

IT IS OVERBURDENED

Opinion of W. A. Roebling, Who Built Brooklyn Bridge.

Weights Which the Structure Was Never Expected to Bear Have Been Gradually Added Until the Climax Has Been Reached.

W. A. Roebling, the engineer who built the Brooklyn bridge, says heavier loads are placed upon the bridge than should be. In a letter to the Railroad Gazette Mr. Roebling says: "In the beginning neither elevated trains run by locomotives nor electric roads were thought of. When the bridge was half finished the elevated road demanded the right of way and shortly after its completion the electric road also pressed for recognition. In 1880 some of the bridge trustees insisted that I should adapt the bridge for the passage of elevated locomotive trains. I yielded with reluctance and against my better judgment.

"But the crying evil of the bridge, is that every year since it has been opened to traffic there have been numerous additions to the dead load, small in themselves, but large in the aggregate. They amount to fully 15 per cent, if not more, all of which must be multiplied by a factor of tension of 1.70, and is intensified by being carried chiefly by the two middle cables. They comprise, for example, telegraph cables and wires, pneumatic tubes, double lines of rails, fastenings, sheaves and ropes, trolley wires with extra heavy supporting brackets, heavy rails for trolley cars, heavier planking, electric light stands, etc.

"The climax of overloading was reached when the trolley took possession of the roadway, and began to run in defiance of all stipulation as regards weight of cars or distance apart.

"What is needed at present is a recalculation of the loads and weights of the bridge, so as to determine the present margin of safety in the main parts of the structure, such as cables and anchorages. I have no fear of the cables. They still have ample strength and could pull up the anchorage with ease."

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, when shown Engineer Roebling's letter said: "Engineers have thoroughly gone over the subject and reported that there is not the slightest danger."

HUNTING HIDDEN TREASURE.

Mysterious Search for Buried Gold and Silver in a Deserted Michigan Village.

Those with a taste for hunting hidden treasure will be interested in knowing that somewhere on the site of the deserted village of Bertrand, four miles south of Niles, Mich., is buried a full bushel of gold and silver coins. The treasure was the property of Joseph Bertrand, the early and prosperous French trader who founded Bertrand, Mich., and who died in 1812. Bertrand, the gold and silver were realized through the sale of part of his land.

Fear of being robbed induced Mr. Bertrand to bury the money, and he immediately proceeded to forget the place of interment. During the few remaining years of his life he was unable to recall the spot where he consigned the treasure, though he believed it to be under an apple tree in the orchard. Like the mythological treasure of Capt. Kidd, Joseph Bertrand's fortune has been sought for by hundreds of people.

Every foot of the ground in the old orchard has been upturned, and all the magic devices known have been pressed into use to locate the burial place of the gold and silver. But it still remains in its place of concealment, defying the persistent efforts of searchers. The fortune is not a myth, but was actually buried by Mr. Bertrand, and there are witnesses of this fact still living today. It amounts to thousands of dollars, and perhaps some day it may be found.

NOW AN AMBASSADOR.

Mexico's Minister to United States Raised to Rank of Ambassador—United States Follows Suit.

Mexico has raised her representative in Washington to the rank of ambassador, and this will result in the immediate promotion of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, now minister to Mexico. The French embassy in Washington are now those from Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France, Russia and Mexico, and Turkey and Austria are expected soon to raise their ministers to the rank of ambassadors. This action from Mexico is taken to be indicative of the new importance of the United States, as ambassadors are only accredited to what the diplomats call "first-class" countries.

MAINTAINS HER LEAD.

Trade of United States with Guatemala Exceeds That of Great Britain or Germany.

Mr. Beaupre, consul-general at Guatemala, in his annual report to the state department, says that the United States has maintained her lead in imports into Guatemala during the past year, and in some important lines the gain has been most gratifying. With Great Britain and Germany she practically controls the foreign trade of Guatemala. He says that the bulk of United States goods is too good for this market. They should be made to sell cheaply, but should be shrewd with colors and tinct. Most of the granite comes from Germany, because of the low price; but it is so light and cheap that it cannot

PUNCHED THE BUTLER'S NOSE.

Daughter of the Late Senator McPherson Shows Her Puck and Her Muscle.

Before she married Dr. Joseph Muir Miss Edla, daughter of the late Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, used to put in considerable time cultivating her muscle. She is a good oarswoman, can run half a mile in creditable time, swings Indian clubs like a professional and is quite handy with boxing gloves. The retired boxer who gave her instruction in the manly art never had occasion to complain that Miss McPherson did not hit hard enough, and she used often to pity the fellow on whose nose his fair pupil might land her clean-hitting right. Since her marriage Mrs. Muir has wisely for a measure kept up her systematic exercise, though not giving so much time to it as in former days. She has just gone through an experience which amply repays her for the many hours she has devoted to boxing. A week ago she discharged James Keating, her colored butler. Keating persisted in hanging around the stable in the rear of Dr. Muir's residence, at 41 West Forty-sixth street, New York, though warned by his former employer to keep away.

On the other evening, says the Chicago Chronicle, he tried to force his way into the house after ringing the front doorbell. Dr. and Mrs. Muir were away at the time, but were informed of Keating's behavior on their return. The doctor was called to see a patient, and during his absence Mrs. Muir saw her former butler standing outside. She went out and advised him to go away, as he would be arrested if he remained until the doctor returned. For reply the negro struck at her with his clenched fist. Mrs. Muir's training with the gloves at once came to her rescue. She jumped back, and as Keating made a rush she shot out her right straight from the shoulder. The bunch of eyes landed full on Keating's nose and he went down in a heap.

A MAN WITH MILLIONS.

Frank Gould Attains His Majority and Secures His Portion of His Father's Estate.

Frank J. Gould, youngest son of Jay Gould's six children, was 21 years old the other day, and received a fortune of \$10,000,000, his share of his father's estate.

Miss Helen Gould, sister and guardian of the young man, telephoned from Albany her congratulations. She is there to defend the good name of her father, and also to prosecute the aged Mrs. Elizabeth Cody for perjury. Frank Gould lives with his sister at Lindhurst, Irvington. He works diligently every day from ten o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon at the offices of the Missouri Pacific system at 195 Broadway. Here he is under the eyes of his brothers, George, Edward and Howard.

Frank Gould lacks three inches of being six feet tall. He is a typical Gould, with the strong family resemblance—a long, oval face, high forehead, firm nose and chin, clear olive complexion. During his early youth he was under the care of a private tutor. For several years he attended the Berkeley school, and finally graduated at the University of the City of New York. He gave \$4,000 worth of instruments to the engineering department of the university two years ago. His friends say that Frank Gould is modest, studious and generous. He will signalize the attainment of his majority by entering the directorate of the Missouri Pacific. It is also not unlikely that he will be made a director of the Manhattan Railroad company.

SPANISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Through the French Embassy It Seeks to Obtain Illustrations of Our Army Hospital Devices.

The French embassy has submitted to the state department a request from the Spanish branch of the Red Cross society for illustrations and explanations of all the surgical, medical and humane devices used by the United States to alleviate the horrors of war. This Spanish society is not a government institution, although it has operated during the recent war under the patronage of the queen regent of Spain. A request similar to this has been made of all other governments, the purpose being to publish a volume showing the advances made the world over in caring for the wounded and sick, and in meeting the many distressing situations arising from a condition of war. A full set of illustrations is desired of the American field hospitals, ambulance trains, stretchers, surgeons' outfits and the manifold requirements and conveniences of the military and naval surgeons' bureaus. As there is no propriety in giving foreign nations full information on the humane methods in use by our forces, the request doubtless will be granted.

Sailor Boys Taught to Sing.

One of the most curious institutions connected with the British navy is the office of "inspector of singing." On all training ships the boys are instructed to sing, by tutors, who receive about \$50 a year for the service. On each of the ships there is a tonic solo class, where the boys are taught to sing patriotic airs. This ability to sing patriotic music has a very enervating and inspiring influence upon the crews, and might, in some cases, considerably frighten an enemy.

First Coal Fields Were Discovered.

The first coal fields discovered in America were the bituminous ones at Richmond, Va., in 1750.

Our Gold Circulates in Hawaii.

Nearly all the gold coin in circulation in the Sandwich islands is of United States mintage.

LOCATED IN AFRICA.

Real Garden of Eden Said to Have Been Discovered.

Was Three Essential Requirements to Be the Spot Where the Human Race First Had Its Habitation.

Some months ago an account was given of Maj. Seton Karr's last exploration of Somaliland, which convinced him he had discovered the real Garden of Eden. Maj. Karr is now on his way from Aden further to examine the locality, and prove thoroughly that his view is correct. Writing to the London Times, Mr. Markham Adams brings forward several arguments to support Maj. Karr. As long ago as 1890 Mr. Adams suggested, not indeed, Maj. Karr's exact part of Somaliland, but the immediate adjoining plateau of Central Africa, as the cradle of the human race. He then pointed out: "The territory of Eden was part of a district through which four great rivers had their full course, but was essentially a watershed containing a single river and four heads. And thus it exactly corresponds with the great basin of Central Africa, containing the single river, the Shari, together with the heads of the four great rivers, the Zambezi, Niger, Nile and Congo, as described by Mr. Stanley in his paper before the Berlin conference.

"Again, the garden was not identical with Eden itself, with which it is so frequently confounded, and was situated in the eastern part of it, and thus exactly corresponds with the magnificent 'paradise' or park covering 3,000 square miles of the most gloriously beautiful lands in the world, full of all kinds of animal life, which the same author (Stanley) describes as beheld from the rocky eminences which lie to the eastward of the central basin.

"Among all the innumerable pretenses at identification, in how many are these three simple, but absolutely essential, features, the single river, the watershed, ever recognized, far less fulfilled? Nor are the minor characteristics less obviously satisfied."

MUST REMAIN COLONIES.

Gen. Butterfield Says the New Possessions Must Not Become States.

The New York chapter of the Colonial Order held its annual banquet at Sherry's, New York, the other night, and alternated in the consideration between the historical American colonies and the new colonies now becoming part of American history. Among the 75 guests were Gen. Butterfield and Capt. Mahan.

In response to the toast, "Our President Colonial Policy," Gen. Butterfield advocated strongly a military colonial policy. He said in part: "Unless we want to accentuate the present all-sufficient abuses of our political system and stimulate corruption by endorsing ignorance with power we must not tolerate the idea that Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or even Alaska are to be accepted into states of this union. Within the sound of my voice are those who will live long enough to see the day when, if these foreign races are admitted as states, one by one, the Asiatics—under a moderately close political division of our own people, could hold a balance of power in Congress. To govern with the military army is the only sound, practical solution of the problem. It will need no large army to properly garrison our Asiatic and West Indian possessions with the aid of our magnificent navy, of which we are so justly proud, and which we must and will maintain."

Capt. Mahan Indorsed Gen. Butterfield's suggestion in his toast, "The Army and Navy."

WILL GET ENGLISH HUSBANDS.

Two American Girls Being Made Much of by Bred Society in Scotland.

The warmth with which two American heiresses, Miss Ogden-Goelet and Miss Astor, have been welcomed in dual society in Scotland has given rise to considerable speculation from a matrimonial point of view. They have been defeted and petted to an extraordinary degree. The Buccleugh and Roxburgh families have both been paying them noticeable attention, and it seems pretty well understood that the young duke of Roxburgh will ask for Miss Astor's hand. The duke, who is the eighth of his line, was born in 1870 and succeeded his father in 1892. His name is Henry John Innes-Ker, and he is a lieutenant in the royal horse guards. Miss Astor is staying at Floors castle, Kelso, Roxburghshire, the ancestral home of the Roxburghs on the border, and it is not unlikely that she will make her debut at court as a peeress. The duke of Roxburgh's two uncles, uncle-in-law and cousin all married American girls.

Bohemia Is Densely Populated.

Bohemia is one of the most populous countries on the globe. Its climate is relatively cool, with rather severe winters. Therefore, much fuel is used, and it is largely taken from the forests which cover the mountain sides. Yet, after many centuries during which these forests have furnished fuel and building material for a dense population, they retain nearly their primal area.

England's Dicker in Africa.

Great Britain has offered, according to the Independent Belge, to give up Waldfach Bay, in South Africa, to Germany, in exchange for a strip through German East Africa that will connect the British territory with the Nile.

Bulletin Financier.

Mercredi, 4 janvier 1899.

COMPTOIR D'OPERATIONS (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Montant des dépôts... 85,451,138 00... 8921,987 00... 7,359,190 00... 838,311 00

MARCHES MONDIAUX. Bourse de Paris... Bourse de Londres... Bourse de New York...

MONNAIES. Or... Argent... Titres de la Banque de France... Titres de la Banque d'Angleterre...

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Appré de 10 h. m. 10 actions N. O. C. & Lake RR Cert. 89 1/2...

ACTIONS AU COMPTANT. Amalgamated... American... Canadian... Central...

MONUMENT DU COTON. A la Nouvelle-Orléans... A la Havane... A Santos...

MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK. Coton... Laines... Soie...

Bulletin Commercial.

Mercredi, 4 janvier 1899.

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...

RECEPTE. Coton... Laines... Soie...