BUILT BY POOR MEN.

Pathetic Story of the Success of Dr. . Greth with His Airship.

Inventor and Friends Porced to Practice Self-Denial for Two Years to Purchase Material Before Test Could Be Made.

There is something of the pathetic back of the story of the success of Dr. August Greth, of San Francisco, with his airship. Associated with Greth are four or five mechanics, poor men like himself, who, in spite of failure, and discouragement, never lost faith in the inventor. For the past two years these men have put all their meager savings into a common fund that was used to carry on the work of the inventor,

It required nearly a year of the utmost economy before they had hoarded up sufficient money to purchase the balloon part of the apparatus. The balance came piecemeal. Some of it was horrowed and the rest was of the cheapent description.

The engine used in the trial was a second-hand affair weighing more than 600 pounds. It was supposed to generate six-horsepower, but an expert engineer who tested it, said that in reality it had not supplied more than two horsepower. When it is considered that the engine used on the most sucresaful of Santos-Dumont's dirigible airships weighed less than one-half that and supplied a motive power prrength of 75 horsepower, the difficulties under which Greth worked may be

appreciated. Several months ago the inventor announced that his crude flying machine was ready for the test. Then a new difficulty arose. One hundred and fifty dollars was required to pay for the necescary gas for the balloon, and the money could not be raised

An effort was made to sell stock in the company which the partners had formed, but they were laughed at.

Everything was intact when the machine was picked up, but it was then found necessary to let the gas escape from the balloon before it could be conveved back to the city.

The inventor nearly wept when he gaw the \$150 worth of gas fading into air explaining that now months would *lapse again before he could make another trial.

With the coming of success Greth was flooded with congratulations.

"The question of money seems to have settled itself," said he. "Several men have offered to stake me, and I can now proceed to construct an airship that will accord in every particular with my plans. All that I shall require will be \$3,000. I expect to have a new machine completed within a short time

"As soon as I can get a proper motor I am going to give the people of San Francisco an exhibition of aerial navigation that will surpruse them. A mofor such as I want will cost \$1,000. and with that I will demonstrate conclusively that I can sail an airship at will at a speed of 30 miles an hour in a perfect galm."

HISTORIC COLORS TO BE SOLD.

Banner Carried by British Soldiers in American Revolution to Be-Put Inder Hammer.

The historic colors of the Mist Shropshire light infantry, of England, which 125 years ago were borne with Burgoype's invading army down through northern New York, are to be sold at public auction. The city of Edinburgh presented them in 1774 to the regiment, which was then the Fiftwith rd and after the outbreak of bostilities they crossed the Atlantic, where the regiment took part in the relief of Quebec

At the battle of Ticonderoga three of the companies were captured on Lake George, where Burgoyne sur-

It is related of one of the officers of the Fifty-third that, in order to prevent the colors from falling into the hands of the Americans, he cut them from the pole and wrapped them around his person

On being replaced by new colors, on the regiment's return to England, in 1790, the old banner, following the custom, became the property of the regiment's colonel, and it has since remained at Logie Elphinstone, in Aberdeenshire

LEAVES BRIDE FOR BACHELORS

Long Distance to Registry Office Breaks Up Wedding of Young German Couple.

Writing from a suburb of Hamburg Germany, a father of seven unmarried daughters complains to a local paper that there is no registry office in the district, and that it is necessary to go into another part of the town to get married

A short time ago his eldest daughter was about to be married, and the hapby father was congratulating himself on getting one of the flock off his bands

" On the way to the registry office however the bridegroom found the way too long and visited a restaurant to get some refreshments. There he met some old bachelor friends, and was finally persuaded to give up all idea of marriage and remain with them

The bride after waiting three hours was obliged to return, weeping, and lamenting, to her father's house still minus a humband

Inclated.

In taking the vote of the senate, remarks the Washington Times Senator Fry as president pro tem, should not overlook the fact that both Senator Platt and Senator Stewart are paired.

LIABILITY OF A HUSBAND.

Legal Decision Which Puts Check on Wife's Extrayagance in York State.

The New York court of appeals at Albany recently rendered a decision of special interest and importance to tradesmen giving credit to married women. It settles for the first time in that state an important point in the law governing a husband's liability for debts contracted by his wife and is destined to become what lawyers call "a

leading case." The question will be made clearer by a brief statement of the facts. A wife purchased some arricles for herself at a department store and had them charged to her husband. He refused; to pay the bill and suit was brought against him. On the trial the defense was set up that the husband had made the wife a regular monthly allowance for personal expenses and that at the time of the purchase in question she was well supplied with the things bought. In view of these facts it was contended that the purchases were not necessary and hence that the husband was not liable.

This view was sustained by the trial judge, who was overruled by the appellate division of the supreme court, Fourth department, the suit being brought at Rochester. The court said that the effect of the ruling of the trial judge, if sustained, would be "that if a wife, living with her husband, seeks to purchase goods of a merchant the latter must make inquisitorial examination and ascertain whether the family possesses an adequate supply of the articles which the wife desires to purchase."

The court of appeals reverses the appellate division and sustains the trial

TRIES HIS HAND AS EDITOR.

King Edward Revises Complication of History of His Recent Visit to the Continent.

King Edward, of the British kingdom, has read and corrected the proofs and supervised the making of a book. It gives a history of his majesty's recent visit to Portugal, Malta, Italy and France, the story of the royal tour having been written by Hon Charles Hastings, who accompanied the king as minister plenipotentiary. The book will constitute a valuable piece of contemporary history, as it will contain official accounts of the meetings between King Edward and the kings of Italy and Portugal and the president of the French republic.

Pictorially it will be an interesting souvenir of his majesty's tour Snapshots of the king and his hosts have been beautifully reproduced by the collortype process, and in addition there are other photographs in ordinary halftone, and four original drawings by the Chevalier de Martino, the king's marine painter, who accompanied him on the tour. A limited edition of this important work will be placed upon the market, and sumptuously bound copies are to be presented to the king and queen, Princess Victoria and the prince of Wales, while a number of copies will be placed at the king's disposal and will probably be given as souvenirs to his friends, including the kings of Italy

and Portugal and President Loubet As an editor the king exercised great care. Material changes were made in that part of the book dealing with the visit to Italy, his malesty striking out certain features which did not appear to him to be necessary.

ONCE A FASHION LEADER.

Murder of a Mincinsippi Househoat Owner Uncovers Sail Story of a Former Belle of Virginia.

Mrs Ella Callaway, wife of a Mississippi houseboat trader, who was left a widow by the murder of her husband a few days ago, was once a belle of the Old Dominion:

She was formerly Ella Rand, daughter of Major Rand, of Virginia Her first husband was Col. Thomas Beverley, a well known Texan, and at one time collector of customs at El Paso.

After his death she met Callaway at Vicksburg and they were married in January. From being a leader of fashion she became mistress of a Mississippi river houseboat, and together they floated down to New Orleans, reaching there in March. Callaway made trips. up the bayous and traded goods for fur and junk.

Near the boat of the Callaways was that of C W Simpson, who had a wife and a 19-year-old son. Just what started the feud is not known, but it seems to have originated over a spoot of sewing thread Mrs Callaway and Mrs. Simpson quarreled over the thread several weeks ago, and the men have been enemies since

The fend was brought to a head when Callaway, after a dispute, threw a stick of wood at Simpson Simpson reached into the kitchen and bringing mt a shotgun shot Culluway dead Mrs. Callaway has a son promocent.

in business circles in Kansas City, Mo., and a daughter in San Francisco.

All to Be faed in Mince Pies,

The she iff of Aldern M. 138 seifed 250 gallons of hard cuter. The owners of the eider claimed in court that the color was not to drink, but to make mince pies with. The court must have been a boy once for the statement went and the sheriff had to give back the eider. And it is only enough for 25,000 pies, too

Execution of an Executioner.

A Chinese magistrare who had silled 3.000 persons has just been executed Evidently he was not one of the fussy people, remarks the Chicago Recordlerald, who are afraid the world is greng to be depopulated owing to a rack

THE PLANT HOSPITAL

Special Corner in Nurserles for Sick Vegetation.

All Sorts of Maladies Attack the Various Varieties of Plants and They Require Special Treatment.

Leading nurserymen of New York have a curious department in their business. It may be called the plant hospital. In every large nursery there is a special corner set aside for ailing plants that patrons have sent to be treated, for plants get out of sorts through being under artificial conditions, just as humans do, and must either be doctored and get a change of air or die, says the New York Press. .

Plants are subject to all sorts of maladies. The commonest are worms, improper potting, want of washing and too much watering. The lack or excess of water is the commonest of all causes. Many plants, such as the palm and the fern, when kept indoors, become as sensitive to changes of temperature as a delicate woman. A cold draught will set them sneezing, as it were, inside of an hour. At best it is difficult for most plants to thrive in living rooms. The air is too dry and the light insufficient, This is true in general, yet plants vary -and more than people do-in the conditions that agree with them. For instance, cacti do best in an environment like that of the arid desert, whilst other tropical things require a warm, moist

The effect of sudden changes of temperature on the plant is the loss of some of the root hairs which are on the small rootlets and are an important part of the feeding apparatus. They rot, and the plant is then unable to take enough nourishment. When a plant gets off its feed general debility and nervous exhaustion set in. With vigor gone, the plant falls an easy prey to all diseases prowling round. Fungi and animal parasites complete its ruin.

Prof. Earle, of the New York hotanical garden, says: "In the thrifty plant there is a constant balance between the activity going on in the leaves that draw sustenance from the air and the root hairs that absorb moisture and

that interferes with either soon throws the plant out of health. The most unusual causes are lack of light, smoke and sudden changes of temperature. The leaves are first affected and react upon the root hairs. When the plants begin to drop their leaves, it may be taken as an evidence of illness. All florists have trouble with the begonia in this way.

"The causes of diseases in plants, besides being numerous are often obscure. They are grouped for convenience as environmental, functional and parasitic. Uncongenial surroundings such as improper soil conditions, too much or too little water, the absence of overabundance of some of the food elements, the pollution of the air with smoke or gases, or unfavorable position as to sunlight, often cause a slow and feeble growth that is not a disease. - Instead of sickness it is starvation or semistarvation. The scalding of plants arter heavy and long-continued rains, and the 'tip burn' of lettuce and potatoes,. due to a burning sun after wet, cloudy weather, illustrate this condition. "Functional diseases spring from de-

rangement within the plant itself. It may secrete too much or too little acid, and its organs of nutrition get deranged. .The 'mosaic discase of tobacco and the 'yellow disease' of the China aster are examples of too little acid or ferment. When a plant ge's this way it may be said to have a bad attack of indigestion. The acid is insufficient to convert the starch of the green leaves into soluble sugars that can be taken up by the sap and used in forming new tissues.

"Vast numbers of parasites infest plants. Scarcely any plant is wholly free from them. They invade every part of the plant, roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits. They attack the surface and burrow into the tissues. They produce smut on the wheat or oats, galls and knots upon cherry trees and gum bunches on the cherry trees! They cause the death of pear and apple free branches and timber rots in forest trees. The annual loss from plant diseases reaches millions of dollars in New York state every year. Hence the question of how to prevent plant diseases is one of great practical importance. The science of vegetable pathology is one of the newest. It had its beginning only 30 years

"With diseases of environment the obvious remedy is to correct the unfavorable conditions. Individual plants, like individual men, vary in their abili-a ty to resist disease. Even plants of the same cultural variety this difference in resisting power is often quite marked "

I nexpected.

A bett volette ook na Quaker, in drab clothes and broad-brimmed hat, walked into the lobby of a Philadelphia hotel a short time ago, and was walking up to the desk, when he stubbed his toe on an uneven place in the flooring and measured his length on the floor. A bell boy gushed to assist him to his feet Boy," said the old gentleman, sol-

emnis, "does thee swear"" "Oh, no, sir; indeed," said the boy, taking his one from the Quaker's plous

"I'm" Too had, too had," said be of the broad-brimmed hat "I would have baid thee handsomely to have sworn for me," -Philadelphia Ledger

Facts in the Case, Mrs DeStyle (to applicant) Yes, Ind-

vertised for a butler. How long were you at your last place?

Applicant - I would have been there for three years, ma'am, but they gave me six months off for good behavior. - Chicago Daily News.

WOOL IN FAR WEST.

The Sheep-Shearing Season Pre--sents Picturesque Phases.

Red better Year for Growers In Ardsona-Where the Crop Goes -How the Work is Put Through.

Just now it is the Salt river valley's busy time, for Salt river valley is steartily gaining a reputation as a wool center, and now is the time "when the sheep come down." They come down in the Salt river region rather earlier than they do elsewhere, so its season opens fearlier and the buyers flock there from all over the country to get the first of the wool crop. The greater part of Salt river's supply, however, is snapped up by Kansas City and Chicago, though more and more of it is finding its way to the Atlantic coast each year, says the Brooklyn Eagle of recent date.

This has been in every way a red fetter year for the wool growers. Their crop is beating all records both in quality and quantity. The climatic conditions have been peculiarly favorable during the past winter. To be sure, the storms have been numerous and some of them severe, but what little damage they have done is more than balanced by the splendid condition in which they have left the ranges. The sheep themselves are in better condition than they have been for years. Their yield of wool has increased about 25 per cent, and it is of a superior quality, so that it is selling av an advance of about 331-3 per cent, over last year's price, wool now bringing from 15 to 153-4 cents a pound, against 10 to 11 1-2 cents last season. And the sheep as mutton brings better prices than ever before, so that all in all the wool industry is looking up.

This period when the sheep come down is a busy time in a sheep country--lausy and picturesque. Spring has spread a carpet of green and gold all down the mountain sides for it is the time when the poppies and other yellow desert flowers are abloom. And over this, marshaled by the Busque, Frenchtor Mexican berdsman,

white flecks from their ranges on the sides of the rugged Arizona mountains into the valley of discontent. The discontent, by the way, gives voice to their prievances all the way down, a perpetual plaintive lamentation punctured by the sharp barking of the shepherd's dogs and the "hee-haws" of the knowing little pack burros.

Each shearer can clip about 100 sheep a day. The corrain are divided into- compartments, some for sheep whose troubles are yet before them. and others for those that have passed through the ordeal and emerged locking very thin and sorry in their denuded state. And as it is done in Arigona, schearing surely is an ordeal. The nien work rapidly, but with a reckle spess that would astonish a caretaking eastern farmer Each man grabs his victim by the leg and throws her on her back hetween his feet and clips away regardless of the legs. neck and feelings of the poor sheep. which stands it without protest. One has to have seen an Arizona shearing to realize the full fact of the Biblical "as a sheep before her shearers is

As soon as a penful has been sheared the sheep are sent, into another Little corral, where those that have been the most severely cut are given medical treatment. That is a stick with a swab of wool at the end of it is dipped into a healing and disinfective lotion and then plunged into the wounded portion. Not very elaborgen treatment; but effectual! Then, before being turned out into a large corral with their shorn mates, they are marked with their owner's special mark-not branded, for no hot iron is used - morely marked with lampblack ! For instance, a man whose special mark is a circle uses a baking powder can to mark with. He dips it into a man of lampblack and impresses it on the sheep's back just over its

tail Before the sheep are turned loose on the desert or sent back to the range they are out through the dipping vat, both to cure them of scab and to met as a tenic for their wool.

Incertainty of Tidal Power.

Tidal power has met with little favor. on account of its inconvenience and cost. It is directly available only two short periods daily, and the ordinary working head is so small-not mere than six feet, that great expense is necessary to provide storage pends of suitable capacity. An engineering writer points out that a few places offer conditions that may make this power profitable. The most conspiredous example is the Bay of Fundy. where the tides run normalic 40 feet high, and fill a natural reservoir of too square miles through a channel less than three miles wide. The damming of this channel should yield more than 200,000,000 horse power daily. The utilization of this power may be accomplished at some future ting but the engineering feat will be vactiv greater than anything yet attempted

Bake Oil Wells, The 214 wells completed in the Baku (Russia) oil field show an average depth of 1,302 feet and an average initrd production of 292 barrels per well per day, against an average depth of 1.086 feet and an average production per well per day of 330 barrels for the 35x wells completed in 1901, indicating a very material increase in the depth of drilling and a not inconsiderable falling off in the average productivehess of the wells. Of a worth at the wells two-thirds of a cent a gallon.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM

Houses Cannot Be Built Fast Enough in Johannesburg.

Workers beeded for the Gold Mines and Railways-The English Conciliatory and Pricudly to the Boers.

After a junraey of neurly 12,000 miles John W. Kirkland lately reached Chicago from Johannesburg, reports the Chicago Tribune of recent date.

"Whatever else was done or undone by the Boer war," he said, "south Africe is already getting the benefit of the expensive advertising it received. The quiet little town of Durban, as I knew it five years ago, is now a hostling. port and considerable of a city. All the South African ports thrived by the war. They took their toll from the enormous supplies and transportation and derived a fair profit from the refugres and from the influx of foreigners interested in the way.

"People are coming in from all over the world. In Johannesburg, in spite of active construction, it is difficult to get a dwelling or a brainess building. Rents have gone up 50 per cent." The present output of the gold mines, Mr. Kirkland said, is about 60 per cent. of what it was before the war. It is difficult, he explained, to secure enough Kaffirs or "boys," as many of them made money out of the atruggle between Boer and Briton and refuse to work.

"There is, too, 3th 000,000 being spent In extending the railroad systems," he continued. "and this gives many of them employment. The demand prompted by the gold mines is so great that there is talk of importing thinese labor. The general demand for common labor of all sorts is incessant and great.

"South Africa is probably the richest mineral country in the world. The cond is almost equal in calor fic values to the standard Welsh. It is so comsec ent often lying on top of the gold mine that it can be delivered for three dollars a ton. One cont mine company will probably abandon its "zoal to dig for guld."

Commercial in the Type or of the figure ther similar discoveries are expected. be aid.

Of the role of the British Mr. Kirk-Tand spoke as for wer "The generation as present is en-

tirely that of a crown dependency, anappointed governor, and a legislative council appointed by Lord Milner and the governor of the Transvaul. There Is no elective body. Had not the Jam -son raid prematurely exploded the sel'd revolution that was being prepared by the foreign element the thances are that the Boer government would have been liberalized, there would have been no British war, and the country would now be livingen der a broad and autisfactory repromese. government. At present the English are conditatory, and sincerely try vg to give us the best form of a long! Povernment As the manner or time are disposed to get on it elbest of terms.

will the conquered As indicating the growing number of Americans in the economy Mr. Kirk. and said that To graduates of theeretan minereitien untended fibe fant Washington Herry to Change of the hannesburg Means from the Chango. stockyands Indiam corn, American mising machinery, and American a engare some of the insportations.

Fish Worth a Hundred DeSigns.

Tie beenvare meer offere .. with get a h hing the most unique and one of the most valuable fishing finders tres in the world, not in size, for the catch is small compared with others but in the great value of the fish life. no uncommon thing for a single storgeon to net the locky fishernors as much as \$100. In 1855, before there was much demand in this country at least, for carriar, and when the fish were plentiful, a key of this delicacy could be purchased for about mize dollars. From that date it began to rise in value, and by 1894 about \$40 m kee was demanded and obtained for it Fine- then the price has considerably more than doubled. The fishing season usually begins the early part of April and closes about the ast of June, depending on the run of the fish sametimes closing earlier, and again, if fish are plentiful continuing until the end of the legal season, June 30. Por the capture of sturgeon, gill nets are used exclusively. These usually average about 250 fathoms in length .-- Chica so Tribune.

Finding a Real Treasure Chest. A real steasure chest was a souser of a few weeks ago in Frankfort, were many, in the most unexpected of places, no less a place than the city. montouse. For many years a bure from chest had been stored in one of the attic rooms. The key to it was mesong, and so it happened that no body ever bothered to try to get at R. until recently, when a general housecleaning caused the officials to have it broken oper. It was like breaking open a pirate's hoard. When the aid was lifted, magnificent silver caps and contaments were revealed. Experts, soon found that they dated back as for as 1650 and that they were the work of famous silversmiths of the kerenteenth century (bicago Inter-

Only Seemed to Work

"That new man of yours," sail the proprietor of the store to the department manager, "seems to be a mighty hard worker." "Yes," replied the latter, "that is

his specialty." "What working?" "No seeming to." Syracuse HerHome.

WOMAN IS A HERMIT.

She Was Born.

Has Poples and Cattle and Lives

Much After the Manner of a

Man-Her laland

Strange Recluse on an Island Where

' Thirty miles to the eastward of Beaufort, N. C. with her home on a wooded island, known thereabouts as a "hammock," lives a woman hermit whose life is that of a man, and who has all the address and vigor of the sterner sex. Her island home covers some 50acres, and is known as Rumley's Hammock, and her name is Penelope Mor-

ris, says the New York Herald. Mrs Morris is 5d years old. She has the stature as well as the strength of a man Born on her Mand, which her father owned, she has spent all her life there. It is her world. On every side is a wide stretch of water, her island being in one of the North Carolina sounds.

Her home, a one-story wooden structure, with odd roof, was built early in the last century by her father. On the island and in the marshes, which on one side adjoin it, her ponies and cattle have their range. In the winter she devotes herself largely to fishing and oystering. and her skill with the nets and the tongs is such as to make her equal to the men in that business.

Her boat was built entirely by herself, and she also cut and made its sails. She is a capital sallor, so good a one in fact that it is said she can take any kind of a boat anywhere in the long chain of sounds or out to sea though any one of the inlets in this section. She is a good shot, and during the season kills ducks and shore birds

Her nearest neighbors, who live some from miles away, declare that she is "a match for any of the men hereabouts at satifing, fishing, oystering, shooting or tending her cattle." An odd picture she makes as, mounted on one of her little wild ponies, which come from the ocean shore in her vicinity, she rides through the marsh and shallow water in search of her many cattle. In stormy weather she is dressed in oilsains and rides boldly y lead weather has no serror

for Mrs. Morris, and she goes out in anygof it. She makes a good living and has

money. Very rarely she goes to some

point near by, and once went on a large

naphtha boat, going directly into the pilot house and opening conversation with the pilot by assuring him that if, anything happened to him she would take the boat to its destination. He was amazed, but soon found she was a competent navigator, both in

theory and in practice, having, in fact, \$ studied that science This recluse is a widow. Her bushand was a confederate soldier. She had two sons, but one was recently drouned while in the service of the

gov- rament She is never like firing the day When stormy weather stops outdoor wors she knits socks, which are so well made as to be much valued by the fishermen who make up the world outside of

her island home

On her island is one of the old-time was drained a worder stem ture. with -3. solid roof and side, supported by a tdilar made of a great tree trunk, a Line bean anting in a wheat which rest topon the ground, enabling the mail to be turned quite readily so that are salls of cloth may be set at the proper angletto eatch the wind which turns the sails, these in turn whirling the shoft which actuates the old-fashioned

milli soones She has been urged to go away to the mainland to live, but declines, saying she has never had any neighbors. and wants to live and die where she was born. She is known far and pear along this coast and many are the tales told of berilife

Germ Theory of Consumption.

Prof. Rossel of the imperial health office, has reported to the Berlin Med ral eggiety the results of the prolonged experiments of the tuberculosis commission in infecting calves with human tabliculosis. Prof. Koch's observations. pmor to the celebrated London address. cursed the health office to appoint the commission to make systematic expertmen's The commission's investigations cover three forms of introducing tubercle bacilli in calves-first, cutaneous insection; second, in food, and, third; by inhalation. The preliminary report covers only the first form, but the experimient- with the other forms continue. The commission summarizes as follows: "The series of experiments strengthena-Prof. Ko his vow that animal consumps. to a as the cause of human consumption now not play the role generally attribmod to it, but definite judgment requires further experimentation, "

Only One Voter,

There is one election duting thin New York, the Nineteenth, on the East river at Thirty-fifth street, which contains but one inhabitant, voter or nonvoter. The district comprises a large lumber ward, sand used to contain blocks of houses, which are now being torn down to make the new St. Gabriel's park leaving Joseph Thomas, foreming in the lumber yard in possession of the privis select demanding a voting booth and full complement of inspectors, clerks and policemen for himself, if he wants

Equals the Bramble Bush. John Miller, colored of Uniontown

Pa became blind in his right eye many mouths ago, and recently one of the family threw a potato which destroyed the sight of his left eye. His physicians believed him entirely blind but the such gradually returned to the right

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS