

EMERGENCY RATION.

That Selected by the Army to Be Put to Further Test.

Volunteers from Cavalry in Oklahoma Will Try Campaigning on Concentrated Food - Purpose of the Experiment.

Two officers of the United States army, Capt. Fountain, of the Eighth cavalry, and Capt. Foster, of the Fifth cavalry, have gone to New York to make final arrangements for a supply of "emergency rations." About a year ago a board of officers, consisting of Col. Dempsey and Capts. Fountain and Foster, was convened for the purpose of inquiring into and deciding upon a ration for enlisted men which could be used in an emergency. Manufacturers of food products in all parts of the country were invited to submit samples of concentrated foods which could be used for such purposes.

All samples submitted were subjected to rigid tests. The desideratum aimed at was, in brief, a minimum of space combined with a maximum of sustaining qualities. After months of experiment it was finally decided that a preparation of parched wheat combined with a certain proportion of evaporated animal food would sustain life best with the least possible loss of weight and energy. To this combination was added a cake of sweetened chocolate, and the whole ration, sufficient for one day, was inclosed in a hermetically sealed receptacle.

The officers of the board tested the value of the ration by living upon it themselves for several consecutive days. Now they have been ordered to continue the tests. With this end in view they proceed at once to Oklahoma, where there are two troops of cavalry. It is the purpose of Capts. Fountain and Foster-Col. Dempsey has been detached from the board—to invite volunteers from these cavalry troops to accompany them for a week, ten days, or two weeks, for the purpose of testing the value of this new ration.

If it is found that the men can live upon it without great loss of weight or energy, it will be adopted by the department. It is not the purpose, however, to substitute this ration for the regular food supply of the American soldier. But men in service will be supplied with two, three, five, or more of these rations when on special service. They will be allowed to use them only when it is found impossible to secure other food. In other words, it is an "emergency" ration, and severe punishment will be meted out to the soldier who uses it except in cases of extreme emergency.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COAL.

During 1960 They Are Likely to Reach the \$20,000,000 Mark, Against \$10,000,000 in 1896.

Exports of coal from the United States during 1960 are likely to reach \$20,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in 1896 and \$6,000,000 in 1890. Figures of the bureau of statistics show the exports of coal during the seven months ending with July last are 50 per cent. in excess of those of last year and double those of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal were 2,375,451 tons; in 1899 they were 3,005,082 tons, and in 1900 4,601,755 tons.

During the period from 1890 to 1900 the exportation of coal has quadrupled, but the principal growth has been in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

While this growth is perceptible in the exports to all parts of the world, it is especially marked with reference to the American countries. To British North America the exports of 1898 were 1,788,398 tons and in 1900 3,253,803 tons. To Mexico in 1898, 243,938 tons; in 1900, 415,834 tons. To Cuba the exports have more than doubled. In 1898 they were 114,655 tons and in 1900 241,712 tons, while to Porto Rico they increased from 2,621 tons in 1898 to 15,313 tons in 1900. To the Hawaiian islands the exports of 1899 were 10,381 tons and in 1900 21,001 tons, thus more than doubling in a single year. To the Philippine islands the exports of 1899 were 4,810 tons, while in 1900 they were 41,068 tons.

GOULDS SAVE BONI'S HOME.

Count de Castellane's Pressing Creditors Said to Have Been Paid by His Wife's Family.

It is now known why the sale of Count Castellane's castle was countermanded. Countess Anna, though failing to sway her brothers, and especially her sister Helen, and obtain money for Count Boni on their last trip to New York for that purpose some months ago, decided to make a last appeal, and her distress was so pitiful that Edwin Gould was touched and he finally prevailed upon George The brothers then sent for Count Boni, and after imposing upon him some rather severe conditions put up enough money to pay the main creditors and stop the sale.

Some well-informed friends allege that Count Boni, when he saw how desirous the Gould family was to prevent the scandal of a sale under the hammer, took advantage of the situation and refused to accept any help unless his whole debts were wiped out. The same people further affirm that George Gould refused to trust the money in the count's hands and paid the creditors himself, the sum thus advanced aggregating 8,000,000 francs (about \$1,600,000).

Boston Still the Hub.

Wear the fifth city in numbers, says the Boston Herald. In all other respects we are still the hub of the solar system.

MEET FORTY YEARS AFTER.

Man and Wife Separated at Time of the Civil War—Both Since Married.

After 40 years' separation, during which each believed the other dead, W. Howard, sexton of Oak Hill cemetery, Springfield, Ill., and his wife have again come together, although both have since been married. The woman's husband has died, but Howard married the sister of his wife, and she is living. The woman is Mrs. Jane Cooper, and she has for a long time resided at Leroy, McLean county, Ill. The fact that both were living was discovered by Arno R. Nauman, of Leroy, who married the woman's daughter. Wanting to know something of the early life of his mother-in-law, he began an investigation, which resulted in the discovery that Howard and Mrs. Cooper were both alive and living apart, although never legally separated.

The separation occurred when Howard went to war. Report came that he was killed. When he returned to Springfield his wife had left with James Cooper, and news came that she was drowned while crossing the Mississippi river. Howard then married a sister of the wife mourned as dead, and by that union is now several times a grandfather.

The young woman whom Nauman married at Leroy is Howard's daughter, although Howard has never seen the girl, she having been born after he went to war. The meeting between Howard and Mrs. Cooper occurred when the latter came to Springfield to visit her sister, who is now the second Mrs. Howard.

VACCINATION BY HYPNOTISM.

Two Little Girls at Jersey City Subjected to Treatment and They Feel No Pain.

John M. Letschke, of 123 Danforth avenue, Jersey City, N. J., gave an exhibition of hypnotism in the office of the health board in Jersey City the other day. Mr. Letschke brought three children, Louise, nine years old; Pearl, eight years, and Howard, five years, to the office to be vaccinated.

Mr. Letschke told an inspector that he was a graduate of a school of hypnotism, and would like to put his two little girls under hypnotic influence before they were vaccinated, as a matter of experiment. Dr. Robert Stewart, who was to vaccinate the children, gave his consent. Two girls were then placed in high-backed chairs and were told to fix their eyes upon their father. Mr. Letschke said to his children:

"Now, I am going to put you to sleep. While you are asleep some one will take hold of you. But don't be afraid, you will not be hurt."

Then he began making passes before the faces of the children, and in a short time both of them appeared to be asleep. Dr. Stewart scraped the arm of each child, but they did not appear to be conscious of it. Mr. Letschke then made a suggestion to the effect that when they awoke they would feel no pain. He then counted: "One, two, three," and at the last word the little girls opened their eyes and looked smilingly around. They said they felt no pain whatever.

ANGRY SQUAW STOPS RITE.

Repays a Family Slight by Refusing to Sanction a Marriage.

A romantic story of an intended Osage wedding that did not take place came from Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage nation. The parties at interest were Paul Eagle and Mary Strikeax. Paul's former wife was an older sister of Mary and, in accordance with the former customs of the tribe, he was entitled to the younger girl should he ever stand in need of a wife. The arrangement had been perfected, the family of the prospective groom made ready a feast, to which all relatives of the bride elect were invited. They came, but among them was the wife of Saucy Calif, who steadfastly refused to partake of the feast. A single objection puts a stop to the whole affair, so the match was declared off.

More than a year ago a match had been arranged between some of Saucy Calif's relatives and the daughter of James Big Heart. At the appointed time some of the Red Eagle family objected to the proceedings. Now Mrs. Saucy Calif objects to the marriage of Paul and Mary. Paul has appealed to Agent O. A. Mitscher to have her sent away to school. It is now a race between Paul to have her sent away and her relatives to have her married off to some other brave.

BRIDE-TO-BE IS HEAVY.

Indiana Man Will Wed Passenger Weighing 350 Pounds, Whom He Wishes to Exhibit.

Miss Lucy Havens, an inmate of the county asylum at Laporte, Ind., owes her success in winning a husband to her great weight. Miss Havens tips the scales at 350 pounds and is steadily growing heavier. Dr. G. J. Dettler, of Union City, wishes to place her on exhibition as the heaviest woman in the state, if not in the world, and he has placed a proposition of marriage in the hands of the county board. He offers to execute a bond that the woman shall not again become a county charge.

It is planned to have the marriage performed in the county house. Dr. Dettler and his prospective bride have never met.

Has Been Tested.

It is rumored that Germany, Russia and France have formed a coalition against Great Britain, but says the Chicago Record, if the latter can whip the hours it should have no trouble with a little combination like that.

FOR SAVING OF LIFE.

British Law Enacted Requiring Safety Railroad Appliances.

Thought to Be More Draastic Than That of the United States—Board of Trade to Enforce the Measure.

Information has been received by the interstate commerce commission that on July 30 of the present year the British act for the better prevention of accidents on railways received the assent of the queen and became a law.

The board of trade, one of the departments of the general government, is invested with extensive power, and is charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the safety appliance law. More authority is given the board of trade in this respect than the United States statutes gives the interstate commerce commission, and in many respects the English law is considered much more drastic than ours.

If, after a reasonable time, the railway companies of Great Britain fail to obviate the dangers by use of safety appliances the board will make rules requiring the use of plants or appliances as it may consider best calculated to reduce the danger to persons employed, or the danger of any plant or appliances shown to involve danger. Penalties are provided for noncompliance with any rules prescribed by the board. The ratio of lives lost to the number of men employed in coupling and uncoupling cars in England is not less than one to three hundred. This percentage, as is shown by the reports of the interstate commerce commission, is as great as existed in this country in 1893, where at present the ratio has been reduced to one man killed out of 600 engaged in coupling and uncoupling cars.

It is believed that the action of the United States government in the matter of safety appliances has been largely instrumental in bringing about the enactment of the British law.

A CURIOUS ORDER.

French Army Officer in Official Statement Declares Suicide is Desertion and a Crime.

A curious order of the day has been issued by Col. Clamorgan, of the Second regiment of marines, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. It runs as follows:

"A soldier of the regiment committed suicide some days ago at Kerhuon. A sergeant committed suicide this morning in barracks.

"It is better that their names should not be mentioned. These two deaths are a source of profound regret, as would be the desertion or crime of a comrade.

"Suicide for a soldier is desertion. It is flight toward a country from which nobody returns.

"Suicide is a crime. It is the abandonment of one's post and flight before the enemy.

"For this reason it is a painful but a just custom that military honors are not rendered to a suicide.

"A soldier who believes in God and who loves his country would have no temptation to commit suicide. Let us therefore be true believers and patriots in order that a noble hope may sustain us during life, and that all of us, sons of France and soldiers first of all, may know how to keep our blood for the defense of the fatherland."

BRITISH BOOKKEEPING BAD.

Some English Roads Found to Be Paying Dividends They Do Not Earn.

English investors have such bad luck with American railways that they think a good while nowadays before making any purchase over sea. They have sold a very large part of their American railway holdings for prices far below what they paid for them. They don't speak in the kindest terms of the methods of finance followed by American boards of directors.

These English investors who have been so badly bitten by their American investments have pointed scornfully to the Yankee system of railway bookkeeping and contrasted it with the conservative, straightforward methods of English railway management, but a new light has been thrown on the English railway bookkeeping by some probing of their half-yearly returns.

The gist of the matter is the railways stand no higher in England than in America. English railways are now paying dividends they don't earn, while American railways are earning dividends they don't pay. English directors are drawing upon the future, while Americans are paying up for the past.

All Languages Spoken.

Visitors to the Paris exposition may have noticed over one of the restaurants the inscription: "Ici on parle toutes les langues." Those who are familiar with the results obtained in French restaurants where "Anglais" is spoken will naturally be rather skeptical about this comprehensive claim to speak all the languages under the sun, says the London Chronicle. A visitor recently remarked to the manager: "You must have a great many interpreters here."

"Not one," was the reply. "Who, then, speaks all the languages?" "The customers, monsieur."

Shocking.

A man who will eat oysters and wear a straw hat at the same time has no right, says the Chicago Times-Herald, to expect to be honored by his children.

Mushrooms in Austria.

In Austria mushrooms are grown in coal pits.

PUT MEN TO SHAME.

Young Woman Jumps from Trestle to River and Saves Little Girl While Timid Men Look On.

"If that child is to be saved, some one must jump after her, and quickly." Not a man was brave enough to accept the challenge. Miss Lizzie Evans, the speaker, hesitated only long enough to make sure that if the child was to be saved she must save her. Then the girl sprang from a trolley car into the Delaware river near Camden, N. J., seized Ethel Frazer, who was drowning, and kept the girl's head above water until both were rescued.

Miss Evans was on an open car. At the end of the seat before her sat Ethel Frazer, six years old, and next to Ethel her mother. As the car was whizzing over a trestle Ethel leaned far out. The car jolted; the child was pitched into the river.

Mrs. Frazer, shrieking, jumped to her feet. The car was stopped. The child arose, helplessly striking out her little arms. Some men on the car rushed to the rear platform, and cutting the rope of the trolley pole, threw the rope to the little one. The child sank again.

Then came the cry of Miss Evans, who was poised on the running board on the side of the car. She waited an instant. Taking off a fine new hat she wore, she deliberately put it on the car seat and then jumped.

Miss Evans is a good swimmer. A few strong strokes and she grabbed little Ethel as the child reappeared. Two men ashore, alarmed by the shouts of those on the car, had jumped into a boat and were pulling with all their might toward the struggling girl. These men, arriving most opportunely, quickly drew Miss Evans and little Ethel into the boat. They were rowed ashore.

When Ethel's mother reached them she first embraced her daughter and then hugged the dripping Miss Evans.

"Not a word," said that plucky young woman. "Only too glad. The little one's all right now, isn't she?"

Then Miss Evans turned to her friends and coolly asked:

"Where's my hat?"

SIX SUBMARINE BOATS.

Will Be Built at Once by the Navy Department as Result of Successful Experiments with Holland.

Contracts have been completed by the navy department with the Holland Torpedo Boat company for the construction of six submarine torpedo boats, two of which will be built on the Pacific coast and four at Elizabeth, N. J. The contract entered into contains some interesting features. The department exacts the delivery of the boats at an early day. Two of them must be turned over to the government within eight months, two within nine months, one within ten months, and the sixth within 11 months.

The boats to be built on the Pacific coast must be delivered among the first completed. It is provided that if upon the trials and tests required by the contracts the boats fail to fulfill their requirements the contractor is entitled to make further trials sufficient in number to demonstrate their capabilities, provided the number of trials shall be determined by the secretary of the navy.

Another feature is the provision for the purchase by the government of all patent rights owned by the contractors or hereafter acquired by them relating to submarine boats, their appliances, machinery, fittings, etc.

STARTS KITE ACROSS OCEAN.

Inventor Eddy Sets in Operation a Most Interesting Experiment—Kite Anchored to Buoy.

Kite, flying on an unprecedented scale was attempted the other day when W. A. Eddy, the kite expert, launched his "kite buoy" on its voyage across the broad Atlantic to Europe.

Eddy has for some time maintained that it is possible to fly a kite from this continent to Europe, and with this object in view constructed the novel aerial craft which he has just launched.

It consists of a buoy shaped like an ocean liner, supported by three kites, each five feet in diameter. The buoy is four feet long and 30 inches deep. One thousand feet of steel wire connect it with the kites. On the sides of the buoy are the words: "Asbury Park," and fastened to it is a bottle containing a letter requesting the finder of the buoy to communicate with Founder Bradley, stating where the buoy was found and in what condition.

NEWPORT SET SHOCKED.

Henry Clews Goes to a Ball Given by Mrs. Oelrichs in Duck Trousers and Dress Coat.

Society at Newport, R. I., was in the throes of a sensation the other day. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs gave a ball at the Casino and Henry Clews appeared in white duck trousers and a dress coat. Such a costume was never worn at a social function here before. Mrs. Oelrichs caught sight of the white trousers and the dress coat just outside the Casino. She gasped, lost control of her auto and the machine dashed into the foundations of the building. She was not injured, but is still undecided as to whether she will approve of Clews' innovation.

"To Yell with Hale."

Dean Briggs tells the story of a famous doctor of divinity—unnamed—who was once seen going toward the football field in Springfield in company with Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

"Are you going to the game?" somebody asked him. "Yes," came the answer, enthusiastically. "To yell with Hale!"

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Pretty Materials and Models for Ladies' Fall Costumes.

Already notes for fall are appearing, and it seems settled that the popular materials are to be taffeta, plain and hemstitched; poplin, peau de soie, crepe de chine, satin Liberty and ducness in silks; in wool, chevots, Venetians, mohairs, homespuns, voiles of sellings, Henriettas, broadcloths and camel's hair. The favored colors will be old rose, royal blue, gray, custard and violet.

Shirt waists of soft sheer veiling, cashmere, wool and barege will fill up the interval between the linen and cotton styles of the summer and the cloth and French flannel waists for cold-weather wear. These light wool garments are of plain fabric or striped or dotted with white, red, black or blue, in several distinct shades.

A few advance French models received show a revived leaning toward 1830 styles, a continuation of strapped effects, the use of mural or cloudy insertion lace, or elegant tailor costumes of Venetian, satin faced, and kid-finished cloths, surplice and double-breasted effects on bodices, and a slight, becoming addition of fullness in the guise of light draperies, Vandyked points, lapping ruffles, etc. at the top of the dress sleeve.

Long plume effects in fancy feather, long breasts in Amazon style quills and wings, all are predicted to hat trimming for fall wear, but at present it is the reign of the roses and many of the hats seem like flower beds.

There is nothing new in bicycle skirts. The simple "saddle back" with large plaits is still the only style seen, and the Eton jacket supplements the cashmere or French flannel shirt.

Rumor says that sleeves are to be a degree fuller, or, at least the shoulder point is to be accentuated by a return to epaulettes, small caps, etc. according to the New York Evening Post. This is agreeable news to many, for few women appear to advantage in sleeves devoid of any sort of trimming or fullness on the shoulders. The fashion of extending the yoke so as to cover a portion of the upper arm gives a cramped and often careless look to the wrist. Transparent yokes and sleeves have been greatly used this season, but they are in bad taste for the street, and are no matter how universally they have been so worn, have in most instances looked vulgar. A thin "lining" of chiffon has frequently been laid beneath the transparent yoke and sleeve fabric, but this slight addition has not mitigated in any great degree the ballroom appearance of these diaphanous portions of the street waist made wholly of net or lace.

LETTER WRITING.

How One's Correspondence May Be Rendered More Pleasant and Inviting.

Why do so many people, I wonder, find it difficult to write an entertaining letter? Most of us like to receive letters, and of course they must be answered, if we would continue our correspondence, and yet "what to say" and "how to say it" seems to be the great question with many, says Ladies' World.

In the first place, try to be natural, to fancy yourself talking with your friend, calling her by name as if she were present, for by so doing you avoid that stiffness and letter-like form.

And again, don't think it is going to be such hard work to write. If it is difficult to think of anything to say as you sit down to write, from time to time when you think of things jot them down on a bit of paper or the back of the envelope containing the unanswered letter. In this way you will remember things that otherwise might be forgotten when you really begin to write.

Again avoid "I" in beginning a letter; use some bright opening sentence as you would if your friend were just coming into the room, for then surely you would never begin your remark with the pronoun "I," and it is equally unattractive in a letter.

Another very good point too often neglected, the bright happy events that have taken place, not the gloomy ones, the little misfortunes from which none of us is really free. Omit all these, for to recount them when they are past can do no good to the absent one and but make them unhappy and sad, and surely in this life our duty is to shed sunshine and not shadow even on letter paper.

So with these few things I trust the duty of letter writing may be changed to a more pleasant pastime, for it certainly is a source of much enjoyment to hear from our absent friends, and especially when their words are those of cheer and gladness.

Mint Cordial.

Crush a bunch of mint by rubbing each leaf with a wooden masher, pull in bits, then soak for half an hour in the strained juice of two lemons and add the carefully grated yellow rind of one. Put a pint each of water and granulated sugar to heat until the sugar spins a fine thread, remove from the fire and stir into it the juice of a large orange and the lemon and mint. Strain, put on ice until very cold and serve in wine glasses.—Washington Star.

Assisting Nature.

The Young Man—Johnny, your sister's hair curls naturally, doesn't it? Johnny (the young woman's younger brother)—O, yes. She just naturally curls it.—Chicago Tribune.

MINISTER WU SHOCKED.

Chinese Minister Horrified at Conduct of the Maids and Their Swains During a Hay Ride.

Minister Wu Ting Fang disapproves of the American straw ride. The Chinese envoy was a guest at such a function the other evening with his nephew, F. Ung Choa Shee.

Four horses, decked with sleigh bells and plumes, pulled a hay cart half full of straw. The minister had the seat of honor at the head of the lead. A dozen pretty Cape May (N. J.) gamels, with their beaus, formed the party.

Minister Wu was delighted until, by the light of one of the Japanese lanterns, he saw the arm of one of the young fellows steal around a girl's waist. In China this would be a most shocking breach of the peace, and the Chinese minister looked to see if the girl resented the advance. Instead, her hand found that of her sweetheart under the straw and held it.

The further the wagon went the more did the billing and cooing become epidemic.

Minister Wu had been brought up to different things. Taking the arm of his nephew firmly in his hand he pulled him to the end of the wagon and alighted.

"We need exercise and will walk home," he said to the astonished people, and politely saying good night he and the young man went to the hotel across town.

The minister will say nothing as to his reasons for leaving the party. He only says the women of China do not go on straw rides.

BEEES STAMPEDE A FUNERAL.

Sting Horses Attached to the Hearse and Cause a Commotion.

As the hearse containing the body of James Bracken, formerly of New Albany, was driven into the rural cemetery near Bradford, Harrison county, Ind., one of the horses attached to it trod on a nest of bumble bees. For a few minutes there was a lively scene. The angry bees swarmed from the nest and it attacked everything and everybody in sight. They stung the driver of the hearse until he was blinded and fed. They attacked the pall-bearers around the hearse and drove them away. The widow and the mourners in the carriages following were victims of the insects' activity. The attending minister was stung by two of the bees and many of the attending friends were driven from the cemetery.

The horses attached to the hearse were the first to feel the vengeance of the bees and were stung so badly that they ran away, but they were caught by the committee of Hope lodge of Odd Fellows of Louisville, Ky., of which Mr. Bracken had been a member, just as the hearse and coffin were about to be overturned. After a vigorous fight that lasted for half an hour the bees were driven away, the coffin taken from the hearse and the body laid to rest.

TO CHANGE CHURCH MUSIC.

Cardinal Steinhuber Will Bar Operative Acts from Catholic Services.

The official confirmation of the appointment of Cardinal Steinhuber as prefect in Rome of the congregation of the index was received at Washington. The news is expected to cause lively comment in clerical circles.

Cardinal Steinhuber has some decided views on the adoption of a better standard of church music than now prevails in this country. With his appointment as head of this congregation he will have direct control of the St. Cecilia society and other organizations looking to the betterment of church music in the United States. The operative acts which are now generally sung by the choir here are obnoxious, it is said, to the spirit of the Catholic church, which for centuries has recognized no other form of ecclesiastical music than the Gregorian chant. For certain reasons, however, greater latitude has been given to American choirs than to those of any other country, but now the authorities at Rome are determined to support societies like that of St. Cecilia, whose purpose is gradually to eliminate what is considered baneful in church music.

PASTORS FOR SHIRT WAISTS.

Cincinnati Clergymen Favor Comfortable Summer Apparel for Men.

With scarcely an exception Cincinnati (O.) clergymen favor shirt waists for men and are not averse to having them worn in church. Rev. W. D. Holt, of the North Side Baptist church, said:

"I would be glad to see the men at church in shirts without suspenders. The shirt-waist idea is reasonable, and I will support any reasonable plan that will bring men to church."

Rev. S. S. Aikman, of the Fifth Presbyterian church, said: "A preacher might as well talk to a dummy as try to make an impression on a man sweating under coat and vest in a pew."

"It's a sin, this business of wrapping up in summer as if we were freezing, and then saying we can't go to church because it is too hot," said Rev. A. M. Harvot, of Central Christian church.

An Unpopular Pronunciation.

It is said that the Li in Li Hung Chang's name is properly pronounced Lee. It isn't like-y, however, remarks the Chicago Times-Herald, that Li will ever get the proper pronunciation adopted after what he has been saying lately.