

Gov. Folk of Missouri.



Recent Photograph of Chief Executive of the 'Show Me' State.

SHEEP MARROW SAVES

TRANSFERRED FROM ANIMAL TO A MAN'S LEG.

Remarkable Operation Performed in a New York Hospital and Patient is Recovering—Accident Necessitates Treatment.

New York.—That he has the use of his right leg, Paul Monk, 47 years old, of Brooklyn, owes thanks to a healthy sheep which gave up its life for him. Monk is now in a hospital recovering from a remarkable operation. After six months it was discovered that the marrow of the bone of his right leg, from the hip to the knee, had entirely disappeared. The bone was hollow and brittle and would probably have broken to bits in a short time, thus necessitating amputation of the limb. His physician had to perform the only operation which would save the bone. The infusion of the marrow of a living animal into human bone has been done, it is said, only a few times before, and never attempted on such a large scale as in Monk's case. Monk injured his leg while bathing. He regarded it as a slight bruise at the time. In a few days, however, he began to suffer from it.

When he was a small boy he broke the leg, and at various times since then he has had pains in it. Monk was advised to go to a hospital for treatment.

When told that only the introduction into his bone of the marrow of an animal would save his leg and perhaps his life, Monk said he was willing to have the attempt made.

Five weeks ago the operation was performed. An incision nine inches long was made in the leg, having the bone. The sheep was brought alive into the operating room and while it was still living marrow was extracted from its bone and skillfully inserted into the hollow bone of the patient.

Rapidity and tender handling of the tissue to prevent it from disintegrating were the prime requisites. The bone was filled with marrow, the wound closed and the sheep put out of its suffering. At the end of two weeks he was improving. Three days ago Monk was allowed to place his foot on the floor and bear his weight upon it. No disastrous consequences occurred.

Monk's physicians are confident that he will never have any more trouble with his leg. They are positive that the marrow of the sheep has united with the bone and that a healthy condition now exists.

HUMAN ELECTRICAL TELEPHONE

Sound Waves Are Transmitted With Living Body as an Agent.

San Francisco.—Before a number of medical men and scientists Drs. Albert Atkins and E. J. Lewis have succeeded in charging an electrical circuit with human electricity to such a degree that external sound waves were transmitted and heard through an ordinary telephone receiver.

The experiment consisted of the application of two platinum electrodes to the walls of the living stomach. By means of copper wires the electrodes were connected with a telephone and microphone. There was no mechanical or chemical battery in the circuit. At the moment the electrodes were removed sufficiently to touch the walls of the stomach human electricity flowed over the wires, rendering it almost audible. The electric charge measured from seven to eight millivolts.

Find Skeletons of Prehistoric Age. Tidewater, Mich.—Clark Burch and L. B. Brooks found two eight-foot skeletons, apparently of prehistoric man, deep in a sand pit here. They also found fatal ornaments, supposedly from mastodon teeth.

SHORE OF SEA OF COAL.

Popular Belief Regarding Boulders at Rock City, N. Y.

New York.—In the southwestern part of New York state, among the foothills of the Alleghany mountains, there stands a cluster of giant and ancient rocks, locally named Rock City.

The foundation of the city is 2,340 feet above the tidewater of the sea. The great rocks, broken into huge cubical blocks, having vertical faces 25 to 40 feet square, are piled one upon another to the height of 100 feet, whose summit looks down 1,000 feet into the valley that stretches miles and miles away into the distance.

It is the popular belief that these great rocks were thrown up and fractured in some ancient earthquake movement and that the great frosts of the terrific age of ice gradually pushed the rocks away from each other, forming similitudes of houses, dungeons, streets and alleys, after the rude fashion of a city. In the vicinity these vast rocks are spread over an area of more than 100 acres, while in smaller blocks and in fewer numbers they are scattered over a larger territory in Pennsylvania.

Among the curious things connected with these rocks is their formation, which is called in geology the clean conglomerate. It consists of alternate layers, or strata, of sandstone and the conglomerate. All through the conglomerate are embedded millions of smooth, egg-shaped pebbles, from a pea in size to that of a goose egg. The appearance of the clean-conglomerate is conclusive evidence that it was formed when the waters surged about it during unnumbered ages in constant waves and shifting currents. And, as it marks the northwestern limits of the great coal fields and the immense oil pools of Pennsylvania, it is morally certain that these boulders at Rock City stood on the shores of a vast carboniferous sea when nature, with her tropical vegetation, was laying the foundation of the unsurpassed mineral wealth of the state of Pennsylvania.

SQUIRREL ROBS THE MAIL.

Runs Down Postman's Arm in Search of a Walnut.

Winona, Minn.—The robbing of the United States mail by a squirrel was a most unusual incident which occurred in this city.

Martin Daskowski, one of the oldest mail carriers in the city, was on his rounds and had among his mail to be delivered an advertising card, which was attached a large walnut, inside of which was the matter advertised. A little squirrel, of which there are many in Winona, seeing the nut, jumped upon Mr. Daskowski's shoulder and, running down his arm with lightning speed, took the nut and card from his hand and then climbed a nearby tree, where it investigated the contents of the nut.

Fortunately upon discovering that the nut was not the kind it wanted, the squirrel dropped it and the card without damaging either and they were later delivered to the proper address. The squirrels of Winona are tame and frequently climb upon pedestrians' shoulders looking for nuts or other food.

Girl Has President's Name.

Denver, Col.—A Denver girl will bear the name of Theodor Roosevelt Bell, owing to an odd complication. When a baby arrived at the home of Gen. Sherman Bell the proud father was informed by mistake that a son had been born. The general at once telegraphed President Roosevelt that he had named his heir Theodore Roosevelt Bell. Gen. Bell learned the boy was a girl and telegraphed the president her name would be Theodor Roosevelt Bell.

Britain's New Shell Pierces Armor.

London.—The admiralty has tested a new type of armor-piercing shell. Instead of a sharp point at its apex the projectile has a cupped hollow. A sharp projectile of this pattern went through armor of the same thickness as the Dreadnought's, waterline armor.

JUSTICE IN MEXICO

MOVEMENT ON FOOT FOR REFORM IN TRIAL OF CASES.

Attitude of Government in Holding Prisoners Guilty Until Proven Innocent Becoming Unpopular in Republic.

Matamoros, Mexico.—Law in this country is to be obeyed, not interpreted. This fact has given rise to a movement to bring about reform in the case of prisoners and the conduct of cases. The Mexican has definite ideas of what he can and can not do, and is certain that, if he breaks the law, he will have a heap of trouble. The wheels of the legal machinery grind with fearful slowness here, but the guilty rarely escape, and the innocent who suffer are few and far between.

The general attitude of the government toward one who has committed an offense is diametrically opposite to that of the United States, where a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty. In many respects the Mexican procedure is that the man is guilty until proven innocent.

As an example, upon the commission of a crime, the suspected criminal is placed in a cell where for three days he is not allowed to communicate with anyone. In those three days the prosecution is supposed to have had sufficient time to sift the evidence against the "suspect" thoroughly, and not to be balked in this by the suspect's communicating with friends who could hide evidence and generally aid in thwarting the prosecution. While this works hardship on an innocent person, it unquestionably prevents many criminals from establishing an alibi.

On the other hand, the prosecuting attorney is bound to warn the suspect against doing anything which will incriminate himself, and his clearly defined duty is to protect as well as prosecute.

The tedious delays incident to securing a jury in the United States are eliminated in Mexico, where all crimes are tried before a judge who decides the case and whose decision is generally irrevocable. While many of the laws of Mexico may appear to a citizen of the United States as peculiar and absurd, still some of them are worthy of consideration.

The law demands that persons advertising a show or anything must be able to fulfill the promises of the advertisement in detail or else suffer imprisonment. This bars circuses and many other flashy advertisers from Mexico. Several years ago a theatrical company crossed the line into Mexico from the United States, and posted bills whereon were displayed an aggregation of beautiful women doing wonderful acrobatic feats. A large audience attended, and while the acrobatic turns were as advertised the women performers were far from handsome. The show was stopped at once, all the money refunded to the audience, and the management escaped with a heavy fine.

Gambling is recognized as an industry in Matamoros, as well as in other Mexican cities. Every year the privilege of conducting gambling establishments in cities is let to the highest bidder, and only by making arrangements with him can anyone open a gambling establishment.

The principal game in these places is roulette, where bets are made upon the chance of a ball dropping into a partition of a wheel which is revolved rapidly. Should the croupier, either by accident or design, call the wrong number he will be liable to a heavy jail sentence, and the proprietor to a fine.

President Diaz has authority by which a corner in any of the food-stuff markets can be checked at once. If, for example, there should be a great scarcity of wheat, and the price rose either through the manipulation of speculators or by means of a crop failure to the point where the poor could not buy it, he can at once remove all duty upon wheat shipped into Mexico, and as a result the American producer sends hundreds of carloads into the country, obtaining good prices for it and effectually stopping what might have been a successful corner.

HAS MANIA FOR EATING METAL.

Young Man Swallows Chain Over One Foot Long.

Middletown, N. Y.—A most remarkable case of appendicitis, and one which will be written of and commented on in all the surgical and medical journals of the country, is reported from the Middletown state hospital for the insane.

A few days ago a young man named Edward Green was committed to the hospital from Monroe. The young man appeared to be ill and on being examined by the physicians a pain was discovered on the right side in the region of the vermiform appendix. An operation was decided on. The appendix was greatly distended around an iron bolt which was fully five inches in length. The bolt had apparently been in the appendix for some time. It had caused serious suppurating and inflammation which had spread to the adjacent parts of the intestines.

The young man had a mania for swallowing pieces of metal, among them being a plated chain over a foot long, which he took from a bath tub. This he succeeded in getting rid of. Green is in a serious condition.

BEGGING FOR POSTMASTERS.

Unusual Condition Prevails in Many Mississippi Counties.

Jackson, Miss.—L. B. Moseley, federal patronage referee for Mississippi, is having a hard time finding applicants for fourth-class post offices at the smaller towns of the state. This singular state of affairs in a commonwealth where the office has never been known to seek the man, but generally a dozen or so men are hot on the trail of the office, is well nigh unbelievable, but it is nevertheless a cold-blooded fact. Mr. Moseley has several pleas to distribute, and there are more slices than eaters.

There must be some reason for this condition of affairs, of course, and it is attributed to the fact that Mississippians are too prosperous to bother with fourth-class postmasterships; that persons who are qualified for the places, chiefly country storekeepers, find that personal business affairs command their entire time and attention, and they don't care to look after Uncle Sam's post offices merely as a matter of accommodation, and when the salary or fees do not justify a performance of the work.

Whenever a vacancy is about to occur, however, having a salary attached that is worth while there are always plenty of patriots who are willing to sacrifice their personal affairs to see that the government mail is properly forwarded and delivered.

It is only the smaller offices that go begging, and frequently Commissioner Moseley is compelled to write letters that are well nigh heart rending to incumbents appealing to them to accept another term in the service of Uncle Sam.

A year or so ago the government refused to allow a negro postmaster in Madison county to resign, as there was no person in the community willing to take the place, and the inspector threatened to prosecute him if he abandoned the office. The negro is still holding on to the job he doesn't want, and fears that the government will send troops after him if he makes another attempt to quit.

CHURCHES WANT GOOD ROADS.

Congregations Unite to Redeem Bad Pieces of Roadway.

East Greenville, Pa.—Good roads, through a combination of church and state, are now assured for Upper Hanover township, and a corps of engineers from the state highway department has been surveying about four miles of road at various parts of the township. The first to receive aid will be the road from Pennsburg to East Greenville pumping station, then in Mumma's mill.

Another stretch proposed will run southwest of Pennsburg to the Perkins paper mill and to Harlin's hotel. Work on the road will be commenced next spring.

Besides these two stretches, the New Goshenhoppen church will help the township supervisors to construct a mile of excellent road, and St. Paul's Lutheran church of Red Hill will do a similar favor on a mile and a half piece of muddy road, making stone roads out of both.

WAR FOR CHEAP WINE ON.

California Producers in Struggle for Control with Those of Middle West.

New York.—A great fight for the control of the cheap domestic wine business of the United States is on, with the producers of California solidly arrayed on one side and those of the middle west on the other.

The business amounts to a very large total annually and millions of dollars are represented in invested capital. The probabilities are that no truce will be reached and that one side or the other will be benefited in any event through the thrashing out of the wine situation.

The California Wine association has decided to lower prices materially after January 1, in order to drive their eastern competitors from the rich wine-consuming centers, such as New Orleans and St. Louis, where the easterners were able to secure a strong foothold after the San Francisco disaster of last spring.

Professor Reveals Color of Man.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Rank of the German Anthropological society has recently undertaken to describe the physical characteristics of the earliest men, as ascertained from the examination of prehistoric graves. They were, according to Dr. Rank, of a yellowish color, and had coarse hair. Their heads were peculiarly shaped, the part of the skull that contains the brain being large relatively to the face, while the face itself was small. They had other peculiarities, among which was the rudimentary or undeveloped condition of the third molar, or back grinder tooth. The doctor believes that the first men originated in Asia.

Dust an Enemy to Long Life.

London.—The eminent physician, Sir Lander Brunton, in an article containing it ought to be the rule rather than the exception for men and women to retain their life activities from 90 to 100 years, cites dust among other life shorteners. Dust, he says, is one of the greatest enemies of advanced life, since it is the frequent cause of colds and respiratory diseases. He himself found that frequently in taking a dusty book from a library shelf he caught a cold in the head. This occurred so regularly that he now resorts to sponging the dusty edges of the books and shelves with a solution of carbolic acid before disturbing the dust deposit.

HAS GOLD-FISH FARM

HUNDRED-ACRE TRACT DEVOTED TO UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

F. C. Selak, of Reading, Pa., Raises the Beauties for Market—Four Men Needed to Take Care of Them.

Reading, Pa.—Commencing in a modest way a few years ago, F. C. Selak, of Reading, now has the largest goldfish farm in the United States. It is in Cumru township. Fresh water springs in abundance exist on his 100-acre tract, and they are utilized to supply his 13 ponds, which are from 40 to 65 feet in diameter, with a depth of from three to six feet, the deeper ones being the winter ponds, where the fish beauties are safe from freezing.

The fish in the Cumru ponds are of three varieties, including the fancy-shaped ones from Japan, the comets, with peculiar-shaped tails, and the common goldfish. In each of the ponds where the varieties are bred you find them of many sizes, from one-half inch up to the largest ones, four inches and even larger.

In color they are also varied, some resembling pure gold, others in silver tints, pure reds, and others with three or four colors, and when these myriads swim the waters under the sun's brilliant rays, they present one of the most enchanting spectacles.

Attending to the wants of 100,000 goldfish, the number now stored in the Cumru township ponds, takes a good deal of time, and a still greater amount of patience, as there are always certain pests that are detrimental to the raising of goldfish—especially bullfrogs, snappers and snakes. Besides some 35 different kinds of bugs and insects which prey on young goldfish. About a year ago a large snapper got into the pond, and before Mr. Selak could get the 15-pound yellow out he had done much mischief.

Four persons are constantly employed looking after the fishes' welfare. After the hatching season the fish have to be separated into the numerous ponds where the different sizes are kept. They have also to be fed regularly with special food, and different grasses have to be grown in the ponds, of which the most noted are the water milfoil, water violet, plank fawort and tapegrass.

These plants to a certain extent furnish by exhalation certain parts of the food for the golden beauties, though at certain times they are given prepared waters and other substances, known only to the expert fancier, who has had a life experience in this line.

Goldfish never thrive in large rivers, even in large ponds they readily revert to the color qualities of the original wild stock. They flourish best in small ponds, where the water is constantly changing, such as spring water, and which does not freeze easily. In such instances they have multiplied rapidly, sometimes breeding three different broods in one year, and such surroundings also help them in their growth, as they have in some cases been known to attain a length of 12 inches, though such specimens are very rare.

GYPSY MOTHER HAS EVIL EYE.

Six of Her Children Died on Their Seventh Birthday.

Geneva.—A strange story is told of an elderly gypsy woman who is at present traveling with a tribe of Bohemians in the canton of Berne.

The woman has had six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom have died on reaching the age of seven—the last dying a few days ago.

Three of the children died on their seventh birthday and the others a day or two after. It is stated that all the children fell ill as every birthday approached, but the mother took no notice of their illnesses until the critical seventh year was reached, when she nursed them devotedly.

The women of her tribe shun her, believing that she possesses the "evil eye" and is responsible for the death of her children, but the unfortunate woman's husband is devoted to her. After the death of her sixth child the tribe became so hostile that her husband has decided to take his wife away and will shortly return to Bohemia.

The children died from no particular disease and seemed simply to have wasted away. The doctors who signed the death certificates never traced the cause of disease.

Guard Children From Bears.

Altoona, Pa.—Fearing an attack from a pair of ferocious bears, farmers are sending their children to school at Planeton on the new Northgate railroad under heavy guard. Farm hands, armed with shotguns, are pressed into service as escorts. The bears made their appearance several days ago, and were so bold that the farmers are afraid to trust their children alone. The whole countryside is in a state of panic, and no one ventures out after nightfall.

Too Much Autolug; Baby Dies.

London.—The death of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts' two-year-old baby is attributed by doctors to excessive motoring. The doctors always maintained that the weakness of the child was due to the practice, with the accompanying excitement which its mother indulged in before its birth. There are said to be several similar cases among English fashionable women in late years.

PRIZES TO PROMOTE MATRIMONY.

Greenville, N. J., Justice Elect Offers Gifts to Induce Marriage.

Jersey City, N. J.—Justice of the Peace-elect Charles Fay of the Greenville section intends to make things hum in the marrying line. Mr. Fay said the other day:

"I am going to give away awards to every couple that comes to me to get married during my term of office, provided, of course, both contracting parties live in Greenville. But that's not all. Now, listen! The first two couples who are launched out upon the sea of matrimony by me won't have to hand over any fee at all. They will be married free; isn't that a fair proposition? But wait! I have such a burning desire to see Greenville men and maidens happy that I intend giving away tons of coal, barrels of flour, gas stoves, dining-room tables, brass bedsteads, and china tea sets, as an inducement to Greenville girls to marry the boys they have known all their lives and with whom they went to school, instead of some outsider.

"Now, I don't intend to convey the impression that everybody who gets married will receive one of these presents I have mentioned. Not at all! But what I do mean is that every single girl has a chance to get one of them. Each couple to wed will receive a number designating their position in the contest. For instance, the fifth couple will be given the number 5, the sixth number 6, and so on. I have a book in the house in which are recorded the lucky numbers, and behind each is written the prize it takes.

"If this plan fails to bring Greenville lads and lassies closer and dearer to each other's hearts—well, I shall resort to other methods. I think how ever, it will have the desired effect."

TRAGEDY THE ROCKS TOLD.

Story of a Murder Nearly 100 Years Ago Graphically Related.

Pittsburg.—Among the many romantic spots in western Pennsylvania none is better known, perhaps, than White Rocks, near Uniontown. This particular spot was made famous by Philip Rogers willfully casting Polly Williams to whom he was engaged down the face of the rocks into the dark depths below, causing her death. This event, which occurred in August, 1810, has been done in song and story, but the plain facts have never been related more clearly than by Charles B. Pennington, of Carmichaels, Pa.

"Polly Williams' parents moved from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, into Ohio," said Mr. Pennington, "leaving Polly in the care of a neighbor family to be married to her betrothed, Philip Rogers. The couple stole off together one day, she from where she was staying and he from his work. I believe at an uncle's, and met at an appointed place. She, it is supposed, was under the impression that he was going to take her to a preacher to be married. Some time afterward a couple of girls were gathering huckleberries at the White Rocks and noticed a small piece of clothing on a bush near the edge of a rock. They looked over the precipice and saw a dead person lying below, which on investigation proved to be Polly Williams.

Rogers owed his freedom from justice to the efforts of his lawyer, but it is said that he lived a miserable life and some one who knew him said he scarcely ever slept but would lie in bed and chew tobacco all through the night.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

Bulb Which It Contains Said to Burn 3,500 Hours.

Washington.—Consul E. T. Liefeld forwards from Fribourg an abstract from a Paris newspaper concerning a new electric lamp which it is said will revolutionize the present system of lighting. The article was wired from Vienna and reads:

"An Austrian chemist, Dr. Hans Kuzel, has, after many years' hard work, succeeded in constructing a new electric lamp which he calls the Stryan lamp. As is well known, incandescent gaslight is cheaper than electric light, because the filament wires of the light are very expensive and the glass bulbs soon wear out. Dr. Kuzel has now invented a new substitute for the glow-tube by forming out of common and cheap metals and metalloids colloids in a plastic mass which can be handled like clay and which when dry becomes hard as stone. Out of this mass very thin wire threads are then sharpened, which are of uniform thickness and of great homogeneity. These two characteristics are of great value in the technique of incandescent lamps.

The Kuzel or Stryan lamp hardly needs one-quarter of the electric current which the ordinary electric lamp with a filament wire requires. Experiments, it is asserted, have shown that the lamp can burn for 3,500 hours at a stretch. Another advantage is that the intensity of the light of the new lamp always remains the same, the lamp bulbs never become dimmed, as is now the case. The new lamp, it is said, will be put on the market next autumn.

Finishes Picture Began 53 Years Ago.

New York.—Thomas Ball, the sculptor of Montclair, N. J., has just completed a painting he began 53 years ago. The picture, which covers a canvas more than four by five feet, depicts Christ chiding Martha, as told in the gospel of St. Luke. Mr. Ball began the picture in Boston in 1853 when he was 34 years old, but was unable to finish it until now because his work as a sculptor took up all his time.