

HAS NOVEL THEORY

DOCTOR HOPES TO RESTORE LIFE BY SQUEEZING HEART.

Merrill Ricketts, a Cincinnati Physician, Would Experiment on Convicts, Offering Commutation in Case of Success.

Cincinnati—Dr. B. Merrill Ricketts, whose paper on the restoration of life by compression of the heart after it has ceased beating, read at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Boston on June 8, created a sensation...

The heart has actually been stimulated to action one or two days after death, said the doctor, yet one or two minutes after the cessation of the heart is time enough to justify a physician in opening the chest and squeezing the heart, much as one would a sponge, to renew its action.

The class of cases in which this manipulation of the heart to renew life is especially applicable, is where either or chloroform has been administered, where there has been inhalation of illuminating or other such gas, in cases of shock from fright, injury or surgical operation, drowning, electrocution, strangulation, loss of blood or probably in many cases of disease or the administration of drugs.

The results in all cases are influenced by prompt and skilled attention, the quantity of blood lost, time and the cause of the suspended heart action, mutilation of the body and general care.

We have taken 25 dogs and chloroformed them until the heart ceased to beat. Then the chest was opened and the heart taken in the hand and squeezed about 10 times to the minute. In about 75 per cent. of the animals the heart was made to beat again.

Dr. Ricketts will probably find himself the subject of much discussion for his original plea that criminals condemned to death or to ten years or more of imprisonment be offered the choice of commutation if they announce themselves willing to submit to experiments of this sort. He says: We know of 50 prisoners in the penitentiaries who are life prisoners who are willing to be electrocuted and so expediently with provided that if resuscitated their freedom be given them.

Summing up Dr. Ricketts says that the total number of men operated upon for cardiac stimulation is 39, and of these 12 recovered permanently, and in 19 of the cases the heart beat from one minute to 24 hours before death finally came. The heart has been made to beat as long as 2 1/2 hours after the first cessation of its pulsations. The longest time on record of cessation of the heart after which it was restored or reestablished permanently is 50 minutes.

MANY ILLS OF PHONE GIRLS

Physical Ailments Resulting from Frequent Exposure to Electricity.

Berlin—How to be healthy and happy is a problem which the telephone girl is trying unsuccessfully to solve. Her work is trying, according to Dr. Wallbaum, of Berlin. He has drawn up a formidable list of symptoms noted in telephone girls, some of which may be classified as follows:

- 1. Symptoms of "over-excitability, headache with giddiness, neuralgia of different kinds, and muscular tremors. 2. Symptoms of exhaustion, paralysis of the vocal cords, and pains in the chest. 3. Heart troubles and irregularity of the pulse.

Dr. Wallbaum attributes the symptoms to the frequent passage of the electric current to which the girls are exposed.

It is undoubtedly true that telephone girls suffer from ills unknown to girls who follow other callings," declared a well-known nerve specialist. "But I do not believe they are to any great extent due to electric currents. I attribute the majority to the concentration which the work demands and the confined conditions they sometimes work under."

LIGHTNING'S WORK OF ART.

New Jersey Woman Declares a Bolt Printed a Snake and a Bird on Her Arm.

New York—Mrs. Thomas Lynch was picking lettuce in her garden on Fulton street, Union Hill, N. J., when a remarkable storm descended. She went to her gate with a glass dish in her hand.

Just when lightning struck so close by that her hand, touching the gate, felt the shock. She found that her fingers clasped the dish so tightly that she could not put it down. After some hours a feeling of numbness left her arm, but she had lost its cramp and she could loose her hold of the dish.

Next morning the arm became numb and swollen. On it, between the shoulder and elbow, pale figures began to appear. Finally they showed plainly on the skin a picture of a bird resembling a pheasant, a picture of a snake and characters like the Chinese inscriptions on boxes of tea.

Japan's First Woman Prof.

Japan has its first female professor. The title has been bestowed by the government, honors cause, on Miss Tada Umeta, the first Japanese woman who studied medicine in Germany.

SCENERY OF UNITED STATES

It Is Not Necessary for Tourists to Go Abroad to Revel in Nature.

Have you any idea of visiting the far-famed lake regions of Italy or Switzerland the coming summer? Are you aware that among the mountains of Idaho are lakes that experienced travelers tell us far exceed in scenic grandeur and picturesque beauty the lakes of Europe, of whose charms poets have sung for ages? The average American traveler seems blinded by the enchantment of distance, and yearns for the far-away hills and valleys of Europe while passing regions that are their equal, and often their superior, near at home.

The Alps, the Rhine and Lucerne seem to ring in our ears with more enticing magnetism than the Rockies, the Hudson and Lake George, the Adirondacks and the Columbia, but those who are equally familiar with all are free to declare their preference for the American wonderlands, says the Four-Track News. There is a greater majesty in the Rockies than in the mountains of Switzerland. The natural beauty of the Hudson far exceeds that of the Rhine. What would you think of the American student who studied Roman history in the neglect of the history of his own country or give his whole attention to the heroes of foreign lands? The best educated man is the man who knows his own country best. Let this be our motto—America first, the world afterward. European tourists are generally astonished that American globe-trotters leave this land of superior claims to brave the sea, and at far greater expense, search out the attractions of foreign lands. See the world if you can, but see America first.

WITHOUT AN AUDIENCE.

Plays Sometimes Given in London When Spectators Are Not Wanted.

Occasional performances are given at London theaters when no audience is desired. These plays are advertised in the most futile way, a single small bill being printed without display and posted in some corner of the entrance where it is hoped no one will read it. As a further precaution, an admission fee of ten dollars is charged to the man or woman who happens along and offers to go in because he sees the door of his favorite theater is open.

The plays referred to are copyright performances and are given in compliance with the laws made for the protection of authors. Before the piece is staged it must be sent to the copyright chamberlain. If he thinks it is all right a provisional license is obtained from the official reader of plays. Then the theater is opened and the performance is given.

Of course, the actors do not act. They merely read their lines from the manuscript in monotonous tones and the uniform voice which is the two guineas would be dispensed and feel that he had no reason for his money's worth of dramatic action. For short play or a sketch of not more than two acts, curiosity enough to get a glimpse of the performance is not a guarantee.

But there must be a paying audience at these plays, and some interested person about the theater buys a ten dollar ticket at the box office and thus complies with the law.

IN AN ART GALLERY.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner Gives a Good Reason for the Framing of Pictures.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner's superb collection of paintings are not massed in one room, in one gallery, as is the usual custom, but are hung with wonderful discretion about the beautiful Gardner house. A room, in some cases, will be devoted to a single masterpiece, and in no instance does a wall boast more than two, or at most three, pictures.

"Pictures are not painted to be hung side by side, frame touching frame, along a great wall," Mrs. Gardner said one day. "Hug so, they are at a great disadvantage, and it is very difficult, it is almost impossible properly to appreciate them."

"They who hang their pictures so," she said, "remind me, in their lack of all feeling for art, of a boy and his father in a picture gallery. 'As the two looked at the pictures, the boy said: 'Father, why have they all got frames?'"

"The father murmured impatiently: 'So that the artists can tell where to stop, you blockhead.'"—Buffalo Enquirer.

Old Vets' Chaplain

Dr. J. W. Sayers, of Philadelphia, has just been reelected chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania, this being his thirty-fifth consecutive term in that position. He served with company B of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania volunteers during the civil war and participated in many battles with the army of the Potomac.

Cheap Advertising.

She-1 in Bloomsbury, England, for the balance of an account for an advertisement in a weekly paper, a court dressmaker contended that the terms of her agreement had not been fulfilled, viz. that she was to receive a notice weekly in "Answers to Correspondents," such as "Dear Madam, the best place for you to get the hat is Maktime"—S.

BUY AND RENT COURT GOWN

London Agencies Purchase Articles of Rich Ladies and Loan Them to Poorer Sister.

London—The custom of renting court trains and court gowns is the outcome of the effect that ladies need not appear at court more than once in three years. Court trains are very expensive articles, and when one has been worn and there is no further use of it for three years, the owner is often only too glad to dispose of it for a fraction of the cost. Agencies are the purchasers, and they accumulate a stock which becomes useful to debutantes and their mothers or chaperons at subsequent courts.

The smart society women are willing to sell their \$500 garments at half the cost, after wearing them only once," said the manager of a dress agency in an interview. "We purchase these gowns and loan them to ladies of more slender means for \$10 to \$25. The court trains, after being worn once or twice for hire, are then cut up into opera coats and cloaks."

The rental price of a handsome train of green brocade lined with pink silk was \$25. An exquisite frock of dove gray chiffon, embroidered with panne and gold sequins, was marked at the modest fee of five guineas, while a black tulle train powdered with silver sequins could be hired for \$10.

Another dress agency manager spoke of the demand for what she called the "pedigree gown." "A mauve panne tea gown sold recently at a record price for a second-hand garment, merely because it once was the property of a duchess," she said. "I have even found it necessary to price many gowns according to their pedigrees. The muslin frock of a countess will fetch a higher figure than the chiffon model which came from the wardrobe of a baronet's lady."

CLUBHOUSE LIKE COFFIN.

Social Organization Adopts Death Emblems to Combat Superstition.

New York—Plans have been filed in the building department of this borough for a one-story brick, coffin-shaped building with 13 coffin-shaped windows and a doorway of the same style, ornamented with a skull and cross-bones.

The plan of the central door will be in the shape of a coffin, and above the door will be the words "XIII Club," while above that will be placed the motto of the club: "Mortui te salutamus."

On the upper part of the windows, will be the words: "Superstition, Ignorance, Prejudice and Bigotry," representing the four things that the thirteen club has been organized to combat. The building is to be for the use of the thirteen club.

The site of the building is that of the First street, Zion African Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, purchased since the fatal accident of February 27, 1905, in which 45 people were killed and a score wounded. The accident awakened the superstitious fear of the colored people of the neighborhood, and it was with difficulty that any of them could be persuaded to enter the building to resume the place of worship which was purchased by the congregation.

TO DIG BIG MINING DITCH.

Will Be 81 Miles Long and Will Supply Alaskan Gold Country with Needed Water.

Seattle, Wash.—Construction of the largest mining ditch ever built in Alaska is to be commenced this year and completed during the summer of 1907. A company composed of New York capitalists, known as the Candle Ditch company, has been formed to carry out this project, and a party of engineers will arrive from New York within several weeks to take the first steamer for Nome and commence the surveys.

The ditch will be 81 miles in length, and will supply water to all of the Candle creek territory under the seventh tier of benches on both sides of the stream for its entire length of 16 miles when completed. The new company was organized during the last winter in New York by T. C. Noyes, Fred P. Meyer, and C. E. Herron, all well-known mining men of the Candle creek country, and owners of many claims in the section to be supplied by the big ditch.

The construction includes the building of a tunnel 6,500 feet in length, through the divide between Candle and Eldorado creeks, and the total cost of the construction of ditch and tunnel is estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

Imports Millions of Gems.

The United States geological survey in a bulletin on the production and importation of precious stones in the United States in 1905, says the value of the output in 1905 reached \$226,250, of which the yield from the sapphires mines amounted to \$125,000. Next in value was the turquoise output, valued at \$65,000. The importation of precious stones amounted to \$34,985,515, as compared with \$26,008,813 in 1904. Diamonds represent the bulk of the importation, the rough or uncut stones being valued at \$10,281,111, while the value of the unset stones is placed at \$20,755,304.

Belgian Polar Expedition.

For the Belgian expedition to the south pole, planned for 1907, it is said that the sum of \$100,000 has already been subscribed.

EXPECT BOOM IN TRADE.

England's Volume for Year With Re-malder of World May Reach \$1,000,000,000.

London—The trade between the United Kingdom and the remainder of the world will this year probably reach the gigantic value of \$1,000,000,000—a sum scarcely capable of being realized when expressed in simple figures. Last year's total was \$972,000,000—an increase of \$280,000,000 over 1904.

It was divided between British possessions and foreign countries in this proportion: With foreign countries, \$722,034,788. With British possessions, \$250,581,648.

A few strange facts concerning last year's trade may be extracted from the volume:

Pianos—We received over 21,000 pianos, valued at \$270,000; more than three-fourths of the number came from Germany.

Motor Cars—Two million four hundred and thirty-eight pounds worth of motor cars, numbering 5,622, were imported; 4,093 of them were supplied by France.

Eggs—Six million eight hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-five pounds were spent on imported eggs. We are indebted to Russia for more than one-third the supply.

The wines imported have fallen from £15,280,578, in 1901, to £11,947,333 last year.

TEA CAKES WIN M. P.'S SEAT.

But Royal Election Board Declares Victim Unfair Means in Obtaining Votes.

London—When Thomas Charles Aga-Robartes sought election to parliament from the Bodmin division of Cornwall just before the recent liberal landslide he inaugurated something new in the line of electioneering. He gave garden parties to the horny-handed farmers and grimy-faced delvers in the Cornish mines. He served tea cakes and cream, while his opponent, keeping open house in the old familiar way at the nearest pub, jeered, laughed and wagged he would win.

Then came the startling result. The tea cakes and cream beat the beer and Bass ale. Thomas Charles Aga-Robartes was elected.

But developments came fast after this. After being started at such an unlooked-for thing as being beaten by garden parties the defeated candidate charged election fraud. And even his charge was unusual because it made no mention of ballot box stuffing or the intimidation of voters. Instead he charged that the tea parties of Mr. Robartes were unfair.

Most astonishing of all the royal election court has sustained the opponent of Mr. Robartes. It has said garden parties are an illegal election method and Mr. Robartes, who is the liberal son of Lord Clifton, a conservative viscount, has been ousted from his seat.

FIND IRON IN MINNESOTA.

Farmer Disposes of Property for \$12,000 After Accidental Discovery of Ore.

Elk River, Minn.—A valuable deposit of iron has been found in the township of Santiago, Sherburne county, and J. Riley has disposed of his farm for \$12,000.

The purchasers are Charles E. White and E. L. Crozier, of Monticello, and John Monk.

Agents of the Rockefeller interests were down from Duluth and attempted to steal the deal, but found themselves a few days too late. The parties making the purchase have also secured options on several other pieces of land at Santiago, the contracts for which have been filed with the register of deeds at this place.

Mr. Riley has been farming his land for a good many years and often noticed that his plow struck something hard when he was plowing deep. He thought it was stones, and is now surprised to learn that he was working over a valuable iron mine.

The discovery of iron is due to the digging of some county drainage ditches in the locality. It is also thought there are evidences of a deposit of petroleum there and a thorough investigation will be made.

CHARGE AUTO BY BUTTON.

Wires from Room Will Enable Occupant to Charge Machine in Garage.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Press a button in your room and charge your electric automobile in the basement garage. By means of an elaborate system of wires this will be made possible for the persons who live in the \$25,000 apartment house to be erected immediately on the southeast corner of Kip street and Ingram place. The old buildings on the site are now being removed.

According to the plans prepared by Architect A. L. Haley for William Owens, the owner, there will be four stories and basement in modern colonial style, with Italian Renaissance detail at the main entrance.

The house will have a frontage of 49 feet and a depth of 75. It will contain 14 three-room suites. Two of the rooms will be 12x16 feet, connecting by sliding doors, and will be provided with wall furniture. A buffet kitchen and bath will be included.

The entrance to the garage, which will be free to the tenants, will be on Kip street. Space will be made for eight automobiles.

GOLD AT GRASS ROOTS.

Some of the Recent Rich Strikes Along the Small Alaskan Streams.

Gold is found at the grass roots in many places of the Yentna district, particularly on some of the new creeks of the upper Kahlitana and Lase creek, which have been prospected since the beginning of the year, says the Seward correspondent of the Seattle Times. At least 300 men are now in the district and all are busy prospecting and making ready for summer work. Many of them have sluice boxes in place to begin washing gravel as soon as the creeks clear of ice.

This is the report brought down by John A. McDonald, who with D. H. Conklin arrived in Seward recently. They left the headwaters of the Yentna April 22 and came straight through with the exception of a way of two days at the lower end of Lake Creek as they came past. Water was running over the ice on the Yentna and they were obliged to wade part of the way. It was slushy traveling off the way from Lake Creek to Knik and the Little Susitna was showing signs of a break-up.

Mr. McDonald has been in the Yentna district since last fall with the exception of a few weeks in the winter when he came outside. He left here in February the last time and since then has been on most of the explored creeks of the district. While no mining has been done since last summer experimental panning has shown good indications everywhere and Mr. McDonald says the miners are all extremely sanguine of results.

A majority of them are experienced in placer mining and many of them are Alaska sourdoughs, who know what they are trying to do.

On a majority of the creeks there is timber enough for all purposes. It is usually small. On some of the higher creeks, particularly the upper Kahlitna, there is no timber and the men located there have had a hard job locating timber up for the summer's work from the lower end of the main creek.

A NATAL REBEL CHIEF.

Makoffel Has Inherited His Defiance and Hatred of English Authority.

Makoffel, the leading rebel chief in Natal, is an example of hereditary defiance of authority, as he is a grandson of the famous Langalibale, who gave the Natal Carrievan a name such as a hot line in the Drakensberg range of the mountains. Langalibale was deported, and died in exile, but Makoffel was brought up within a few miles of the scene of the recent rising. Curiously enough, his father, Kuzakula, raised a body of men to help the British during the Zulu war.

Makoffel sent emissaries to Intyze, by some weeks ago suggesting rebellion. The former has five or six wives, has considerable cattle and wakens, and is a hypochondriac. He is hereditary chief of the large Amkuzulu tribe, and quite a despot in his way among them, although the initiative is not his, but his dual uncle, so to speak, quite a native pariah with exaltation. He has been in receipt of a salary of £40 from the Natal government, plus fees for civil and criminal cases which he tries, and for marriages. His lands are very rich and well watered. His tribesmen possess a magnificent physique. It is notable that he had given strict orders that his nearest European neighbor, Walter Oakes, was not to be molested, as he was a favorite of Makoffel's, and when Mr. Oakes went into league with the other whites Makoffel finally came in, 800 men surrendered with him, and he paid £240 poll tax. He was dressed in his favorite gray suit, with a large felt hat decorated with peacock feathers, and was mounted on a fine cream-colored pony.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, kidnapped Uncle Joe Cannon one day recently and took him to Statuary hall, where he introduced the speaker to 150 young men and women from the Butler district.

Two priests, who were later introduced to the speaker by Representative Rudenburg, watched the reformer.

"We hoped, Mr. Speaker," said one of the priests, "that we might see you repeat Capt. Robson's feat."

"By George!" exclaimed the speaker, "I never thought of that. That is another of my wasted opportunities."—N. Y. World.

Glass Conductors.

Glass is usually thought of as a typical non-conductor or insulator of electricity. But some kinds of glass are very good conductors of electricity. Mr. C. E. S. Phillips, of Shooter's Hill, Bexford, has produced in his laboratory a glass which readily conducts electricity, and which, he thinks, may prove useful for the windows and cases of electrostatic instruments. This glass possesses about 36 times the conductivity of common soda glass. But it is said that there is no particular difficulty in producing flint glass with as great conductivity as that just mentioned.

Valuable Volume.—The duke of Devonshire possesses Claude Lorraine's "Book of Truth." It is worth six times as much as the "Mazarin" Bible, the most valuable book in the British museum. The late duke refused an offer of \$100,000 for it.

Popular Resort.

"Knicker—"Where do you want to spend your vacation?" "Bocker—"At any old links with a summer resort attached."—N. Y. Sun.

RICH LOVER IN ARMY

BLIGHTED ROMANCE CAUSES MILLIONAIRE'S SON, DENIED AN ACTRESS FOR A WIFE, DONS UNIFORM OF UNCLE SAM—His Extravagant Career.

New York—The relatives and friends of Charles Rogers, son of W. J. Rogers, the millionaire president of the Borden Condensed Milk company, have received word from him informing them that he has enlisted in the United States army. He is serving as a trooper in the Fifteenth cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

He disappeared mysteriously about two months ago and his unexplained absence alarmed his family and friends, but their astonishment to learn that he is serving as a private in the army at \$13 a month is surpassed only by their joy in knowing that he is alive and well.

A blighted romance, it is said, is the cause of the young man forsaking the enjoyments of great wealth for the hard life of a common soldier. He is said to have been desperately in love with Miss May Leslie, an actress, and to have been determined to marry her. His father, it is said, threatened to disinherit him if he carried out that intention, and as a warning cut off his allowance. The young man said he would marry Miss Leslie in spite of paternal prohibition, but for some reason unknown failed to do so.

The engagement was broken, and the young man, claiming over the blighting of his romance, was vanquished from home.

So shaken was he by his disappointment that it was feared that he might have thought of making away with himself. Some of his friends, however, thought it best to send him to sea voyage and would return restored in health and spirits.

Members of the young man's family refused to discuss the affair. Miss Leslie, who is living with an aunt, said:

"It is true that Mr. Rogers has joined the army, but I do not see why I should be questioned about him. We are no longer engaged, and I do not feel that I have any right to discuss Mr. Rogers' affairs."

When only 17 years old she was married to Mr. Wm. Thompson. She heard, however, the "call of the stage," and joined a theatrical company. This did not meet with the approval of her husband and his family, and the result was that the couple separated. They subsequently divorced, and she was a member of the Wanderland company, then playing in the Manhattan theater, when she met Rogers.

The young man fell in love with her and soon after the meeting the engagement of the couple was announced. This was a great shock to Rogers' parents, and the father told the son that if he married the actress he would be disinherited.

The young man's father is one of the wealthiest in Orange, N. J. For years the young man received a big allowance from his father. He owned two big automobiles and spent money recklessly. Life to him was a rosy dream of gay sports, parties, and it seemed almost incredible to his relatives that he could endure the discipline of a soldier's life.

Although Rogers' father did not object to his son having entered the army, he felt that with the wealth of his parents at his command, the young man might have been appointed to the service as an officer.

BOY WEIGHS 281 POUNDS.

Fifteen-Year-Old Youth is Growing so Fast He May Have to Live Out Doors.

Franklin, Ind.—Ovie, the 15-year-old son of James H. Henderson and wife, of Union township, this county, is probably the largest boy in the state for his age. Mr. Henderson and his son were in the city, and both were weighed. The father weighed 296 in his shirt sleeves and his 15-year-old son, also in his shirt sleeves, weighed 281.

The boy is five feet nine inches tall. His weight is a disadvantage to him, since he can do little work on the farm. He is too heavy and cannot follow the plow or tend any crops, as he cannot walk very much. His father, with his 286 pounds is much more active than the son, and does most of the farm work.

He tends annually eight acres of corn and pastures 30 or 40 acres each year. Young Henderson is still growing, and if he continues for the next few years at the rate he has in the last five years he will be compelled to live outdoors.

Deafness Cured by an Accident.

After being deaf for nearly ten years, as the result of typhoid fever, J. B. Thompson, 45 years old, of St. Louis, had his hearing suddenly restored by being struck violently by a street car. City hospital physicians regard the case as a marvelous one. A few days ago he boarded a car to go to Kirkwood. On arriving in the suburban village he alighted from one car and started across the street. He did not see the approach of a car from the opposite direction and could not hear the rattle of the wheels or the sound of the motorman's gong. The car struck him and threw him to the pavement. He could hardly believe it when he heard the sound of human voices.