

SHEPHERD OF MEN.

WONDERFUL PULPIT SUCCESS OF A HUMBLE FRENCHMAN.

People Flock by Thousands to Hear Former Sheep Herder Expound the Gospel—Speaks Wherever Summoned.

One of the most remarkable men in France today is Rev. Charles Wagner, a Protestant pastor, who was a humble shepherd in Alsace some 40 years ago.

He left his flock of sheep to preach the gospel to the lowly people of France, and now the good shepherd may not even count his flock of men, for they number up in the hundreds of thousands. Everywhere in all France he is welcomed. His simple speech is heard and heeded by high and low alike. He is a man of the masses. He prefers to live the modest life of a poor peasant, and seems to be endowed with an insatiable taste for work.

This simple preacher of the gospel has never been known to decline an invitation to speak. He travels far and wide, and the homage paid him on his pilgrimages is like that tendered to a ruling monarch.

Besides the thousands to whom he has preached in 40 years from the pulpit, he has reached other thousands through the medium of his book, "Simple Life." This has spread all over the continent and been translated into many languages.

Among the shepherd-clergyman's letters concerning the volume is one from President Roosevelt, who said in closing his letter to the author: "I preach your books to my countrymen."

The noted clergyman preaches in a simple little hall in the St. Antoine quarter near the Place de La Bastille, but receives frequent calls from large provincial towns in France, and not infrequently he is summoned to Switzerland. The little hall where he is wont to preach is always crowded to the doors and hundreds of people are turned away every Sunday.

He makes an annual pilgrimage to Geneva for the teaching of his doctrines, and the people all but worship him. He counts among his friends and admirers many distinguished Americans, among them Rev. Levi P. Morton and John Wanamaker.

NEW GUN IS CONVENIENT.

King Edward Shows Much Interest in Rapid Fire Weapon of Danish Regiment.

King Edward, of Great Britain, was greatly interested in the new machine gun which was shown him at Copenhagen on the occasion of his recent inspection of the Royal Danish Hussar regiment, of which his majesty is honorary colonel. A company armed with this gun is attached to this regiment.

The principal features of this machine gun are that its light weight and convenient form make it specially suitable for use with cavalry and infantry. A man can easily carry it and 250 cartridges. The rate of fire can be regulated by the marksman up to 15 shots per second. Better results can be obtained with this than with the ordinary machine gun when firing at a mark, because it is served in the same way as a rifle, and the movement of the mark can be more readily followed.

The gun can be taken either on foot or on horse wherever infantry or cavalry go, and it is very quickly brought into action. The enemy cannot discover whether their opponents are armed with these weapons till the shooting with them begins. It is very easy with these guns to cover a broad target and also to follow the enemy with the fire when he is advancing or retreating, and to change the direction of fire suddenly to another point in case the enemy appears in a different direction.

HEARS SERMON; GIVES UP.

Fugitive from Chicago Justice Moved to Surrender While in Hiding in Texas.

Fred A. Beach, formerly of Chicago, more recently of Dallas, Tex., under the assumed name of George A. Collins, and who surrendered at Fort Worth recently as a fugitive from Chicago Justice, has made a written confession.

Beach says he was led to give himself up as the result of a sermon which he heard. He declares he is willing to go back to Chicago and take his punishment.

According to the signed confession Beach was employed by the Boston store in Chicago as head bookkeeper. He says his downfall was due to gambling. He realized that a shortage would be discovered when the books were audited at the end of the year, and when he was sent with a check for \$10,000 to the bank to be cashed he fled after securing the money.

Beach went to Elgin, Ill.; Archaon, Kan. and Denver, Col., and then to Texas. He stopped in Fort Worth, Houston, and Galveston. From the latter place he went to Key West and then to Cuba. He returned to Dallas and engaged in the coffee business in North Ervay street. He was unsuccessful. Several months ago he married Miss Ethel Miller, of Dallas. She is living in retirement with her parents.

Can't Desist.

The historians are beginning to write about Napoleon again. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that they never find it possible to let up for more than a few months at a time.

By One Who Has Tried Many.

According to recent investigations, says the Chicago Tribune, there are 44,000 boats in the United States—mostly bad.

FIND TRACES OF ANCIENTS.

Prospectors in Death Valley Discover Abiding Place of Former Inhabitants in the Desolate Country.

Death Valley, which for unnumbered decades has thwarted man in his attempts to obtain a foothold within its confines, was once the home of man and boasted some degree of civilization. This is made apparent by the discoveries of prospectors who recently penetrated an unexplored portion of the valley.

In trying to enter a small canyon at the northeast extremity of the valley, they found their way blocked by a wall of masonry, which extended entirely across the canyon at a height of about 90 feet. The wall had crumbled in places and showed signs of centuries of wear, but in the main it stood as built.

The men clambered up the sides of the canyon till they reached the top of the massive wall, which there has a thickness of 30 feet. It is about three times as thick at the base. It was evidently built as a dam to catch the water which descended from the mountains during the rainy season, for investigation disclosed an ancient canal leading out of the valley to the plain.

Along the sides of the canyon, above the level of the masonry, were shallow caves, evidently hollowed out by the hand of man. Across the front of each of these were walls of adobe brick of rude workmanship indicating that the dam was also a wall of defense, for no enemy could scale the walls of the canyon or the wall of masonry in the face of even weak opposition.

In some of the cave homes were found broken pottery and rude implements hammered out of copper, a vein of which the prospectors found at the head of the canyon, with ancient workings, showing where the natives secured their supply.

CAPTAIN KIDD IS OUTDONE.

Stolen Safe, Said to Contain \$90,000, Believed to Have Been Found in Indiana.

An express car safe, taken from a train at Seymour, Ind., 35 years ago by train robbers led by the Reno brothers and which was said to contain \$90,000, is believed to have been recovered by a stranger who visited the neighborhood and carried on his operations in the night.

The safe was supposed to have been buried in the Marshfield bottoms near Austin, on the land now owned by Frank Pierson. The latter has made many excavations on the farm, but his work has been in vain. Some of the gang were hung by mobs and others were sent to prison, but not one ever told the place where the safe had been buried.

A stranger went to Austin one day recently and spent most of the day about the water tank near the town. This morning a deep hole was found near the tank and in the earth near the bottom was found the imprint of a safe or box. The hole was within three feet of the place where Mr. Pierson had dug for the treasure. Tracks of a light vehicle led from the tank to the public road, and it is believed the Reno treasure has been found. No one ever saw the stranger before, and it is thought he may have received a tip from some member of the old gang.

SCIENTIST TO STUDY RACES.

Columbia University Professor Will Test Sensibilities of Savages at World's Fair.

Dr. R. S. Woodworth, of Columbia university, is going to the St. Louis exposition to make an elaborate series of anthropological tests on various visiting races. In the main he will devote his attention to tests on Filipinos, Patagonians, Indians, Africans, Malays and Arabs. He also will conduct experiments on Americans for purposes of comparison.

Dr. Woodworth has designed a piece of apparatus by which the keenness of sight of the savage races will be tested. Some of the scientists believe savages are affected by far-sightedness in the same way that highly civilized races are by the opposite condition. Dr. Woodworth also will make examinations for memory and ability to work some simple device, such as a combination lock. The test, which involves the opening of a box by four separate movements, has been made on adults, children, dogs, monkeys and cats, until it has been shown that men may take a minute or more to open the box on the first trial but on the second require only five or six seconds. It has been found that after about 100 trials the monkey can open the box accurately and in a comparatively short time.

Probably Trying to Reform.

Two English literary women have recently taken up regular vocations, and have abandoned writing. One has become a beauty doctor and the other has invented and is placing on the market a hair restorer. But because these women have placed upon their advertisements "by the author of" so-and-so, strangely enough they are now being criticised. Public acknowledgment, however, that they have turned from literature and are attempting to earn an honest living and lead a better life, should rather be commended, remarks the New York Globe, and should lead all charitable people to lend a helping hand.

The Only Objection.

The new motor warranted to travel a mile and three-tenths in 15 seconds may be a great thing, but, remarks the Chicago Daily News, most folks would be afraid that it would land its passengers at the depot platform of the great bore after.

RAFT TIMBER SCARCE

GREAT FALLING OFF IN OLD INDUSTRY AT PITTSBURG.

Veteran Lumberman of Western Pennsylvania Says Men in His Line in That Section Have Seen Their Best Days.

Slowly, but surely, the Pittsburg market for rough and unbleached lumber is declining. Time was when immense quantities of this kind of lumber were brought down the Allegheny river every spring, but not so any more. James McCammon, a veteran lumberman of Canton, shook his head dubiously the other day when asked about lumber conditions.

Thirty years ago, Mr. McCammon said, he used to bring huge trains of rafts from the Clarion river region to Pittsburg. Then 25 and more sawmills were in operation there, to the owners of all of which raft timber could be readily sold. Now, Mr. McCammon said, he knew of but three Pittsburg firms that bought such timber. Hence the old-time rivalry among buyers to get the timber had died out, and, as a result, prices have fallen.

Even compared with the prices prevailing last year, those of this spring were three cents per cubic foot lower on pine and oak and two cents on hemlock. Mr. McCammon predicted that next spring but few rafts would be brought down to Pittsburg. He said that the lumbermen would get portable sawmills and work up the timber in the woods, and then send the sawed lumber away by rail to other places.

On account of the low prices not all the timber ready for the market was brought down. All told, he said, he did not think that the raft timber to reach Pittsburg this spring would aggregate 1,000,000 feet. He knew of one man who had brought as high as 250,000 feet of timber out of the Tionesta in a single season, but this spring this same man would not raft more than 90,000 feet.

The building of coal boats and barges, Mr. McCammon said, was also on the decline. Despite the fact that the kind of lumber needed for these rafts was growing scarce, the price to the builders was falling. This spring a pair of coal boats brought \$25 less than they did a year ago. Moreover, the coal companies were not placing orders for boats and barges as formerly. In yards along the Clarion river, where hundreds were built in a single year previously, only a few were now being constructed. The coal barge industry, confined largely to the headwaters of the Allegheny river, was likewise suffering. On the whole, Mr. McCammon thought that the lumbermen of his section of the state had seen their best days.

EYE HOSPITAL IN EGYPT.

Surgical Experiment Is Proving Successful at Cairo—Has Gained Mohammedan Confidence.

A remarkably interesting experiment in surgery is being carried out in Egypt under the direction of A. F. MacCallan, who was formerly connected with the Royal Ophthalmic hospital.

About a year ago \$200,000 was placed at the disposal of the Egyptian government for the benefit of sufferers from diseases of the eye. The Egyptian sanitary department decided to establish a traveling ophthalmic hospital or dispensary to obviate the necessity of patients making long journeys to obtain treatment.

The hospital consists of eight Indian tents and a kitchen of sun dried bricks. On an average six operations are performed daily in the largest tent. Two tents are set apart for the accommodation of in-patients, but only the more severe cases are admitted. In another tent out-patients are treated by Mr. MacCallan's Arab assistant, who has been trained in Cairo. Besides this assistant there are attached to the hospital about ten nurses and servants. Great numbers of patients seek treatment, and the large proportion of females who present themselves shows that the hospital has secured the confidence of the Mohammedan population.

GAIN ADMISSION BY FRAUD.

Statistics Show That Many Chinese Falsely Claiming American Nativity Are Admitted.

The director of the census has prepared a statement explaining the discrepancy between the number of male and of female American-born Chinese in the United States. The returns of the twelfth census show that of the 9,010 Chinese claiming American nativity 6,667 were males and 2,353 females. The director expressed the conviction that the preponderance of males is due to the fact that many male natives of China have fraudulently secured admission as American born. The conclusion is announced as follows:

"The results of the compilation show that of 6,657 Chinese males reported as born in the United States, probably 2,231 were really born here and 4,426 were cases of false returns, and of 2,353 Chinese females reported as born in the United States, 2,231 were really born here and 122 were cases of false returns. The true number of Chinese immigrants in the United States was probably 85,401 instead of 80,853, as reported, the difference, 4,548, or five per cent, of the immigrants, being due to false returns."

Shift of Divorce Center.

Bibb county, Ga., has a record of a hundred divorce cases at one term of court. The climate of the Dakotas, says the Chicago Tribune, would seem to have been instrumental in shifting the divorce center to the southeast.

MOTOR A RECORD-BREAKER

New York Inventor Has One Which, He Claims, Will Go 432 Miles an Hour.

A mile and three-tenths in 15 seconds is the speed promised by Prof. Albert C. Albertson, president of the Electro Magnetic Railway Construction company, of New York city. By July 1 he expects to have in operation in Staten Island a railroad equipped with his new magnetic motor. He has figured it all out with a model.

According to Prof. Albertson's time schedule, this train will travel at a rate of about 432 miles an hour, which is approximately five times as fast as the swiftest express in the United States. He says he himself does not yet know the exact maximum of speed that his invention can attain to, but is convinced that it can haul a train along a straight track at more than 400 miles an hour.

The rails of the Staten Island road rest on a steel framework eight feet above the ground. The object of this is to give the train what the inventor regards as absolute immunity from wreck. The wheels are to run on rails, and then to make sure that they cannot jump the track magnets will be run along under the rails. No matter how high is the rate of speed reached, Prof. Albertson says, this mode of construction will effectually prevent the train from leaving the track.

"The principle of the invention is so simple that even a layman may readily understand it," said the inventor. "I have given seven years to its study and perfection."

PLOVER EGGS ARE DEAR.

London Epicure Pays High Price for First Consignment of the Delicacy.

A fine palate and a full pocket are necessary if one is prepared to pay seven shillings six pence apiece for a dozen eggs each no bigger than the egg of a rook.

For this was the price paid by a wealthy London epicure for the first consignment of plovers' eggs, the season for which is now in full swing.

Even this price does not create a record, for up to the present season a certain gentleman has, for several years, bought the first eggs for half a guinea each.

In the London markets and poultry shops dozens of the little olive-headed, black-spined eggs may be seen exposed for sale, mostly in tiny baskets of moss, made to resemble the nests of most birds.

Why they should be thus exhibited is a mystery, since the plover never builds a nest for its eggs, but lays them indiscriminately in any natural hole or depression such as a furrow or the hoof print of a horse or cow.

According to one salesman the plover's egg business is not popular at the markets owing to the risks of the eggs turning out bad, as the plovers are in the habit of discarding their eggs, thus allowing the hot sun to work its will with them.

IMPROVING IN PHYSIQUE.

London Tailors Assert That Measurements Show Development of the Race in Last Decade.

The young man of to-day, it is interesting to learn on the authority of a London tailor, is, as a rule, much larger than his father.

Another tailor adds the testimony that the modern man shows a tendency to greater height than his father and grandfather, and still another contribution to the subject is that the man who is getting £200 or £250 a year is generally speaking, a well developed man.

Quoting these opinions, the Tailor and Cutter sums up with the verdict: "It is our opinion that the general run of tailors' customers are improving in physique."

"Men about town, the tailors say, are nearly always narrow-chested, but they are not necessarily weak. Country customers have a better carriage."

"The better class customer in the city averages from five feet nine inches to five feet ten inches in height, and he takes a 38-inch breast, which is a very good measurement."

"The average clerk, however, has a very poor chest measurement, and is under-sized, owing to bad training, improper food, long hours, and overworking in home life."

ODD INVENTION OF PRIEST.

Native of Portugal Promises to Melt Any Metal by Agency of the Sun's Rays.

M. A. G. Himsloja, a Portuguese priest from Lisbon, Portugal, and a professor of science in a college in Porto and Coimbra, has arrived at the St. Louis fair with a novel invention by means of which he promises to melt anything by the agency of the sun's rays. Space has been granted him outside the palace of liberal arts, where he will install his mammoth machine weighing 30 tons and occupying 100 square feet of space.

The machine is a system of giant lenses which concentrate the rays of the sun from a large area at a focal point. Pinto Leite, of Lisbon, is with the inventor.

New Wisconsin Fish Story.

A strange creature resembling a long-spired dog, with six webbed feet and fins like a fish, was caught in the river near La Crosse, Wis., the other day by Oscar Millard, a clam fisherman. The animal was equipped with the tail of a fish and had a head shaped much like a walrus. The species is unknown to local scientists. Nothing like it has ever been seen there before.

GOOD AIR FOR BABES

INFANTS SLEEP ON TOP OF SKY-SCRAPERS TO AID HEALTH.

Latest Treatment Advocated for Both Strong and Weak Proves Popular in Aristocratic Section of Boston.

Putting baby to sleep in a box on top of the flat roof of a modern skyscraper apartment house, or in an iron balcony far above the sidewalk, or even in the broad window seat of an upper story is the newest method of fresh air training which is developing among the wealthy and aristocratic Boston families of Back Bay and Brookline.

The treatment became so popular that along almost any street in the exclusive section of the city one may look up to the upper stories of houses, especially apartment houses, and outside the window is a box which is taken for a window garden. And so it is, but it is a garden for the little buds of the family.

The method, begun when the baby is not more than two or three months old, may be continued until the child is five or six years old, or as long as the custom of having a daily nap is kept up. It is not devised, especially for sickly children, but for strong babies as well.

Advocates of the method point out several advantages. For the child there is fresh air instead of the vitiated air of the house. This in itself conduces to sound sleep and good nature. It has an advantage over a carriage ride in that it avoids the noise and dust of the street as well as contact with other children, where is always present the possibility of contracting children's diseases.

For the mother or nurse it means a saving of many hours every day during the life of the baby, for while the little one still gets air the mother or nurse is spared the long and often laborious work of pushing the carriage up and down the street and they have time for other pressing household duties or for recreation.

During last winter, notwithstanding the severity of the cold, there were few days when babies were not placed in their accustomed sleeping places on the window sill or on the roof.

Most mothers or nurses wrap up the baby just about as an Indian squaw wraps up her papoose. Then it is laid on a hair mattress in a box or basket, strapped securely to the box, and covered with blankets.

AMERICAN DISH CAUSES STIR

Effort of Restaurant Keeper in London to Introduce Broiled Live Lobsters Brouses Humanitarians.

An American restaurant keeper of London a little while ago, wishing to introduce to the British public a delicacy few of them know or had heard of, placed a bill in his window announcing that "broiled live lobsters may be obtained within." Among the first to notice it was the editor of the "Animals' Friend," who hastened to contribute the terrible news to the world through the medium of the Times. He says in his letter: "Not having heard of this barbarity before and thinking the world might be merely the fancy title of some innocent compound, I entered and asked the manager."

The humane editor, finding the lobsters really were broiled, added: "Under the wild animals in captivity act, which can protect frogs and fish from overcrowding in tanks, this wanton barbarity is illegal and should be stopped at once."

This moving episode stirred parliament's machinery, and as questions were asked in the commons of the home secretary, he sent two of his myrmidons to investigate the mystery of this strange dish.

The result of the investigation was that live broiled lobster may be added to the British bill of fare.

GIRL COMES BACK TO LIFE.

Daughter of Ohio Farmer Revives as Undertaker Is About to Begin Work of Embalming.

One of the most remarkable cases ever brought to the attention of the officials of Putnam county, O., has been reported. According to the eyewitnesses who made the presentation of facts, a young woman apparently died recently and after several days returned to life.

Arrangements had been made for the funeral after a reputable physician had signed the certificate of death, and a permit to bury the girl's body in the family burying ground was issued. A minister was engaged to conduct the funeral service.

An undertaker had arrived to prepare the body for the shroud. When he was about to begin the work of embalming the supposed corpse he was astonished to observe unmistakable signs of life in the young woman. The lips became moist, the cheeks that bore the pallor of death began to color with the blush of returning animation, and the fingers twitched. The undertaker stood back dazed and aghast, but soon recovered sufficiently to notify the members of the family, who rushed into the room to verify his story that the girl still lived.

Has Cause for Regret.

Russia perhaps may wish that it had taken a job lot of arbitration, says the Chicago Daily News, when The Hague was offering it at reduced rates.

Hard to Tell.

It costs \$20 to get into all the shows on the Pike at St. Louis. No man has as yet been willing to tell how much it costs to get out.

HAD TO EAT DOG MEAT.

Frightful Experience of Knowing Expedition in Newfoundland—Rescued in the Nick of Time.

Advices from the west coast of Newfoundland state that the Philip Knowling expedition, which sailed from Bay St. George for Glenwood by way of Jormack's track, has arrived at its destination, after three weeks' suffering and extreme hardships. Henry McWhirter, who accompanied the expedition, said:

"From the beginning of the journey the party trudged through mountains of snow, sinking at every step to a great depth. Food ran short after the first ten days, and it is seldom that anything could be shot to sustain the hungry men and dogs. Owing to the continuous snowstorms the guides were unable to get their bearings and frequently wished to be allowed to retrace their steps. However, the attack of Mr. Knowling always encouraged them. He would not turn back. Soon came those awful signs of approaching starvation. Bells were ringing in our ears and voices straining from all directions. Driven to desperation, the Indian guides killed all of their dogs and ravenously ate the flesh."

The party, after tramping 21 days, had given up hope of reaching Glenwood.

Exhausted from hunger and thirst, and with no succor in sight, three had resolved to meet their death, when Mr. Whirter, who was stronger than the others, kept on a short distance. He discovered the head of the Gander river and, returning to the others, they located their position. They were met by woodsmen, who gave them food and assisted the weaker members of the party to their camp.

MONKS HOLD THE SECRET.

French Government Cannot Obtain the Formula for Making the Famous Chartreuse Cordial.

The first chamber of the civil tribunal of Grenoble, France, has at last rendered its decision in the suit of the state against the Carthusian monks regarding the ownership of the secret for making Chartreuse and of the trade-mark of the cordial. The liquidator of the property of the monks, which was seized by the government, claimed that not only the real estate but also the trade-mark of the famous liquor was the property of the congregation, and therefore, had now become the property of the state.

Father Rey, the successor of Father Garnier, the original owner of the secret, contended that the whole establishment, including the trade-mark, was his own private property, although he admitted a business partnership with the religious order.

The court decided that both the plant and the trade-mark had always belonged to the order, and as such it had now become the property of the government, as the congregation had no longer any legal standing. But Father Rey has the secret, and, in spite of the court order, will not give it up. The Carthusians have started a new establishment in Spain and are making the famous liquor there. If the Grenoble decision is sustained, as it probably will be, Chartreuse cannot be sold, at least under that name, in France.

But the government has won an empty victory, for it has not the secret of manufacture, nor can it get it, and it has succeeded only in driving the distillery to Spain, and thus cutting off its own revenue from the tax on the liquor.

BIRD SWALLOWS DIAMOND.

Pet Canary Pecks Valuable Jewel from Owner's Earring and Dies of Indigestion.

For pecking a valuable diamond from an earring belonging to Mrs. Paul, of Philadelphia, a pet canary bird paid the death penalty. Mrs. Paul had placed the bird cage on a sitting-room table, and was encouraging the canary to warble for some visitors, when the little creature ate the unusual repast.

The earring was lying on the table alongside of the cage and within reach of the canary. The bird examined the jewel for some time, and after arriving at the conclusion that it was a worm of some rare species pecked at it and swallowed the stone with a gulp.

The loss of the diamond in this manner caused a sensation in the Paul household, and every one planned out one scheme after another for the recovery of the jewel. The bird was not in the least embarrassed by the rich host it adopted, but while the hostess grieved it sang merry songs of joy in all the bird languages.

Finally Mrs. Paul decided to seek for a physician. She did not wish to lose her pet, and still less her diamond, so she intended to ask the doctor to perform a surgical operation on the bird. While Mr. Paul was on his way for the physician the canary died suddenly from acute indigestion.

May Change His Mind.

That Pennsylvania hydroponia who says that his wife is "the ideal" of wifehood must wait a few years, remarks the Chicago Daily News, before issuing a supplementary statement describing the reality.

Aburd But Not Funny.

Every now and then some German statesman declares that the Monroe doctrine is absurd. Yet, remarks the Washington Star, they never feel really disposed to treat it as a laughing matter.

Fickle Fortune.

Anybody desiring to learn some particulars concerning the irony of fate, remarks the New York World, should consult the contractor who built the Tacoma and is now a prisoner there.