

STREETER AT WASHINGTON.

The Unique Chicago Character Tries to Be Sworn in as Delegate in Congress.

"Capt." Streeter, of Chicago, is determined to break into congress. He is not satisfied with the outcome of his attempt the other day to have the oath of a delegate in congress administered to him, but the other afternoon he entered the office of the chief clerk of the interior department and demanded that he be "sworn in" as a delegate in congress from the territory of Lake Michigan.

The chief clerk told Capt. Streeter that he might be able to get some information by going to the capitol. He started in that direction, but before he left said: "It is true that I am the duly elected delegate for a term of four years from the new territory of Lake Michigan, east of Chicago, range 3, township 47. A territorial form of government was established four years ago. We have a territory covering 300 acres and 127 voters. Neither the general government nor the state of Michigan has any control over this territory, and we organized a civil government."

"The voters have elected me to represent them for four years, and I am here to do it. I cannot get any satisfaction in this department, but, then, I do not know much about matters here. If it were anything else I would know more about it. I am going up to the capitol to see Vice President Roosevelt."

SEA GIVES UP TREASURE.

American Professor Gets Authentic News of Remarkable Find Near Cape Malia.

Prof. William Nickerson Bates, of the chair of Greek archaeology of the university at Philadelphia, has just received from Athens the first authentic information of the finding of Greek statues under the sea off the island of Anticythera.

Prof. Bates said: "The discovery of these statues is the most important that has been made in the field of ancient Greek art in many years. The statues were found at the bottom of the sea in 200 feet of water by a party of sponge divers."

"It is supposed that a Roman ship carrying a load of art treasures from Athens to Rome during the first century A. D. foundered at this point. In fact, the anchor of the ship was recovered."

"Greek students are of the opinion that this is the identical ship mentioned by Lucian, who has recorded the loss of a number of valuable paintings and statues on a vessel that foundered at this point off Cape Malia during a great storm. The loss was regarded as a national calamity, and numerous efforts were made by the Romans to locate the wreck, but without avail."

RENOVATING PALACES.

Many Changes Being Made to Suit the Taste of the King and Queen of England.

A new reign in England is the signal for the renovation of palaces, says the New York Tribune's London correspondent. All town and country palaces belonging to the crown will be repaired, decorated and improved during the period of mourning at the expense of the state. Many changes will be made at Windsor, and Buckingham palace will be transformed internally.

The king and queen have lately spent two hours at Buckingham and inspected the rooms which have been chiefly occupied by royal guests during the last 40 years. Many alterations will be required before these cold, inartistic apartments can be adapted to the requirements of a permanent home for the king and queen. Many of these rooms are lighted by candles, but a circuit of electric light will be extended from the ball room, drawing-room and throne room to every section of the palace. The gardens, however, will need little attention. Another year and royal garden parties will be frequent, and it is not unlikely that drawing-rooms will be in the evening, not in the afternoon.

TELLS OF DIGESTION TEST.

Wesleyan Sophomore Gives His Experiences in a Respiration Calorimeter.

John Christie Ware, of Allendale, N. J., a Wesleyan sophomore, has just emerged from the respiration calorimeter at Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., where he has been acting as a subject for Prof. W. G. Atwater, who is conducting a series of experiments to determine the value of foods. Ware, in speaking of his experience in the box, says that the life is by no means so monotonous as might be thought.

There is a splendid chance for study, as there is nothing to distract one's thoughts. The temperature is always even, and the air purer than that outdoors or in a study-room. Every particle of air moisture or refuse from the body has to be tested to see in the end how perfect the digestion of the food has been. This series of experiments will be of great value to science when they are completed.

Aluminum Bridges for Cavalry. The Austro-Hungary war office has recently tried with success bridges of aluminum for cavalry. They are the invention of Capt. De Vaux and De Wall, and are easily carried on wagons.

BACKS UP SCRIPTURE

Two Other Rare Old Papyri Yet to Be Assigned to Colleges.

One Contains Small Sections of the Gospel of St. John—Confirms Absolutely Text of Present Version.

According to a New York Tribune special from Boston, Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, vice president of the Egyptian exploration fund there, is authority for the statement that in addition to the papyrus of St. Matthew's Gospel sent to the University of Pennsylvania, and that of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, presented to Harvard, two other extremely interesting papyri are yet to be assigned. One is that of John, which contains 18 verses of chapter I. and 14 verses of chapter XX. In the first part are the words: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," and "We have found the Messiah." In chapter XX, is the memorable story of Mary at the sepulcher.

This papyrus of St. John in book form contained about 50 pages, Dr. Winslow says, and only the outer leaves are preserved. He says that the document is better written than the St. Matthew papyrus, and is in harmony with the famous text of Westcott and Hort. The papyrus is dated 200 A. D., or a little later, and is pronounced only a little later than the St. Matthew text. The confirmation of the text of the present version is absolute.

Dr. Winslow says that the papyrus of St. Mark, although only a fragment, is most precious, containing in the few verses of chapters X. and XI. specific facts of the life of Jesus. The manuscript resembles the famous Codex Alexandrinus, now in the British museum, and agrees with our standard version. Its age is between 400 and 500 A. D.

Other papyri sent to Philadelphia not yet announced include a historical table of emperors from Augustus to Decius, a genuine "I. O. U.," as such documents are now termed for a loan, a dun in the year 57, when the attorney is instructed to "worry" the debtor until he pays up, and a manumission paper for a slave. Dr. Winslow says that the soil of Egypt abounds in papyri, but the increasing agricultural operations and the great dam, which will flood an immense area, will mean the destruction of tens of thousands of the historical papers.

MAKES DONKEY OF EAGLE.

Practical Joke of an Engraver Appears on Uncle Sam's Greenback.

Officials of the United States treasury are liable to make things uncomfortable for one of the government engravers, if they can trace to its source the man who apparently, in a spirit of fun, placed a puzzle picture on the 1880 series of \$10 bills. Incidentally, the American eagle is said to be in a state of high indignation, because the engraver made it look, turned upside down, like a common, everyday donkey, with long ears and a white nose.

On the face of the bill appears an American eagle between two signatures at the bottom. There is nothing about the appearance of the bird to denote that it is different from the same picture appearing on other bills. But when one turns the bill upside down the head of a donkey looms up plainly.

Great care is used at Washington, it is said, by the officers of the local subtreaury in passing upon the designs for bills, and it is only in rare instances that an engraver manages to spring a joke upon the treasury department.

MAIL CARS IMPROVED.

Larger and Stronger Vehicles Constructed at Government's Request.

In response to the demands of the government larger and stronger mail cars are being put into service on the railroads, with the idea of affording greater protection to the railway postal clerks in case of wrecks, in addition to preserving the mails from destruction. S. P. Taft, superintendent of the railway mail service for the Seventh division, with headquarters in St. Louis, was in Kansas City the other day for the purpose of inspecting several of the new postal cars that are to go into service experimentally on the Santa Fe between Kansas City and La Junta, Col.

The new cars are built with the special idea of withstanding the shock of collision, having double sills of extra thickness, sheathed in steel where they are joined at the ends and for a considerable distance from these points. The cars are supplied with Pintsch lights so that they will not catch fire when an accident occurs.

An Expensive Easter Bonnet. It is disclosed that the national present for Queen Wilhelmina, the nature of which has been kept a great secret, will be a new crown, and that \$100,000 has been subscribed. Will it be ready, asks the Boston Globe, for the royal bride by Easter?

Never Satisfied. Mr. Schwab, the head of the new steel trust, has made \$50,000,000 during the past 20 years. And yet, remarks the Chicago Times-Herald, there probably are moments when his heart is full of bitter disappointment.

A Long River. The Ganges is 1,570 miles long, and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

TO REWARD VALOR.

Secretary Long Will Remember Officers and Men Who Distinguished Themselves in the Far East.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says that adequate rewards will be given by Secretary Long to the officers who distinguished themselves in China, the Philippines and Samoa. Capt. B. H. McCalla, who figured in the Seymour expedition for the relief of the beleaguered legation in Peking; Capt. John T. Myers, who commanded the American legation guard in Peking; Maj. L. T. Waller, and many junior officers will be advanced in their respective grades.

Other officers of the navy will receive letters of commendation. Marine officers will be rewarded in a like manner. The enlisted men will be remembered, and it is intended to confer medals of honor upon those who distinguished themselves, which carry with them gratuities of \$1,500 each.

The question of rewards to be given officers has received the serious consideration of a board of officers, of which Assistant Secretary Hackett is chairman. The board originally submitted a scheme of promotion which contemplated the creation of four medals—the medal of the republic, the John Hauls medal, the Farragut medal and the campaign medal.

Secretary Long desired, however, to immediately reward officers and men who had distinguished themselves in action and he directed the board to consider the services of each man and to recommend the reward that could be awarded them under existing laws.

MRS. LESLIE A BARONESS.

Asks Friends at Dinner Party at New York to Address Her as Such.

Mrs. Frank Leslie sailed for Rome recently, and she was so booked. But her visiting card, it is now learned, bore the inscription "La Baronne De Bazus." The title is said to be of French origin, and the bearer of it is entitled to all the honors as baroness on the continent. But, although Mrs. Leslie announced her accession before she sailed, she did not state in what manner her decoration had come to her.

Bazus is a tiny hamlet in France, nine miles from Toulouse. It boasts of only 225 inhabitants. At the French consulate it was said that Bazus, according to records, has never before supported a barony.

Mrs. Leslie announced her change of nomenclature at a farewell dinner tendered by a woman friend who always figures as hostess before Mrs. Leslie goes abroad. Mrs. Leslie made known to the 16 guests that she was henceforth to be "La Baronne De Bazus," and expressly asked that she be addressed by that title. She, however, even then vouchsafed no details concerning the title and her mode of acquiring it.

The barter and sale of titles has been reduced to a science. Mrs. Leslie's friends declare, however, that her title was not purchased, but came to her by descent and the romantic discovery of some long-forgotten papers of patent rights.

TO DIG THROUGH ROCKIES.

Syndicate Takes Up the Project to Tunnel Under the Great Divide.

The project started 22 years ago by "Brick" Pomeroy for tunneling the great divide is in a fair way to be carried out. All the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific tunnel in Clear Creek county have been sold to a syndicate headed by James E. Ratchford, of Syracuse, N. Y. A new company will be organized and known as the Denver-Salt Lake Railway Tunnel company. The purpose of this corporation is to drive the bore from the tunnel breast, now one mile into the mountain, through the great divide the full distance of five miles. The tunnel will shorten all the east and west transmountain roads 250 miles and will be leased to all roads that wish to build to it or obtain connections with existing lines.

The product of many rich mineral veins discovered at the surface will, according to estimates of mining experts, easily pay for cutting the tunnel.

A RARE OPERATION.

Young Man at New York on the Road to Recovery After Having His Stomach Removed.

Lewis J. McKenna, a clerk in an insurance company, is in St. Luke's hospital, New York, recovering from a surgical operation, one of the rarest known to modern science. The operation is known as gastro-antrostomy, and consists of removing the patient's stomach, cutting away the pylorus and several malignant growths in its vicinity, and restoring the stomach to its former place.

McKenna is resting easy and the physicians say that if the present improvement continues he will be up in a week. But little blood was apparent throughout the whole operation, which lasted one hour and 15 minutes. The patient rallied at once, and it was seen that the operation was a success.

Lost Money at Paris. The builders of the Swiss village at the Paris exposition lost \$600,000 by their enterprise.

Allowance of Air. Two thousand gallons of air are a grown-up person's allowance for 24 hours.

WEALTH IN FORESTS.

Philippines Have 40,000 Acres of Valuable Timber.

Larger in Extent and of Greater Value Than the Forests of India—The Filipinos Make Poor Woodmen.

In a report to the agricultural department Capt. Ahern, of the army, calls attention to the obstacles in the way of immediate success of lumbering in the Philippines. Forest roads and driveways are almost unknown, and present methods of lumbering are slow and expensive. The natives are not skilled workmen, and, although receiving extremely low wages, their work is found to be by no means cheap when the cost of felling and hauling timber to a shipping point is considered.

Capt. Ahern estimates the forest lands of the Philippines at 40,000 acres, which is larger in extent and greater in value than the forests of India. There are 385 species of timber producing trees and about 50 more species as yet unclassified. Included in the list are many hardwoods, capable of taking a beautiful polish, woods that resist climatic influences and the attack of white ants. Others are especially suited for sea piling or for use as railroad ties.

There are many varieties of trees producing valuable gums, oils and drugs. Rubber and gutta percha are abundant in Mindanao, while at least 17 dye woods are found in the archipelago. Coconut palms grow without care or cultivation throughout the islands. There are also many varieties of palms, bamboo, canes and rattan, which are of commercial value and will afford profitable employment to native labor.

AN AIR TORPEDO.

Invention of a Swedish Army Officer Being Developed Under Government Subsidy.

A Swedish army officer has patented an air torpedo of a construction heretofore unknown, and received a government subsidy for exploiting it, according to a communication to the state department from Consul General Guenther, at Frankfurt, Germany. According to the patent specifications, the motion of the projectile is caused exclusively by a force which is developed in the torpedo little by little from ignition of a gas generated from slowly burning material. The pressure of the gas gradually becoming stronger, propels the torpedo by the arrangement which allows the gas to escape. Once in motion, the torpedo increases its speed in accordance with the amount of gas pressure. The charge may consist of any explosive, provided the same is ignited only by shocks or blows. The initial velocity need be but slight, as the torpedo is impelled by its own force. Thus the discharge from the torpedo gun constructed for the purpose occasions no report or recoil and but little pressure, making the handling of the device perfectly safe. At the trials made so far, the torpedoes are reported to have traversed a distance of 16,000 feet.

A BLOW AT LABOR.

Decision by Courts of Germany Denying the Right of Workmen to Aid Strikers by Certain Methods.

An interesting decision rendered by the supreme court of Germany affecting the right of workmen to aid strikers has been reported to the state department by Consul General Guenther, at Frankfurt. The molders of an iron foundry were ordered to finish some models which had come from a foundry where a strike was on. The 20 molders refused and quit work. They were discharged without the usual notice and their employer brought suit for damages. The court rendered judgment in his favor for 2,043 marks, holding the defendants jointly and separately liable. The decree was confirmed upon appeal to the supreme court, which held that the defendants had been guilty of breach of contract. It was held further that the law cannot expect the employer to yield to the unlawful refusal of his employees, and that the defendants acted in premeditated concert, with a malicious purpose to injure the plaintiff.

A THIRTEEN CLUB.

Schoolgirls of Newark Organize to Disprove the Power of Popular Superstitions.

Thirteen pretty little misses of Newark, four of whom were in the same graduating class in school, have organized a thirteen club, which will meet on the thirteenth of each month, have monthly dinners of 13 cents, and give an occasional 13-cent dinner, or, as the girls say, luncheon. The new organization, of which Miss Nelly Terhune is the president, will tempt fate in every way imaginable. Superstition is to be wiped out by the members, who declare that the ghost and goblin stories told by their mothers are all "moonshine." From now on the 13 will laugh when they break a mirror, will walk under a ladder without fear and do many other things which most girls would shudder at.

How to Get a Bill Through. If the legislators can only be made to understand that the establishment of a whipping post for Chicago wife beaters will result in the creation of another public job or two, says the Chicago Times-Herald, there may be a chance to have the proposed law pushed through.

NOT THE MAN SHE THOUGHT.

Lamplight Precipitation of a Woman That Knew Her Own Particular Failing.

The family and friends of a well-known Detroit woman are having a good deal of amusement over one of her recent experiences, says the Free Press. They know her memory of faces is very poor and she herself is aware of the failing. As she tells the story there can be no harm in repeating it:

"One afternoon recently I was sitting on the veranda when a man carrying a small satchel came up the walk. He bowed pleasantly and I returned his greeting as cordially as I could, while racking my brain for his name. It was gone forever. Here was an old friend, from out of town probably—perhaps a relative of my husband—and I could not recall his name. It was agonizing. However, he must not feel a lack of welcome, so I greeted him warmly, shook hands and invited him to be seated. I said I was delighted to see him and knew my family would be equally glad. I regretted that so long a time had elapsed since we had last met. I hoped he and his family were quite well. Of course he had come to dinner."

"Thus I rattled on, fearing to let him speak lest he should discover what a hypocrite I was. Finally he managed to say:

"I'm afraid you don't know who I am."

"Oh, yes, I do," I responded. "Of course, I know perfectly."

"No, I'm sure you don't even know my name."

"Well," I admitted, reluctantly, "your name has escaped me for the moment. But don't tell me. It will come back. I am so wretched on names. No, you must not tell me. I want to think of it myself."

"Do not try. I am only the sewing machine fiend. I came to do some repair work."

SPAIN'S KING ALL A BOY.

The Young Sovereign Tantalizes His Sisters Like Any Ordinary Youngster.

That the young king of Spain is all a boy, ready to see his sisters' failings, if not his own, is amusingly shown by a story told of him by a friend of his French tutor, says Youth's Companion. During one of the hot days of last summer the tutor dictated to his pupil an exercise in which occurred the phrase: "She possessed in the highest degree the distinguished manners and grace of speech innate in royal princesses."

"The man who wrote that never lived at court," remarked the boy king.

"What makes you think so?" demanded his astonished tutor.

"Why, just look!" replied the king, pointing to his two sisters, who happened to be in the room. "Look at these royal princesses! Look at their distinguished manners!"

Maria de las Mercedes lay sprawling over a table, looking sleepy and overheated. Maria Teresa maintained a more ladylike attitude, but was abstractedly scratching her head with her left hand in apparent embarrassment over a problem of French orthography. Alfonso pinched the arm of his elder sister and pulled the hair of the younger.

"Oh, you horrid boy!" they both exclaimed.

"There's your grace of speech!" commented his majesty, with a roguish glance at his teacher.

WATER AS A BEAUTIFIER.

Nature's Cleanser and Tonic and Its Beneficial Effect on Women Who Drink It.

There is no real standard of beauty unless we except the lines for which an artist looks. We are not all artists, and we judge of beauty by our own ideals. Each nation has its standard; the ideals of one would not be those of another. Nevertheless there is one standard which we all recognize—that of good health. It shines in the eye, glows in the cheek, reddens the lip and quickens the step. It also makes one at peace with the world, for, indeed, as a rule the temperament is simply a matter of the liver. A torrid liver will in time spoil the temper of an angel, says Maude C. Murray-Miller, in Woman's Home Companion.

How many women drink enough water? Very few, indeed, and no wonder they have dried-up, wrinkled faces and figures! And yet every woman can have a water cure at home. The first thing after rising in the morning the teeth should be brushed, and one or two glassfuls of water drunk. If the liver needs stimulating, the water should be hot and a little salt added. Drink frequently between meals, but never while eating. Fully a pint of water should be taken before breakfast and on retiring at night.

The Newest Lamp Shades. Interesting are the schemes for the decoration of "modern style" interiors. The parchment lamp shades, with weird, dark figures of women gowned in clinging preraphaelite robes, their hair in bandeaus, wandering amid stiff yew trees and cypress hedged gardens, are certainly "new" and original. Some of the stuffs, specially woven for the artists who designed them, are far beyond the reach of any ordinary purse. Many are chefs d'oeuvre in coloring and design, especially a curious mauve material with dull, greenish blue motifs outlined with amber. A delicate stand for two electric lamps is a woman's figure in dull silver, slender and half-draped, the folds of her bronze-hued skirts spreading round her feet. She holds a light in either hand, her eyes cast down.—Washington Star.

WHERE PURE AIR IS FOUND.

In High Places and Far Away from the Dust and Smoke of Cities.

The chemical composition of the atmosphere differs little, if at all, wherever the sample be taken; whether it be on the high Alps or at the surface of the sea the relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents is the same, says a scientific authority. The favorable effects, therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportion of its gaseous constituents. One important difference, however, is the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes, and is, in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some 100 feet above it microbes are abundant. In the air of towns and crowded places not only does the microbial impurity increase, but other impurities, such as the products of combustion of coal, accrue also. Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air and especially in the air of pine, oak and birch forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless, consisting of traces of essential oils, to which the curative properties of certain health resorts are ascribed.

Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tract. But, all the same, these traces of essential oil and aromatic products must be counted, strictly speaking, as impurities, since they are not necessary constituents of the air. As recent analyses have shown, these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached, until they disappear altogether. It would seem, therefore, that microbe, hydrocarbons and entities other than oxygen and hydrogen, and, perhaps, we should add argon, are only incidental to the neighborhood of human industry, animal life, damp and vegetation.

DR. MARY AND WU TING FANG

Difficult to Decide Who Came Out Ahead in the Encounter.

Congressman Smith, of Illinois, tells a good story of an encounter of wit that took place between Dr. Mary Walker and the Chinese minister not long ago, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"You missed out on the best story of the reception," said Mr. Smith, toying with his long mustache. "You know, the minister stood in the east room after greeting the president and held a regular reception of his own. Everybody knows the minister's inclination to ask questions, and when I saw Dr. Mary Walker in her male costume advancing toward Wu I knew there would be something doing. She was presented to Wu. Wu looked at her in surprise, if not astonishment, and then blurted out:

"You are a lady?" and when she said, with dignity, that she was, Wu asked: "Then why do you wear a man's clothes?"

Dr. Mary looked at the minister for only a second, and then retorted: "You are a man?" And when the minister had declared that he was she retorted: "Then why do you wear women's clothes?"

"Wu was taken back for a moment only, and then replied: "Because the custom of my country allows me to do so."

"Dr. Mary heard, and then as she switched her head and walked away she said, proudly: "Well, the liberty of my country allows me to wear men's clothes." That closed the incident."

PUBLIC GIBBETS IN ENGLAND.

They Were Frequently Seen by Tourists a Century Ago with Bodies Swinging.

Even if the bicycle had been invented 100 years ago touring could hardly have become very popular, at all events for solitary cyclists. The old guide-books were by no means cheerful reading. A run from London to East Grinstead, a distance of five or six and twenty miles, would have taken the wheelman past three gibbets, and it was just as likely as not that from one or the other of them a body would be swinging in the wind. Up till the beginning of the century just closed the gallows was almost as frequent a landmark as finger posts or public houses have become now, says the London News.

The traveler approaching York is directed by the guidebooks to "turn round by the gallows and three windmills," and the road out to Durham is "between the gallows and Crokehill." Going out of Wells you "cross the brook and pass by the gallows." Any number of such directions can be gleaned from the old books for the guidance of travelers 100 years ago, and as these interesting objects were put up and the dead bodies of malefactors left upon them for the special edification of footpads and highwaymen there was a suggestiveness about them that must have given a special piquancy to cycle touring if it had been in vogue at that time.

Suicide in France. The number of suicides in Paris is very large at present, and the chief cause is thought to be the general retrenchment following the exposition, which has thrown many people out of work. Throughout France, however, suicide seems to have been increasing for some time. In the five years ended January 1, 1901, the number of suicides was no less than 27,000.

Gigantic Steamer Funnel. The funnels of the steamer Oceanic are of such gigantic proportions that two steel cars could pass through them side by side.