie, thought that if Archie wanted to see his pony he should go out.

Without confiding his plan to anyone the groom led the pony into the white house the other day and along the corridor into the elevator. The attendants were too much surprised to say a word until after the elevator had disappeared. When the second floor was reached Charles led the pony to Archie's room and ushered it in. Archie was delighted and the pony also seemed to enjoy the visit.

OCEAN VOYAGE IN SMALL BOAT.

Capt. Neves, Formerly Officer in Brazilian Navy, to Sail to New York with Indians as Companions.

Capt. Frederico Neves, formerly an official in the Brazilian navy, writes to a friend in New York city about a novel and perilous trip he is to make from Rio de Janeiro to this port, accompanied by five Amazon Indians. Capt. Neves will set sail early in June on a raft such as is used on the Amazon river. It has been christened the Brazil, and is 40 feet long and ten feet beam. The only protection for the crew will be palm-leaves. These will be two sails, one aft and one forward. The trip will, it is expected, take between three and four months. If the Brazil succeeds in reaching its destination it will be sent to St. Louis as part of Brazil's exhibit at the exposition.

FINEST TELESCOPE IN WORLD.

Instrument for Studying the Sun, Built for Smithsonian Institution, to Be Exhibited at St. Louis.

Prof. John A. Brashear, of Allegheny, announces that the astronomical instrument just completed for the Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C., will shortly be sent to St. Louis, where the United States government will have it mounted for exhibition at the big fair. "The instrument, which is built on a new basis of construction, is technically known as a celestostat. It is the largest and most perfect instrument of its kind ever constructed and will be used primarily for the study of solar phenomena, such as sun storms, solar spectrum work, and other phenomena."

FIND INDIAN BURIAL GROUND.

Laborers at Fort Riley, Kan., Dig Up Skeletons with Pottery and Other Relics.

Laborers grading in the vicinity of the new gun sheds at Fort Riley, Kan., have unearthed over a dozen skeletons, probably of Indians, and many flat hatchets and spearheads, oddly-shaped pieces of pottery, and stones, probably used for grinding corn. The bones of the skeletons are larger than those of the average-sized man. The relics are thought to be at least 200 years old. It is believed that the spot was once a burying-ground.

He Was Thoroughly Aroused.

A man in an apparently moribund condition was recently taken into a hospital in Melbourne, Australia, and in order to revive him an electric shock was administered. The results were startling and unexpected. A demonic energy was instantaneously infused. He sent the doctor sprawling on the floor and flung a couple of assistants out of the window. Then he proceeded to wreck the ward, while nurses ran away shrieking and barricaded themselves. He had done \$500 worth of damage before the police arrived.

Long and Short Haul Rates.

The average railroad rate across the American continent in carload lots is \$15 a ton; the rate on similar goods from London around the world to Seattle is \$10 a ton.

Potatoes in Manitoba.

The Manitoba potato crop amounted to 3,459,325 bushels and the root crop to 3,239,995 bushels. There are 1,254 thrashing outfits in the province.

HAS A NEW THEORY.

Prof. Babcock Announces an Original Idea Regarding Atoms.

Experiments at University of Wisconsin Lead Him to Believe Weight of Bodies is Related to Atomic Energy.

Prof. Stephen M. Babcock, of the chair of agricultural chemistry and the inventor of the Babcock milk test, announced before a meeting of the University Science club, at Madison, Wis., as a result of 20 years of research, a theory of atomic energy that is revolutionary in the scientific world. In brief, it is that the weight of any substance is effected by the molecular changes which it undergoes, or, as Prof. Babcock stated the law, the weight of a body is inversely proportional to its inherent energy.

This, reduced to its logical sequence, practically overthrows the old atomic theory and the theory of conservation of matter, leading irresistibly to the idea that all atoms are primarily identical and that the difference in the weight of the different elements is due to the difference in their energy.

This theory, according to Prof. Babcock, would offer a satisfactory explanation of the law of gravitation, of the generally accepted scientific explanation of ether as matter endowed with infinite energy and having no weight or high potential, and of the heavenly bodies as low potential or weight would account for the movement of our solar system on the law of physics, that bodies of high potential move toward bodies of low potential.

Prof. Babcock was first led to undertake this investigation by noticing the different results obtained in the atomic weights of the same substances under circumstances that were practically similar.

His first strong evidence was gained by weighing the same chemicals in hermetically sealed test tubes before and after chemical reaction had been obtained. The difference in weights obtained through a long series of experiments, embracing a total of many years, could not be explained on any existing scientific hypothesis.

NEGRO NOT SOCIAL EQUAL.

Booker T. Washington Declares That His Race Does Not Seek Removal of Race Distinctions.

Booker T. Washington preached a sermon against social equality in his speech at the celebration of the Hampton Normal and Industrial institute at Fort Monroe, Va. It was the first time in all his long career as a negro educator that he ever made a set speech on this line.

"The negro is seeking no social equality," he declared. "The negro is as proud of his own race as the white man is of his. I believe it is the duty of the white people to try to get insight into the domestic, business, moral and religious life of the negroes, and this they can do without introducing the hubbub of social equality."

"I believe the white people of this country have about begun to realize that they can't get rid of the negro. The negro is not going to colonize, he is not going to Africa, he is not going to die out, and you can't bury him. You have got him here, and the best thing you can do for him is to make him a decent self-respecting, honest American citizen."

CANADIAN AGENTS AT WORK.

Experiment Being Tried of Draining Up Trade with the Midlands of England.

The Canadian experiment of working up trade with the United Kingdom by means of commercial agents has been introduced in the Midlands, cables the New York Tribune's London representative. An agent, M. Bull, has opened headquarters in Birmingham, and he declares he is greatly encouraged by the results, since he has already succeeded in placing orders for Canadian wood manufactures and food products. He will not have routine work, like the United States consuls, but will devote his attention to the business of enlarging trade between Canada and the industrial centers of the Midlands.

MOLESKIN NOW THE RAGE.

King Edward Sets the Fashion by Wearing a Waistcoat Made of the Fur.

The fashion of wearing moleskin was recently revived by the king, who has been wearing moleskin waistcoat. Moleskin clothes all over the country are straining their energies to collect the skins, and thousands are reaching the great furriers every day from all parts of the United Kingdom and the continent. Four thousand came in one consignment to a Bond street firm, which says it cannot be too many. The styles are also having moleskin muffs, stoles, jackets, motoring garments and even gauntlet gloves made out of this skin. One pair of the gloves contains 40 skins.

CUTS NAILS WITH RAZOR.

Toothmaker of the State of Ohio Had a New Process for Hardening Steel.

John Pieper, a toothmaker of Hamilton, O., gave a public exhibition of a new process he has invented for tempering steel. It particularly applies to edged tools and promises to revolutionize the cutlery trade. A razor hardened by Pieper's process shaved long splinters off a wire nail and was immediately afterward used for shaving. Its edge was not damaged at all. A keen butcher knife was driven through a quarter-inch of common steel. Capitalists will back Pieper in forming a company for the manufacture of knives and razors.

In An Enthusiastic Fisherman.

Attorney General Knox is as enthusiastic a fisherman as any man in public life in Washington has been since Grover Cleveland left the white house. The other day he was talking fishing to a friend, who described the merits of a trout stream up in Maine, where a friend of his had hooked 100 fish in a single day. "But," added the friend, "that isn't real sport." "Well, I don't care myself to catch 'em on the whole," said Attorney General Knox. "But, nevertheless, when I drop a line I like to get an answer right away."

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

Sensational Declarations in New York Church of Man Who Declares He Has Just Come from Planet.

The sexton of Calvary Episcopal church of New York city, had just finished lighting and arranging for the service the other evening, and half a dozen of the early arrivals were in the pews, when a man about 27 years old marched slowly up the aisle and inside the chancel. Standing for a moment in front of the altar, he bowed solemnly, and then, facing the worshippers, announced: "Glad ye mortals of the earth! I am a messenger from Mars, the first ever sent by our glorious ruler to the mean inhabitants of this lowly planet!"

Everybody looked up in amazement. The man bowed again, and, turning to the altar, picked up a richly bound service book.

"Hear the message," he announced. "I will read it to you." He started to read solemnly and not unpleasantly, and the congregation began to realize the situation. The sexton hurried up to the altar, and as he approached the reader stopped. He readily complied when the sexton asked him if he would not read the rest of the message on the church steps, and bowing to the worshippers, again marched in dignified manner out of the church, and, after saying good-bye to the sexton at the door, disappeared.

GIVES FORTUNE TO LOVER.

Woman Dying in Montana Wills Her Entire Estate to Man to Whom She Was Once Engaged.

From an income of \$45 a month as an officer on the Burlington railroad to the sole ownership of two gold and silver mines near Butte, Mont., estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, is the dream that has just come true for George W. Gunter, of Laramie, Neb.

The heiress came unexpectedly from a former sweetheart. Years ago Gunter and the girl were engaged. Although there was no actual breach, they drifted apart. She married a man who afterward became wealthy in the Montana gold fields. A year ago he died, just four months after Gunter had married a second time. The wealthy widow, Mrs. Pingen, visited Gunter a few months ago. Soon afterward she died. Gunter was stunned to hear a few days ago that Mrs. Pingen had left him everything as a token of their early love. He has received official confirmation of the fact from the court.

WOMAN DYING IN MONTANA WILLS HER ENTIRE ESTATE TO MAN TO WHOM SHE WAS ONCE ENGAGED.

From an income of \$45 a month as an officer on the Burlington railroad to the sole ownership of two gold and silver mines near Butte, Mont., estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, is the dream that has just come true for George W. Gunter, of Laramie, Neb.

The heiress came unexpectedly from a former sweetheart. Years ago Gunter and the girl were engaged. Although there was no actual breach, they drifted apart. She married a man who afterward became wealthy in the Montana gold fields. A year ago he died, just four months after Gunter had married a second time. The wealthy widow, Mrs. Pingen, visited Gunter a few months ago. Soon afterward she died. Gunter was stunned to hear a few days ago that Mrs. Pingen had left him everything as a token of their early love. He has received official confirmation of the fact from the court.

CANADIAN AGENTS AT WORK.

Experiment Being Tried of Draining Up Trade with the Midlands of England.

The Canadian experiment of working up trade with the United Kingdom by means of commercial agents has been introduced in the Midlands, cables the New York Tribune's London representative. An agent, M. Bull, has opened headquarters in Birmingham, and he declares he is greatly encouraged by the results, since he has already succeeded in placing orders for Canadian wood manufactures and food products. He will not have routine work, like the United States consuls, but will devote his attention to the business of enlarging trade between Canada and the industrial centers of the Midlands.

MOLESKIN NOW THE RAGE.

King Edward Sets the Fashion by Wearing a Waistcoat Made of the Fur.

The fashion of wearing moleskin was recently revived by the king, who has been wearing moleskin waistcoat. Moleskin clothes all over the country are straining their energies to collect the skins, and thousands are reaching the great furriers every day from all parts of the United Kingdom and the continent. Four thousand came in one consignment to a Bond street firm, which says it cannot be too many. The styles are also having moleskin muffs, stoles, jackets, motoring garments and even gauntlet gloves made out of this skin. One pair of the gloves contains 40 skins.

CUTS NAILS WITH RAZOR.

Toothmaker of the State of Ohio Had a New Process for Hardening Steel.

John Pieper, a toothmaker of Hamilton, O., gave a public exhibition of a new process he has invented for tempering steel. It particularly applies to edged tools and promises to revolutionize the cutlery trade. A razor hardened by Pieper's process shaved long splinters off a wire nail and was immediately afterward used for shaving. Its edge was not damaged at all. A keen butcher knife was driven through a quarter-inch of common steel. Capitalists will back Pieper in forming a company for the manufacture of knives and razors.

In An Enthusiastic Fisherman.

Attorney General Knox is as enthusiastic a fisherman as any man in public life in Washington has been since Grover Cleveland left the white house. The other day he was talking fishing to a friend, who described the merits of a trout stream up in Maine, where a friend of his had hooked 100 fish in a single day. "But," added the friend, "that isn't real sport." "Well, I don't care myself to catch 'em on the whole," said Attorney General Knox. "But, nevertheless, when I drop a line I like to get an answer right away."