

OVER THE FALLS TO DEATH

Queer Fancies of Weary Mortals Who Seek Relief in Niagara's Flood.

DRAMATIC SCENES ON THE BRINK

Fatal Fascination of Flunging Waters Lure Many to Death—Different Methods of Brain-Fagged People.

Every year persons end their lives in the rapid running waters of Niagara. The record goes far back, and includes many strange cases. Ann Hull, 34 years old, committed suicide fifty years ago by going over the waterfall. She was a bride of but a week.

Each suicide appears to have a different plan. A party of visitors were enjoying the scene from the Third Sister island on August 19, 1884, when they were startled by a man emerging from the bushes. He was clad only in light underwear. Tossing articles of jewelry to them he leaped into the boiling waters above by. He was Herman Wutte of Buffalo, and his act was due to despondency.

A young man on the afternoon of February 25, 1885, descended the incline railway, walked out to a mound of whiteness toward the upper suspension bridge which then spanned the gorge, and after stamping down a level place on the icy hillock, shot himself.

He was Charles Weilbacher, second son of Paul Weilbacher of Weilbacher & Loeck, a hop merchant of New York. He was 25 years old and his father's bookkeeper. Despondency and insomnia were the causes.

There have been suicides at night as well as by day. C. V. Sweet of Jersey City, on August 31, 1885, crept out from his hotel to enjoy Niagara by moonlight. At Prospect Point he found a man's coat, and papers in the pocket indicated it belonged to Chauncey Hough of Batavia. A week later Mr. Hough's body was taken from the whirlpool.

Because of the number of suicides at Niagara, persons have attempted to lead the world by pretending to have committed suicide. No case of this kind is more notable than that of Bryan K. Crandall.

Crandall's Bogus Suicide. It was on April 1, 1886, that an officer of the state reservation found a hat under an overturned sack back of the Cataract house. On the lining of the hat was the name "B. K. Crandall, No. 114 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y."

A body was found and identified as that of Crandall. His life was insured in various companies for \$10,000. Some paid, but Nelson O. Tiffany, secretary of the Masonic Life association of western New York, clung to the opinion that Crandall was alive, and resisted payment.

One hundred thousand circulars bearing Crandall's picture were sent broadcast and \$2000 was offered for knowledge of his whereabouts.

Mr. Tiffany in the spring of 1892 received a telegram from Los Angeles, signed by Mrs. M. Roland, asking if Crandall was still wanted and the reward held good. Clues were given by Mrs. Roland that led to Crandall's arrest near Los Angeles, and he was brought east to Buffalo. He was never convicted. Relatives paid his way back to California, where he entered an old soldier's home.

Shed How Far He Could Go. Edwin Miles and R. H. Trebor, ministers, attended to Prospect Point on November 18, 1888, to view the falls.

"I wonder," said Mr. Trebor, "how far a boat could come down those rapids and not go over the fall?"

"Say, called a stranger standing by as they passed, "I don't know how far a boat could go, but I will show you how far I can go."

With that the man buttoned up his coat, pulled his hat down on his head, threw away a cigar, and leaping upon the parapet wall, dived headlong into the current, a few feet back from the brink of the American fall, over which he was quickly swept. He was Charles Campion of Buffalo, 24 years old, who had had no trouble, so far as his friends knew.

A suicide was announced in the afternoon of July 13, 1891. There were hundreds of witnesses. A woman fell fainting in the park and was carried into the superintendent's office, convinced her husband had been swept over the falls. He had disappeared in the bushes and had not returned.

Then a door opened. In walked a man who marched up to the weeping woman. He laid his hand on her shoulder. She raised her head. Their eyes met. She leaped to her feet.

"Oh, papa, is it you?" she cried. "What are you making such a fool of yourself for?" he asked.

Everybody laughed. Then the question was, Had there been a suicide? Parties visited the falls the next day looking for a Mr. Sherman of Clifton Springs. A body was seen in the whirlpool. Time after time it was carried about the river pocket until the watchers could stand it no longer.

A friend of the missing man volunteered to swim out and capture the human form.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY

Progress of Work on the Great Croton River Dam.

DAZING DIMENSIONS OF THE JOB

Construction of a Huge Artificial Lake, Capable of Holding Billions of Gallons of Water for the Metropolis.

The monster wall of the great Croton dam, which will form the storage reservoir of New York City's water supply, is sufficiently advanced to warrant the storage of water which the spring thaw and rains will abundantly supply. It will be some months before the wall is completed. In its incomplete state it represents an outlay of \$7,000,000 and eighteen years' work. Three thousand men have been at work since 1892, and they have nothing more to do except to complete the great spillway at the west end of the dam.

This looks like a giant's stairway, and will carry down the surplus water when the reservoir can hold no more. A series of steps is used so that the force of the waterfall will be broken. An unchecked overflow would wear away the ground at the base of the dam, for the drop is almost as great as that of Niagara falls, and, as everyone knows, the cataract is eating back into the stone every day.

The most wonderful thing about this dam is that you can't see half of it. The base is 133 feet below the bed of the river and is 206 feet thick. At the surface the thickness is less than 100 feet, and from that point up the dam tapers to a thickness of only twenty feet at the top.

The dam is practically of triangular form. When it is completed there will be a million tons of stone has been used in its making, it is not surprising that the cost is \$7,000,000 more than the original estimate.

Huge Storage Reservoir. The dam holds in check the contributions of a watershed whose area is 330 square miles. When filled, the new reservoir will be nineteen miles long, with a width of from 500 feet to two miles and a depth of 150 feet.

The new territory of the reservoir, from the old dam to the new, is three and a half miles long, with a capacity of 22,000,000 gallons. The old reservoir held 43,000,000 gallons, and the united capacity will be 65,000,000 gallons.

The outlet of this great tank is not at the new dam, as one would naturally suppose, but at the old dam. The present aqueduct, seven feet in diameter, is to be superseded by one fourteen feet in diameter and capable of carrying 1,200,000,000 gallons a day to the city. Its residents demand 125 gallons a day apiece.

The fact that they waste from forty to sixty gallons of this is not for the engineers of the dam to ponder over.

Manhattan and the Bronx use about 30,000,000 gallons a day. The Croton aqueduct, as it is to be called, is to be placed in the river bank. There was a report and the man tumbled into the water and was swept under the falls. He was infatuated with Lillian Russell and for her had died—New York Sun.

Pointed Paragraphs. Important people are born critics. A sign for a storm look for the rainbow of politics.

He who loves without reason is apt to reason without love. Wise is the orator who knows when to cut a long story short.

Slips are common to men with the reputation of hardhats. Faint heart ne'er won fair lady—unless the fair lady happened to be a widow.

Now the summer girl will soon begin to freeze on the reckless youth who has a man for squandering his coin for ice cream.—Chicago News.

Philosophy Plant Growth. Photography, which has caught the Empire state express in full motion by the cinematograph, has also been brought into use to depict, with equal fidelity, action so slow as the growth of a flower, according to the Indianapolis News. By exposing a plant every quarter of an hour for sixteen days to a camera it is now possible to watch a bud open gradually; to see the blossoms close at night and reopen in the morning; to see the leaves increase in size and the stems creep out. And all in the space of a minute or two.

2,000 gallons of best cottage paints at \$1 per gallon. Kennard Glass and Paint Company, 124 Dodge street.

Wanted to Get Even. A correspondent sends us the following extract from the pious petition of a good colored brother in a Georgia settlement:

"Laws, we wants a blessin' fer ever" one, 'cept one; en dat one is a yaller nigger, who boarded de railroad train, en runned off wid de whole collection what was took up fer pay my salary wid. Laws, please make de train jump de track—don't hurt de yuther passengers, but take off one laig fum dat nigger."—Atlanta Constitution.

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PERMANENT RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC OFFICE

How Van Buren was a State Politician as long as he had hope of re-nomination at the hands of any party.

POST PLAYS GOVERNMENT EXPERT

He Polishes Dr. Wiley, the Government Chemist, with Reference to Beefsteak and Milk.

"It would be pitiful if it were not ridiculous, the spectacle of some professional men when they let out great chunks of wisdom about food," said Dr. Post, the well-known food maker, now in Los Angeles.

"For instance, Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a lecture of only twenty minutes, said that if you are paying for water; milk is 10 cents water, beefsteak 60 per cent." Ergo—don't eat beefsteak or drink milk! He apparently forgot to state that the human body is also about 80 per cent water and needs quite a little of that peculiar liquid each day to keep it intact, and nature provides food wisely indeed.

"Then he proceeds to say that Americans eat too much meat. That is one of the few practical things he does say. But observe his peculiar process of induction when he cites the Japanese as a reason for not eating meat, saying: 'Their diet of rice makes them shorter and harder to hit in the war, and they don't have so much to carry around with them.' Remarkable conclusion! Don't eat any meat. You may have to go to war sometime and it will not be so easy to hit you if you are simply a rice eater. That hope should compensate a man for going through life a dwarf!"

"He follows another glorious tribute to science: 'Hay fever is no more nor less than the result of over eating.' He does not explain whether he means over eating of meat or hay—Huh!"

The good doctor says some sensible things, fortunately. He advises the people to eat less meat and not quite so much food altogether.

"It is a well established fact that Americans, as a rule, are inclined to overeat rather than undereat. The use of nitrogenous foods, and then contradicts himself by giving his own diet, his breakfast being made largely of eggs, heavy with nitrogen, and he includes a glass of milk, which he had previously warned people against being drunk."

"He advises against the use of nitrogenous foods, and then contradicts himself by giving his own diet, his breakfast being made largely of eggs, heavy with nitrogen, and he includes a glass of milk, which he had previously warned people against being drunk."

"The interest on war debt alone then cost sixteen times as much as the whole national expenses in the time of William and Mary. Everything was taxed, and the budget in France called for an annual expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000. Of every dollar raised 80 cents went for war costs, 12 cents for pensions and the royal family, 4 cents for courts and administration and 2 cents more for public works, education and religion."

Thirty years of armed peace in Europe show these figures, in millions of dollars, as the three great war budgets:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expenditure, Total, and Per Cap. Expenditure. Rows include 1792, 1870, 1890, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

The annual expenditure of these three nations on the interest on war debt alone is over \$200,000,000.

Great Britain, to be sure, is now spending \$344,000,000 for the support of military armaments, while Germany expends \$275,000,000 and France \$240,000,000. But our own outlay for soldiers and fleets has risen to \$185,000,000 and is more likely to increase than decrease for some time to come.

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"Now, when this civilized mob wants to spend money for an unprofitable or mischievous purpose—fireworks, illuminations, bottle driving about from place to place, or what—not being itself penniless, it rets its money-collecting machine to borrow the sum needed for these amusements from the civilized capital. The civilized capitalist lends the money on the condition that through the money-collecting machine he may tax the civilized mob thenceforward forever." \* \* \* That is the nature of a national debt.—C. J. Bullock, in Atlantic Monthly.

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Feaster emptied the contents of his cartridge into the snake and, after cutting it open there was found inside a deer about 2 years old with horns about four inches long, and only dead a few hours. The natives skinned the snake and with the assistance of the natives brought the skin into the post. It is now in the hands of B troops' farder, who is tanning it.—Philippine American.

Bond to Wed a Colored Man. Flossie Edwards of Taunton, Mass., said to have been kidnaped by her college athlete brother to prevent her marrying Lewis Morris, a colored man, has appeared at the Morris home. She arrived with a dress suit case and was apparently in a joyous mood because she had succeeded in escaping espionage.

All legal obstacles have been removed to her marriage with the colored man. Pleading of the parents of both have resulted in failure. Each is persistent that the marriage shall take place. George Morris, father of the man who



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ance, then let the starched food be skillfully prepared and the combination of easily digested food elements will put the user in good, vigorous physical condition, strong in contrast with some of the semi-skeletons among these state and government theoretical experimenters.

"Just one other illustration: It is commonly heard, in the circles of these theorists, that 'rice is digested in one hour.' This conclusion is reached from experiments where it was shown that the human stomach delivered rice on down into the duodenum in about sixty minutes; therefore the conclusion that it was digested. The truth is, that the stomach does not digest rice, but simply throws it out to be digested on down below the stomach.

"Rice frequently requires ten to fifteen hours for digestion, and then it is not perfectly digested in thousands of cases, especially in decays and causes all sorts of intestinal troubles.

"A little less theory by the theorists and a good deal more common sense as developed by practical, every day experience will add to the longevity of our people."—Los Angeles Times.

STUPENDOUS COST OF WAR

Computations of the Money Spent in Wars and in Military and Naval Establishments.

In 1689 the debt of England was about \$1,000,000. By 1715 the wars of the Palatinate and the Spanish succession had raised it to \$25,000,000. The seven years' war raised it to \$85,000,000 and the downfall of Napoleon brought it to \$4,800,000,000.

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my last until now. The machine did not do both capitals and lower case (as now), but only capitals. Gothic capitals they were, that ever had a telephone in its first letter. I dictated. It was to Edward Bok, who was a boy then. I was not acquainted with him at that time. His present enterprising spirit is not now—he had it in that early day. He was accumulating letters, that I was accumulating with mere signatures, he wanted a whole autograph letter. I furnished it in type-machine capitals, signature and all. It was long; it was a sermon; it contained advice; also reproaches, I said, writing was my trade, my bread and butter; I said it was not fair to ask a man to give away samples of his trade; would he ask a blacksmith for a horseshoe? Would he ask the doctor for a curpess?

"Now I come to an important matter—as I regard it. In the year '74 the young woman copied a considerable part of a book of mine on the machine. In a previous chapter of this autobiography I have claimed that I was the first person in the world that ever had a telephone in its house for practical purposes; I will now claim—until disposed—thus, I was the first person in the world to apply the type-machine to literature. That book must have been 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.' I wrote the first half of it in '74, the rest of it in '74. My machinist typed a book for me in '74, so I conclude it was that one.

"The early machine was full of caprices, full of defects—devilish ones. It had as many immoralties as the machine of today has virtues. After a year or two I found that it was degrading my character, so I thought I would give it to Howells. He was reluctant, for he was suspicious of novelties and unfriendly toward them, and he remains so to this day. But I persuaded him. He had great confidence in me, and I got him to believe things about the machine that I did not believe myself. He took it home to Boston, and my mortal began to improve, but his have never recovered.

"He kept it six months and then returned it to me. I gave it away twice after that, but it wouldn't stay; it came back. Then I gave it to my coachman, Patrick McAlver, who was very grateful, because he did not know the animal and thought I was trying to make him wiser and better. As soon as he got wiser and better he traded it to a horetic for a side saddle which he could not use, and there my knowledge of its history ends."

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