

LONG SEARCH ENDED.

Father Finds His Daughter Who Was Stolen by Gypsies.

Nine years ago the ten-year-old daughter of Peter Bell, a miller living at St. Mary's, Mercer county, O., failed to return home from school. Although the canal was firmly frozen, the belief became general that she had been drowned. He father, however, refused to believe the story, and spent his meager savings searching for her. Months passed without a word of the girl's whereabouts, and finally Bell also became convinced that the girl had been drowned.

Last August a band of gypsies camped near the Bell mill, and one of them, out of revenge, told Bell that his child had been abducted by a gang of gypsies that had camped near the place nine years ago. He said he had come all the way from Mexico, Mo., to inform the father of the whereabouts of his long-lost child. Bell at once made preparations to go in search of the girl, and with Mrs. Bell and their other daughter, started for Indianapolis by wagon. There they sold the wagon and began the journey on foot. They walked to Peoria, Ill., from there to Quincy, to Keokuk, Ia., and finally traced the main band of gypsies, headed by a man named Henry Lee, to Carthage.

Arriving at Carthage, the Bells found Lee and his band in camp. When Lee was confronted by the father of the girl and local officers he gave up the young woman. She says she has been compelled to beg for food and clothing for the entire band of gypsies, who have at all times treated her cruelly. The camp was composed of about 30 people, who roved all over the middle west. Bell intends to have the Lees indicted and extradited to Mercer county, O., for trial. Bell has spent every cent he had in the search for his long-lost daughter.

A WOMAN'S WARDROBE.

An Opinion of Mrs. Roosevelt One Can Dress Well on Three Hundred Dollars a Year.

Mrs. Roosevelt was discussing her winter toilet the other day with a friend and remarked that any woman with common sense could be well dressed on \$300 a year. The mistress of the white house further explained that hitherto she had never spent that a year, but she supposed a greater outlay would be necessary.

Mrs. Roosevelt said her wardrobe had been to buy three gowns a year, and to get the best of material and to employ the best artists. These gowns were a street dress of cloth, usually of tailor-made effect; an evening gown and a gown which could be used on all occasions in the house.

Every season this thrifty housewife has her attire remodeled and trimmed with the late trifles, and by this programme has always a complete wardrobe of up-to-date costumes.

Mrs. Roosevelt believes in purchasing the very best of everything. Her children wear sailor hats, but she pays five dollars apiece for them and they last for years. She laughingly acknowledged the sailor hat which Archibald is now wearing adorned the head of Kermit for two summers.

Mrs. Roosevelt will go to New York next month to attend to some details regarding her wardrobe for the winter. She is fond of black and white combination.

The gown for the New Year's reception, her first official appearance as mistress of the white house, will be of white satin made on severely plain lines and trimmed with old lace, an heirloom.

Workingmen's Clubs in Russia. The Russian press has recently contained several small paragraphs which would attract no attention in other countries which are interesting novelties in Russia. The furniture and cabinet makers of Minak have organized a club of 400 members, a club under official control, but nevertheless a club or union. The workingmen of Nicolayeff have also been encouraged to organize a union. It appears that it is now the government's avowed policy to direct the workingmen's movement by means of organizations under official control. The president of the club at Nicolayeff is the local factory inspector. The new system is said to have been conceived and planned by the head of the political police at Moscow, Mr. Zoubatoff.

SUNKEN TREASURE SHIP.

Old Hulk Found in Long Island Sound Believed to Contain Over \$300,000 in Currency.

After resting at the bottom of Long Island Sound for over 60 years, during which her whereabouts has been a complete mystery, discoveries were made last week that led to the belief that the steamer Lexington, which was burned and afterward sank on the night of January 13, 1840, causing the loss of 100 lives, has been found and that \$300,000 in United States currency, which went down with her, will be found in her waterlogged hull.

On January 13 of this year, the sixty-first anniversary of the fatality, one of the witnesses wrote a letter to a Bridgeport paper calling attention to the disaster. This brought forth other letters and from these a wrecking company of that city drew information of the location of the sunken steamer. After weeks of patient search divers reported that the Lexington had been found. Since then several explorations have been made under the direction of officers of the company, but rough weather and other engagements have interfered with the work of the divers and only some iron work has been brought up. The treasure of the Lexington, if found, will become the property of the wrecking company under the marine law.

CALIFORNIA LEMONS.

Analysis Made of This Year's Crop and Test is More Satisfactory Than That of Last Year.

At the request of the Earl Fruit company, Messrs. Stillwell and Gladding, chemists to the New York produce exchange, have made an analysis of this year's California lemons. It is almost a year since a similar analysis was made, showing the comparative merits of California and Sicily lemons, the result of that test being widely discussed on account of the favorable showing made by the California product. The growers in California have been making every effort to bring their fruit to a still higher degree of perfection, by scientific methods of cultivation, and as compared with the test made last November this year's analysis is even more favorable.

GOLD FISH PUT OUT FIRE.

Three Hundred Flapping Tails Help to Save Philadelphia Building from Destruction.

Flames that broke out in the store of Thomas E. Henry, 2225 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, while nobody was about, reached a big aquarium that held 300 goldfish and cracked the glass, letting out most of the water. The escaping water put out part of the fire, and the goldfish extinguished the rest of the flames.

The water remaining in the aquarium was so low that the majority of the fish were left uncovered. In their desperation the fish flapped their tails, and the simultaneous effort of 300 fish power sent the water out of the aquarium in showers on the burning furniture and furnishings.

MILITARY FIGURE CRITICISED.

Woman Writer Raises Objection to the Carriage of the British Soldiers.

The army is catching it on all sides just now, and it is amusing to find that even the military figure is not exempt from criticism. It seems that the soldier, in this matter, is not by any means supreme. The following extract is from the current issue of Health and Strength, written by a woman specialist on physical culture: "The military figure is not the ideal of manly beauty, nor is it the ideal of strength, while with grace it is nowise concerned."

His Head of "Hulkiness."

Buffalo's day at the Pan-American exhibition was signalized by an attendance of 152,632. This, says the Chicago Tribune, is believed to have been the biggest herd of buffaloes ever seen in one inclosure.

Living in an Ancient House.

The oldest inhabited house in England is on the river Ver, close to St. Albans abbey. It is octagonal in shape and supposed to be 11 centuries old.

ORGANS LIKE MAN'S.

Anatomy of Orang-Outang of Interest to Students.

Autopsy on Body of "Joe, the Wild Man of Borneo," Shows the Brain and Heart to Be Much Like Those of Human Being.

"It would take an expert to tell that these organs weren't a man's," said Dr. C. F. Conway, after an autopsy on the body of "Joe, the wild man of Borneo," a particularly fine specimen of orang-outang which died in Denver, Col. Joe was the only genuine orang-outang ever brought to so high an altitude as that of Colorado, and his owner blames the climate for the death of his pet. Joe was captured in the low, swampy forests on the southern coast of Borneo last summer, bought by S. L. Edwards in Kuching and brought to this country. Mr. Edwards started with him to San Francisco, exhibiting him on the way. In Denver Joe was taken sick with inflammation of the bowels and a cerebral hemorrhage ended his life. After the autopsy the body was sold to the State Museum of Natural History and is being mounted by a taxidermist. Before the skull was removed to be exhibited in the museum several plaster casts of the face were taken and will be shown with the skull. The heart and brain Mr. Edwards himself kept to send to Prof. Bute Wilder, of Cornell university, formerly of Princeton, who makes a specialty of the study of apes and is preparing a work in the nature of a development of the Darwinian theory.

"For Prof. Wilder's purposes the orang-outang is particularly useful, as the cerebrum is greatly convoluted and approaches most nearly to that of man," said Dr. McGraw, who assisted Dr. Conway in making the autopsy. "The anatomical and pathological conditions in this ape are almost identical with those in man. There was the vermiform appendix, the liver and kidneys were placed as they are in a human being and the large and small colon were found. The heart and brain particularly resembled those of a man. The lungs, however, have only one lobe on each side instead of three on the right side and two on the left, and the intestinal tract was much shorter than in man, but otherwise there was no radical difference. The most remarkable feature about the orang, however, was that a perfect nail grew on its right big toe. This seems to support the theory held for many years that orang once had toesails, but lost them through generations of disuse."

NEGLECT RICH MAN'S SON.

Teachers in a Michigan School Allow Studies to Be Ignored and Boy Is Unable to Read.

A member of last spring's graduating class of the state normal is this year in a small town in the upper Michigan peninsula spending eight hours a day as private tutor to a 14-year-old boy who, although he was last year in the eighth grade of a public school, cannot read words of two syllables and is no less ignorant in other branches. The boy is the son of a wealthy lumberman, and as he is strongly averse to study of any description has been allowed by his teachers to pass from one grade to another without doing any of the required work. The father practically owns the town and the teachers feared to antagonize him through his son, so permitted the boy to spend his time in idleness in the schoolroom. The father had no idea of such a state of affairs until one day this summer he asked the boy to read before company, when, by discovering his lamentable ignorance in this line, he was led to investigate the whole subject of his education.

BIG CROP OF PRUMES.

Last Year's Crop Not Yet Disposed of and Growers Uneasy in Regard to the Situation.

California packers estimate the amount of prunes of the crop of 1900 now on hand at 1,000 carloads. The estimated crop of Santa Clara county, which this year is 40,000,000 pounds, which, together with the estimated 20,000,000 pounds of the Italian variety produced by Oregon, Washington and Idaho, constitute the stock to be disposed of. So far this season neither the California commercial packers nor the California cured freight association has made any particular effort to dispose of this season's crop. All feel inclined to get last year's crop out of the way first.

Great Britain's Mineral Output.

A report issued the other day shows that the mineral output of the United Kingdom for the year 1900 was valued at \$136,000,000, an increase of \$39,500,000 over the previous year. Of this output there were 225,000,000 tons of coal, valued at \$121,000,000.

A Proud Beef Eater.

A New York man ate nearly eight pounds of beefsteak at a sitting. But, says the Chicago Record-Herald, more wonderful even than his performance is the fact that he is proud of it.

ORANGES FROM PORTO RICO.

Prospect That Fruit from Island Will Compete with California and Florida Fruit.

Much interest is being taken in fruit circles at New York at the moment in the receipt of oranges from Porto Rico and in the prospects of an increase in the trade in the Porto Rican product in competition with the fruit grown in California and Florida, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

During the past fortnight between 4,000 and 5,000 packages of oranges have arrived in this market from Porto Rico. These represent the first shipments of the season and are, moreover, the first shipments reaching this country since the establishment of free trade relations between the United States and Porto Rico. They have early all been sold at auction at prices below the normal figures for California fruit early in the season. The question of the price the Porto Rico fruit may command has not yet had a fair demonstration, in that the receipts thus far have been particularly inferior in quality, especially so far as the packing of the fruit is concerned. The latter bears every indication that the shippers are new at the orange business. However, in a few weeks the fruit will be arriving, it is believed, in excellent condition. Porto Rican product is essentially an early product, maturing much sooner than either the Florida or California article. In fact, the last of the old season's California product is about here and arriving to the extent of a car or two a day.

PLAGUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sultan Takes Down Elaborate Plans Proposed for the Eradication of the Disease.

The United States sanitary commissioner at Constantinople has made a report on the plague in that city, which he says has been prevalent since last April. He reports that 20 cases have occurred, although the local authorities, following the example of the sultan, have shown much willingness in taking necessary preventive steps. He says the disease has been of a mild type as compared with the epidemic in China and India, where the plague death rate reaches 80 per cent. and more. The sultan has appointed a sanitary commission of experts, whose instructions immediately on the manifestation of bubonic plague are to take all necessary preventive steps without being obliged to report to any official authority whatever. He arranges the prefecture de la ville for carelessness in many steps, including establishment of hospitals. The Ottoman government, because the result could not be obtained in ten years, has not accepted the commissioner's proposal to get rid of the plague by opening large streets abutting the back to back houses and improving the sewer system.

Boys Grateful for Prison Sentence.

Judge Skinner, in the court of quarter sessions at Newark, N. J., sentenced Alfred Welling and Max Miller to 18 months in the penitentiary for burglary. The two boys sent a note to the judge from the prisoners' room begging him to send them to the state's prison rather than to the Caldwell penitentiary, where the prisoners raise vegetables and break stone. Judge Skinner had the young men brought in and asked them why they wanted to go to Trenton. Both answered: "Because we can learn a trade there." When the judge asked them if they understood he could not sentence anybody to state prison for less than two years they both said they did. Judge Skinner accommodated them and remarked that he hoped it would make better men of them. Both prisoners thanked him.

Ship Loads of Persian Dates.

The steamer Tabaristan, from Busorah direct, has just arrived at New York bringing for the importers 50,160 boxes of new crop Persian dates. This is the earliest arrival of new Persian dates ever recorded. On this cargo a price of 3 1/2 cents was made on Halloweens, 3 1/2 cents on Khadrawees and 3 1/2 cents on Sairs. A good portion of the cargo is said to have been sold to arrive on that basis. This season there will be two direct cargoes, the second being the steamer Georgistan with about 99,000 boxes, due to arrive to the importers of the first cargo about November 11 next. A number of other cargoes, shipped through London, are expected in the near future.

It Records Sound.

E. Ruhmer has invented a sound recorder on a different principle from that of the Paulsen telegraphone. He photographs on a moving film a sensitive flame, vibrating to the sounds, and produces on the film a band of varying intensity. Light is then projected through this band to a selenium cell in circuit, with a battery and telephone. The variations of intensity of the light vary the resistance of the cell and accordingly increase the strength of the electric current, thus reproducing the original sound.

Expects Population of 100,000,000.

Director Merriam has estimated that the total population of the United States, including the new possessions, in 1901, would be about 100,000,000 people. The work of the present census is progressing rapidly. The first volume of the report of the population of the United States will be out in December and the final report by July next. The principal reports, it is claimed, are being got out over three years in advance of the usual time.

Blue Gum.

Blue gum is a very heavy wood, a cubic foot weighing 32.68 pounds.

THE BIOGRAPH FAD.

London Society Women Find a New and Novel Pastime.

The Moving Picture Machines Give Them the Opportunity of Seeing Themselves in Various Poses as Others See Them.

Almost every day one seems to be finding fresh sensations for society to indulge in. The very latest fad in London is to go to a biograph photographic studio in Regent street and there be taken in a moving picture. Half the smart women of London have already been or intend to be taken that way. There is a very realistic group of Lady Grosvenor and her daughters. They are all represented as sitting at an afternoon tea table and are all dressed in dark costumes. There are also separate portraits of Lady Grosvenor and Lady Shaftesbury. A most excellent production is a charming portrait of Julia, Lady Tweeddale, wearing a light dress, with a very large toque, but perhaps the most attractive of all is a set representing the children of the duke and duchess of Cornwall playing soldiers, with little flags and other paraphernalia of war.

By the way, people are having their portraits taken more than ever, and fashionable photographers are rejoicing that they never were so busy as now. Several well-known women, such as Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld; Lady Musgrave and Lady Edmonstone, have their children's portraits taken every month and place them in a book entitled "Baby's Album," thereby enabling them to keep a record of the growth of their olive branches.

BEAUTIES ARE DETECTIVES.

Twin Sisters That Surprised and Delighted Paris Prove to Be Treasury Agents.

Two dashing American women, twin sisters, of the name of Holland, suddenly fell from nobody knows where three months ago and captured the American colony at Paris. They were dressed stunningly, and moved from one fashionable hotel to another, which latter circumstance, though suspicious, was ascribed to their originality. Nobody could vouch for them, yet they were so winning, witty and entertaining that they soon secured invitations everywhere. Then, on becoming known that they were experts in the matters of feminine dress, they were called upon to act as advisers to many American women in the purchasing of gowns, bonnets and jewelry, until gradually, through social gossip, dressmakers and jewelers, they knew absolutely every purchase made. Now it is discovered that the Holland twins are detectives who were sent to Paris by the treasury department at Washington to inform the American customs officers of probable importations, and also to make a general study of the methods and extent of smuggling by fashionable people and by the buyers sent three or four times a year by many American firms. The twins' identity was disclosed in a warning letter sent to friends at Paris by one of the chief officials of the New York custom house.

MAN HAS TWO HEARTS.

Philadelphia Doctor Makes a Strange Discovery While Treating One of His Patients.

Francis A. Gill, of 620 North Sixth street, it is declared has two hearts pumping blood for him. They are joined by the aorta, but each beats independently of the other. The discovery was made by Dr. C. P. Brady after Gill had entered Northern dispensary, Sixth street and Fairmount avenue, to have the bruises caused by falling from a coal cart attended to. The physician was applying the stethoscope to Gill's chest and he became puzzled over the heart beats. It appeared to him that no matter where he placed the instrument he could hear the thump of a heart. He became interested and applied tests with the result that he found nature had supplied the young man with a subsidiary heart, a little to the right and below the regular organ. These heart simultaneously. The physician is of the opinion that an arch of the aorta supplies them both. They join also after the blood has left the heart so that the circulation system is normal, although the arteries are necessarily larger.

Think They See Ghosts.

Some of the colored residents of the neighborhood of Alto Pass, Ill., are frightened, for they believe it is haunted by ghosts. Some of them have moved away. Harry Smith tells of meeting a ghost while riding in the country near town. It first appeared to him near an old graveyard, and after gliding along ahead of him for about a mile, it disappeared. The colored inhabitants of what is known as the drainage district were until recently terrorized by a demented colored youth, who would stealthily enter the sleeping-rooms of women and children at night. Until a short time ago he always eluded his pursuers, some of whom began to think him a supernatural being.

Trade with Greenland and Iceland.

Greenland and Iceland have the better of us in the way of trade. Last year we imported goods from those countries to the value of \$2,533, and sold them only \$520 worth in return.

Bank of England.

In 1694 the capital of the Bank of England was £1,300,000. It is now £14,500,000.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Swiss Alpine club now has 46 sections, with 4,280 members. Motor cars of a designedly heavy build are to replace a railway projected in the Congo Free State.

Western Australia is making heroic efforts to develop farming industries, especially the growing of grain. In the bakeries of La Rochefoucauld, in France, it is said that women enter the ovens when they are 301 degrees.

December 29, 1903, will complete 200 years since Peter the Great sanctioned the appearance of the first Russian newspaper.

The recent opening of two German restaurants on the boulevards of Paris is accepted as a new sign of the growing friendliness between the two nations.

Among the persons who lost their lives the past summer in the Austrian Alps was a girl of 13, who was let down a precipice to gather edelweiss by her father, when the rope broke. St. Petersburg is preparing to celebrate its two hundredth birthday in 1903. The fact is recalled that when Peter the Great built a fort in 1703 on the shore of the Neva, he had no intention of founding a city.

At Buda-Pesth a man of 68 attempted suicide by jumping off a suspension bridge because he found himself no longer able to maintain his father and mother, aged, respectively, 115 and 110. Police investigation found the man's story was true in every particular.

A STEERABLE BALLOON.

What the Famous French Balloonist, Santos-Dumont Has Accomplished.

M. Santos-Dumont, the famous amateur balloonist, refuses to write of his own achievements, but has consented to the publication in the Century of an article on his invention by Sterling Heilig, in which his views are clearly stated. "Suppose you buy a new bicycle or automobile," he says. "You will have a perfect machine to your hand; but it does not necessarily mean that you will go spinning with it over the highways. You may be so unpracticed that you fall off the bicycle or blow up the automobile. The machine is all right, but you must learn to run it. That is what I am doing with my airship."

This is what the crowds of Parisians who have been following M. Santos-Dumont's aerial evolutions take but imperfectly into account; and the readers of the daily papers in far-off lands, who hear of his trials and narrow escapes only by way of garbled and hurriedly-written cable dispatches, are still less likely to appreciate it. Everything about the navigation of the air is new; newest of all is the art—practiced only by this daring youth—of diving and mounting obliquely in the air by means of his propeller force. In the complicated and novel task of putting an airship through its best paces much must necessarily be at the mercy of chance details. Thus a trial trip whose start and finish were witnessed by scarcely 25 persons was much more satisfactory than the succeeding day's official trial before the technical committee of the Deutsch Prize foundation and a brilliant tour-Paris assemblage.

On this occasion (the morning of July 13, 1901) M. Santos-Dumont sped straight through the air above western Paris to the Eiffel tower, turned round it and returned to his starting point, a distance of 11 kilometers (nearly seven miles), in 39 minutes, and this in spite of a new petroleum motor that was discovered to be working imperfectly shortly after starting. The day before, while going over the same course, he found that his right-hand rudder guide had become loose. This happened near the Eiffel tower. Without sacrificing a cubic inch of gas, he descended to the ground by means of his shifting weights; that is to say, he pointed the nose of his cigar-shaped balloon obliquely downward and navigated to the surface of the earth by means of his propeller. There he procured a ladder and repaired his rudder guide. Then he mounted into the air and resumed his course without sacrificing a pound of ballast; that is to say, he pointed the balloon's nose obliquely upward by means of the shifting weights, and so navigated on high again by the force of his propeller. To those who know anything about dirigible balloons these evolutions, simple as they appear, constitute M. Santos-Dumont's greatest triumph. They have never been accomplished by any other aeronaut.

Fires on Shipboard.

Why water is not always used in extinguishing fire in a ship's hold is clear. While it can be used to great advantage in the case of fires in the open air, if it should be employed to put out a big fire in the hold of a vessel the sudden burst of steam so formed would be the parent of disastrous results. M. Diols, a French maritime engineer, has recently suggested a new method of discovering and extinguishing fire on shipboard, especially that arising from spontaneous combustion in the cargo. To give warning of fire or of rise of temperature that may lead to it he would distribute through the cargo vertical metallic tubes. Into these tubes, from time to time thermometers could be lowered to ascertain the temperature. His next step would be to place in the midst of the cargo a large cask containing lime and communicating by a small tube with the bridge. In case of fire in the hold sulphuric acid is poured into the tube and violent production of carbonic acid gas takes place, which smother all combustion. —Fire and Water.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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