

ANTITOXIN DISCOVERY.

Success of Two Brooklyn Physicians in the Treatment of Pneumonia.

Dr. Charles Lundbeck, of 107 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has discovered an antitoxin which they claim will cure pneumonia in its worst stages. Dr. Lundbeck admitted that he and Dr. Elfstrom, after many years of patient study and secret research, had succeeded in reaching a result which he believed to be wonderful in its effect, and which would surely cure the worst forms of pneumonia without difficulty.

In a dozen or more cases in which the antitoxin has been tried it has invariably worked a cure. The discovery may revolutionize the treatment of such cases throughout the world. Dr. Lundbeck refused to say just how the antitoxin is obtained. It is said, however, that the antitoxin is secured by a method entirely new. The principle is, of course, to destroy one germ by attacking it with another germ which is fatal to it.

The doctors have experimented for some time on the cure and have not, it is claimed, met with a single defeat so far. The medical world will soon be supplied with the facts in the discovery, which, it is confidently believed, will have a material effect upon the treatment, not only of pneumonia, but kindred diseases.

Dr. Lundbeck said: "I will say that as far as the remedy has been very successful. In one case particularly there did not seem to be any possibility of the patient recovering, and no one who saw her thought she would, but she is now well. There have been a number of cases where the results have been astonishing."

"No, it is not a positive antitoxin. It will be given freely to the profession and the world at large."

GETS OLD LOVER'S FORTUNE.

Love Affair Begun in Early Life Has a Romantic Ending.

Though death prevented Mrs. Lucille Morris, of Omaha, from marrying late in life the man for her early love, she has been somewhat solaced by the gift of his fortune. A few days ago she received word that the efforts of the heirs of C. E. Allison to break his will by bequeathing his property, valued at \$150,000, to her has been defeated, and that she will obtain the fortune in a few weeks.

Mrs. Morris is known as a writer on reform topics, having published a thesis on society reform, and several other books. While in her teens she met C. E. Allison in Butler, Mo., and they fell in love. She was then engaged to L. Morris, a Sedalia (Mo.) professor. In spite of her love for Allison she kept faith with the professor and married him. Morris and his wife did not live happily, and Mrs. Morris obtained a divorce three years ago.

Allison had in the meantime grown rich from mining investments in Mexico. He met Mrs. Morris in Kansas City last summer, and was so attracted by her that he should be married in the fall, before the time set Allison died. A few hours previous to his death he willed all of his property to the woman who was to have become his wife.

DISPENSED WITH CHAPERONS.

Students Who Took a Sleigh Ride Are Punished by the Faculty.

Seventeen young men and women students of the Methodist college, at Abion, Mich., evaded the faculty one evening last week and went for a sleigh ride. They also so far forgot the college discipline as to dispense with chaperons. The punishment imposed by the faculty on each member of the party of offenders was the enforced memorizing of 1,000 extra lines of Greek and Latin, loss of social privileges for a week, and the young men were not to have any conversation with the young ladies during this period. Niel Hamlin, of Detroit, was one of the party. The other evening he defied the edict of the faculty and called on the daughter of a professor to whom he had long been attentive. The next morning Hamlin was notified that he was expelled. He refused to leave, and was arranged for social, fraternal and athletic leader. If the order is not rescinded all the students implicated threaten to leave the college.

THE CHASE AFTER REINDEER.

Great Difficulties Met with in Collecting the Herd for Relief Expedition.

The correspondent of the Press at Abion, Norway, reports that the expedition headed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Lieut. D. B. Devore, military secretary of the United States secretary for war, has met with great difficulties. Mr. William A. Kjellmann, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska, who started ahead of Messrs. Jackson and Devore, has secured the country with six assistants, sledging 3,000 miles through forests, in arctic night. A trained reindeer were scarce, and he had to pick up lots of three or four, which were eventually concentrated into six herds aggregating 500. It was difficult to persuade the Laplanders to leave their homes, but 50 drivers were finally secured. Mr. Jackson said the travel necessary to collect the reindeer was more dangerous than traveling in the Chilkat pass.

Floating Bogs.

Floating bogs are found in the Lake of the Woods and other waters of Minnesota. The bogs contain a large number of plants, shrubs, and even small trees, as well as little animals. They drift about with the winds, and sometimes get caught in sheltered coves, where they remain and become fixed to the bottom.

Antique Weapon in China.

The blackwoodsman of China still use the bow and arrow as a weapon.

CANADA'S QUEER ACTION.

A Misunderstanding Arises Over a Klondike Relief Expedition.

Refuses to Let the Military Escort of This Country Enter Her Territory with Supply of Provisions.

In view of the apparent disposition of the Canadian authorities to prevent the United States troops from accompanying the relief expedition into the gold country a brief review of the correspondence that has so far taken place between the two governments will be in order. The negotiations proper started December 30 last between Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, of the war department, and Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior for Canada, then in Washington. The official reports that a complete agreement was reached as to the course to be followed by the expedition and its escort. Soon after Mr. Sifton's return to Ottawa, a question arose as to the free admission of supplies to be taken in by the government expedition in case they were to be sold at cost, which was disposed of by a prompt telegram from Mr. Sifton in answer to Meiklejohn's saying that no such arrangement was intended to be made. Mr. Sifton also reminded Mr. Meiklejohn of the stipulation between them that no unofficial or unauthorized persons should accompany the expedition. To facilitate free entry he asked for a certified list of the persons and an inventory of the outfit of the expedition. In confirmation of this came a note from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, confirming the statement as to free entry of goods and having this important paragraph as bearing on the present controversy.

"Also that convoys may be accompanied by such reasonable escort as the United States government may desire to provide for them and each convoy shall be likewise accompanied by a Canadian officer, the expenses of such Canadian officer being borne by the Dominion government."

Supposing that this understanding was perfect, it came as a surprise to the war department when Mr. Sifton, on January 27, wrote that he took it for granted that the 55 enlisted men who were to accompany the expedition were not intended to go beyond the boundary line, which, he says, "is provisionally at the summit of the mountains about the middle of the pass."

Mr. Sifton added that the arrangement into which he had entered was that he should furnish escort for the American expedition, and he had accordingly sent forward the men for the purpose. In reply under date of January 31, Mr. Meiklejohn said that his understanding was that the entire escort designated by our government should accompany the expedition to its destination as necessary to render assistance in overcoming anticipated difficulties, subject to Canadian law and to be accompanied by a Canadian officer. Enlisted men instead of civilians were selected as more available, more amenable to discipline and costing less. It is proposed to withdraw them after getting the supplies through. The escort is not regarded as a military expedition, but on Canadian soil its service will be of a civil nature. Mr. Meiklejohn thereupon reminded Mr. Sifton of the agreement with Sir Julian as to the "reasonable escort" to be permitted. He points to the condition that would confront the expedition if it arrives upon the Canadian borders with supplies and had to go beyond to meet hungry and desperate people without a single arm for the protection of the expedition, its supplies or equipments. So far no further communication has been had with the Canadian government on this subject. The route to be followed by the expedition is therefore uncertain.

ZOARITES FORCED TO DISBAND.

End of Another Experiment in Religious Communism. That odd religious sect, the Zoarites, living in the village of Zoar, in northern Ohio, have begun to disband. At one time they owned hundreds of acres of land and had a million dollars in bank. Now they have sold for taxes to satisfy mortgage holders. They came to Ohio from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1817, and have practiced perfect communism. Until his death they were governed by one Haulmer, their leader, and afterward by their trustees. They wore an odd dress and lived wholly within themselves, having even their own woolen mill. The advent of a railroad gave the young people a glimpse of the outside world. Some of the bolder soon broke away from their restraints. They were followed by others and now only a few old people are left.

WERE MARRIED IN A BUGGY.

Couple Drove Over Into the Country Where Their License Was Valid.

A novel marriage was performed in a buggy just across the Douglas county line from Coles, Ill. Mr. Reynolds had secured a marriage license in Douglas county to marry Miss Veach, who lived just across the line in Coles county, near Humboldt. The guests had arrived, and the preacher was about to marry the couple, when he noticed that the license had been issued in another county. The minister suggested a drive across the line, which was done, and in a buggy on the public highway the nuptial knot was tied. The bride and groom then returned to receive the congratulations of the friends who had remained behind.

Grant Few Commissions.

Only seven commissions were granted to noncommissioned officers in the British army last year. Fourteen were given in 1896, 20 in 1895 and 28 in 1894. Lord Wolsey, the commander in chief, objects strongly to promotion from the ranks.

CLOCKS FOR TARDY CLERKS.

Treasury Department Experiment with a Time Register.

An experiment is being tried in the treasury department at Washington with time clocks to regulate the attendance of employes, the same as in large mercantile and other establishments throughout the country. These clocks have been placed in the second and sixth auditors' offices, both of which are in separate buildings from the treasury department. By this arrangement all the employes enter by one door and each one touches a little button upon coming into the building, showing the time of arrival, and the same process is gone through at four o'clock, when the offices close for the day.

These clocks are merely experimental, and there is no certainty that they will be adopted as a permanent institution of the government. In a building like the treasury department proper, where there are a dozen entrances and exits for the 1,800 employes, it would be absolutely indispensable to have a watchman keep a lookout on the time clock continuously to see that no frauds were perpetrated. These time clocks have been used for several years in department stores and big manufacturing establishments where there is only one means of entrance and exit, and in these places they have given perfect satisfaction.

It is a question with the officials of the treasury department whether they will turn out to be an improvement over the present check on the tardiness of employes, by which the watchman takes the names and the time of arrival and departure at regular intervals of the employes of the various bureaus. This system was inaugurated by Secretary Gage, and has reduced the cases of tardiness in the treasury department to a minimum, and at the same time increased the efficiency of the work. Few if any complaints are heard from chiefs of bureaus about the tardiness of their clerks, and while the time clocks may be found useful in the separate buildings used by the treasury department, it is a question whether they would be available or practicable in the big granite pile itself.

WEDS HER FIANCEE'S BROTHER.

Alabama Lady Figures in an Interesting Romance.

Miss McDonald, of DeKalb county, Ala., is the heroine of an extraordinary romance that has just had a culmination at Doz, Ala. Late at night while a severe storm was raging a party of gentlemen arrived at Doz in search of Miss McDonald, who, it was alleged, had been spirited away from her home in DeKalb county, Ala., to prevent her marrying Mr. Dressler, of the same community. Her cousin and the prospective groom were in the party and were provided with a marriage license. Not finding the object of their search in town, they proceeded through the storm to Attala, where it was thought she was left the night before, it being supposed that she failed to arrive there in time to catch the train. Early in the morning a second party arrived in Doz, closely pursuing the first, and in search of the same young lady. In the party was Mr. Pruett, of DeKalb county, who said that the young lady in question had gone to Georgia a week before and had been married to the brother of the prospective groom. The second party took the south-bound train for Attala, where they met the young lady and her husband returning to their home in DeKalb county. The parties to the affair belong to the best families in that part of Alabama.

CURZON'S BAD BREAK.

Makes Insulting Remark to Michael Davitt at Opening of Parliament.

The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, started the session of parliament lately by making enemies. All parties recited his brutal taunt of Mr. Michael Davitt during Thursday's discussions over slavery in Zanzibar. Mr. Davitt asked if some of the female prisoners were kept in irons. "Possibly they were," responded Mr. Curzon, "and perhaps the honorable gentleman knows that there are people in this country who are not unacquainted with handcuffs." Mr. Davitt promptly replied: "Yes, I myself." Then there were such cries of "shame," "withdraw" and "apologize" that even the usual complacency of Mr. Curzon was upset, and he said: "I have no desire to be offensive and am quite ready to apologize for having tempted the honorable gentleman's interruption." At the end of his speech Mr. Curzon said he wished to repeat his apology, and Mr. Davitt raised his hat and smiled good-humoredly.

LUCK OF SAN FRANCISCO GIRL.

Gets a Fortune and a Title from Her Great-Aunt.

Miss Sadie Holmes, a pretty telephone operator in the Palace hotel at San Francisco, is the central figure in the latest story of a big estate. She has received news that she has inherited property valued at over a million dollars from her great aunt, Lady Jane Bretherton, who died a few days ago in England. Miss Holmes is the daughter of Frederick Holmes, a well-known shipping broker, who is the direct heir of Lady Bretherton, but a special provision governing the estate is that the lands, which are in Wales, shall go to and have as a permanent mistress the eldest daughter of the direct male heir, and it is this claim that favors Miss Holmes and will give her not only the land, but the title of "Lady," which was enjoyed by her ancestor. Mr. Holmes declares the story to be absolutely true.

Machine Tools. Cincinnati claims to be the second city in the union in the production of machine tools.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 4 mars 1898.

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

Quelques notes sur le marché de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

ETAT HEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Table with columns for various financial items like Billets des Etats-Unis, Autres titres, etc., and their respective values.

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Table showing market rates for various currencies and financial instruments.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Table listing market prices for various commodities and goods in New York.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK (continued).

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Bulletin Commercial.

Vendredi, 4 mars 1898.

MARCHE DE LA NITE-ORLEANS.

Table showing market prices for various commodities in New Orleans.

MARCHE DE LA NITE-ORLEANS (continued).

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