

COMES TO LIFE IN MORGUE

One of Twins of a Gotham Laborer Resuscitated and Now in an Incubator.

New York.—With an incubator and a milk bottle as its foster mother, a very small Detry baby will probably survive to rejoice over—or regret—its narrow escape from death.

Twins came to bless Mrs. Carmela Detry, wife of Felice Detry, a laborer. The atoms of humanity breathed faintly for an hour and then the flickering flame of their lives seemed to be snuffed out. As any mother would, Mrs. Detry wept, her husband's grief was he had no money to bury, much less to support two children. So Detry put the twins in a shoe box—it had been a pair of brogans—placed the lid on the box and went to the morgue and asked the great city to bury his dead.

Detry went away. After a while Timothy McCarthy, an attendant, happened to take the lid off the shoe box. One diminutive Detry lay still as a piece of clay, which indeed it was. The other baby opened its mouth and uttered a faint squeak and clutched its tiny fist. McCarthy, who has acquired presence of mind in the morgue, ran with both babies to Bellevue hospital. Dr. Drury, who raises babies by steam, instantly saw that one Detry was alive and hastily put it in one of his incubators, which was promptly heated to an agreeable and stimulating temperature. Little Detry fell asleep and, awakening, became acquainted with its foster mother.

Mr. Drury thinks the baby fell into a stupor soon after birth and that it was revived by the warmth of the shoe box, where there was enough air for the needs of its puny lungs.

IS A MILLIONAIRE AGAIN.

"Swiftwater Bill," Noted Montana Character, Once More Finds Himself on "Easy Street."

Butte, Mont.—"Swiftwater Bill," at one time a well-known character in Montana, is on his feet again, and will probably become a millionaire for the second time in his meteoric career.

"Yes, 'Swiftwater Bill,' as struck it again, this time at Fairbanks, Alaska. 'When I left he had some properties that were paying handsomely and the indications are that he will quit \$2,000,000 to the good.'

"Some years ago Bill cleaned up \$345,000 in Alaska, but like many others who made fortunes quickly, he let the money slip through his fingers.

"In about one year after he became an accredited millionaire, 'Swiftwater Bill' was a tramp. Wine, women and cards brought his downfall.

"But he was game, and went back to work again, and for the second time Dame Fortune smiled in his direction. He is on easy street now and will doubtless leave the north before long with a gripful of dust."

Many Butte men remember "Swiftwater Bill" as the man who gained notoriety in this country through his reported marriage to all of the four La More sisters.

The La More sisters at one time appeared at the Casino in this city, and rumor had it that "Swiftwater Bill" married all four.

He persistently denied the rumor, but the story was spread broadcast throughout the United States.

SUBSTITUTE FOR DYNAMITE

Brooklyn Man Discovers a Non-Freezing Powder Which May Revolutionize Blasting.

New York.—Henry G. Nicoll, son of Court Attendant Nicoll, of the supreme court, Brooklyn, and an expert on rock-blasting, is the inventor of a recently perfected rock-blasting explosive known as Trojan non-freezing powder, which bids fair to supplant dynamite because of the increased power it exerts and the fact that it cannot be ignited by friction, fire or concussion but only by means of the electric button in connection with the detonating cap and will not freeze under any exposure.

Mr. Nicoll claims its advantages over dynamite are therefore evident.

A practical exhibition test on a large scale of the efficiency of the Trojan non-freezing powder as compared with that of nitro-glycerin dynamite was recently made by the Allentown Nonfreezing Powder company in the large quarries near Allentown under the direction of young Mr. Nicoll, the inventor. The tests included the firing of a series of 16-foot holes charged alternately with the new powder and with dynamite of the same weight and grade and of mud capping blasts in removing large detached blocks of stone, which showed, it is said, the greater efficiency of the new explosive agent conclusively.

Women Wear Old Shoes.

Mrs. J. A. Livingston, of Lima, Miss., claims to be possessed of the oldest pair of shoes still in active service in the United States. The venerable lady is celebrated for having the smallest feet in the state. This fact has enabled Mrs. Livingston to wear the same pair of shoes her father presented to her more than 50 years ago. It was in 1833 that she received the shoes. Since then she has raised ten children, the youngest now 21 years of age. She still wears the shoes on all occasions.

Give Her the Divorce.

Down in Massachusetts a woman has been taking up a collection among her friends for the purpose of raising money enough to secure a divorce. If the man in the case doesn't feel cheap we may be safe in concluding that the lady deserves freedom.

NAVY IN BAD SHAPE.

COULD NOT WIN BATTLES, SAYS ADMIRAL RAE.

Engineer-in-Chief Declares That Experienced Machinists Are Lacking in Makeup of Uncle Sam's Men-o'-War.

Washington, D. C.—"Were the country suddenly plunged in war the navy would find itself in no condition to win battles," says Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, in his annual report. He calls attention to the critical condition of engineering in the navy, and points to the explosion of the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, which he says most forcibly emphasizes the necessity of serious and immediate attention.

Speaking of the operations of the personnel bill, which merged the corps of engineers into the line of the navy, he says a whole corps of specialists was virtually abolished and their duties transferred to the line.

"Owing to the absence of specific instructions in the personnel bill, combined with powerful adverse influences within the department," he continues, "for three years absolutely nothing was done by the younger line officers in acquiring engineering experience, and later, owing to the large number of ships kept in commission and the scarcity of officers, but little in that was accomplished."

"So few officers of the line are taking up engineering seriously that the situation is becoming alarming," says the engineer-in-chief, and he adds:

"As necessary as good marksmanship is the ability to carry our guns to the firing line and to keep them there amidst the havoc created by modern ordnance, and this will never be done with amateurs in charge of the machinery. That line officers can become good engineers has already proved, but they must have experience to become so, and that experience must be acquired in subordinate positions. No young officer out of the academy but a short time who would not be given charge of the deck except under the supervision of a senior officer, should be placed in charge of the engineering department of a ship, as has been done. Engineering largely belongs to the line, and the line should be made to perform that duty earnestly."

Admiral Rae submits a plan "for quickly supplying the navy with a body of efficient engineers," which provides that all the younger officers must be given engineering duty, and be made to realize their responsibility, the duty to be performed first in a subordinate capacity, and examinations to be strict with engineering ranking with seamanship, gunnery and navigation.

Further, the plan provides for a number of engineering specialists in the line, whose duty at sea and on shore shall be engineering, such officers not to perform sea duty after reaching the grade of commander.

FERRIS WHEEL A PROBLEM.

Wreckers May Have to Use Dynamite to Remove the St. Louis World's Fair Structure.

St. Louis.—Solitary and alone, almost stately in its grandeur, the famous old Ferris wheel stands intact on the world's fair grounds. It is the bugaboo of the Chicago Wrecking company which has the contract for removing the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, and it is liable to be the last relic of the fair. Officials of the wrecking company said they probably would leave the wheel until the very last thing.

The wheel is intact, except that the cars have been removed. The problem of removing the wheel has puzzled the wrecking company long and sorely, and even now the method of its demolition has not been fully decided upon. At one time the company advertised to give the Ferris wheel to anyone who would take it down and remove it, but up to date there have been no volunteers. It was then suggested that the wheel be blown up with dynamite. This method has not been rejected and may be adopted as a last resort. Fragments of the old structure would be blown all over Forest park if dynamite were used and the wrecking company considers this so dangerous that it wants to get everything else out of the way.

DISEASE IS NOT AN EVIL.

Sir Frederick Treves Corrects a Common Erroneous Notion—Aims to Save Life.

London.—Sir Frederick Treves, M. D., says the common conception of disease as something evil in origin and effect is a vulgar error.

"The processes of disease," he says, "aim not at destruction of life, but saving it, and its manifestations are the outcome of a natural effort toward cure. Disease is not one of the ills that flesh is heir to, but one of the good gifts; its origin is benevolent and protective and were it not for disease in the popular sense the human race would soon be extinct."

Lord Roseberry said he entered into the spirit of the address so much that he hoped so to train himself as not to say in a tone of distress, "I caught a horrid cold the other night," but "I glory to find that I have symptoms that I am repelling germs that entered my body."

His a Misanomer.

Sting Duck, a New York Chinaman, is in trouble because he is alleged to have used his knife too freely. You can't judge a Chinaman by his name.

PANAMA CANAL PURCHASES

Include Guinea Pigs, White Mice, Wooden Legs, Bibles and Playing Cards.

Washington.—The extensive purchases by the isthmian canal commission have been completed for the present, although requisitions for material are constantly being received. These are for small lots of miscellaneous supplies.

The commission has purchased or ordered 646,000 pounds of blasting powder and 617,500 pounds of dynamite, which is to be used in rocks in the line of the canal that must be removed. Thirty million feet of lumber have been purchased, about 23,000,000 feet coming from the Pacific coast.

The paving of the city of Panama has required the purchase of 7,000,000 paving brick, while 3,500,000 brick are to be used in the construction of buildings and quarters for the workmen.

Besides the engines used by the Panama railroad, 120 locomotives have been bought for excavation work; also 1,300 flat cars and several hundred dump cars.

The flat cars are used for excavating and are unloaded by rapid machines which scrape the earth from a whole train in short order. Spreaders are then used to remove the earth from the railroad track on which the cars are operated.

To build these excavating lines 5,000 tons of steel rails and 125,000 cross-ties on which the rails will be laid have been bought.

The medical supplies of the canal zone are purchased through the office of the surgeon general of the army. They include among other things guinea pigs and white mice, which are used for experimental purposes; also wooden legs of assorted sizes. Orders are filled for Bibles and playing cards, among others in the great variety of articles purchased for the canal.

PREACHER WHIPS ROWDIES

Two Young Men Who Made Trouble at Prayer Meeting Thrashed in a Jiffy.

Guthrie.—For several months the Free Will Baptist church, Rev. Durham, pastor, situated about six miles east of Lexington, has experienced considerable annoyance from several rowdies. At times arrests have been made and fines imposed, but this did not seem to discourage the soidans; bad men.

Recently evening prayer services were held there. Soon after the crowd began to gather two of the prime movers in these disturbances started a row, in which a son of the preacher was involved. Just as the affair was raised to the boiling point Rev. Durham happened along and, concluding that the boys had run things long enough, proceeded to take a hand. The first thing the boys knew of it, George Hughes, one of the two, received a right-hand swing on the jaw that knocked him flat. The preacher then turned to the other, Tom Latimer, and before Hughes was on his feet Latimer was a whipped man.

It was thought at first that Hughes' jaw was fractured. A doctor examined him while he was in Lexington, but found no breaks. He says, however, that it felt like a mule had kicked him.

WILL TEACH THE VAQUEROS

Texas Cowboys Taken to Argentina to Instruct Natives in Art of Roping Cattle.

New York.—If Argentine vaqueros do not learn more about roping and tying cattle in the next few months than they ever knew before it will not be the fault of Spence Jewell and his band of seven Texas cowboys. They sailed for Buenos Ayres under contract to Hill & Connell, old Texans themselves, and now the owners of a ranch in the South American republic.

There is not a man in Jewell's band who is not a celebrity. Clay McGonigge held the title of champion, having roped, thrown and tied a steer in 23 1/2 seconds.

"It is a business proposition," explained Jewell. "The vaqueros know all about lassoing cattle, but they use ropes from 60 to 100 feet long and don't know anything about throwing and tying cattle. It costs a lot of time the way they do things."

"Bill Connell has been training 20 cow ponies for the boys and they will teach the natives what's what with a rope."

Fills a Long-Felt Want.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to establish a \$300,000 school, the express mission of which will be the salvation of the human stomach, says Four-Track News. Good! No part of man's anatomy is so abused as that curious little pouch known as the stomach. The average meal is prepared with reference only to the palate and with a careless disregard of the more important organs of digestion. If we can be made to see the enormity of our offense in insulting our stomachs with soggy rabbits, rich newburgs, leathery clams and other indigestibles, it will be a great step toward driving dyspepsia into oblivion and toward the attainment of a happy old age. It is really remarkable what some human stomachs will endure before they enter an emphatic protest.

To Fit the Case.

The name of the battleship Khas Potemkin, the crew of which mutinied in the harbor of Odessa last June, has been changed by imperial order to Pandeleimon. This is, no doubt, the Russian word for pandemonium.

WAYS OF A SULTAN.

MULLEY ABDUL AZIZ, SOMETHING OF A SPORT.

Besides His 300 Wives, Moroccan Ruler Has Bicycles, Cinematographs and Cameras for Amusements.

Tangier.—Although he has 300 wives, all pent up in the harem at the palace of Maghzen, at Morocco, Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz found time hanging heavily on his hands until he became a devotee of various civilized devices to amuse himself. He manages to keep things from becoming too dull by devoting himself largely to bicycles, cinematographs and photography.

Life in a Moorish harem is a very restricted affair. The women are prohibited from communicating with the outside world.

It is considered a defilement punishable by death for an outsider to behold one of the sultan's consorts, but Muley Abdul has disregarded this condition by allowing pictures to be taken of some of his wives to be published. He has also upset Mohammedan conventionalities in another way.

Mohammed said: "All painters are destined for the fires of hell."

The sultan's harem is recruited from all Moslem and the harem contains every shade of color from cream to ebony. Muley's mother herself was a Circassian woman who was purchased in Constantinople at a great price.

The standing of a woman in the harem is enhanced if she gives birth to a child. Of children there are many. Tradition has it that one great sultan was the father of no less than 950.

Children born in the harem do not stay there. All but a few are placed throughout the domains of the sultan, to grow up in ignorance, perhaps, of their high birth. A few children of the favorite wives are raised at the palace, but they are given little liberty for fear that they may gather a following and prematurely seek succession to the throne.

Periodically the sultan conducts a grand shakeup in the harem, when he confers on subjects in high standing such wives as he no longer cares to keep. To receive such a castoff wife is supposed to involve a great compliment. New wives fill up the ranks.

Up to the time the sultan introduced modern scientific playthings into the harem, the chief excitement of the wives was the semi-weekly parade before Muley Abdul to see which one he would pick out as his companion for the next day or two.

Moorish nobles raise their daughters with a view of fitting them for the harem of the sultan.

The sultan of Turkey has also taken to photography, but as the koran forbids taking likenesses of human beings Abdul Hamid is confined to landscape and architecture.

An American firm made a camera for him the fellow of which does not exist. Every bit of metal work in the camera is pure gold; those portions which in an ordinary camera are of wood are here made of the finest ivory; the bellows, which in a common mortal's machine are of ordinary leather, are made of the finest white morocco leather, lined with black velvet. The camera is inclosed in a case of white morocco, with a gold lock and key, the whole affair costing \$8,000.

The worst of it is that the sultan takes wretched pictures. The unfortunate Turkish photographer who is giving him lessons is threatened with terrible pains and penalties if the pictures do not improve.

ARE WEDDED IN OLD AGE.

Couple Who Eloped in 1871 Just Married in Iowa—One 75, the Other 62.

Des Moines, Ia.—After living for 34 years with the servant girl with whom he eloped back in Ohio in 1871, a divorce from his deserted wife just having been obtained, George M. Wilson, of Seymour, aged 75, has married Rebecca S. Farmer, aged 62.

The news was communicated to the pension office to settle a controversy which has arisen as to whether the deserted wife in Ohio is entitled to a widow's pension, which she claimed, supposing her husband to be dead.

Wilson was not located until a few months ago, when the pension department found that he was alive at Seymour and living with Miss Farmer, although his wife was collecting a pension in Ohio. His two grown-up daughters came to Seymour to entreat him to return, but he refused. The wife then sued for divorce, it was secured, and Wilson has now married his aged paramour.

Pebble in Ear for Five Years.

Nicholas J. Phillipson, of Reading, Pa., while in the surf at the shore five years ago, experienced an odd pain in his left ear. Ever since that frequent intervals he felt pains in the ear. Phillipson was startled by something rolling from his ear and dropping upon the floor. Picking up the object, it proved to be a pebble about the size of a soup bean. The moment it left his ear his hearing became more acute, and he now has much relief. The pebble had apparently been washed into his ear while bathing and had remained there ever since.

The Editor's Conundrum.

According to the Bible Methuselah begat Lamech and lived 782 years thereafter. Lamech lived 182 years and begat Noah. Noah was 600 years old when the flood occurred. Was Methuselah drowned?

CASKS DRIFT IN POLAR SEA

Philadelphia Geographical Society's Experiments Confirm Nansen's Theory.

Philadelphia.—Pajers contained in two drift casks set afloat in the polar seas six years ago have just been returned to Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, under whose direction the experiment was made. A report of their wanderings was made by Mr. Bryant at the monthly meeting of the society in Westchester hall.

These casks were two of 37 set adrift at various points in the Arctic regions during the summers of 1896, 1890 and 1891. The idea originated with Admiral Melville, who suggested it to the society in 1897.

One of these casks was found by Eschschmied on the northern coast of Siberia early last summer. They passed it on to civilization when the opportunity arose and officials of one of the Siberian towns returned the inclosed papers to Philadelphia. Each of the casks contained letters in all known languages, requesting the finder to fill out the blanks, giving date and place and other information, and to return the papers to Philadelphia. Money for postage was inclosed in every cask.

This cask was found only 380 miles from where it was set adrift six years ago, 95 miles northwest of Randall's Island. Its course was in an entirely different direction from what had been expected.

The second cask recovered had drifted from Cape Barrow on the Alaskan coast, where it had been left on floe ice, to the northern coast of Iceland, and was recovered by sheep herders a few months ago. It proved without doubt what was partly demonstrated by Nansen's ship, the Fram, and the Jeannette that a newly found current flows over or around the pole, coming down between Spitzbergen and Greenland into the northern Atlantic.

In the direct line over the polar cap the cask was 2,500 miles from its starting point, but it had probably drifted in a circular course more than 3,000 miles.

KING OUSTED FROM ESTATE.

Emperor Francis Joseph Has Been Evicted from Austria-Hungary Hunting Seat.

Paris.—Emperor Francis Joseph has been evicted from a hunting estate in Hungary. The emperor had for some years past leased from the municipality of Budapest an estate at Godollo, where he has been in the habit of spending a month or two every autumn.

The lease being on the point of expiration, the municipality, in reply to the emperor's request for its renewal, dispatched a message to the imperial court curtly stating that they had decided to put up the estate for public auction.

His majesty, through the medium of a representative, then made an offer for the renewal of the lease, but was outbid several times by other intending tenants, until the price had risen to enormous proportions.

On behalf of the emperor, the deputy, M. Hedervary, then proposed a compromise, and asked that the municipality should bind itself not to permit any hunting in the locality during the emperor's sojourn at the Villa de Godollo, which is his majesty's private property.

This request was flatly refused, the municipality formally declaring that "it could not compel the population to show so much consideration toward the sovereign."

The syndicate formed for the acquisition of the estate thereupon deposited \$4,000 with the municipality toward the rental, the chairman declaring that the property should be withdrawn from the emperor's tenancy at any price.

STORK BUSY IN THE SOUTH

Largest Number of Births Ever Recorded in One Day Follows Trip of President Roosevelt.

New Orleans.—President Roosevelt came, saw and conquered New Orleans in a way not hitherto made public. The president is an avowed enemy of race suicide and an advocate of large families. The more children a father has the easier it is for him to obtain a presidential portrait and a presidential autograph. The same is true of mothers. Women are as ambitious to get presidential recognition as men, as the moral of this story shows.

How many demands will be made on the president for photographs, autographs, etc., as a result of his visit to New Orleans only time will tell, but it is a fact that following president Roosevelt's visit the stork has been more busy here than ever before in the history of New Orleans. This means a great increase in the number of happy fathers and mothers, and it has resulted in general rejoicing.

A recent day's record of births was the largest ever recorded in this city. The number of births has averaged about 20 the year round, but 36 children were born the day after President Roosevelt arrived here, 17 boys and 19 girls.

During the last year there was a material decrease in the birth rate for Louisiana. A comparative statement of statistics shows that the number of deaths exceeded the births and few births have occurred compared with marriages.

Experts in the Science.

Mr. Carnegie offers half the cost of a laboratory at Smith, because he thinks that women should be up on biology. That they are up on biology, observers at any of the bargain sales can testify.

HE LIKED REGULARITY.

Publisher Missed the Daily Dunning from Lawyer to Which He Was Accustomed.

About a year ago a junior member of a prominent firm of lawyers made a departure from his usual line and undertook to collect a debt due a downtown publisher, relates the New York Herald. The amount in dispute was \$2,000. It had been hanging fire for a long while and there seemed very little chance of ever collecting it.

"I've tried every way I can think of," said the publisher. "Maybe you can scare the fellow into paying up. If you can, I'll give you half you collect."

The lawyer took the case and finally collected the money. Then came a tussle with the publisher, who failed to live up to his end of the agreement. He paid half of the \$1,000 fee, as promised, but withheld the remaining \$500.

For the first two months the lawyer's efforts toward a settlement were conducted in a dignified manner. Conservative methods proving unavailing, he resorted to a system of petty annoyances.

Day after day his errand boy was dispatched to the publisher's office with a written or verbal request to settle the account. For four months this persecution continued, but at last there came a day when in the rush of business the lawyer neglected thus to log the delinquent's memory.

Late in the afternoon he was reminded of the cessation of hostilities in an unexpected manner. Into his private office, where he was engaged in a serious consultation, there penetrated a red-headed, wide-eyed boy.

"Say," piped the youngster, "I'm from Mr. Blank, the publisher. He wants to know why your boy ain't been around to-day to dun him for that \$500 he owes you?"

PLUMAGE OF THE OSTRICH

Infinite Care and a Thorough Knowledge Requisites to Perfect Production.

The domestication of the ostrich in South Africa for the sake of its plumage took place less than 30 years ago. To-day the capital invested runs into millions.

Ostriches are curious birds. The male bird sits on the eggs during the night (5 p. m. to 9 a. m.), the hen takes up sentry duty during the day, and the curious thing is that the pair are punctual to a minute. Eggs left unprotected for a single night will be useless next morning. The incubation lasts from 42 to 45 days. When eight days old the chicks are removed from their parent birds and put in a small inclosure with an old boy or woman in charge to tame them; unless this is done they will, when grown up, retain a great deal of their wild nature.

When the feathers are required a cap is placed over the head of the bird, which is then put into a box. The feathers are not cut unless properly matured; that is to say, when the blood vein running in the quill has sufficiently dried up so as to prevent bleeding. The long wing feathers are cut about one inch from the flesh. The short ones are drawn.

SOME ARE BORN BLEEDERS

Peculiar Sickness Which Has Been Brought to Public Notice of Late.

The rare peculiarity known as hemophily or "bleeding sickness" has been brought to notice anew by Dr. Boehme, a German physician. It continues for generation after generation in certain families and is characterized by an extraordinary tendency to hemorrhage, making the extraction of a tooth a dangerous operation, while even a pin prick may lead to severe or fatal bleeding. The cause seems to exist in an unexplained failure of the blood to coagulate like normal blood. The disease has been studied in more than 60 European families and in the Mampel family has been followed for more than a century. Johan Peter Mampel and wife were not "bleeders." Of their eleven children three sons were affected and from observations on 212 members of these and subsequent generations of the family a most singular law of heredity is deduced. This law is that, while the disease is practically confined to males, it is never transmitted by these males to their sons, but only by the women, who are normal, to their sons.

Yukon Steamboating.

Capt. James P. Eiland, who is steamboating on the Yukon river, writes to Capt. Sam Gregory, of the Eagle boat store, that a fine business is being done on that stream this season. The boat gets from \$110 to \$125 a head for carrying cattle, \$30 a head for sheep and about \$45 a ton for general merchandise. Passenger rates are in the same proportions, and dogs are charged for at the same rate as passengers.

Sympathetic.

"Why in the world did you give that tramp a whole beefsteak?" demanded Mrs. Smith, reprovingly.

"I've just got back from three weeks' camping," said Smith, "and I'm sorry for any man that has to live out of a tin can."—Detroit Free Press.

His Terrible Accident.

Admiring Young Listener.—And how did you lose your leg?

Old Salt.—Well, young man, one night in the dog watch, while I was carryin' the baby, jib, I stepped on a starboard tack and blood plain ensued.—Pittsburg Dispatch.