

LONG IN LIGHTHOUSE

Woman Has Saved Eighteen Lives in Her Career.

Miss Ida Lewis, Well Known in United States Life Saving Service, Is Still on Active Duty at Newport Harbor.

Newport, R. I.—Miss Ida Lewis, keeper of the Line Rocks lighthouse, in the south end of Newport harbor, celebrated recently her fifty-second anniversary as custodian of the light.

The place has been the scene of many daring rescues by this fearless woman. She has been visited by many prominent persons at various times, including Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Admiral George Dewey and Gen. Sherman.

Every mariner on the coast knows the Line Rocks lighthouse and the Grace Darling of America who is in charge—the only woman in the United States holding such a position, and that through a special act of congress.

Medals for saving life adorn the neat and tidy castle on the rocks which Miss Lewis calls "home." She was made very happy in 1907 by receiving from the Carnegie hero fund a life pension of \$30 in recognition for her many brave acts. Her record of lives saved numbers 18.

No matter what the weather conditions, Ida Lewis is ready with her lifeboat to aid the unfortunate in the sea. She and her brother, Rudolph Lewis, are confined to the little space of less than half an acre for several days at a time, and when the harbor has been frozen over for days the inmates of the lighthouse must remain, but they have everything neatly stowed for just such emergency.

Miss Lewis is preparing to whitewash the lighthouse for the summer season, and the painting will follow. She will be 65 years old on next February 25, and likes hard work. Among the medals and trophies Miss Lewis possesses is one of silver from the New York Life Saving association for rescuing two men from watery graves in Newport harbor on March 29, 1859, during a severe storm.

Another trophy for this gallant rescue is a small boat which the citizens of Newport presented to Miss Lewis by popular subscription, including that of Gen. Grant.

The day the dory was presented an inspiring incident is recalled by Miss Lewis in connection with the gift. The dory was mounted on wheels and hauled through Newport streets by a large number of its most distinguished citizens, and on that night a public ceremony was held and Ida Lewis was presented with a copy of resolutions of thanks passed by the Rhode Island legislature.

For the rescue of two soldiers from Fort Adams and the act which made her famous the officers and enlisted men of Fort Adams presented Miss Lewis with a purse of gold.

A gold medal is shown in the collection at the lighthouse which was presented by congress in 1881 for rescuing 13 persons, and particularly for saving the two soldiers from Fort Adams.

The Massachusetts Humane society broke its ruling and went out of the state to honor Miss Lewis with a silver medal in 1881.

A marvelous silver tea set is included in the valuable collection which was given her by the troops of Fort Adams for rescuing two of their number who had fallen through the ice in attempting to reach Fort Adams from Newport during a cold winter afternoon. In all she has rescued five soldiers belonging to Fort Adams.

Miss Lewis became endeared to the summer residents by saving four young men of their families after they had been capsized in a small sloop just before dusk in September, 1856, and in January she rescued three sheep herders who had gone into the harbor to save their charges.

Miss Lewis receives \$750 a year from the federal government for conducting this important light, with coal and water supplies.

Each morning Miss Lewis is seen in her dory coming to Newport with her brother for their daily provisions, or on Sunday coming to church, attending regularly services at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Sioux to Quit Dakotas. New Orleans, La.—That a colony of Sioux Indians will move from the Dakotas to an unsettled tract of land in Nicaragua is declared by Little Bear, a Sioux chief, who reached New Orleans from Bluefields yesterday. He went to Nicaragua to arrange for the concession with President Zelaya.

Little Bear declares that he will immediately take 100 Indian families to Nicaragua and that this colony will soon be increased by the addition of several hundred other families of North American Indians.

Girl Preparing for Burial. Tacoma, Wash.—A geologist of New York city has notified Miss Irene Timmons, a young woman of South Seattle, that, as a descendant of a family of Massachusetts pilgrims, she has the right to be buried in an exclusive burying ground overlooking Bainbridge bay, Mass.

Miss Timmons is making preparations to the end that whatever death overtakes her her body shall be cremated and the ashes forwarded to Massachusetts for interment in the ancient cemetery of the W. Jen and Breed families.

NOT AN ECONOMICAL CUSTOM.

Why Mr. Zwizzelet No Longer Seeks to Recover Stamps Pasted But Unused.

"Any waste of material or destruction of property is repugnant to my feelings," said Mr. Zwizzelet, but I find by experience that there are times when we may make more by throwing something of value away than we would make by keeping it and bringing it into use. You take for instance postage stamps stuck on letters that you don't mail. I used all ways laboriously to soak off such stamps, taking much time for the operation, and then use such stamps again, but now I find that I can make money throwing these stamps away.

"Working eight hours I am able to earn about five dollars a day, or a shade over a cent a minute. For purposes of figuring we will call it an even cent. Now.

"To soak off from the envelope the uncanceled stamp of a letter not sent used to take me about five minutes; and then such a stamp had to be specially smeared with mucilage before it could be stuck again. I figured that to bring such a stamp into use cost me altogether about six minutes' time. By this expenditure of time and labor I did recover a stamp of the value of two cents, and yet, as in that time I could have earned six cents, on the whole operation I sustained an actual loss of four cents.

"So now when I have a stamp on a letter that finally I don't send I just throw that good, unused stamp in the wastebasket and keep on with my work.

"It never pays to spend more on repairs than a new thing would cost."

COMPOSED OF MANY ISLANDS.

Monroe County in Florida Is Probably the Most Unique in the Whole Country.

Monroe county is the most unique county in the state, if not in the United States. The larger portion of the county is made up of a group of islands or, as they are called, keys, both on the east and west coasts. The only part of Monroe county on the mainland is the Cape Sable country, the extreme south end of the United States on the mainland.

The larger portion of this land is what is known as the Everglades, and but a limited number of acres are now under cultivation. What effect the proposed drainage of the Everglades will have in Monroe county is not known, but it is doubtful if any large area will be drained because of the fatness of the country and being so near sea level. In the vicinity of Cape Sable there are large bodies of rich alluvial land and a considerable quantity has been under cultivation for several years past.

All kinds of tropical and semi-tropical fruit trees grow luxuriantly on the keys and bear full crops of fruit each year. Every key is surrounded with water and the great portion of them have clean white sand beaches with bluffs varying in height above high water mark. All of these building sites are in full view of either the ocean, gulf or bays.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Great Soldier's Quick Thought.

Once during the Iron Duke's campaign in the Pyrenees, it happened that Gen. Picton's dispositions for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult displeased him. The danger threatened from in front, and the difficulty lay in delaying the attack until Wellington could effect the change he wished. He was, as usual, equal to the occasion. Waving his hat in the air, he galloped to the front of a regiment as if he meant to order a charge. The whole of Picton's line cheered tremendously, and as the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, half to himself: "Soult is a cautious commander, and will not attack in force without ascertaining the meaning of these cheers. That will leave time for the Sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." This was exactly what happened, and Soult sustained a bloody repulse where he might have won an easy victory.

The Fake Robbery Again.

It was a fishy looking story. The local agent of a New York corporation out in a Wisconsin town, handling its funds daily, reported a robbery. Two men had come into the office late at night, when he was at work on the books, and at the points of pistols he had yielded up \$5,000 of the company's funds. Two days later the confidential traveling agent of the corporation dropped into the town and talked it over with the local man in a quiet way. "In five minutes," he told Tip, "I knew there had never been any robbery. How did I know? Instinct. The story he told was too sweet. There wasn't a flaw in it. It was like a framed-up alibi. You know the best alibi, until you can knock it out, is the one that is invented for the occasion."

Engaged.

Merchant—So you want a job as of five boy, eh? Any previous experience? Boy—No, sir. I don't know how to do anything in an office. Merchant—I guess you won't do. Boy—I don't even know how to whistle. Merchant—Hang up your hat.

All Off.

The Heiress—Have you seen papa? The Duke—Yes. It's all off. The Heiress—You don't mean to say that he refused to give his consent? The Duke—Oh, no. He said he'd give his consent—but not another cent.—Stray Stories.

NEW BABIES MIXED

One Belongs to Rich Parent, Other to Woman of Small Means.

Wealthy Mother Insists Infant Brought to Her Is Not Her Child—Nurses, Who Caused Tangle, Are Frightened.

Denver, Col.—Two very new babies happened to make their entrance into this vale of tears at exactly the same moment of the same day at St. Luke's hospital. Such dear little babies never were before as those who happened all of a sudden as the chief figure in a drama whose end may be ever wrapped in doubt.

They were the plumpest, roundest, reddest, wrinkled, big-lunged babies that nurses or physicians ever saw, and though one baby was born to the purple, which means money in magnificent heaps, the other came to share a humbler lot, yet their habits and motions are identical.

Being born in a civilized country, the first decent thing for baby to do was to be swaddled. Simultaneously, therefore, out of two rooms came the nurses bringing infants toward the dressing room.

"Isn't he cute?" asked one nurse, not given to emotions or excess of praise.

"Yes, and isn't he?" asked the other, rolling back a corner of white flannel that seemed to be a bundle of the same material in red.

Just then across a clamor. Carefully the brand-new citizens were laid in cradles while the nurses rushed to meet an emergency.

Having met it, back they came, entering the dressing room together. "Which baby is which?" was the question shot from frightened eyes.

"Mine was the nurse with brown eyes and set jaw. 'I'm perfectly sure.' " "No, indeed, that was mine. I remember as though it had been this minute, you putting yours down there.

Neither was certain and both were frightened over the mix, and the toilet of the strangers was completed in silence.

One mother—the woman of plenty—lay white and still and smiled, from her pillow and laces, angelic greeting to her son when he was laid warm and sweet and bawlingly indifferent in her arms.

One penetrating look she gave sonny then. "This is not my baby," she cried. "Where is he? What have you done with my baby?"

In the other room the other mother, her soft hair falling in two braids over the shoulders of her plain gown, hugged close to her side, the infant she had gone into the "valley of the shadow" to bring forth.

"Isn't he sweet?" whispered the woman, "and he's mine. It doesn't seem real that he's mine."

"Is he hers?" That's the question that the frightened nurses are asking. That's the question that one prominent physician insists is "piffle."

LITTLE GIRL LINER'S WARD

Steamship Company Becomes Possessed of Pretty Miss of Eight, Left in Mysterious Manner.

New York.—A coast-wise steamship company became possessed of a ward in the person of pretty little seven-year-old Lillian Esther Ringheim, who was left in its care in mysterious fashion, and the officials don't know exactly what to do with her.

The child was placed aboard a liner at Galveston just before sailing time by a woman who said she was the girl's mother. Accompanying the woman was a man who said he was her lawyer. The officers of the steamer were asked to look after the child, and were told its father would meet the boat at New York. There was no one to claim the child when the boat reached her dock.

The child, who is very small, had a lovely time on the trip. She was taken in charge by Miss Rice, one of the stewardesses, and the passengers made much of her. But her smiles changed to tears when all her new friends left and her father did not appear.

Her father is August Ringheim. The steamship officials had his address as Clyde, N. Y. They telegraphed to him and anxiously awaited an answer from him. Meanwhile, one of the clerks is caring for the child.

The girl could do little to lift the mystery. She said she once lived with "grandma" at Wilmington, Del., and she thought her mother lived in a place that sounded like Houston, Tex. When she was asked whether she would know her father if she saw him, she shook her head and began to cry anew.

Kills to Prevent Wedding.

Paris.—After vainly trying to dissuade his father from remarrying, a young schoolmaster of Wintberth named Hadenbach, killed him the other day with a hatchet as he was preparing for his wedding. The young man then committed suicide.

IS GOAT FEVER IN CHICAGO?

Health Commissioner and Assistant Lead in Effort to Find Germ Causing Disease.

Chicago.—Danger of the spread of goat fever, a disease recently discovered in America, through the use of goat milk is to be investigated by Dr. W. A. Evans, city health commissioner, and Dr. Karl Konrad, Kaiser of Rush Medical college.

Reports from Salt Lake City that a mysterious fever had appeared there and that the Utah doctors were in pursuit of an unknown germ under suspicion of causing the epidemic were brought to the attention of the two doctors.

When informed that the germ was supposed to be spread by goats, Dr. Koessler said: "The disease is undoubtedly Malta fever. It is transmitted by contact with goats, whose milk in ten per cent. of cases contains a pure culture of the fever microbe, known as micrococcus melitensis."

"I will look into 'goat fever' in Chicago," said Dr. Evans. "If we find goats are spreading disease, we'll tree the goats."

Micrococcus melitensis is said to be one of the smallest germs in existence. If Dr. Evans finds it in goat milk he will start search for goat fever in Chicago.

It is estimated at the stock yards, where goats are sold, that there are about 2,000 of them in Chicago, and that goat's milk is extensively used, much of it being brought from outside places. Many physicians are said to prescribe it for infants and invalids. Should the discovery be made that the milk is infected with micrococcus melitensis the sale may be restricted and precautionary measures ordered.

No case of the disease has yet been reported in Chicago, but physicians will be wanted to be on the lookout for it.

DECOYS FOR SIGHT-SEEING

Pretty Girls' Smiles Attract Attention of Young Men and Business Quickly Revives.

Washington.—When you come to Washington and a pretty girl smiles at you from one of the sight-seeing cars don't get puffed up with pride. That is what she is there for, but most young men don't find it out until they have given their dollar, mounted the "Rubberneck Coach" and tried to carry on the flirtation.

It is a result of the increasing number of sight-seeing cars and the growing competition. One enterprising "spieker" found that his descriptions of historical and contemporaneous Washington failed to draw the patronage.

One day he gave a free ride to a couple of friends—attractive young women they were—and was pained to observe that before the car got under way half a dozen young fellows, evidently visitors, had come aboard and were endeavoring to pick up an acquaintance. The "spieker" was about to declare battle when the situation struck him in another light.

Every day since the young women mount the car as it waits for passengers and cast alluring glances at passers-by. After the susceptible ones get aboard they find the smiles still working, but not for them.

Considering that it is the dull season, business is remarkably good.

BIG MONEY ORDER PURCHASE

Roumanian Interpreter and Boarding House Keeper Sends Home Six Years' Savings.

Waynesboro, Pa.—John Padura, a Roumanian, who is an employe in one of the local shops, an interpreter and the keeper of a large boarding house for his fellow Roumanians employed here, sent a postoffice money order to Arad, Hungary, for \$4,000. To be exact, he sent 41 money orders, because the postoffice department will not issue an order for more than \$100.

The Roumanian saved this money and \$500 more during six years here. He made fairly good wages as interpreter and as a workman, but the greater part of this sum he saved from the boarding house operations, sometimes having as many as 40 boarders.

The money was sent to Europe to buy a farm, which Padura's father and mother will manage.

The money is the largest amount ever put into a single money order purchase in this valley, it is said.

Fasts Fifty Days.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Dr. Otto Schmidt, who has abandoned the practice of medicine because he lost faith in the efficacy of drugs, announces that he has gone without food for 50 days. While he has lost weight he has gained strength, he says.

He has gone without food before, and once fasted for 23 days. He prescribes starvation as a cure for many physical ills.

He has now broken his 50-day fast by eating a small plate of rice soup. While fasting he went swimming daily and followed a course of athletic exercises.

Predicts Great Riches.

Shemeld, Eng.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, spoke the other night at a banquet of the Shemeld chamber of commerce. He said: "The outlook in America is exceedingly bright. I think we are going to see the greatest prosperity the country ever has known."

STARTS AT BOTTOM

Harriman, Jr., Is Learning Railroad Business Thoroughly.

Railroad Magnate's Son Lugs Chain in Western Surveying Camp—In Training to Succeed His Father.

Chicago.—Averell Harriman, son of Edward H. Harriman, has started to learn the railroad business from the ground up. Young Harriman, who is 18 years of age, is making his start in the direction of a railway magnate's commanding position by carrying the chain in a surveying gang on the Oregon Short Line in Idaho.

During the summer months, when most rich men's sons spend their time in idleness or in seeking pleasure, Averell Harriman has been doing his share of manual labor in a rough surveying camp in the mountains, and doing it without a murmur.

When the father went to Europe in search of health, Averell had his choice of how he should spend the summer and his choice included the opportunity to go to Europe. He declared that he wanted to learn something about how railroads are located, as that was the foundation of the science of railroading. Asked if he wanted to start at the bottom, as any other boy would have to, he replied that he did.

His father agreed to give him the opportunity, but was apprehensive that he would not stick to such rough work in the mountains of the west. George Dixon, son of Dr. George A. Dixon of New York, one of Harriman's family physicians, is a school chum of Averell Harriman and he decided to join the "chain gang." Both boys were put in positions at \$5 a month and were placed on the pay roll of the Oregon Short Line with instructions to the general manager to see that they were treated just as other employes are treated.

During the entire summer both boys have filled the bill perfectly, as shown by the reports which were made from time to time.

This week the boys "knocked off" work, drew their pay and started for Seattle to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, after which they will return to school. It is understood that Mr. Harriman hopes to make Averell his successor in the railway field. Averell always has shown a deep interest in railway construction and railway management.

T. H. Kruttschnitt, son of Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation for the Harriman system, is another rich man's son who is learning the construction and operation ends of railroading from the beginning.

He is assistant roadmaster of the Shasta division of the Southern Pacific at Weed, Cal. Weed is a lumber camp and there are practically no employes except those in which the employes of the Weed Lumber Company live. Such a small matter of inconvenience as the lack of a house did not bother Mr. Kruttschnitt. He requested that a second hand Southern Pacific day car be brought to Weed.

It had partitioned off into rooms and set upon a small hill near the depot. Then he moved his wife and children into it, built a protecting shed over his home, to break the intense heat of the sun, and there he is living.

CUPID MERGES RIVAL FIRMS

Young Widow Wins Trade from Civil War Veteran, and He in Turn, Wins Her Heart.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A commercial war between two rival stores at Bloomsburg, near here, was ended the other day when Cupid took a hand as arbitrator and united the business rivals in marriage. Charles Fox, a 65-year-old veteran of the civil war, had an exclusive trade, with a general store, in the business section of Bloomsburg, near large mills, until a couple of years ago, when to his surprise and indignation a rival store carrying the same line of goods was opened across the street by Mrs. A. Manstetter, a young and attractive widow.

Fox thought the rival place would not last long, believing that no woman could conduct such a store. Gradually he realized that it was not only successful, but had taken about half his trade away. Then commenced a keen rivalry, each seeking to outdo the other in the bargains offered and the goods presented.

From watching each other in a business way mutual admiration followed. Soon they were talking good naturedly about their rivalry; soon Fox was calling upon the widow and not long ago they agreed to consolidate their hearts, their stores and their business abilities. The other day they came here quietly and were married by the Rev. J. W. Clemenson.

Mines in Frisco Harbor.

San Francisco.—That the harbor of San Francisco can be mined in less than 48 hours, and the port made safe from invasion by a foreign fleet, is the statement of Capt. Ferguson of the mine-planting steamer Armistead after placing seven uncharged mines in the Golden Gate. The work of the mine planter and the coast artillery was undertaken as a practice measure, and to demonstrate the speed with which the mines could be laid. A number of mines will be placed at the mouth of the harbor and exploded in actual practice for the coast artillery.

STORE SEVEN YEARS' WHEAT

Englishmen Plan to Copy Britain's Scheme by Erecting Warehouses to Withstand Siege.

London.—Labor and socialist representatives from all the important centers of the United Kingdom met at a conference at Shorehitch town hall recently to discuss the food supply of the United Kingdom.

The speakers said England was dependent to such a terrible extent upon foreign sources for its foodstuffs that it would be possible, by a combination of powers, without war, practically to starve the nation out. The only remedy lay in the direction of organized agriculture as a national concern.

Ben Tillet of the Dockers' union, who opened the discussion, declared that unless something was done in the matter of the food supply, this country was bound to go down in proportion to other countries developed. We had 20,000,000 acres of good land lying idle, while other countries were developing. Our food supply was in danger, and he declared the time had come when we should ask parliament not to piffle so much about unearned increment, but interest itself in those things which affected the everyday life of the people.

A discussion followed on the immediate measures that should be taken for the mitigation of the dangers of the increasing dependency upon foreign powers, in which the national storage of wheat and the cultivation of unutilized crown and other lands were suggested.

J. Scurr (S. D. P.) advocated the accumulation of a national wheat reserve. Reservoirs could be erected in various parts of the country for the storage of a seven years' supply which could be accumulated over a period of 14 years at a cost of £25,000,000. Major Murray suggested the erection of granaries, an expenditure of £2,400,000 a year being sufficient for a four months' wheat supply.

URNS OLD IRON INTO STEEL

Inventor Takes Metal Coasting But Two Cents a Pound and in Short Order Transforms It.

London.—M. Martin Kallman, president of the Oriental Trust Company of Paris and London, is in London again on business in connection with a new process he is developing for turning iron of all grades into fine steel.

In a recent demonstration the first test was a plain bar of iron. This was coated with a peculiar chemical powder and placed in an airtight retort in a furnace. The result was that the entire bar was transformed into steel, which the experts pronounced, after testing it, to be of very fine quality. Models of several steel objects were worked up in ordinary iron and put through a process successfully. Some were made into solid steel, while on others only the outer surface was transformed into steel.

An iron car wheel was given a steel rim and a heavy iron chain was turned into solid steel at one end, which graduated into a thin coating of iron at the other end. There was no question of the steel being fixed onto the iron. It was clearly demonstrated that in every case the iron itself was transformed into steel.

"The peculiar thing about this process," said Mr. Kallman, after the tests were finished, "is that low-grade, cheap iron can by our method, be transferred into a higher grade of steel than other and better grades of iron. We don't know much about this feature yet, but our experiments are teaching us a great deal."

"I estimate we can take a piece of iron costing two cents a pound and put it through our process at a cost of five cents a pound and produce steel which, at the lowest valuation to-day, is worth \$1 a pound. Other methods would cost from 10 to 20 times as much."

HAS HAD GOOSE 36 YEARS

In Migratory Flight When Cooling It Fell from Exhaustion into Woman's Yard.

Flint, Mich.—"I don't know when he was hatched," said Mrs. A. C. Johnson, pointing to her feathered pet, "but I have had that goose for 36 years. I feel sure he is the oldest goose in the United States."

"One morning in April, 1873, when I went out in the yard, I found a young gosling half buried in the snow. Evidently the bird was one of a flock of wild geese flying overhead, and in the night had become tired and worn out, dropping to the ground. I picked him up, took him into the house, fed him and ever since then he has remained with me. I gave him the name of Baby."

The old goose is known to every child in the neighborhood. He will follow his mistress about the streets whenever she will allow him to do so, and is a pet of many people. A few weeks ago the old goose was caught under the hoofs of a horse and it was thought for a time that the bird would die. His feet were crushed, but he recovered and still manages to waddle about cheerfully.

Red Cross to Teach Workers.

Washington.—Instruction in first aid to the injured will be given by the National Red Cross to thousands of employes of large corporations. First among these will be 10,000 employes of the United States Steel corporation and the employes of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. As far as possible local physicians will be utilized in giving this instruction. Classes will be formed in every large city of the United States.