

King and Queen of Spain.



Recent photograph of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, to whom an heir was born the other day.

NEW MONORAIL CAR

LOUIS BRENNAN DEMONSTRATES VALUE OF INVENTION.

Shows English Scientists That Train Would Be Untipable, Regardless of Curves on Poor Track—Fly Wheels Make Balance.

London.—Under the auspices of the Royal society the other night the leaders of the English scientific world listened to Louis Brennan, C. B., explain his new monorail road, and at his conclusion acclaimed him worthy of a place in the hall of fame beside Newton, Watts and Stephenson.

Mr. Brennan, who is a man of great wealth, and the inventor of the Brennan torpedo, Great Britain's most deadly and secret naval weapon, caused a miniature railroad car or locomotive standing entirely above a single rail with apparently nothing to balance it, to run about the hall, turn sharp corners at high speed, cross a single strand of wire cable in lieu of a bridge, and climb heavy inclines—all with perfect stability.

It was sometimes loaded, sometimes empty. There was no attempt to balance the load; the vehicle itself did that instantly and automatically. Every attempt to unbalance it, resulted in a paradox. If the load were piled all upon one side, it seemed inevitable that the vehicle would sag, if indeed it did not topple over. But no, the overloaded side automatically rose in proportion to the burden, and the empty side was depressed.

In a word, Mr. Brennan utilizes the idea of a boy's spinning top. He describes his invention thus:

"The characteristic feature of this system of transport is that each vehicle is capable of maintaining its balance upon an ordinary rail laid upon sleepers on the ground, whether it is standing still or moving in either direction at any rate of speed, notwithstanding that the center of gravity is several feet above the rail and that wind pressure, shifting of load, centrifugal action, or any combination of these forces may tend to upset it.

The mechanism consists essentially of two flywheels rotated directly by electric motors in opposite directions at a very high velocity and mounted so that their gyrostatic action and stored up energy can be utilized. These flywheels are placed in exhausted cases, so that both air and journal friction is reduced to a minimum.

"The stored up energy in the flywheels, when revolving at full speed, is so great and the friction so small that if the driving current is cut off altogether they will run at sufficient velocity to impart stability to the vehicle for several hours, while it will take from two to three days before they come to rest."

Join to Fight Washerwomen. Alton, Ill.—Several hundred families here are forming a co-operative company to have family washing done on better terms than they now get. It is claimed that the washerwomen are uniformly demanding extortionate prices. The combine will elect officers and conduct a laundry business for all its members.

Fishing by Wireless. New York.—A large fisheries company operating along the Atlantic coast keeps track of the shoals of fish by means of wireless telegraphy. The fleet comprises 40 vessels. When the coastwise steamships sight the fish they can communicate their movements to the other vessels immediately.

FINDS HOME WAS STOLEN.

Editor Discovers Buildings Are Gone and Has to Camp Out.

Millings, Mont.—E. H. Becker, a well known newspaper man and formerly proprietor of the Daily Gazette of this city, literally has been robbed of house and home.

When Mr. Becker several weeks ago disposed of his interest in the newspaper business he purchased the Indian improvements upon a claim in the Crow reservation and intended to homestead.

Since then he has been closing up his business affairs preparatory to moving upon his claim. He loaded his household goods on a truck and, taking along a quantity of provisions, started for his claim.

When he reached it he found that every building on it, including a substantial log cabin, a stable and a woodshed, had disappeared. Every stick of wood composing the building had been taken and the newspaper man found himself without shelter for the night.

He managed to camp out in his wagon, however, and next morning returned to town for a load of lumber with which to construct a shack. Incidentally, he posted an offer of a reward of \$25 for the miscreant who stole his happy home.

RIVER IS CHANGING ITS COURSE.

Stream in Indian Territory is Cutting Channel Two Miles from Old Bed.

Fort Gibson, I. T.—Just below the iron mountain bridge across the Grand river at this place, the Grand river has begun cutting the bank in such a manner that if extreme measures are not taken immediately the course of the river will be changed.

The mouth of the Grand at Hyde Park will be a thing of the past. The Grand will empty its waters into the Arkansas several miles below the Frisco bridge across the Arkansas river, and that road will have to build a bridge across the Grand river.

Some work has already been done to prevent this. It would ruin thousands of acres of excellent farm land, and would leave the pumping station that furnishes Muskogee's water supply on dry ground. The mouth of Grand river would be two miles below its present confluence with the Arkansas.

Live Lobster in Live Cod.

Augusta, Me.—The attention of L. T. Carleton, chairman of the fish and game commission, has been called to large cod recently caught by Capt. Everett Ricker, and which contained in its stomach a live lobster, ten inches in length.

Chairman Carleton, in company with a photographer, visited Portland, where the fish was on exhibition, and had several photographs made. "It is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of in the shape of freaks," said Mr. Carleton. "From the condition of the cod's stomach it was evident that the lobster had been swallowed when an infant, and had been years growing to attain its present size."

Spoon Thieves Are Warned.

London.—The American who intends, while in Europe this summer, to acquire a lot of souvenirs in the hotels and restaurants he visits in the shape of knives, forks, and spoons, may as well abandon the idea of making his collection feloniously. If he should covet any of the table utensils he handles during his European tour, his better course will be to offer to purchase what he wants rather than to attempt to get it for nothing. Notices of warning are posted that may mean arrest.

PRIZED BOOK IN ASH HEAP.

Long-Lost Register Bearing Autographs of Famous Actors Recovered.

New York.—Grittled with cinders, its leather warped by the snows and rains which beat upon a city ash dump, a book, the leaves of which bear the autographs of many great actors and playwrights of this and the passing generation, has been restored almost miraculously to the Lambs' club.

When the Lambs removed from their former home in West Thirty-sixth street nearly three years ago great care was used in handling their precious records. Some ignorant or careless servant, however, threw aside the visitors' book, covering the time from October, 1887, to May, 1893.

Its pages bore the names of Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Henry Irving, Lester Wallack, Col. Tom Ochiltree, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, and hundreds of others, dead or still living, dear to the hearts of those who love great players, good plays and good fellows the world over. Search was made as soon as arrangement of the records in the new house in Forty-fourth street was possible. It was in vain.

John Graney, a contractor for the removal of ashes, is engaged in that capacity by Albert R. Keen, proprietor of the Hotel Belleclaire, who leased the former clubhouse, in Thirty-sixth street, when the Lambs vacated. That is only a coincidence, but last week Mr. Keen happened to speak of it in Graney's hearing.

The ashman at once insisted on taking to the hotel a book which he had found on "the dump." Mr. Keen has the book, which, as the property of the club, is to be returned to it, to the great satisfaction of its members.

HEALER LOOKS LIKE CHRIST.

American Millionaire Said to Be Patient of Mysterious Carpenter.

Erfurt, Germany.—Among the recent patients of Ausmeier, a carpenter of this town who claims to have miraculous healing powers, is an American millionaire, according to a local newspaper, who has brought his family with him to be cured of a hereditary ailment. The paper does not give the American's name and Ausmeier is dumb on the subject.

Ausmeier is a remarkable looking man, with a face and head strikingly resembling those which Christian art generally subscribes to Jesus Christ. These are resemblances he has cultivated to such an extent that people who see him for the first time are said to be struck with awe at the majesty of his appearance.

He uses simple and harmless ingredients in his healing, maintaining that it is not the medicine that cures but the words he utters and the prayers he offers. The remarkable thing about it is that many cures have been wrought and people from far and near are streaming to him for assistance. He has now taken to wearing an oriental looking robe which he has embroidered with curious cabalistic signs.

VILLAGE HAS FEW DEATHS.

Mumps and Measles Most Serious Disease Ever Experienced There.

Kokomo, Ind.—Basing its claim on the fact that it has had only three deaths in the last 12 months, the village of Gaveston, six miles northwest of this city, asserts that it is the healthiest town. Moreover, it contends that the three deaths that did occur were due to old age and not to any ailment traceable to environment.

A year ago, John Campbell, who had lived in the town ever since it was founded, passed away, aged 86. On July 18, 1906, Catharine Stoffer, another pioneer resident, died at the age of 95. Six days later, on July 24, Lydia A. Thomas, who had spent more than 50 years in the village, expired. No deaths have occurred since then.

The town has a population of 900. It is situated on a ridge overlooking Little Deer creek, and has natural drainage into that stream. It is said that typhoid fever is never known in the town, and that with the exception of an epidemic of mumps and measles every three or four years, there is never any trouble from contagious diseases.

FIND OLD ROMAN COINS.

Excavations in Manchester Uncover Ancient Pieces of Money.

London.—Further excavations on the site of the Roman fort in Duke's place, Manchester, have led to the discovery of four or five coins, none of which can have been struck before 117 A. D. nor after 176 A. D. One, a rather rare bronze of Antoninus, was certainly struck in 145 A. D. The inferences from the surrounding conditions are that the reconstruction of the buildings took place either before or during the reign of Hadrian, and that some part, at least, of the second series of buildings in the northwest corner of the camp may have been destroyed by fire some where about the time of Marcus Aurelius. It is a tempting but unsafe conjecture to suppose that the wall was built instead of a clay rampart at the end of the second century A. D., to protect the camp from such sudden raids of the brigands of the hills as had possibly caused the fire, or fires, from which the coins on the camp floors have suffered. The work of excavation is to be continued until about the end of April.

ABATE LOSS OF LIVES

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE STUDY OF MINE DISASTERS.

Expert on Explosives to Conduct a Series of Tests with a View to Making Toll Underground Less Dangerous.

Washington.—Scientific study of the causes of mine disasters has been undertaken by the fuel division of the geological survey in the hope that the great loss of life in the mines of this country may be abated. Clarence Hall, an expert on explosives, has returned from a trip to England and Belgium, where mine owners, miners, the government and the manufacturers of explosives cooperate in an effort to prevent explosions.

Experiments these show that many accidents are due to coal dust rather than gas. Plans have been made by the fuel division to erect, probably near Pittsburg, an experiment station where tests will be made of various dynamites and blasting powders to determine their safety in the presence of deadly fire damp and coal gas. Explosives will be hurled from a mortar into a large steel boiler plate 100 feet long and six feet in diameter charged with fire damp and air or coal dust and air. If ignition fails the explosives will be known as permissible explosives.

The mine operators of the country will be urged to use them. Safety valves will be placed all along the top of the cylinder and will be left unfastened in such a manner that when there is an explosion the valves will fly open on their hinges. A series of portholes on the side covered with one-half inch glass will enable those conducting the experiments to witness the explosion from the observation house, 60 feet away. While these tests are being conducted operators and miners will be invited to be present.

Another branch of the experimental work will be conducted in a miniature coal mine. Miners will be there taught the art of saving the lives of their fellow men. Hundreds of lives could be saved in gas explosions were it possible for the rescue parties to enter immediately following the accident. The menacing bank of fire damp, however, often holds the relief work back for hours, while the entombed workers slowly suffocate or helplessly await the approach of devouring flames.

The government experts have found in Europe an apparatus which, when worn by members of a rescue party, permits them in safety to enter any place where there is gas. It consists of a canvas jacket equipped with cylinders of compressed oxygen connected with the operator's mouth by a flexible rubber-lined metallic tube. The use of oxygen is regulated by a pressure gauge. The exhalation of the operator is passed through small lumps of potassium hydroxide, the carbon dioxide being absorbed and the remaining product, together with more oxygen, is again available for the operator. At present no apparatus of such a nature is known to be in the United States.

If the experiments are satisfactory here, mine owners will be urged to keep these jackets in the mine and also above ground. The device will be given a thorough test in the miniature mine, in which there will be drifts, headings, rooms and ladders.

YOUNG FIELD NO MOLLYCODDLE.

Heir to Vast Fortune Learns to Heave Coal Aboard Ship.

London.—Young Marshall Field, one of the wealthiest boys in the world, is no "mollycoddle," there is nothing of the effete plutocrat about him. Recently his mother sent him from Monte Carlo to England in charge of a government, for it was time for him to return to Eton. Crossing the channel the governess was very seasick and young Field in the course of his explorations descended to the stoke hold, where the ship's fires are fed. He made a fast friend of a stoker, who, without suspecting who the youngster was, became kind and friendly enough to instruct him in the mystery of heaving coal.

There was a hue and cry all over the ship for him and when the boy was finally discovered anxiety was turned to mirth, for he looked like a chimney sweep, his hair and eyes being filled with coal dust and his fine clothes torn.

The boy does not progress in his studies too fast, for his fond mother yields to his least complaint and gives him too many inopportune holidays. He did not like Rugby. Mrs. Field sent him to Eton, although she had engaged a house at Ashby St. Leger, near Rugby. When he was equipped with the orthodox Eton top hat he vowed he would not wear it "and make a guy" of himself. Now Mrs. Field will take a house in the Windsor district so that she will be near him at Eton.

Child Court Interpreter.

Bankor, Me.—The brightest girl of her age in Hancock county is Seraphina Angeloni, aged 12 years, of Stonington, Deer Isle, where her father and many other Italians are employed in the granite quarries. At a murder trial in Ellsworth, Seraphina acted as interpreter for the supreme court, and her ability was a surprise to the judge, jury and all concerned. She was on the stand for an afternoon, and not once did she become confused or make a single mistake.

BED SHEETS MUST BE LONG.

Texas Law Applying to Hotel's and Sleepers Effective July 12.

Austin, Tex.—The nine-foot bed sheet bill which was passed at the regular session of the Legislature has been approved by Gov. Campbell and will become effective July 12. On that date all top sheets on beds in hotels and lodging houses and on all sleeping berths in this state must be nine feet long.

The point has been raised that there is no requirement in the bill as to the width of the sheet and that it is possible that those who are not disposed to live up to the spirit of the law may make the sheets nine feet long and only nine inches wide.

Senator George B. Griggs, of Houston, is the author of this new law. He says that there is nothing freakish about the measure; that it should not be made the butt of jokes.

This state has made much advancement in sanitary matters during the last few years. All sleeping cars are required to be fumigated at the end of each trip and at all terminal points in the state. This applies also to blankets and other bedding of the cars. All public buildings, such as school houses, court houses, jails, railroad depots, etc., must be disinfected under direction of the state health department at stated intervals. All railroad passenger coaches must also be disinfected and kept clean and provided with cuspidors, one for every other seat. Each cuspidor must contain a liquid disinfectant.

A BILLION FOR EQUIPMENT.

Railroads Striving to Meet Demands Made Upon Them.

Chicago.—American railways will spend close to a billion dollars in the present year in an extraordinary effort to secure equipment, power and track, including new road, to make it possible to handle the great amount of traffic being offered to them.

If the car and locomotive builders and the steel railmakers do their part the year will be a record one in the three industries mentioned.

It is estimated that if the manufacturers are equal to the test, between 240,000 and 250,000 freight cars will be added to the total equipment of the railways of the United States, fully 5,000 passenger cars will be built and more than 6,000 locomotives which is now available.

It is estimated that the railroads will pay full \$92,000,000 for steel rails in the present year. If this proves true the steel mills will have turned out about 3,200,000 tons of that product. The output last year was about 2 1/2 million tons. It is said the western roads will use fully 1,600,000 tons of rails and that nearly 1,000,000 tons of this will be rolled in the eastern mills.

VISION OF BROTHER HURT.

Remarkable Case of Telepathy Across Continent.

Durlington, N. J.—A singular case of telepathy between brothers at opposite sides of the continent forms a subject of much comment in this city. Charles, the 16-year-old son of Hamlet Gaul, a former policeman, had been in bed but a few minutes last Monday night when he awoke with a start, and surprised his parents by running down stairs and exclaiming: "There is something the matter with Fred. I just saw him lying in bed all handcuffed up. Of course, I know he isn't here, but it seemed as if he was right beside me."

The mother had trouble in calming the boy, but had almost forgotten the incident until the following letter, dated Walla Walla, Wash., April 21, was handed her by the postman, to-day: "Dear Mother:—Was struck by a train in Pasco this morning and am in St. Mary's hospital. Am not hurt seriously, but legs are paralyzed, having been struck in the back. FRED."

Friends who have been figuring the difference between eastern and western time say that the lad's dream happened within a few hours after his brother had been hurt.

DEED MADE IN 1797 IS FILED.

Paper Records Sale of 4,000 Acres of Ohio Lands by Indians.

Toledo, O.—One of the oldest deeds ever filed in Lucas county was recorded here the other day. The document, yellow with age, is in a fair state of preservation. It was transferred from Detroit to this city by Antoinette Knaggs.

The deed is a copy of the original, which was given to Whitmore Knaggs by the Ottawa Indians in 1784. The original deed was lost. Thirteen years later this copy was made, sworn to and attested before Peter Audrain, prothonotary, an official corresponding to the present probate judge. This paper was made March 12, 1787, and covers 4,000 acres of land on the west side of the Maumee river.

Negie, Tongagaky, Shemadack, Misososhona, Willanassa and Kitchapagouchegan, leading men and chiefs of the Ottawa tribe, signed the deed, which was given in consideration "of our great love and affection for our adopted son."

Antoinette Knaggs is a granddaughter of the man to whom the land was given. Erects \$1,500 Monument to Pet Dog. Grundy Center, Ia.—Jacob Siffer, of this place, has established a reputation as the most eccentric man by erecting a \$1,500 monument over the grave of a pet dog.

IS MARS INHABITED?

RIDDLE ASTRONOMER WILL TRY TO SOLVE.

Prof. Todd, of Amherst, Sails for South America Where Planet Will Be Studied from High Peaks of Andes.

New York.—The riddle of the planet Mars may be brought nearer solution by the Lowell expedition, headed by Prof. Todd, of Amherst college, now en route to South America, where, high in the peaks of the Andes, photographs of the mysterious planet will be taken through a mammoth telescope by a specially constructed camera. When these photographs are developed the question that puzzled Sir William Herschel and later caused Prof. Percival Lowell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to spend a fortune in astronomical observations in the high altitude of Flagstaff, Ariz., may be an open book to science.

"Is Mars inhabited and are those strange markings which radiate in seeming design from the polar caps where the supposed Martian seas exist artificial or natural?"

Those two questions are the astronomical problems which the little expedition led by Prof. David Todd, sailing recently for South America on the steamer Panama, hopes to answer at least in part. Prof. Todd is accompanied by his wife, who is also an astronomer, and with them is a photographer, a mechanic and an Amherst student.

Prof. Todd would not say that he expected to see a race of Martians building skyscrapers, digging subways and otherwise employing themselves like their earthly neighbors. In fact, he would not commit himself as to his belief whether there is a race of people on the planet, which will be only 35,000,000 miles away in June.

"We are going to South America in the hope of getting the facts," said Todd before his departure, "and to obtain information on the question of the Martian canals. We have taken with us the 18-inch telescope of Amherst observatory and a camera especially designed for photographing the planet. This will be the largest telescope ever used in South America and after we have selected some high point in the Andes where the atmosphere is clear and steady we will mount our telescope and begin operations."

Prof. Todd spent three uncomfortable days in New York just before sailing, trying to find his missing telescope, which was on board a vagrant freight car in the railroad yards and declined to be found until the last minute. The professor said he hoped to have less difficulty in finding the Martian canals. Speaking of the plans of the expedition, Prof. Todd said:

"From Panama we will proceed to Lima, Peru, and from there ascend 12,000 feet in the Andes, where the atmosphere is noted for its clearness and steadiness. The high-power lenses which we will use magnify the air and its vibrations the same number of times as the object upon which the telescope is focussed, and in the Andes we will have little vibration to set-fore with the observations."

"We will first test the air with a small telescope, and after deciding on the best spot for our work we will mount the large telescope. If necessary we will take our observations in the high deserts of northern Chile. Later on we will observe the annular eclipse of the sun, which takes place July 10."

Mars will be close to the earth in June, after which the planet will not approach again until 1909, when she will draw still nearer to the earth, being 35,000,000 miles away. Then for 15 years the planet will swing too distant for definite observation and not until 1924 will astronomers again be able to study the wonderful series of "canals" which puzzle the scientific world.

HARLAN MAKES A HOME RUN.

Justice, Aged 74, is Star Baseball Player at Shad Bake.

Washington.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, aged 74, made a home run and won the game in a baseball contest at the annual shad bake given by the Washington Bar association at Marshall Hall, Md., the other day.

When Justice Harlan went to the bat the score was a tie. He smashed the sphere a wicked swat to deep center. He started around the bases and his leg work was really marvelous.

The ball went over the head of the center fielder and was lost in the tall grass. Before it was recovered Justice Harlan had reached the home plate, where he stood sipping a mint julep which had been hurriedly prepared for the agile Kentuckian as a reward for lining out a four-base hit.

Talk in Night Divorce Plea.

St. Stephens, Wyo.—Elihu Whitaker, who has been employed on several big irrigation projects in Wyoming, has filed a suit for divorce from his wife, Ellen M. Whitaker, alleging that she was accustomed to talk so much after they had retired for the night and cause him to lose so much sleep that his health became seriously impaired. He says that she did not talk pleasantly after they had gone to bed at night, but in a querulous, fault-finding way, demanding that he buy things for her which it was impossible for him to buy.