

Easter Monday at Washington.



From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. Easter egg rolling on the White House grounds is an old and popular custom on Easter Monday at Washington. Children of all classes and nationality come to attend the sport.

HAS SPENT FORTUNES

MAN WHO SQUANDERED MILLIONS A PAUPER.

McNally, "King" of Green Goods Swindlers, Who Scattered Vast Sums in New York, Penitence Now, Sent to Workhouse.

New York.—Almost helpless from rheumatism, penniless, ragged, homeless and friendless, "Jimmy" McNally staggered into the Tombs police court the other morning and begged to be sent to the workhouse. McNally, who spent millions of dollars, asked only that he might be sent some place where he might spend his few remaining days.

"All in," he said, huskily, to Sergeant Germann. Drugs, opiates, morphine and cocaine, dissipation in the days of his prosperity and exposure of late had combined to put him "down and out."

There never appeared a man in the Tombs who spent more money steadily than "Jimmy" McNally, who literally threw it away on wine, women and everything else except song. Not for a week or a month did he scatter thousands, but for years.

One night 15 years ago he told a reporter he had taken in as his one share of the profits for one week—\$250,000. That was when his men were receiving victims in West street, in Chambers street, in Christopher street, around Bleeker street and further uptown. All this was done under the eyes of the police and without their objection.

In his hour of extremity he accepts his fate with a gambler's philosophy. McNally was still in his teens when he appeared as a waiter in a resort in Sixth avenue, frequented by thieves, known as the "Plunge." It was here, after a time, that he met "Red" Leary, Draper, Irving, and finally, Joe Little, one of the pioneers of the green goods game.

McNally and a friend got \$1,000 from a visitor at the "Plunge" one night, and with that bought the resort. It has been said that a police official lent him \$20,000.

He wrote the famous "So Help Me God" circular letters, scattered them broadcast through the country, and began to gather in the harvest. About that time he met Jennie Munroe, or Nellie Magno, as she preferred to be called, and the man is said to have given the woman in ten years \$250,000 worth of jewels, besides spending as much more on her. They fitted up an opium den. When the downfall came Nellie Marne died penniless at Bellevue.

McNally flourished until 1891. He moved across the river, first to Hoboken and then to Jersey City. Anthony Comstock and his men made a raid upon the headquarters, which was an entire house in which 40 clerks worked.

After living in Philadelphia, Bridgeport and South Norwalk, he went abroad for a year. He came back and was induced to go to Chicago, where he was arrested, and in 1895 was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Joliet. He served this, returned to the world, and found that the men he had trusted had appropriated his money to their own use. Since then he has lived from hand to mouth, getting little from the men he once befriended.

It was impossible to send McNally to the almshouse, but Magistrate Whitman sent him to the workhouse for three months. The man who had spent fortunes thanked the magistrate with tears in his eyes for the kindness.

WONDERFUL SNAKE PLANT.

With No Soil or Water, It Only Blossoms Quinquennially.

Reading, Pa.—A number of Reading women obtained seed, five years ago, to grow a wonderful plant, which was said to need neither soil nor water to live. Three families exhibit the result of their faith in this prediction. The specimen is commonly known as the "snake plant," and its owners claim that it originated in South America, while others claim it is a native of central Asia, and that its American name is "Monarch of the East."

Both names are suitable for it, as the color of its stem resembles a snake, and it is spotted to the point where the bud spreads out the flower. "Monarch" is also fitting, as the plant grows to a great height, often to eight feet.

It is, however, a very slow grower. The plants are said not to bloom even until the fifth year, and then to bear only one flower.

The flower resembles a lily in shape, except for the fact that its pistil is much higher, often 15 inches long. Its life is usually of a ten-day duration. At the bottom of the plant it forms itself into a warty bulb, surrounded by no soil, and is able to grow without a drop of water.

Girls' Ward of Church. Bluffton, Ind.—Mrs. Rachel Falk, a widow, who died here at the age of 81 years, left a peculiar will. She deeded her property, consisting of a house and lot, to the Methodist church in Bluffton on the condition that the church is to take care of her daughter for the remainder of her life. The daughter is a deaf mute about 35 years old. Members of the church assumed the obligation some time ago and will sell the property, devoting the proceeds to the support of the daughter, who will be given a good home.

BIGGEST HOUSE ON EARTH.

Coney Island's Globe Tower Is to Contain a Revolving Cafe.

New York.—A gigantic globe tower, the biggest building in the world, is in course of erection on Coney Island. It will be 700 feet high and 300 feet in circumference. It will have 11 floors and 500,000 square feet of floor space.

On these 11 floors there will be all sorts of things to amuse Coney's millions of summer visitors, but the star feature of them all will be the revolving restaurant and cafe, first of the kind in the world.

If you are facing north when your oysters are served you will be looking west for the soup and south when the roast arrives. By the time the coffee and cigars come on you will be back north again. In half an hour you have traveled 900 feet around a great circle, or 30 feet a minute.

The ground floor will be an automobile garage. Just 150 feet above the ground will be the pedestal roof garden, 900 feet in circumference. When you get 250 feet in the air you will come to the aerial hippodrome. Here there will be a continuous four-ring circus.

The main hall and revolving cafe will be 300 feet above the ground, circling around the great ball room. Another 50 feet and you come to the palm garden in the air, a third restaurant, statuary, fountains and cascades, a scenic railroad and all kinds of novelties. At 500 feet you come to the observatory platform, fitted with telescopes. At 600 feet will be stationed the United States weather bureau and a wireless telegraph station.

CORPSE TURNS TO STONE.

Petrified Body of Man Is Found in Abandoned Basement.

Cincinnati.—In the basement of an old warehouse in the "bottoms," a structure utilized by the Isaac-Fuller's Sons company, was found a few days since a box containing the petrified body of an unknown man. It is in a high state of preservation and had lain where it was found for more than 35 years. The discovery was made by Herman Wrightson, who had been employed by the firm to gather up rubbish, piled in a seldom used portion of the basement.

The body is that of a man who in life was a giant in stature and weight. He could not have been less than six feet four inches tall, and was evidently large in proportion. The body is intact, with the exception of one foot that had been broken off at the ankle. Its position and pose was as if it had been laid out for burial. The process of petrification had completed the entire transformation of the body into stone, and it is so heavy that several men were required to lift it when it was brought to light.

How it came to be left in the basement is not positively known. An old employe of the firm states that Isaac Fuller, the founder of the company, frequently bought unclaimed freight 40 or 50 years ago, and may have come into possession of it in that manner. It is possible he may have stowed it away in the cellar of his warehouse without informing his sons.

CEMETERY FOR 4,000 DOGS.

Marble Slabs Commemorate Some of the More Notable Pets.

Paris.—On the occasion of a lawsuit brought by a marble cutter some interesting details have come out in a Paris court concerning the dog cemetery founded on the Ile des Ravages, near Paris, in 1899.

There are already 4,000 "graves" in the cemetery. Some of them, leased for a long term, have cost as much as 2,000 francs. The lowest price paid for any concession is five francs and the expenses of the most discreet burial are 25 francs.

Visitors to the cemetery pay 50 centimes as an entrance fee. On one of the tombstones they may read "Homage to a faithful heart," and on another, "Here lies Black, killed by a civilized savage." The above victim, explains the keeper, died at the hands of an indignant concierge.

Another marble slab mounted on cement rock contains the following: "Neither name nor date; what matters it?" And again: "Beneath these stones reside the material remains of that which during its life was my joy and consolation."

Craze for Binding Books.

Paris.—The latest society craze is bookbinding. Countess De Noakles, a poetess, started it. Now a club of amateurs, including Countesses Rene De Greffulhe and Doganay, clad in working blouses, toil at sewing leather, cutting it, gluing, pressing and decorating with hot irons after designs of the fifteenth century.

Countess De Noakles has revived the eighteenth century custom of perfuming books, working altar of roses into the very glue of the backs and delicately sponging every page with a faint solution of musk or roses.

Finds Cure for Gum Habit.

Racine, Wis.—A school principal here has found an effective cure for gum chewing in schoolhouses. When other remedies failed he brought packages of gum to school and furnished the incorrigible offenders with generous supplies and set them to chewing before the school. This was thought to be a delightful punishment until the chewsers found that the gum was liberally saturated with quinine. Then they tried to beg off, but were kept at their tasks until they promised to drop gum out of their school habits.

STATE LAND DISPUTE

MICHIGAN CLAIMS THOUSANDS OF ACRES NOW IN WISCONSIN.

Error Made by Surveyors in Establishing Boundary Line Years Ago—Early Danger of War Between Wolverines and Ohio Recalled.

Marquette, Mich.—Because of an alleged error in the original boundary line 60 years or more ago Michigan is laying claim to some thousands of acres of land now included in Wisconsin. According to Peter White of this city, who has made exhaustive investigation of the matter, there is no doubt that the triangular strip of land in dispute is of right Michigan territory.

It appears that the early day surveyors did not take the correct stream as the western boundary of upper Michigan, and instead of the Montreal what is known as the west branch of that river is the actual dividing line of the two states. Should the error ever be rectified the city of Hurley and a large portion of the county of Iron would become part of Michigan.

While the Michigan legislature has authorized the appointment of a commission to negotiate with a similar body of Wisconsin men, it is expected that eventually the controversy will be taken to the United States Supreme court for adjudication.

It is of interest in this connection to note that in the early days of the territory of Michigan the people of Ohio, already a state, were disappointed—or at least they so believed—of the richest portion of their lands. The state of Ohio claimed a portion of the land accreted to the territory of Michigan, and Ohio, being a state, with senators and representatives of influence at Washington, won out.

There was much talk of war and revenge by the bellicose lubricants of Michigan, but the talk came to nothing, and the disputed area, which is now the county of Lucas, Ohio, including within its borders the city of Toledo, was detached from the territory of Michigan and added to the state of Ohio.

To appease the indignant residents of the territory, which already had aspirations toward statehood, the administration at Washington offered to throw in what is now the upper peninsula, detaching the district from the territory of Wisconsin, which was too young and too busy occupied with watching hostile Indians to care for the loss of a tract like 16,000 or 17,000 square miles.

Michigan refused the offer, but it was thrust upon the commonwealth when the state was erected from a territory. This vast domain thus acquired is washed by the waters of three of the great lakes and is greater in area than a number of the eastern states. It is 340 miles in length and its greatest width is 155 miles. The coast line is over 1,000 miles long.

Its area of 15,659 square miles is 70 per cent greater than that of the state of Maryland, greater than that of New Hampshire and New Jersey combined, greater than that of Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined. It is almost three times as great as Saxony, one third greater than the Netherlands and 50 per cent greater than Belgium.

Yet when this area was detached from Wisconsin and given to Michigan the territory so gained was regarded as of little value by the white population of the state. There was no comprehension of the enormous wealth in minerals and timber that have since yielded many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Previous stories of mineral wealth on the southern shores of Lake Superior had been too vague to interest capitalists sufficiently to cause them to venture their money in attempts at mining in a country that was then much farther from centers of wealth and population than is Cape Nome to-day and it was not until the surveyors had made their initial reports that this apathy was dispelled.

Prior to the beginning of the linear survey in 1843 little had been quieted by securing the cession from the Chipewya Indians of nearly 30,000 square miles of land on the southern shores of Lake Superior. The domain so secured in 1842 stretched from Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, to the St. Louis river, at the head of the lake, including the sites of the present cities of Duluth and Superior.

The lands so ceded—and which have never, it is asserted, been fully paid for—are worth more than a billion dollars to-day. The first mining permits were issued by the government in 1844 and in the same year iron ore was discovered at what is now Newgannoc, 12 miles inland from Marquette, the first iron ore found in the Lake Superior region.

Age Limit on Heroes.

La Crosse, Wis.—Because is the opinion of the Carnegie hero commission he was too young to appreciate his deed of bravery the commission has refused to grant a medal to Emmet Schrank, aged three years, son of J. F. Schrank, who saved his baby sister from death in a recent fire at their home by dragging the crib to safety. F. M. Willmot, manager of the fund, wrote that while the act was appreciated, the boy was too young to be considered a hero, and that he acted on childish impulse, without appreciation of danger.

TIMBER GIVEN AWAY

WANTS OF WESTERN SETTLERS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Forest Service Aids in the Development of the Country—Dead and Diseased Wood Is Taken Out First.

Washington.—The government during the last year has furnished \$75,000 worth of timber to settlers and ranchers in or near the reserves without charge. One of the regulations of the forest service provides that legitimate applicants may secure what timber they need by what is conveniently called the "free use" privilege. Fifteen thousand permittees in this way obtained timber to supply their wants.

From these figures it may readily be seen that the settlers are securing material assistance without cost from the forest reserves. At the same time the free-use business has been so handled that the material taken out has improved the condition of the forest. Dead timber which would otherwise have rotted or helped to spread forest fires has been removed first of all.

Where it was necessary for the settlers to have green wood the ranchers, as far as possible, marked trees which were suppressed, diseased or from some other cause no longer in a condition for further growth. In this way the ranchers secured material which they desired and at the same time the forest was left stocked with the thriftest trees whose chance to develop will be unimpaired.

The greatest amount of free use was on those reserves which lie in the semiarid parts of the west, where there is least timber. On a number of reserves the value of the material for which permits were issued exceeded \$3,000, and on the Wenaha reserve in Washington and Oregon, the Bear river reserve in Utah and Idaho and the Weiser and Henry's lake reserves in Idaho it exceeded \$1,000.

If there had been no restriction on the settlers in securing this material great waste would have resulted, because the settlers would have paid no attention to the future good of the forest or its value as a protective covering. Another distinct advantage of the system is that a settler, when he has secured his permit, is sure of being able to get the material from the locality assigned to him without interference from other people.

This branch of the work of the forest service gives good evidence of the fact that the aim in the administration of the forest reserves is to aid in the permanent development of the country and place only such restrictions on the cutting of timber as are necessary for the maintenance of a permanent timber supply and the conservation of water needed for irrigation, for cities and for the generation of power.

The free-use privilege has been granted freely to ranchers who are building up homes, and enough timber will be reserved to supply their wants even if this will considerably reduce the amount of timber that can be sold.

Stomachless Man Healthy.

South Norwalk, Conn.—This city boasts of having the only man in the world without a stomach. This freak has silver tubes in lieu of that organ and is perfectly healthy. He cannot, however, bend over to lace his shoes for fear of dislocating his stomach and causing instant death. The person is Rabbi Schevval Vaidkivitz of Mikumbo, Egypt. He was born in Arabia and is blind. He is one of the highest caste and speaks eight languages. He is high up in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles.

DOGS HAVE PARLOR PAGODAS

Elegant Affairs Lined with Lambs Wool a London Fad.

London.—The latest item of luxury in the outfit of the pet dog is the pagoda kennel, to which Flit wends his way when he is wearied of his mistress' protestations of affection or an overdose of bonbons and craves immediate repose.

The glorified kennel is placed in the coolest corner of the drawing room, close to the fire. It is a habitation built of light-weight wickerwork or wire, smothered under frills of mousseline de soie and real lace such as point d'Angleterre or arranged in frothy valenciennes flounces, and on the topmost tier of these decorations is poised an enormous bow of pure white satin ribbon, into which is tucked a spray of white heather.

The inside of the pagoda is luxuriously lined with white lambs wool and a white satin cushion awaits Flit's tired little body, while near it are placed one or two of his favorite toys—the ball he delights to worry on the floor and the tinkling little bell his paw may fancy to engage in assault pendant from the roof.

The color of the mousseline used is controlled by that of the upholstery of the apartment in which the kennel is kept and of the little dog's coat. Rosa pink is highly becoming to the complexion of a griffon and baby blue is a safe choice for any pet.

MORE TROUBLE THAN JOB.

Indiana Man Suffers Almost Countless Afflictions.

Columbus, Ind.—The troubles of Job pale into insignificance beside those of Christopher Vollmer, a financially prosperous merchant of this place. The death of his ten-year-old son is one of the latest of his misfortunes.

Vollmer and his wife were parents of ten children. The one that has just died fell on the ice a few days ago and injured his knee, from which blood poison set in and death followed.

Three years ago their daughter Una fell while at play and sustained an injury which made her a cripple for life. The mother has lost both eyes and the father one, and a daughter is nearly blind. Three years ago the latter shot her sweetheart because she surprised him in company with another girl.

During a flood three years ago Vollmer lost his business, which was swept away by high water. Their oldest son, Thomas Vollmer, is in the Indiana reformatory, and their second son, George Vollmer, is in the reform school for boys. Still another son is in a home for the feeble-minded. A few weeks ago Vollmer filed suit against his wife for divorce.

Twice within the last five years Vollmer made the race for sheriff of Bartholomew county, but was defeated in both cases.

Relics of Early Railroad Found.

Bloomington, Ill.—While excavating for tracks for the Illinois Traction company's extension into Morgan county from Springfield workmen unearthed many walnut ties which had been used in the construction of the first railroad built west of the Allegheny mountains and north of the Ohio river. This road, which was originally known as the Great Western of Illinois, was built from Meredosia to Jacksonville, a distance of 24 miles, the date being 1837. The road was built with state aid and the rails were the flat strips laid on long stringers of wood. The road is now a part of the Wabash system. The ties which were dug up were in a fair state of preservation, due to the character of the timber used. In those days when wood was cheap.