

ARE VALUABLE PATENTS.

Involve the Transmission of Electrical Energy.

Electric Lighting Concerns All Over the Country Will Now Have to Pay Millions in Royalties.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: The patent office has granted three important patents to Rudolph M. Miller, of Philadelphia, assignor to the General Electric company, of New York, on the transmission of electrical energy, covering a period of 17 years.

The supreme court of the United States upheld these patent millions of dollars in royalties must be paid to the Westinghouse and other electrical companies. These patents are of greater importance to the electric world than any granted in years, as the appliances covered by the patents are being used by the larger electric lighting concerns in all the large cities.

Mr. Greeley, assistant commissioner of patents, said:

"The patents cover broadly the idea of generating high tension currents and transmitting them through a wire or by means of induction coil, or transmitters, into low tension currents, or high tensioned currents, as the case may be, for distribution. By this process there is much less leakage and the currents can be sent a greater distance. There is far more danger in these currents, as they are too high tensioned to be used in lighting or for power purposes. The system patented, however, enables the electric company to transmit heavy currents into low tension by sending the high tension current through a fine wire coil by a transmitter, which has a smaller wire wound around it. The high tension current generates by inducing a current of lower tension in a coil of coarse wire. By this process the current can be regulated at will. There is no doubt that the patents cover systems which are very largely in use at the present time. They are very broad. They will probably more largely affect the Westinghouse company than any other electrical concern in this country, and in all probability will result in long-drawn-out law suits."

In replying the attorney-general said there was no way to get him out under the law, and that if he was released the county commissioners would have to take the law into their own hands and stand responsible. The governor is only allowed to pardon persons convicted under the criminal laws. Miller was tried under a civil law. The county commissioners can pardon persons for failure to pay fines in criminal cases, but Miller was sent to jail for a judgment rendered in a civil case. The law under which he is now in jail says he shall stay there until he pays the judgment or gives bond insuring its payment. The attorney-general suggests that the easiest way out of the difficulty is to let the prisoner escape.

TIME OF KEEPING A PRISONER.

Man in Jail in Kansas Will be Encouraged to Escape.

The attention of the attorney-general of Kansas has been called to a peculiar case in Chase county. They have a man in jail there and they want to let him out, but there is no law by which the governor can issue a pardon or which authorizes the commissioners of that county to release him. The county attorney has written to the state legal department asking to be shown a "way out." According to the letter George Miller was sued by civil process by a young woman to compel him to support a child which she claimed was his. The case was tried and the jury gave the woman judgment for \$500. The money was to be used for the support of the child.

The law under which the case was brought provides that if a defendant fails to pay a judgment in such cases or to give bond to insure its payment he can be sent to jail. Miller could neither pay the judgment nor give bond and he was sent to jail. As a result the county is not only required to keep the child, but is also boarding him. He says there is no possible way for him to raise the money or the bond as long as he is in jail. He has promised that if he is released he will take care of the child. Becoming tired of feeding both at public expense the county authorities looked up the law to see how they could get him out. They discovered that there was no possible way to release him by law. Then they wrote the attorney-general.

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MOTHER AND SON MEET AGAIN.

Separated as Slaves When the War Broke Out, They Are Reunited.

A cruel separation for period of 30 years between an aged mother and her loving son was brought to a happy end in the home of Dowen Young, 312 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Christmas afternoon. The story is a pathetic one and its narration recalls the fading horrors of early slave life in the south.

Young was living with his mother, Margaret Young, and brother and sister when the rebellion broke out. They were all slaves of John Arthur, the owner of a large estate. The mother was sold in 1861 to Jim Adams, a slave dealer, for \$1,800. From that day she had never received a communication from any of her children.

Dowen Young came to Chicago in 1868, where he has since been employed in various restaurants and is now doorkeeper in the Stock Exchange building. He has long been promised by an influential friend that some day he should see his mother again, but he always considered the promise too good to come true. It was Christmas day of this year that his friend selected to bring the reunion about and after correspondence with Mrs. Young, whom he located in Mobile, Ala., she met him in Chicago on Christmas day and was brought to her son's house.

NO RULE AGAINST MARRIAGE.

School Girls May Wed, But It is Not Desired.

There is no rule to bar married women or men of school age from attending the Chicago public schools and Superintendent Lane has many time been called upon to decide the knotty question for himself. The case of Mrs. Sam Frazier, of St. Louis, who has been barred from attending upon the St. Louis high school by Principal William S. Bryan, was discussed at the board of education rooms the other day.

"I do not believe there is a rule against the admission of married women to the schools," said Superintendent Lane, "though we do not ordinarily admit either married men or women. We have had any number of cases of young women in attendance upon the high schools marrying before finishing their school work. Some have successfully kept the fact a secret until after graduation. Some have been married quietly and then informed the school authorities of the fact. In some instances they have been allowed to remain until their work was finished."

"SPANKING" IN THE RITUAL.

Boys of the Milwaukee East Side High School Form a New Society.

The pranks of the Mu Delta Sigma a week ago Saturday night have inspired some of the boys of the East Side high school at Milwaukee to form another society on the same order, and a large number of members have just been initiated. The initiations took place at noon, and the ceremonies, which were not pleasant for the victim, were performed in the library. They consisted of blindfolding the new member, after which one of the number who happened to be a big, strong, muscular fellow, would take the newcomer and put his face in a pillow which was on the table, thus compelling him to stoop over. Then each member would proceed to administer a good "spanking."

Portable Elevator.

A handy portable elevator for raising packages from wagons to the second story of a building has a supporting ladder carrying a sliding frame, which is raised and lowered by a derrick mounted under the ladder, an adjustable platform being mounted on the frame, which can be set level when the ladder is at any angle.

Stamps on Mexican Books.

A five-cent stamp must adorn every day book, ledger or other account book kept by a business house in Mexico.

Here's a Race Winning Pony.

Tony, a 12-hand high pony in India, has won 140 races in nine years—quite a record.

Rich Siberian Farms.

The richest farming lands in Siberia lie near China.

A NEW PENSION SCHEME.

W. F. Rockwell Proposes to Fund Appropriation and Issue Bonds.

Would Pay the Old Soldiers a Lump Sum Based on Life Insurance Expectancy—Saving It Would Effect.

W. F. Rockwell, a prominent manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., has in view the presentation of a bill in congress through the pension committee looking toward the funding of the pension appropriation. This bill, according to Mr. Rockwell, promises to be of great benefit not only to the government in the saving of many millions of dollars, but to the vast army of pensioners also. Mr. Rockwell has talked about his plan to President McKinley, Secretary Blaine members of the ways and means committee, and the pension officials, all of whom, he says, think well of it, but they have not decided yet how it would be received by the country. Pensioners also think well of the idea. Numerous bankers, commercial men and life insurance actuaries approve the scheme and admit its feasibility.

"It has long been the idea of congress," said Mr. Rockwell, "that pensioners are dependent, whereas, as a matter of fact, the great bulk of them are independent. Thousands of them are owners of farms in the west, which are mortgaged. The mortgages bearing interest anywhere from eight to twelve per cent. My idea is to issue negotiable bonds to the pensioners, or to cover the amount they would receive from the government, based on life insurance expectancy. This would enable them to pay off these mortgages, thus saving to them the differences between the lowest interest in any state, six per cent, and the interest on the bonds, 2½ per cent.

"To those who are not owners of farms, the payment of the entire amount which, according to my table, would be due them would enable many of them to start in business, and this in itself would put into circulation a large amount of money that would insure to the benefit not only of the community in which they reside, but to the country.

"It would also be a great saving to the government in the matter of salaries and expenses, since it would do away with the pension office machinery, while the only expense the government would incur would be in the issuing of the bonds. It would also do away with pension attorneys, who receive from pensioners a good share of the money paid out for them."

PRINCETON ON DRINK HABIT.

Intoxication Among Undergraduates Will Not Be Tolerated.

The board of trustees of the university met at Princeton, N. J., the other day and discussed matters relating to drinking among the undergraduates of Princeton. The same firm stand which has always characterized their attitude toward drunkenness among students is to be maintained.

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MISSION OF PEACE.

Chamcey M. Depew Speaks of the Mission of the United States.

Chamcey M. Depew was one of the speakers at the banquet of the congressional club, at New York city, the other night. In closing his speech, he said:

"For the twentieth century the mission of the United States is peace; peace that it may capture the markets of the world; peace, that it may find the places where its surplus products, not only of blood, but of labor, can meet with profitable return. President McKinley has struck the keynote of this expanding policy of our country, and recognized that our mission has changed from internal development purely to external commerce, in the note which he has sounded so loudly and so clearly for peace."

"Thus the twentieth century will reverse the nineteenth, the eighteenth, the seventeenth and the sixteenth, and the United States will enter hopefully upon a larger mission. God grant that we may see America reach out on the lines set down by our forefathers in the conquest of the world."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Experiments of the Post Office Department Are Satisfactory.

Special Agent Gaitre, of the post office department, who has charge of the experiment of introducing free delivery in rural districts, has just returned to Washington from Iowa, where he laid out an experimental route of 40 miles around the little town of Brooklyn. The service delivers mail to 100 country families, and the farmer who lives farthest from the village can now have his mail delivered at his door.

The rural delivery has proved an instantaneous success in Iowa, and one of the farmers on the route has offered to contribute \$25 annually to continue the service in case the government should abandon it. Rural free delivery is wholly experimental as yet, but the reports received from every state where it has been tried are so favorable that the post office department will urge Congress to give the system a much wider trial next year."

CADETS MUST STAY INDOORS.

Seventy-One of Third-Class to Be Punished for Insubordination.

Seventy-one cadets of the third class are restricted to quarters for insubordination at Annapolis, Md. Last Sunday morning, when the officer in charge was in the quarters of the third class, a number of the cadets broke into loud yelling in resentment of the strict rules with which the officer governs the cadets when in charge of them.

The affair reached a crisis when the cadets held a class meeting Monday night in order to inform the superintendent who were the guilty persons.

No one would tell on himself, and nobody would tell on the culprits. Then the class communicated to Capt. Cooper that at the meeting they could not discover who had done the yelling.

This was all Capt. Cooper, the superintendent, was waiting for before he took heroic steps. He issued an order that because the cadets of the third class maintained an insubordinate spirit by refusing to tell who were guilty of the disrespectful conduct while the officer in charge was in quarters, they would be restricted to quarters.

Portable Elevator.

A handy portable elevator for raising packages from wagons to the second story of a building has a supporting ladder carrying a sliding frame, which is raised and lowered by a derrick mounted under the ladder, an adjustable platform being mounted on the frame, which can be set level when the ladder is at any angle.

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Rich Siberian Farms.

The richest farming lands in Siberia lie near China.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIF.

ANTONIE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de grande propriété de valeur du Deuxième District.

Emanuel Steibhardt vs J. Madison Vance.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS—No 57.078.—En vertu d'un arrêt de saute et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique le 1er octobre de l'an courant à la Bourse des Encantereurs, No 629 et 631 rue Camp et St Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JUDI 1er septembre 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Sur certaines lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 10 et 11, et le lot 12, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 et 18 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 et 18, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 19 et 20 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 19 et 20, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 21 et 22 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 21 et 22, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 23 et 24 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 23 et 24, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 25 et 26 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 25 et 26, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 27 et 28 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 27 et 28, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 29 et 30 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 29 et 30, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 31 et 32 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 31 et 32, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 33 et 34 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 33 et 34, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 35 et 36 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 35 et 36, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 37 et 38 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 37 et 38, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 39 et 40 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 39 et 40, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 41 et 42 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 41 et 42, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 43 et 44 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 43 et 44, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 45 et 46 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 45 et 46, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 47 et 48 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 47 et 48, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 49 et 50 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 49 et 50, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 51 et 52 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 51 et 52, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 53 et 54 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 53 et 54, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 55 et 56 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 55 et 56, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 57 et 58 sont des lots de terrains bâties et améliorées qui s'y trouvent situés dans le second district de cette ville, à savoir: les lots 57 et 58, tous deux appartenant à Antonie Judiciale, fils de Jeanne Anne, Fred, White et Orléans. Les lots 59 et 60 sont des lots