MINOR GIRL BECOMES A WIFE.

Persistent Indiana Groom Carries Off a Blushing Fourteen-Year-

Old Bride. There was a sensation the other afternoon at Milford, north of Wabash, Ind., when Stephen Bird, aged 24, and whose home is at Britton, Mich., sloped from the town with Elsie Shire man, aged 14. The young man had been paying marked attention to the girl, and the parents of the latter were much incensed and ordered him to remain away from the house. Bird went to Warsaw and obtained a lipense. He then met the girl at the home of his brother and Rev. J. W. Reifer performed the ceremony. The groom, fearing trouble, had hired a double rig and immediately after the amptials the pair jumped into the carwiage and were driven pell-mell to New Paris, a station on the Wabash woad, to take the train. They encountered the girl's father on the highway, the having learned of the ruse, but when he in a whirlwind of passion tried to stop the horses they whipped rup and went by him like a flash. Shireman says he will kill Bird on sight and threatens to prosecute the minister who performed the ceremony and the official who issued the license,

ms his daughter is under age. William L. Taylor, attorney general of Indiana, whose attention has been called to the frequent marriages of mere children in the state within the last three months, has issued an opin-Ion holding that a county clerk is prohibited from licensing a man under '18 or a girl under 16 to wed. The wlerk may issue a license for persons under those ages and the law does not reach the parties, though the clerk may be prosecuted if parental consent has not been obtained. The attorney general rules that the license to persons under 18 and 16 is not prima faede evidence that the parties can be married, and both the clerk and the officiating minister may be convicted of a misdemeanor.

MAN WITH BROKEN NECK.

Mew York Surgeons Perform an Operation and the Patient Is Getting Well.

That it is possible to save the life of a man with a broken neck is made manifest in the remarkable case of Walter B. Duryea, who is now almost fully repovered and who is to be removed from Boosevelt hospital to his home in Glen

Mr. Duryea is the son of a wealthy manufacturer. Last August he was bathing at Oyster bay and dived from a dancing pavilion into shallow water. His head struck bottom, and when he was pulled ashore it was found that his meck had been broken. He was brought to New York, placed in the Roosevelt hospital and was operated upon by Dr. Abbe, the well-known surgeon.

Medical men in all parts of the world have been eagerly awaiting results. The young man was very feeble for months after the operation. Of late, however, his improvement has been quite rapid, and he is now able to use his hands even to the extent of writing. Dr. Abbe believes that his wonderful patient will entirely recover, and that thus another triumph will be scored for modern surgery.

ENGLAND A GOOD BUYER.

Takes 60 Per Cent. of All Products Which the American Farmer Sends Abroad.

England buys 60 per cent. of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad, says Consular Agent E. L. Harris, at Eibenstock, in a report to the state department, treating upon the extent of United States trade with Great Britain. England, he says, is our best customer for foodstuffs, and the British colonies present the greatest field for our manufactured products. Mr. Harris provides a table for the fiscal year 1898-'99, showing that of our principal products, England bought in round numbers \$73,000,000 worth, or 70 per cent. more than all the rest of Europe combined.

In concluding, Consular Agent Harris states that Great Britain has never shown the enmity toward our home products of corn, wheat, flour, beef and pork which has been evident in other European nations, and that the value of England's market cannot be overestimated.

1

100

1

24

. .

FINDS BIG PEARL IN MUSSEL.

A Fresh Water Clam Digger at Lynxville, Wis., Opens Bare Prise.

As far as known the largest and most valuable pearl ever found was taken from a clam by John Haymondat Lynxville, Wis., recently. The pearl weighs 120 grains and is valued at more than \$3,000, as Haymond has been offered this amount for his jewel, but refused to take it.

He has a fine collection of pearls, which he has found along the Mississippi river while digging for clam shells, and says he is going to take them to the Paris exposition. Haymond was at one time an engineer in the employ of the Milwaukee company, and it is said he lost his position and went to digging clams for a living.

Doesn't Go Far Enough.

Edith Sessions Tupper has written an article in which she tells men how to act after marrying rich women. If Edith will now pitch in and tell men how to arrange the preliminaries, the Times-Herald, of Chicago, is confident to can safely predict an immense circulation for her pamphlet.

The Match Trust Spreading Out.
The match trust has several factories
in Europe and has now absorbed an
important establishment in South
America.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

United States Exports Continue to Increase.

1 5 4 3

The Total for April Exceeds by \$20,000,000 Those for a Corresponding Period of Any Previous Year.

The fiscal year 1900 continues to break all records in the matter of exportations. April is an example of this fact. The total exports in April, as just announced by the treasury bureau of statistics, are \$118,926,507, which is \$20,000,000 more than in any preceding year, \$30,000,000 more than April of last year and double that of April, 1893. Never before has April, which is usually a light export month, reached the \$100,000,000 mark in its

exports. Every branch of industry lends its aid to this increase. The total figures for the month of April have not yet been sufficiently analyzed to show the exact increase in each class, but an analysis of those for the month of March shows that agricultural exports in that month were \$18,000,000 greater than in the corresponding month of last year, that manufactures were \$8,000,000 in excess of the corresponding month of the preceding year; that products of the mine were nearly 50 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1899, while products of the forests, the fisheries and those grouped as miscellaneous all showed an increase. The advance in prices of cotton, corn, oats, wheat and provisions accounts in part for the increase in the value of agricultural exports, while there is also an increase in quantity exported, especially in cotton, and the advance in values also accounts in part for the great increase in exports of manufac-

It is now apparent that in all the great classes of our exports the record of the year 1900 will exceed that of any earlier year. In the nine months ended with March exports of agricultural products were \$18,000,-000 greater than those of the corresponding months of 1899, manufactures were \$70,000,000 greater than those of the same months in the preceding fiscal year, products of the mine exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1899 by 83 per cent., those of the forests showed a like increase, and fisheries and miscellaneous also showed a gain over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and with the phonomenal increase of \$30,000,000 in April, 1900, as compared with April, 1899, it is quite apparent that the record of the year which ends less than 60 days hence will exceed that of any earlier year in our history.

COLLECTED FROM PHILIPPINES

Representative of Smithsonian Institution Returns from a Third Visit to Island.

Col. F. F. Hilder is back from his third visit to the Philippines in the interests of the Smithsonian institution, and is here on his way to Washington with the first lot of a collection of specimens that aggregate about 15,000 pieces, having an intrinsic value of something like \$12,-000, and constitutes an exhaustive exhibit of the manufactures, trades, arts, tools, domestic utensils, costumes, weapons, woods and industries of the Philippine islands. The balance of the exhibits will arrive in the course of the next two months. The whole interesting display will first be arranged at the Pan-American exhibition that will open at Buffalo next May. Afterward the collection will be returned to Washington and arranged as a Filipino department in the National museum.

Col. Hilder says that the greatest and most profitable industry of the future in the Philippines will be that connected with the marketing of the magnificent timber that covers the islands. There are extensive groves of hard cabinet woods unknown to the commercial world. He has also made a collection of all the fibers of the country, among them the celebrated one from which manila rope is made. This fiber, he says, is not hemp at all, but comes from a species of banana peculiar to the Philippines. Next to the hard woods these fibers will be of great commercial value.

WEDS HER COACHMAN.

Although she was heiress to millions and was courted by men of wealth and rank, Miss Annie Jackman, the 17-year-old granddaughter of James E. Miller, of 160 East Eighty-third street, eloped with a poor man, her former coachman, Alfred C. Terwilliger. The young couple are established in a top floor flat

the Fair Heiress Unless She

Returns Alone.

in Harlem.
Mr. Miller never suspected that his granddaughter took the least interest in Terwilliger. "Why, she must have been either crazy or hypnotized," said the old gentleman. "She has everything that wealth could give. I would not have been disappointed, however, if she had decided to marry a poor man, but one who had an ordinary amount of intelligence. I cannot understand how she could marry; this drivel.

"My granddaughter will be forgiven," he continued, "if she returns alone. The man shall never be forgiven."

British Naval Divers.

Divers in the British navy, before being passed as proficient in their craft, have to be able to work in 12 fathoms of water for an hour and in 20 fathoms for a quarter of an hour.

NEW YORKERS NOT RELIGIOUS

Figures Showing Attendance on Church Prepared by a Raptlet Society.

About half the population of the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx is outside of the "sphere of church influence," according to a chart prepared by the New York City Baptist Mission society. The 103 Catholic churches have 543,163 members. The membership of the other denominations is as follows:

First, Episcopal, 121 churches, 65,900 members; second, Presbyteriam, 70 churches, 28,766; third, Lutheran, 33 churches, 21,157; fourth, Methodist, 67 churches, 15,511; fifth, Baptist, 50 churches, 16,310; sixth, miscellaneous, 37 churches, 15,130; seventh, Hebrew, 46 churches, 10,892; eighth, Congregational, 14 churches, 3,018 members.

With a membership in the 103 Cath olic churches, therefore, of 543,163, a membership in all the other 439 churches of 180,009, and 360,018 persons added as being within the "sphere of influence" of these latter churches, the number of persons within the "sphere of church influence," according to these figures, is 1,083,191, leaving 916,609 persons outside of church influence.

"In no other American city," says William H. Brearley, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Mission society, "may so large a per cent. of the population be classed as habitual nonchurchgoers; nowhere else is so large a proportion of the children out of the Sunday school. I believe the time will come when the columns of the secular New York press will be largely used by the Christian church to supplement its effort in trying to reach and thus elevate the submerged million."

PORTO RICO REPTILES.

Collection Made by Dr. Stepneger to Become Part of National Museum,

Dr. Stepneger, curator of the department of reptiles of the National museum, has just returned from Porto Rico, where he was sent by the government to make a representative collection of animal life. He found the island poor in this respect, much more so than was anticipated, but he succeeded in making a pretty good collection, which is now in transit to this country. Nothing so pleased him as his collection of frogs, which he had packed and brought with him. Among them are the smallest of amphibian life. Some specimens under his glass were scarcely as large as our domestic mosquitoes and yet had attained full growth. While the variety is much greater than in this country, the small Porto Ricans are strangers to the pleasure of bullfrog snaring, for they have none there.

Dr. Stepneger expects the Philippines, when sufficiently quieted for scientific research in the interior countries, will yield up much that is rare in the larger animal life—the native buffalo, used for all kinds of work; the wild boar, and a variety of deer, while among the birds there are several hundred peculiar to the Philippines from which to enrich the museum. So far little has been received, and only such things as fell directly in the soldiers' way. Ample room awaits the collection from Porto Rico, and from the great number of calls by sightseers for anything from the newly-acquired islands that department will receive much attention.

TO HAVE MAYFLOWER.

Gev. Allen, of Porto Rico, to Have Finest Official Yacht in the World.

Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, will have the finest official yacht in the world when the government finishes "repairs" on the Mayflower. When the war with Spain broke out this splendid vessel of 2,690 tons burden was purchased from Ogden Goelet for \$430,000 and converted into a cruiser of the third rate. She was attached to the North Atlantic fleet, under command of Commander Morris R. Mackenzie.

For the last year she has been lying idle in the Brooklyn navy yard, but is now ready to go to Porto Rico to enter the service of Gov. Allen. Her refitting will cost \$75,000.

refitting will cost \$75,000.

George L. Watson designed her and the Messrs. Thompson built her, and when she was completed Mr. Goelet had the finest yacht ever launched in England. She was literally a floating palace, being provided with every luxury that money could buy and ingenuity devise.

GERMANY'S COMMERCE.

Her Trade with the World in All Commodities Amounted to \$2,186,744,000.

Germany's commerce with the world in all commodities, except the precious metals, amounted last year to \$2,186,-744,000, according to a report to the state department, from Acting Consul J. F. Monaghan, at Chemnitz. Her imports the same year amounted to \$1.-236,886,000; exports, \$949,858,000. The most pronounced decrease in imports in the last few years has been in wheat! and rye, on account of the gain in home production. The importation of Indian corn (maize) has shown a decided. increase, advancing from \$20,230,000 worth in 1897 to \$31,654,000 last year. The figures show German trade as generally increasing annually. Some lines of trade, however, have suffered a setback, sugar exports having fallen from \$54,502,000 in 1897 to \$45,695,000 in 1899. This decrease is said to be due to the lessened demand from the United States.

The Plague at Canton.
In 1894 the plague destroyed 80,000 of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Canton.

RICH GOLD FIELD.

Bussians Rope to Find Such in the Northeastern Part of / Siberia.

New gold fields rivaling in richness the deposits of Cape Nome will be opened to American miners if the expectations of the members of the Russian expedition, which have arrived at New York on its way to northeastern Siberia, are fulfilled. Vladimir Wonlarlarsky, a colonel of the Russian imperial guard, obtained the concession of the vast Siberian tract which the expedition is to examine. There were more than 40 applicants for the grant, which had been sought with engerness since the discovery of gold on the American side of the Behring sea.

By means of court influence, backed by pressure from other sources, Col. Wonlarlarsky carried off the prize. He formed a company in Russia which planned the present expedition, headed by A. Bogdanovitch, a Russian engineer. It is understood that a subsidiary company has been formed in England in connection with the concession, but secrecy is maintained in regard to the English and American interests.

Miners who have visited the Siberian coast by stealth have reported that it is practically the same as the Nome coast, consisting of a strip of beach, behind which lies a tundra or belt of gold-bearing sand, which has been thrown up by the action of the waves and frozen.

No attempt will be made to work in the tundra this year, but the party hopes to be able to make some contracts with American owners of pumps and dredges.

PREPARING NEW BOND PLATES

Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington Busily at Work.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who As devoting much of his time to the supervision of the work in the bureau of engraving and printing, said that the plate for the new \$1,000 registered bond of 1930 would be completed by the engraver in a day or two. The \$50,000 registered plate is expected to be finished by the 25th inst. and the \$10,000 registered plate by May 30. It will be 30 days after each of these respective dates before the plates from which the bonds will be printed will be ready for use. It is probable, therefore, that the first bonds will be ready for distribution about June 15 next. As all of the resources of the bureau have been concentrated on the registered plates, nothing has yet been done on the coupon plates, but they will be gotten out as promptly as possible after the others are disposed of.

The work on the new national bank notes also is progressing satisfactorily. About 25 new plates are being finished every week, and it is expected that this number will be doubled within a short time, as a number of additional engravers have been put to work on them. The notes themselves, however, will not be ready for about 30 days after the plates are completed, as the process is the same as is used with bond plates.

CAUSES PANIC ON SHIP.

Panther Escapes from Its Cage and
Is Is Necessary to
Kill It.

The German steamship Pisa, of the Sloman line, which arrived at Brooklyn from Hamburg, was loaded with wild animals. The trip was rough, and ostriches, monkeys, camels and even tigers were tossed together in confusion. The ship on May 9 was thrown into a panic by the escape of a large and ferocious panther from his cage, which the rocking of the storm rendered insecure. The panther was loose in the elephant section. The huge beasts, anchored to stanchions. tugged at their chains and bellowed in terror and fury. The panther sulked and paced between decks, looking at each elephant in turn, as if to choose which to attack. By waving a bit of canvas through a hatch the attention of the papther was diverted. A council of war was held. The keepers. trained animal experts from the Hamburg winter menagerie, attempted to entice the panther back into his cage, but failed. Then Capt. Fendt, of the Pisa, brought out his revolver. The animal was scared into a corner. Capt. Fendt, his aim guided by the panther's eyes, with four bullets ended the beast's life.

DESCENDED FROM JOHN ALDEN

Waukegan (III.) Babe's Ancestry
in a Direct Line to the
Pilgrims.

Little Miss Dorothy Bradford Alden, of Waukegan, Ill., is the youngest direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of Mayflower fame. Her ancestry traces back to the Mayflower band of pilgrims in a line more direct and stronger than that of any descendant in other branches of the family known of to-day, because both of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alden, are from different pilgrim families. R. Alden is a descendant of John Alden and Mrs. R. Alden is a descendant of John Howland, another of the Mayflower band

The Alden ancestry traces as follows: Dorothy Bradford Alden is the daughter of Arthur Alden, who was a son of Abner Alden, son of Earl Alden, son of Nathan Alden, son of John Alden, son of John Alden, son of John Alden, who was the second son of John Alden (the first), who came over in the Mayflower.

Hippophagy at Ladysmith.

During the siege of Ladysmith 4,000 horses of the cavalry brigade were converted into soup or sausages in a single month.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Proposal to Construct a Roadway from Atlantic to Pacific.

"Automobile Club of America"
Formed for the Purpose of
Pushing the Plan-Governmental Aid Needed.

All of the "good roads" movements hitherto started in the United States are insignificant in comparison with the scheme which the "Automobile Club of America" has formed for a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

the Pacific.

A commission of which Maj. Gen.
Nelson A. Miles is chairman has reported upon the most feasible route.
It proposes that the line shall start
at Boston, and run by way of Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo to Chicago; thence through Des Moines and
Omaha to Denver; across the Rocky
mountains to Salt Lake; thence southwestward to Sacramento and San
Francisco.

The plan contemplates an extension of the road from Boston eastward to Portland, Me., and from the western terminus an extension southward to Los Angeles and northward to Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. It is proposed that a highway shall be built running northward from St. Angustine, through Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Albany, thus making a north and south line, intersecting that running from east to west.

This is a tremendous scheme, says the Youth's Companion, and it would be hasty to say that it is impracticable. If the people of the 25 states and territories through which the proposed highway would run really want such a road they can have it; and perhaps they can be made to want it, when the advantages are fully understood. The first thing necessary is that congress shall authorize the preliminary surveys; and it is proposed that the cost of construction shall be borne in equal parts—a third each—by the national government, the state and territorial governments and the counties, towns and cities through which the road may pass.

The almost universal use of the bicycle has given a strong impulse to the building of good roads. As the automobile comes into wider use a new influence will be added to that of the wheelmen; and with concentration and cooperation in road improvement results may be secured which would have been thought impossible 25 years ago.

SWEARING THEM IN.

Work of Preparing the Census Enumerators for Their Work Has Begun.

Charles S. Wilbur, superintendent of the census, has begun to swear in the census enumerators. A number of teachers, who are to tell the men just what to do and how to do it best, will also be on hand this week, and the work of taking the census will begin on June 1, says a New York dispatch.

The instructors will visit the enumerators in their home and explain to them all the details of asking the many questions that are to be answered by the people they go to see in their hunt for data as to the cities' growth and population. There are to be about 1,063 enumerators, scattered through the various districts of the city. In addition to these there will be 100 interpreters and 50 special enumerators. The duty of the latter will be to get information about persons who are not found at their homes by the regular enumerators. It is thought that the entire work will be completed by June 15, which is the date set for the final reports of the enumerators.

HILLIS SEES RUIN FOR STATE.

Pastor of Plymouth Points Out Danger in Late Marriages of Men and Vanity of Women.

"The state will go to the devil very soon if men continue to postpone marriage until they are 40, and women marry when they can find husbands able to buy them five donkey loads of dresses."

Rev. Dr. Hillis made this prophecy in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and at the same time scored the millionaires who are so busy making money that they cannot take a vacation. Dr. Hillis spoke on "Thoreau as Nature's Voice; A Study of the Great Nationalist as an Interpreter of God's Works." In part he said:

"Young man, dare to be poor. Believe, like Thoreau, in plain living and high thinking.

"Marry the girl of your choice, even if you have only one room to live in. The state will be the richer for it if you do. It will not go to the devil. But it may soon if men postpone marriage until 40."

A Maj. Hook, of the East India company service in London, was entitled by the will of a relative to an annuity of £400 a year until his wife was buried. To fulfill the terms of this important document, after her death he caused her body to be embalmed, sealed up in a glass case and placed in the upper chamber of his house, where it remained for 30 years, but no person was ever permitted to enter the room where it lay.

A Thing and Its Name.

In Flemish the automobile is the "anelpaadelzoonsdersperspetroolrijuig." The Chicago Times-Herald thinks there must be considerable swearing in Flanders when a fellow gets run over by that thing.

KISSED BY A LABORER.

Clep de Merode Has a Unique Experience While Walking Along One

of the Paris Boulevards.

Cleo de Merode, the Parisian-dancer,
was kissed publicly on the Boulevard.

Capucines by a ragged laborer named Gaspardin.

Cleo was walking with a young clubman. Suddenly Gaspardin, who was coming from the opposite direction,

stopped, exclaiming:
"Ah! Here is my beloved." Then he seized Cleo's waist and drew her against him, caressing her face. Cleo's companion began caning her assailant, but Gaspardin promptly knocked him.

down.

Before the assembled passers-by knew what it was all about the dirty, muscular fellow had again enfolded the frail dancer and was kissing her lips repeatedly and frantically, despite her

cries and her efforts to avoid him.

Several men pounced upon the enraptured madman and turned him over to the police. Before the magistrate the culprit expressed no repentance. He said he had fallen in love with Cleo a year ago when he saw her on the stage. Ever since he had worshiped her photograph, vowing that if he ever had the least chance he would hold that girl within his arms.

Cleo de Merode says she will not appear against her assailant, and that she sent influential friends to secure his release.

WILD RIDE IN A TORNADO.

Miss Millie Milton, a Texas Girl. Has a Thrilling Experience, But Escapes Death.

To be blown more than one-fourth of a mile by a raging tornado is something remarkable, even though the victim were torn all to pieces and killed, but to be blown a quarter of a mile surrounded on all sides by trees, houses, timbers and all the other debris that a tornado gathers unto itself in its wild flight, carried through the air at 70 miles an hour, and, despite all this, to escape even the slightest bruise or scratch, might be called miraculous.

That was the experience of Miss-Millie Milton in the tornado that passed over parts of Denton county, Tex. When she was picked up by some neighbors her body was apparently lifeless, her respiration was labored and her pulse was slow. Medical assistance was procured and restoratives were applied, but they availed nothing.

Three days after her experience she began to regain her senses, only to lose them again in a delirium which it was feared would cause her death. Now she has recovered consciousness sufficiently to talk coherently.

A CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Thoughtful Arrangement at the Smithsonian Institution by Secretary Langley.

Secretary Langley is on the eve of springing one of his hobbies on the public at the Smithsonian institution in the shape of a "children's room." a beautifully proportioned and decorated apartment forming the entrance to the new south front, now about completed. His excessive love of young children has led him to have this room fitted about the walls with low glass cases, in which will beplaced specimens of bird and animal life most familiar to young children through story books knowledge. Everything will be brought within their understanding. The architecture of the south front is in keeping with the rest of the famous old building, and besides furnishing much needed room transforms the plain entrance which formerly marred that side into one of great beauty. Another improvement just completed: is the lighting of the dark corners. with electricity. In these are often necessarily placed some of the rarest birds, and their natural beauty is greatly enhanced by the new lighting arrangement.

COALING STATION IN MAINE.

Navy Department to Buy Sixty Acres
Opposite Mount Pleasant for
the Purpose.

Initial steps have been taken by the navy department toward establishing coaling stations on the coast of Maine, opposite Mount Deseret. For some time the navy officials have been seeking an opportunity to buy a tract of land in that vicinity for a naval station. It was found that such a place could be easily fortified, and a board which looked into the subject a year ago named a number of places which were deemed available as coaling stations. The site now chosen comprises a tract of 60 acres of land. The approach to the place is seven fathoms deep, and affords the best facilities for caring for ships of war. A large fleet could be anchored in the vicinity, and the natural advantages are great. It will be an important strategic point, as well as a convenient base of supplies in time of war. Modern constructions in the way of sheds will be built, and the station will be fitted out with automatic machinery and other devices for handling coal and filling fuel bunkers of vessels of war.

Rebuilding Spurgeon's Tabermacle.

Two years ago the Metropolitan tabernacle in London, known to the world as "Spurgeon's," was burned down in an hour. It is now nearly rebuilt, and within a month or two will outwardly be as of yore. The old tabernacle cost \$160,000; the new one will cost over \$00,000. It will seat about 4,000 persons—1,000 less than the old one—but there will be more comfort. The new building is fireproof. The formal opening will take place in September.

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sui. 48a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne. \$12.00

Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.