

RELIC OF OLD KASKASKIA.

Workmen Find a Daybook Bearing Evidence of the Date of 1794.

Last week a gang of workmen were engaged in tearing down one of the old buildings of Kaskaskia, when they found an old daybook, which was presented to the heirs of the late J. J. Heiber, of Red Bud, Ill., to be added to their large collection of Indian relics, old coins, manuscripts and relics from the French settlements of Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres. In the collection are the finest specimens of Indian pottery, axes, stone spears, curious petrifications, tarantulas, scorpions, Indian pipes, one of them being the one used by Chief Du Quoin, and many other curios. The coin collection contains a large South American coin bearing date of 1673, a 1722 coin used by the French colonies, besides a number of other rare and valuable pieces.

The daybook has entries bearing date of 1794, and contains the names of many prominent men. Gov. Bond is charged with a bottle of wine, \$5. Other entries are: One set iron hoes, and forks, \$4.75; one pair cotton hose, \$5 cents; four yards valise, \$3. Robert Brown was credited with \$5 for hauling 1,000 pounds of merchandise from Cincinnati.

Kaskaskia at one time contained 15,000 inhabitants, and was the metropolis of the west, but now only a few buildings overhanging the brink of the river are all that remain of that once historical place.

NO NEW DRY DOCKS.

Navy Department to Make No Further Request of Congress in This Direction.

There will probably be no new dry docks asked for by the navy department in its estimates presented to the next session of congress. Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, is of the opinion that the government is fairly well supplied with these structures at the various navy yards. There are in existence, under construction, or provided for, 21 dry docks, of various dimensions and different types. Most of these are of the old timber style, against which the civil engineers have raised repeated objections, preferring the concrete type. The docks, which have been in existence for some time, will have to be rebuilt, practically having in many instances outlived their usefulness. The civil engineers, whose duty it is to supervise the construction of the docks, have more than they can attend to with the work now under way or authorized, in addition to which condition Rear Admiral Endicott believes there are enough dry docks to answer the immediate demands of the service.

DEATHS FROM BEE'S STING.

Athlete Hit on Behind: Bar by Insect Causes Death to the Patient.

A victim of the sting of a bee, Daniel Steinman, died the other day in his home at Paterson, N. J., after intense suffering. Physicians say that the poison affected his heart. The fact that he was an athlete, possessed of a hardy constitution, added interest to the case, rare enough in itself. Steinman went camping with his friends on a fishing excursion a week ago. He had been sleeping but a short time one night when he was heard to utter a cry of pain. He said a bee had stung him behind the ear and showed a small red blotch. After a time the pain abated and nothing more was thought of the matter.

Steinman returned to his home, and not until the following day was a recurrence of the pain, which increased in intensity in spite of all efforts to allay it by the usual household remedies. The physician diagnosed the case as blood poisoning. Every remedy known to medical science was tried, but without avail.

DEWEY'S AUTOMOBILE.

Man Shot of Gasoline and Causes the Head of Marine Bay, Destroying Delay.

An automobile is no respecter of persons, and sailing into a mixed harbor may be a time experience compared to sitting on top of a cantankerous gasoline tank. Admiral Dewey went for a ride with Capt. Bugher in a locomobile the other afternoon at Bayport, L. I. About three miles from home the automobile balked, and the gasoline tank was found to be empty. Whereupon the admiral went to the nearest house and asked for some gasoline. The housewife happened to have some for cleaning purposes, and she gave it cheerfully. The tank was partially filled and Dewey, without delay, made straight for Oakdale farm, near Bayville, where he is stopping.

Education a Test in France. The French people are only a boy, anywhere from 4 to 16 years of age, but he is at once high school boy, college and university student from the beginning. In France unless a young man has been a potiche he can't all his life be nothing except a shop clerk or a day laborer. He cannot be a physician or a horse doctor or a chemist's clerk, a notary or a full-fledged advocate, an army officer, or even a school-teacher, or a responsible agent of commerce, unless he has passed the proper university examinations.

Smiths Boring Holes in Stone. Smiths, by means of an acid which they exude, contrive to bore holes in solid limestone.

Chinamen in Great Britain. There are only 767 Chinamen in Great Britain.

MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

Undaunted by the Trials and Martyrdom of the Chinese Field.

Ready to Resume the Work There with Renewed Vigor—Conference of All Protestant Missionary Organizations So Decides.

Missionary work in China, far from being discouraged or in any way curtailed by the recent outbreaks of the Boxers and the massacre of Christian teachers and converts, will go on in China with renewed vigor. This is the determination reached at a conference in the Presbyterian building, New York city, of 30 clergymen, representing every Protestant denomination in this country.

Christians of every evangelical sect in America will be asked to devote the week beginning October 28 to special prayer for the success of the work in the Chinese field, which will be actively resumed as soon as possible.

The address calling for these prayers will be framed by Rev. R. P. Mackay, Toronto, Presbyterian; Rev. Judson Smith, Boston, Congregationalist, and Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, Baptist. This address will be freely circulated in the United States and Canada.

No general recall of missionaries was regarded as necessary. In anticipation of the resumption of work and the reconstruction of property, as well as for the necessity of giving comfort and guidance to their converts, it was agreed that the missionaries should await developments in Japan, Korea and the treaty ports, except in cases where ill-health may make a return necessary.

The conference expressed great sympathy for the Chinese Christians, and was deeply moved by their fidelity under the persecution and suffering to which they have been exposed. The conference heartily indorsed the appeal of Minister Conger to the people of the United States for relief contributions.

It was further voted as the opinion of the conference that if the government should ask for reports from the societies regarding indemnity only the actual cost of property destroyed and special expenses incurred on account of the trouble should be reported.

OF LITTLE PROMISE.

South American Gold Fields Do Not Offer Brilliant Prospects to American Miners.

George H. Moulton, of Colorado, United States consul to Demerara, in British Guiana, has arrived in New York, being on leave of absence. In discussing affairs in British Guiana Mr. Moulton says: "The rush to the gold fields of British Guiana and Venezuela, which was expected to follow the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, failed to materialize. The new boundary fixed by the arbitration court is quietly accepted by the people of British Guiana and Venezuela, and no further dispute is likely to arise. Gold mining is being prosecuted in the British Guiana gold fields, and there are a few Americans who are there trying to make their fortunes. "The yield of these gold fields is about \$2,000,000 a year. All the gold obtained is secured by placer mining. No shafts have yet been sunk for lode mining. Mining in British Guiana is attended by the greatest difficulties and hardships, and there is also some danger to life and limb. The gold fields are all at some distance in the interior. To reach them the miners have to travel through swamp lands and dense brush, which are infested by alligators, enormous reptiles and wild beasts. Everything the miners carry along has to be packed by men. British Guiana is no place for American miners. They can do better in Colorado or Montana."

NEW DANCES FOR LONDONERS.

Pleasing Inventions for Society During the Coming Winter Season.

Many dancing masters, and one in particular, F. Baggio, in Winsley street, are in ecstasies over a new dance which they predict will be the craze for the winter season in London. It is called the "Boden-Powell-Schottische," a name which alone should win for it some popularity. The step is easy to teach and to execute, and the dance is an exceedingly graceful one to watch. One of its recommendations is that it is performed forward instead of sideways. Persons who are already good dancers will learn it in five minutes, which ought to suit adepts who are impatient of preliminaries.

AMONG THE OTHER NEW DANCES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO ACQUIRE SOME VOGUE THIS SEASON ARE THE "EL DORADO," A SPANISH DANCE; THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY," A GLIDE WALTZ, AN INVENTION OF PROF. AND MME. R. W. DEVINE; "LA FASCINATION," A ROUND DANCE, AND A NEW "KHAID DANCE," BY MESSRS. J. JONES AND E. BOSSAQUET; "THE FROST," BY W. HUMPHREYS; KARI KAP'S "BRITANNIA," AND "THE TRIBUNE," BY MRS. THEAKER.

BRITISH INHERITANCE TAX.

How greatly the British government profits by death can be judged by the returns of the estate duties for 1899-1900, just issued. They show that nearly \$14,000,000 were added to the exchequer from this cause. The total sum bequeathed by 65,341 persons amounted to over £292,000,000, or half the national debt. Twelve millions paid tolls to the amount of £2,500,000.

NO HEATSTROKES IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans has not had a death from heat-stroke this summer.

FINDS SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Sea Captain Makes a Discovery at the Mouth of the Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. Liddle, of the British steamship King Heddlyn, which arrived at New York the other day, brought in a tale of the discovery of a submarine volcano on the northeast edge of the Campeche bank, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. Every man on the freighter corroborated the captain. The location, by observation made by the captain, was 102 miles north of Cape Tacho, the nearest point of land.

The captain says that late in the afternoon of September 16 he saw a great volume of vapor one mile away. It seemed to cover a space at least 100 feet square. The air was clear and the sun shined at the time. He could see the vapor plainly. It arose like a thick cloud of steam 60 or 75 feet in the air. The water around or near the space seemed to be perfectly clear.

"Occasionally the vapor would clear," said the captain, "and then we saw the water froth and break as if over a shoal. Now, it is impossible that any shoals exists there, and if it did that would not account for the vapor. "The chart shows 41 fathoms, or 246 feet, of water near this point over the Campeche bank, and just to the eastward, off the bank, it deepens to 300 fathoms, or 1,800 feet. "We watched that vapor, and the occasional boiling of the water for nearly an hour, and the disturbance was still going on as lively as ever."

Capt. Liddle took an observation and marks the spot as being latitude 23 degrees 14 minutes and longitude 87 degrees .07 minutes.

CHECK OR NO CHECK.

Controversy Over Relative Merits of British and American Baggage Systems.

The controversy on the relative merits of the British and American baggage systems has been revived by the complaints of trans-Atlantic visitors who have lost trunks in England. These, in turn, have called forth protests against the adoption of the check system. An Englishman who has visited America writes to the Pall Mall Gazette giving details of the troubles which he experienced through the loss of his checks, the delay and the alleged impossibility of obtaining compensation, declaring the Americans tolerate any system, however complicated, so long as it has the appearance of being businesslike.

Most of the detractors of the check system miss a point by devoting their arguments against the delay in delivering baggage after its arrival. It is possible that the correspondence may accelerate the adoption of some form of the American system, for partly through the defects of the English system no end of trouble and expense is undergone by the thousands who yearly cross the Atlantic through loss of baggage.

Another American innovation will shortly appear in London in the shape of 250 laundries run by American employes and with American machinery.

IMMIGRANT WINS WEALTH.

Seattle Shipper Finds in This Country an Eldorado and Brings Over His Whole Family.

Gustave Hultgren, who passed through the immigration bureau at Ellis island a poor immigrant five years ago and settled in Seattle, Wash., where he became an American citizen, went back to visit the old country last summer. Hultgren returned in the steerage of the St. Paul the other day, bringing with him his mother and five sisters and brothers. When they passed through the runway the registry clerk asked how he intended to support such a large family. The thrifty American then pulled out of his pockets \$4,000 in money and \$12,000 in drafts. The entire line was blocked, for it took 15 minutes to count Hultgren's wealth. The registry clerk told Hultgren he could pass on with his relatives. Hultgren is the richest steerage passenger that has passed through the large office in several years.

SPREADERS OF DISEASE.

Complaint Made Against the Release of Bank Notes by the Government.

At the meeting of the board of health the other day a letter from Henry Penne, of Brooklyn, protesting against the release and use of old bank notes and government paper money was read. The letter is in part as follows: "I desire to call your attention to a very serious menace to the health of the community, viz: the banks and the general government are releasing bank notes which have been passed from hand to hand until they are in an actually filthy condition and are the means of conveying contagious diseases from one to another. If your honorable body has no jurisdiction will you kindly advise me what action to take in the matter?"

President Murphy directed the secretary to communicate with Secretary Gage in regard to the subject.

HERBERT SPENCER'S BOOKS.

Herbert Spencer never made any money on his books. In some instances he lost. On his eight volumes of "Principles of Sociology" there was a deficit of \$16,000.

DUCKS A NUISANCE IN COLORADO.

In Colorado wild ducks have become so numerous that they are regarded as a nuisance, and some counties are offering premiums for their destruction.

RICH BUT HUNGRY.

Predicament of a Wall Street Broker in Puritanical London.

Brother in Puritanical London.

Path to Find Any Restaurants Open Sunday Morning and He is Obligated to Go Without His Breakfast.

Not long ago a Wall street broker, now in London, went out one Sunday morning to get breakfast. London restaurants are closed tight as drums Sunday mornings. The broker went from restaurant to restaurant, but the doors were closed and barred. Finally he spoke to a policeman. "Where can I get some breakfast?" the broker asked.

"I don't know, sir," replied the policeman. "The restaurants are not open at this hour."

"Why, my friend," exclaimed the American, taking a handful of coins out of his pocket. "There's the queen's good gold. I want breakfast. Do you mean to tell me I can't get anything to eat in London?"

"You'll have to wait," said the policeman, and the American could do nothing but swear.

This same American was entertaining a little later at one of the new London hotels. He and his companions had a luncheon that left them no appetite for dinner, but as they were going out to the theater, they thought they would have "just a snack," and asked the chef to have some soup and roast beef ready for them at seven o'clock. The chef took upon himself to add a small bird to the menu, and a little ordinary table cloth was ordered, but it was a very simple meal, not a dinner at all. Nevertheless, the bill totaled up to \$9 1/2.

FAITHFUL TO HER FIRST LOVE.

Pennsylvania Woman Waits Forty-Four Years to Marry Her Teacher.

A pretty little romance was enacted at Oil City, Pa., the other morning when David Hosterman, of Springfield, O., and Miss Mary Herpst, of Oil City, were united in matrimony at the bride's home. Forty-four years ago Miss Herpst was a bright young schoolgirl living at Shippenville, Pa., and Mr. Hosterman was a school-teacher, with a future ahead of him and his fortune to make.

The young couple became engaged, there was a lovers' quarrel and they separated and went their ways. Miss Herpst remained true to her first and only love, while the young school-teacher sought solace for a wounded heart in the pursuit of business. He married, but death came a few years ago and left him a widower.

A year ago Mr. Hosterman wrote to Postmaster McKim at Oil City, inquiring about the Herpst family, and the letter was turned over to Miss Herpst, who replied to it. When Mr. Hosterman learned that his former love had never married he lost no time in coming to Oil City, where the old affection was renewed. His proposal was accepted and the date of the marriage set.

YALE MEN TO MAKE FIGHT.

The Right to Use the University Seal for Whisky Brand to Be Tested.

Officials of Yale university, whose seal a Philadelphia distiller intends using, with the assistance of the United States patent office, to put on brands of whisky which he has for sale, are thoroughly aroused. The Yale men intend to thwart, if possible, the use of their seal for such purposes, notwithstanding that Laurence McCormick, the whisky manufacturer in question, has the authority of the patent office of the government to use Yale's seal, as well as the seal of all the other leading universities in the country, for his whisky trade-mark. Legal steps will be taken, if it is possible, immediately to check the plan to send Yale's honored and sacred seal into the saloons of the land as a trade-mark. President Hadley, of Yale, said: "We have not yet had time fully to ascertain what our rights are in the matter. All I can say is that I was surprised at the news, and that the matter has been referred to counsel to see what protection we have."

SPEED OF PROJECTILES.

Naval Ordnance Officers Preparing to Make a Novel and Important Experiment.

Naval ordnance officers are prepared to make experiments with a six-inch gun. It is proposed to bore holes through the tube of the gun and affix pressure gauges, which shall record the pressure and velocity of a projectile in transit through the gun. This will furnish some valuable information regarding the shell before it leaves the gun and after it has been fired. The facts are now matters of theory, and it will serve an important technical end if the conditions of the shell can be ascertained while it is still in the gun tube. The tests are awaited with much interest, as they are the first of the kind to be conducted by ordnance experts anywhere.

Pay of Paris Policemen.

The policeman of Paris, generally young, able-bodied men, receive from \$22 to \$30 a month, according to time of service. Only a few receive over \$25 a month.

A Dahomey Amosah.

One of the king of Dahomey's famous Amazons has been imported into Liverpool for show purposes. She is eight feet in height, broad, and very muscular.

CHINESE WOMEN SERVANTS.

How Are Employed in the United States, But There Are Many in Japan.

We are accustomed to think only of Chinamen as servants, because it is almost unknown for a Chinese woman to go out to service in this country, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. This is not the case, however, in Japan, some of the most efficient servants of that country being from China. A merchant from this country, who had been doing business in Tokio for several years, returned home recently, bringing with him two Chinese women as nurses to his young children. He says it is customary in Japan to place the very young children in charge of Chinese nurses and when they are older to employ Japanese women. The reason given is because the Chinese women are so faithful in the care of babies. A Chinese nurse will hang her head with shame if the baby cries. She thinks it is all her fault. She hovers over her charge with anxious care and makes a great fuss if it appears that anyone is going to behave imprudently with the child. The stalwart father of the babies referred to used to go into the nursery and toss the little one high in the air. But the nurse never failed to remonstrate nervously. "You will kill them in their insides," she said. The Chinese nurse expects to take entire charge of a child, preparing everything that it eats and washing its clothes. The nurse who came to this country with the American babies brought pebbles all the way from Japan with which she cleaned the infant's bottle. Chinese servants are regarded in Japan as much more reliable than Japanese. Nearly all the positions of trust in Japan are filled by Chinamen. The merchant referred to says that when a Chinese dealer brings a quantity of silk in his warehouse, saying that there are a certain number of yards, it is not really necessary to measure the goods, for the Chinese are honest in their dealings. The Japanese on the other hand, are tricky and sly. If goods rise after the sale has been effected the dealer will hasten and make another sale of the same goods, and say to the first purchaser that when he looked in his storehouse he found that there were no more goods on hand of that description. The Japanese trader, according to the narrator, has very little sense of business honor.

USE UNHACKNEYED WORDS.

Called in Marriage? Sounds Better Than "The Holy Bonds of Matrimony."

We read with interest that certain young and hopeful persons are to be "united in the holy bonds of matrimony," and this not altogether novel announcement suggests the influence of the marriage ceremony upon the use of language, says the Hartford (Conn.) Courant. Trains start at 12 o'clock, and then somebody is said to be married at that hour, but, as a rule, though it may be 12 when the cars start, it is "high noon" when the clergyman makes his declaration to and about the waiting couple. Nobody has yet explained what makes the noon "high," but the fact is accepted as an incident of the occasion. Just so, while now and then some people are "married," it is expected of them either that they shall be "united in marriage" or in the "holy bonds of matrimony," or else be "joined in wedlock." And weddings are not alone in their stilted phraseology. Take funerals.

Generally we are told that the "solemn burial service" of the Episcopal church was used. This is always a relief. Friends might have selected the humorous service of some other church or have had service for baptisms of infants, and when it is made clear that they had a solemn and a burial service at a funeral you realize that they have done the proper thing by the one who has "passed away."

That phrase recalls the story they tell of the late and much-esteemed Judge Pardee, of the supreme court and of Hartford. Some lawyer speaking of an expected witness said he had passed away. "Died, sir," said the judge. "In this court people die, not pass away." Similarly, meetings are "held" and wills are "proven," and people who use those terms seem to think that additional weight is given thereby to the statements they have to make. The fact is that the simplest language is the clearest and the strongest.

PULLING STRENGTH OF ELEPHANTS.

It is difficult to estimate the pulling strength of an elephant, for the simple reason that the strongest animals in captivity are not the possessors of the sweetest tempers, and accordingly their keepers are chary of allowing them to be attached to dynamometers, not caring to speculate as to what the end would be were the mammoth to "lose his hair."

Tests which have been made with average-sized animals, however, prove that a healthy young Jumbo of 18 summers or thereabouts can make a dynamometer register 5 1/2 tons dead weight. In order to get an idea of what this represents it may be stated that a pair of powerful horses could only register a ton and a fifth by their united efforts.—Chicago Chronicle.

CHICAGO'S PROPOSAL.

Jim: Do you know what Chicago proposes to do if case we settle amicably with China?

Blux: No, I haven't heard; but I suppose it is something generous.

Of course it is. She is going to send over a shipload of piglets to be used for repairs.—Detroit Free Press.

DEFENSE OF PLAGIARISM.

Here Is a Writer Who Claims There Are No Property Rights in Ideas.

I began to see that thievery is the basis of all progress, while honesty is simply that which restrains others until we have had a chance to enjoy our plunder. Now this is an excellent thing as far as things concrete are concerned, but entirely harmful when applied to abstractions, says a writer in Ainslie's Magazine.

To state the matter briefly, truth and beauty are eternal, and the most any man can do is to become conscious of them. A truth is in no wise affected by man's discovery of it except inasmuch as he marks it by stamping it with his own individuality, but he is affected by it. It widens his mental horizon as it does that of everyone who plagiarizes from him. The more it is stolen, the more it is increased, and it is entirely impossible for any man successfully to lay claim to it as being peculiarly his own. Every fundamental idea belongs to the race as a whole, just as does a word. Some man may be the medium through which it finds expression, but it in no sense belongs to him. He could not have thought out his new idea if he had not had the benefit of all the other thoughts of past generations. Then why should we be petty in such matters? Why not emancipate ourselves from the tyranny of the eighth commandment, which has nothing to do with things pertaining to the intellectual world, and proceed to develop our literature to the point it should have attained already. Naturally, the man who first does this will be reviled by all sorts of scribblers, but his reward will be ample. He can go down to his grave with the knowledge that he has done a great work, and to a man great enough to do such a thing well that will be a sufficient reward. To him fame will be a matter of indifference, for he will be understood only by one in millions. To such a man the applause of the rabble will be only so much stinking breath, and he will make no bid for it. The desire for fame is the last infirmity of noble minds, and only when it has been eliminated is a man great enough to do great things.

Of course, I realize that in denying property rights in ideas I am advocating intellectual anarchy, but I am willing to abide by the consequences. It is every man's duty to make the most of himself, and he can do that only by laying hold of the truth wherever he finds it. In the realm of the intellect every thinker is a throned monarch and rules by divine right. To accuse him of thievery is simply to be guilty of lese-majeste. Your true genius recognizes no man's right to withhold any truth he may have discovered, and, indeed, it would be as reasonable for a man who discovers a comet to try to get a title deed to it as it is for a man to lay claim to any idea, thought, or truth, simply because he had been privileged to have it occur to him.

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

Woman Who Saved Two Lives Inherits a Small Fortune as a Result.

Thirty-four years ago Mrs. Julia Sheldon, now a seamstress in an Albany (N. Y.) clothing factory, saved the lives of two persons in the Tennessee mountains. A few days ago she received as a reward for her bravery an inheritance amounting to \$12,000. In 1866 Mrs. Sheldon, who was then a young girl, was employed as a maid by Mrs. Elmer Carthage, of Galveston, Tex. During the summer of that year Mrs. Carthage, her daughter and the maid were traveling by carriage through the mountains of Tennessee. While driving down Carvern hill toward a creek a large dog sprang from the roadside at the horses. The animals, thoroughly frightened, dashed away toward the water below. The occupants of the carriage were thoroughly frightened and knew that a miracle must happen to save them from either being dashed to death on the ground or precipitated into the water to meet death by drowning. Mrs. Carthage fainted in the carriage. The child was powerless to do anything. The maid realized that something must be done at once, and with a sickle, which was in the carriage, climbed over the dashboard onto the whiffletree, and with a few quick strokes she cut the traces. The horses, freed from their mad flight and plunged into the creek, but the carriage stopped at the edge of the stream. Nobody was injured.

Mrs. Sheldon did not receive a reward at the time. Later she married and moved to Albany, but is now a widow and earns her own living. The occurrence in her youthful days had almost been forgotten when Mrs. Carthage died a short time ago, and a friend in Connecticut apprised Mrs. Sheldon that according to Mrs. Carthage's will she was to receive \$12,000 as a reward for saving the lives of a mother and a daughter.

THE BELGIAN HARE A PEST.

The Belgian hare as a pest is a thing of the past. The craze is over and now she dangers lurking in it are beginning to suggest themselves seriously to the public mind. It is realized that an animal possessed of such wonderful fecundity is liable to become a destructive pest if it escapes from captivity. Repressive legislation is, therefore, deemed necessary. The board of supervisors of San Diego county has taken the initiative by passing an ordinance prohibiting the liberation of a Belgian hare or permitted one that may have escaped to remain at large or unconfined.—San Francisco Chronicle.