ne sad Old Fires year Recently Found Buried in Okinhome tond.

homa dond.

R. M. Cooper and Charles Carter, of Wichita, Kan., uncarthed soveral old m and some human bones in the sand mear Wynoka, O. T., recently and have brought the collection to Wichita. The men worked on the Santa Fe Samoe gang and spent Friday in fishing um the banks of the Cimarron river. Mear them was a large sand hill." The ad in this vicinity is constantly shiftand by the wind, as there is no grass to hold it in place. While walking near the south side of the sand hill Mr. Carther noticed the stock of an old-fashaned gun sticking up out of the sand. me unearthed it and, digging around, found the locks of two flintlock mus-Justs, an old flint-lock borse pistol, sevarm and skull bones, besides some and a portion of a backbone. Sevpersons must have composed the that met death there. In one of the skulls was a flattened bullet, showhat the man must have been killed. Cooper found a small rib, which wynoka doctor said belonged to a alld not older than eight or nine years.

Old-timers declare that some border tory has been lost. Some think it scene of a fight between immigrants Indians, while others believe a **acht** has taken' place there between mattlers and border ruffians.

Whatever the cause the battle must have taken place 50 years ago at least, andintlocks have not been used since **set** time. A posse is searching for furer relics of the tragedy.

TO BE STAGED.

Zola Agrees to Write the Play, Which Will Be Given in New York City.

The world-famous Dreyfus case is to dramatized, and by none other than man who has figured in it so promimently, the celebrated novelist and playweight, Emile Zola. Zola's American presentative, Edmund Gerson, signed scontract with a well-known theatrical manager whereby Zola is to weave a act drama around the trials and debulations of the French army officer.

Mr. Gerson transmitted 10,000 francs **Zola** as part payment. He received m brief cable dispatch from Zola acbowledging the receipt of the money and promising to begin work on the play in a few weeks. According to the reement it is to be completed by Octaber. It will receive its first presentafion in New York city in January.

Whether or not Zola will make himself one of the characters of the new where is not known, but it is confidently believed that he will. The play will be mensational in the extreme. Mr. Gersays that he cannot just yet divulge the name of the manager who has re-

"The gentleman went out of town immediately after the consummation of the deal," said Mr. Gerson, "and I do mot know his wishes as to giving out his mame for publication. Of course. I don't believe he'd object, but for busimess reasons I must decline to reveal This name. Suffice it to say that he is fa-

A GREAT LABOR UNION.

The 500,000 Workmen of New York City to Organize the Biggest Order on the Earth.

The organization of a great union of \$60,000 workmen in Greater New York has been begun by a committee appointed by the Central Federated union. William A. Perrine, secretary of the aron molders' conference board, and ene of the leading members of the commaittee, said:

"This new union will be the biggest **local** central labor body on the face of the earth. All the unions in the five boroughs of New York city will join. m will be more powerful than many great national and international unions and will have more influence in one city than any labor organization which has ever existed. The business of conducting the big bodies which now exist independently will be greatly facilitated. Employers also will benefit by the centralization of central labor unions in New York city.

"Strikes are bound to become fewer in number year after year, through the influence of the great central organization. The principle of arbitration will triumph at last.

"For 20 years the bricklayers' unions have had no strikes, because all brick-Levers have been in one union. There .ere many fine examples of the centralimation to be found in Greater New

NEW SHELL TESTED.

Bevice of Far Greater Destructive Power Than Shrapnel invented.

A shell of terrific explosive power, wide radius of destruction and a capacity to annihilate by bursting fragments and a shock as effective as a streak of lightning, will be the feature of the fall campaign in the Philippine islands. Tests of the charge of the terrible engine of war are being made at Sandy Hook, the government guardhar closely its secret of manufacture. A shell of this nature charged with an explosive equal to melinite or dynamake falling near a battalion of the enemy would kill or cripple a very large percentage of the battalion. The chances of escape from this tremendous machine will be decreased 100 times, experts say, as compared with shrapnel discharged at the same objects

Mermaid at Austian. A manatee, familiarly known as mermaid," was sold the other day at Covent garden auction-room for 29

DE LORSE DISCOVERY:

Chicago Bretesidagists Talk of the Alloged Britismes Patal to Germs.

Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, the Chicago bacteriologist, was asked his opinion of the reported discovery made by Dr. Oscar Loow, of the agricultural department, and Dr. R. Emerich, of Berlin, working together, concerning ensymes. The dispatch from Washington on this subject states that these eminent bacteriologists have secured substances called enzymes which are produced by bacteris and are also fatel to them, and that they entertain the hope of securing an enzyme that will cure all microbic diseases. Dr. Gehrmann said:

"This dispatch tells too little to enable anyone to judge of its importance. It has been known for a long time that when bacteria are found in an animal organism two antitoxins are formed, one by the organism and one by the bacteria. The antitoxin formed by the bacteria is supposed to be excrementitious, and eventually kills them. Now, Dr. Lowe's enzymi also are said to be produced by the bacteria and to kill them. How the enzymi differ from the antitoxin we are not told. It seems to me that Dr. Loew's discovery must be some method of producing anti-toxins by a pure culture instead of by inoculating an animal and then finding it in the serum."

Dr. A. C. Klebs, of Rush Medical college, the renowned discoverer of the bacterium of diphtheria, said:

"I regard the discovery of Dr. Loew and Dr. Emerich as of great value. There would be nothing new in producing antitoxin by a pure culture, as I do that myself. What these great bacteriologists have discovered is that the anti-toxin produced by one kind of bacteria is fatal to all bacteria. If they can prove that fact they will render a great service to the science of medicine and to humanity."

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Sir Hicks-Beach Says Increase Is Now Absorbed by the United States and Russia.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, addressing the London bankers and merchants at a dinner at the Mansion house, London, the other night, referred to the remarkable increase in the world's gold production, which averaged £40,000,000 in 1890, and about £ 60,000,000 in 1898.

Some alarm, he said, seemed to exist, although London was the world's great market for gold, because the increase appeared to have passed by London and taken its permanent home in Russia and the United States. Consequently, it had been suggested that steps ought to be taken to accumulate a great, unproductive heard of gold in Great Britain.

He was not convinced that such a proceeding was either necessary or wise. He did not believe that parliament would sanction such a plan.

Some persons might consider that it was not the government's but the Bank of England's duty to hoard the gold, but the best authorities did not think the bank should be obliged to increase its reserve, except to meet its own banking requirements.

It was an expensive thing to hold gold, and the whole burden of maintaining the great stock of the country ought not to fall on the bank. If an done by the combined action of the Bank of England and the great joint stock and private banks.

MAGNET USED IN SURGERY.

Novel and Successful Method of Performing a Delicate Operation on a Man's Eye.

The first practical test has been made of a powerful new electro-magnet recently added to the equipment of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital. in New York city. The instrument, which is known as a giant magnet, is so powerful that it will hold 250 pounds of steel clinging to it and will seize with a viselike grip a bunch of keys thrown at it.

The first test was made when a man was brought into the hospital with & well-marked cut at one side of the eyeball, made by a sliver of steel flying from a rapidly revolving lathe. The bit of sharp steel had cut almost through the entire eye into the posterior chamber in the vitreous fluid, where no surgical instrument could ever reach it without destroying the eye.

Dr. Frank Parker, who performed the operation, turned the electric power into the magnet, and then, with the patient on an operating table, moved him gradually toward the magnet. As the eye came nearer and nearer the magnet, attracting the bit of steel. drew the eve far from the socket. The pain was almost unbearable, but the mysterious power of the magnet finally drew the steel from the eye through the opening it had made in going in. As it left the eye the bit of steel flew like a flash to the magnet and clung there, while the eye returned to its natural position.

Peril of Vacation Time. The summer months carry the serious peril for thousands of people, both men and women, that vacations bring serimis temptation to over-exercise, says the Philadelphia Press. A host of incautious men and women and some boys and girls return from the annual vacation to have the first illness of the year. Few things are more perilous to those of sedentary habits, leading the ordinary city life, than a sudden raturn to violent exercise.

Dublin's Two Appleat Cathedraid. Dublin has two ancient cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Christ church, the foromer of which was restored by a brewer and the latter by a distiller.

BOSTON'S MUNICIPAL MUSIC.

₽ 24

A CONTRACTOR AND A CONT

at think

The Hub Is the Piret American City. to Try the Mperiment-Free Cincopta.

Indoor concerts, though carried on by many European cities, have probably never before been undertaken by any American municipality. Two series of six each, however, were actually given in Music hall during the last fall and winter, under the charge of the new music commission. Having been successful in organizing a musicipal band of 37 pieces for summer maic in the parks, the commission proceeded in the full to organize a municipal orchestra of 35 pieces for winter concerts. The programmes were rendered on Sunday evenings, usually to full houses. hade up chiefly of wage-earners, and were of a high order, says the Review of Reviews.

The admission ranged from 10 to 25 cents, and practically met the expenses. It is intended next fall to open another series of these concerts. Chamber concerts, rendered by a string quartet with the assistance of a soloist, and costing from \$50 to \$60, are also given by the commission on week day evenings in the more remote districts of the city. These are free, the cost being borne by a private donation. No money has been appropriated by the city for any of the winter music, but it is quite reasonable to expect that when its standing and the demand for it have been more clearly defined it may be put upon a permanent basis of public cost. A pipe organ, however, has been recently purchased by the city, to be used under the direction of the commission for regular recitals by a municipal organist, and other popular projects are in mind.

TWIN CHICKENS.

The Strange Pair Are Very Excita sive and Associate Only with Each Other.

A rather unusual sight was witnes and recently during a visit to a poultry farm near the "Heart of the Commonwealth," says the Boston Transcript. Two chickens from the same egg are here and they have already lived five weeks. The owner had received an offer of \$25 for the pair, but preferred to keep the chickens. His attention was called to them first when he saw two bills trying to break out through the shell. The egg containing the twins was carried into the house, the shell was carefully removed and the two infant chickens were given their first sight of the world. They were wrapped up in cotton batting and were placed in the oven of the kitchen store and kept there for some time.

For the first three weeks they were not allowed to go out of doors and were fed on malted milk and brandy served to them from a medicine dropper. The little fellows are now strong and able to look after themselves and run about in a large yard with a hundred or more

One peculiarity about these chickens, which, by the way, are of the variety known as buff brahmas, is their extreme exclusiveness. They have nothing whatever to do with the others and are constantly together. Where one is seen the other is sure to be within a foot or two of it. If one of them is picked up or separated from the other. both start in calling for each other and keep this up until the one which has been taken up is placed on the ground. Then the immediately "join forces" and start off on a foraging trip.

CARIBOU CEMETERIES.

Places Where the Animals Go to Shed Their Horns and Finally to Die.

A recent number of Forest and Stream contains the following contribution from a Quebec correspondent concerning the habit moose and caribou have of going to the same place, season after season, to shed their antlers:

"The idea of the animals seeking a definite place for this purpose was quite new to me, but lately the efficient superintendent of game and fisheries at Quebec, L. Z. Joneas, Esq., has told me that they do frequent such places, and that this habit was quite well known to him. He knew of many and mentioned several places where horns could almost certainly be found at any time. And not only do they go to shed their horns, but they go there to die. These places are known as cemeteries, and whole skeletons are occasionally found. This, however, would be rare, as the bones would usually be torn apart and

scattered by bears and other carnivorae. "Mr. Joneas instanced the case of a gentleman going to a certain region for geological exploration, who asked for a permit to shoot a moose out of season in order to get a good pair of antlers. He was told that by diverging a little from his route he might reach a place where he could find plenty of them. He did so and secured five excellent specimens.'

The Indian Medical Record does not believe in the acclimatization of the white race in the tropics. It holds that the lowered death rate in hot countries

White Races in the Tropics.

is not an evidence to the contrary, but rather that it shows it is only after elaborate precautions have been learned that it exists. It is rather a proof of the inability of the white race to colonize -that is, to labor and undergo constant exposure in the tropics. It is absurd to say, it claims, that a reduced death rate directly due to the careful avoidance of every possible exposure is an evidence that such exposure can be en-

Heating Substances. Water is the Mardest of all substances to heat, with the single exception of bydrogen gas. The easiest two are more oury and lead, which stand in this respect on nearly the same footing.

Mrs. Hetty Green Tollean Inden Story on the United States Ambasender to England.

Mrs. Henry Green tells an interestima story of United States Ambassadoride seph H. Chente when he was a young man. Even in those early days and long before his fame as a wit had been established, Mr. Choate was eloquent in his descriptions of ourrent events.

According to Mrs. Green, she and Kitty Wolfe were boon companions in their girlhood, and compared notes on their love episodes. Mrs. Green, now an aged woman, with a husband and family, takes great delight in talking over the period when she received the attentions of young men who later made their mark in life.

"Conspicuous among them," she said to a reporter, "was young Joe Choate, as we knew him. He visited me on Tuesday evening and called on Kitty Wolfe on Thursdays. We girls would meet on Fridays and compare notes. Young Mr. Choate was flowery in his conversation, especially on subjects of love, and I called him Cupid. In later life, when I knew him only as a lawyer opposed to me, I changed his name to that of Cherub.

"I recall a certain evening at my father's home, in West Twelfth street, when Mr. Choate, referring to a wedding of mutual friends, said: Cupid has spread his bow over these happy people and their cloud has a silver

"I thought that was beautiful. The following Friday I called upon Kitty Wolfe, and laughingly she said that Mr. Choate was graphic in his description of the wedding. To my surprise she repeated the same sentence about Cupid which had pleased me so much."

HITS AN ICEBERG.

The Gunboat Bussard Damaged in Collision in Straits of Belle Isle.

The British gunboat Buzzard, which left St. Johns, N. F., to patrol the French shore in the interests of fishery protection, struck an iceberg at midnight in the straits of Belle Isle. She was going about ten knots, the night being dark and foggy. The iceberg she struck was a low-lying one, locally termed a "growler."

The collision stove her stem, forcing it back and leaving a gaping hole in the bow through which the water poured in great volume. The fore compartment was flooded, and the shock of the collision sent the whole crew of 180 men on deck. There was no confusion and every man found his station, and boats were manned and made ready for launching. The collision bulkheads and doors were closed, gangs were set at the pumps, and the ship was headed for the land while the officers examined into the extent of the damage.

It was found that the vessel could be kept affoat by temporary expedients. Mats were placed over the bosy, the orifice was closed with hammocks backed by timber, the guns were moved to the stern, and the break elevated above water. In this condition the vessel made her way to port.

CHURCH FOR BICYCLISTS.

Brooklyn Pastor Who Intends to Make It Easy for the Cyclist to Be Religious.

Brooklyn has a church for bicyclists. Not only does it fail to bur wheelmen and wheel comen in road attire of whatever brevily, but it provides racks for their metal steeds, and, in the utmost sense of the word, extends the right hand of fellowship. The Church of the Presentation is ideally placed to beguile sinners awheel from an early spin to an hour's devotion. It stands at the iunction of Rockaway and St. Mark's avenues, just where the beautiful Highland boulevard, intersecting, rolls away to the northwest. Here any fine day clouds of bicyclists may be seen pass-

ing and repassing. Probably this view from the windows of the parsonage had its effect upon Father Hand. The good priest is eminently human in his tendencies. In any event, three weeks ago bicycle racks were placed auggestively to the left of the church door and at the side of the building. To his parishioners Father Hand made it clear that he discriminated neither against the use of the wheel on Sunday nor its adoption for church-going purposes.

His decision has had its effect. At early mass and even at the later Sunday morning service the racks have an active patronage.

SHE IS A SMOKER.

Daughter of the Mexican Ambassador at Washington Distinguishing Herself.

Since the beginning of the summer season residents in the vicinity of the Mexican embassy, Washington, have been surprised to see a beautiful young woman emerge from the embassy smoking a cigarette. She dresses in: light summer attire, and is invariably attended by an escort. During her walk she continues to smoke, and scems entirely unconscious of the attention, attracted, and goes through all the graceful manipulations of the cigarette in a fascinating manner. Her escort does not smoke, but devotes all his attention to the fair daughter of the land. of the cactus. The woman is Senoral Perez, the widowed daughter of the Mexican ambassador and Senora As-is piroz, and her escore is her elicat hunther. The eightettes Senora Peres amokes are the product of Mexico and her way of smoking them is so distinctly Mexican that no one could possibly object Lto it.

Property and resident Germany exports potatoes to Az

Edition hebdomadaire, \$3,00.

SALDHAMED SOLDISSS.

A . - Tomat of molden all

Matreme Magt to the Philip pines is Shatrative to Car Sees Sets.

When the Teath regiment somes home from the Philippines the people of western Pennsylvania must be prepared to welcome an aggregation of

These were the words of Corporal John J. McKnight, who arrived in Pitteburgh the other morning, after a 84day trip from Manile, where he secured a discharge from Col. Hawkins' regiment while on the firing line, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The soldier in going to his home at Greensburg, and while taking off his hat to some old friends who greeted him at the Rush house made the above remark about the baldheaded heroes. His ewn hair was disappearing and he hastened to assure his visitors that he was not alone in his affliction.

"Yes," he said, replacing his headgear, "the heat of the country occupied by our troops between Manila and Malolos is intense enough to literally singe your hair. Of course, we keep our hats on. Death by sunstroke was the fate of those who went bareheaded, and we suffered continually during the day.

"Much complaint was made against our heavy campaign bats, but we received no reissue and made the best of it. I am not exaggering the conditions when I say that more than 50 per cent. of the American soldiers in the Philippines are destined to become bald. When the boys come home you will think that they had been recruited from the front rows of the theater."

THE PIDDLE CAME BACK.

A Cimeinnati Man's Queer Experiexce with His Homemade Vielin.

James Dillingworth, a Cincinnati man, lately had an experience in a Chicago violin shop that might happen once in ten million times. Mr. Dillingworth came over from Cincinnati with his daughter, who is a somewhat skilled violinist. On the road the daughter's pet violin got smashed in a trunk. It was a medium good instrument. Mr. Dillingworth paid \$75 for it in a London shop and had given it to his daughter. He took it to a State street store to have it repaired. The next day he went

"We haven't finished the repair yet," said the clerk. "You see, we had to take the violin apart," he explained, exhibiting the pieces. Mr. Dillingworth was astonished to

eatch sight of his name on the under side of the top piece. He examined it more closely. "This is a violin I made 50 years ago," he gasped, more surprised than he had

ever been in his life.

Half a century ago Mr. Dillingworth made the violin just as an experiment and because he had a knack for using cabinet tools. He afterward sold the violin to a friend for \$2.50. The friend sold the instrument to a man who was just starting for Australia. Dillingworth bought his own fiddle back at a London violin shop for \$75.

SOMEBODY HAD TO STAY.

So It Followed That It Was the Prisoner Who Was in Charge of the Unil.

The story below is from El Diario, an Argentine newspaper, published in Spanish. The anecdote is told of a prinon in a provincial town in Argentina.

"An employe whose duty it was to inspect them, arrived late at night at one of them, and asked a ragged 'gaucho' who opened the door where the chief of

"The chief, sir, lives at his farm, three or four leagues off. He seldom comes, "'And the second of police?"

"The second has not come for some

time, sir. The poor man has his wife ill. "And the officer of the guard?"

"'He has been invited to a dance.' "And the gendarmes?"

"'The gendarmes, sir, finish their duty at six p. m. and don't report till next day." "But this is a scandal! There is no-

body here to explain things. And you? Who are you?' " I am the prisoner, sir." The whole thing reads like an incident from a comic opera. But it is a

PLAYING POKER BY WIRE

paper mentioned.

Telegraph Operators Have Games with Distant Brethren of the Craft.

perfectly literal translation from the

Few outside the brotherhood of key are aware that operators often play poker over the wire. It is, nevertheless, a fact, and the diversion is fairly com-"When I was working on the Blankety-blank line at a little railroad station in Illinois," said as ex-operator the other day, "business was very slack toward early morning and we used to get up a four-handed game regularly. The players were myself and three other operators at different points along the line. We would call each other up and then every man would deal himself a hand, making his discards and 'helping' as desired. . Of themes we had to trust to mutual-house as to cheating, but I think everybody was on the square. All played treese out and the square. All player treess out and the loser had to treat then are got together at headquarters, which was about once a month. I must confess that the action was a little way one might magne was more exactly and one might magne. Almost all the confessions have played cards by any one might magne then are actions.

THE AUTOMATIC G

New Maxim Weapon Tested by nance Bureau of Army.

Light and Rapid Guns Seeder Wes in the Philippines-Artill Service to Be Revolu-

The bureau of ordnance of the has just received a report of a texducted at Springfield arsenal of th maxim automatic gun. This gi similar in many respects to the M Nordenfelt gun, which was given several years ago by the navy de ment, and recommended as pr greatly superior to all other auto guns considered by the navy be.

The determination of the war de ment to adopt an automatic ma gun was reached after extended ce eration of the subject of autoguns. The difference between a tomatic gun and the ordinary ma gun is the former has a continu. fire and great directive facility, c the absence of a crank movement cent reports from the Philippines cate that this class of gun, wh good working order, has been of On account of the miserable

tion of the roads in the Philippinthe large amount of cross-co work necessary, artillery is almos less. Gen. Ocis has been using firing field guns and mountain ba: -that is, guns of the mountain zer type, which can be transpormuleback. It will not be long be decided reformation in the art service in the Philippines will place, and before the end of the scason the department will dere which gun will be used.

The trial of the maxim automati was with the 000 cartridge, and it p very satisfactory. The ordnam partment has decided to give the a further test. This time the 30-c: rimless cartridge will be used, th ventor of the gun having arrang special device for the use of the tridge.

The army ordnenes bureau has pleted arrangements for a test of three-inch field gun. The test w conducted at Sandy Hook under t rection of Maj. Smith, of the ord bureau. The new gun is an inve of the ordinance department, is signed for the use of smokeless poand will fire a 15-pound project stead of a 131; pounder, which size of the projectile now firel; present three-inch field gun.

LIGHT DRAUGHT CRUISE!

To Be Kept Provisioned and B for Special Service Among Son American Countries.

The navy department is consi-

the advisibility of fitting up and ing in readiness light draught enfor special service like that reperformed by the Vixen at Blue. The suggestion is made by adv of the plan that such a course t save both time and expense and such vessels could respond to the a consul or perform other similar ice quite as well as could a batalso that they would have the grvantage of being able to cover the tance to faraway ports much speedily than would heavier ship matter is receiving enreful attand the opinion prevails that the will be adopted at no distant dapresent purpose is to use the any cruisers for this work and the I and Dorothen are among the which will thus be utilized. They ably will not be put in commission will be provisioned and otherwis in condition for constant sea so The intention is to have four state

LIVES WITHOUT SPINE

Young Wireman After an Accide Massachmetta Has Three Ver tebrae Removed.

Jules Yevener, a young Russian ployed as wiveman in the General tric works at Lynn, Mass., receiv. shock the other afternoon while pairing a wire and was thrown, a stepladder, breaking his back by iron tramway which runs through factory.

He was removed to the hospital a broken section of the spinal co compelsing three vertebrae, was moved by a surgeon, the delicate of tion being successfully performed there are hopes of his eventual r ery. His lower limbs are paralyzed he is resting comfortably.

He has seen much service in American regular army and serv Cuba and Porto Rico as sergean engineers. He originally enlisted troop K, Seventh United States cay and served in many stirring scenes that famous regiment in the lr and outlaw fights in the west.

Population of Cleveland. A public school census of Clere has just been taken, showing that city has 101,808 children of school The Clevelanders multiply this su 3.94, which they claim to be the plier used in such instances, and show a total population of 46 They calculate that this figuring p them about 11,000 ahead of Cinci and \$6,000 ahead of Buffalo, and @ that Cleveland, when the nation sus is taken next year, will not from seventh place in the list of largest cities.

To: A Preschap on Strike. "Me pay, no preach," is the m Rev. Mr. Bensinger, of Mertato List week he went on strike and lively refused to preach because thary had not been paid. At lake secures, the strike was still on.