

SEED IN HER LUNG

A CURIOUS MISHAP TO A COLORADO CHILD.

Little Helen Kerr, aged 9, swallowed a pumpkin seed—It Lodged in Her Lung and Is Almost Certain to Cause Death.

A pumpkin seed about twice as large as a watermelon seed is imbedded in the right lung of nine-year-old Helen Kerr, who lives at No. 726 Bellevue...



HELEN KERR

grade at the Washington school in Colorado Springs, and at the Thanksgiving exercises she won much applause by her clever rendition of a selection entitled 'The Little Puritan Maiden.' ... The girl does not realize what a narrow escape from death she had, and when dangerous symptoms developed the day after she had swallowed the seed, she calmly asked whether she couldn't go to school on the morrow.

TALKING GHOSTS.

A Story Guaranteed Correct in Every Particular.

The group in the corner of the hotel corridor were talking about ghosts last evening, and, as usual on such occasions, some remarkable stories were told. Finally a small man with a red beard spoke up. 'I dislike to advance any theories on this subject,' he said, 'but I had a little experience myself last summer which, with your permission, I will narrate simply for what it is worth.'

JEALOUS CAT KILLS ITS RIVAL.

Did Not Like the Attention of the New Arrival Was Receiving. From the Minneapolis Tribune: The 'fury of a woman scorned' is often spoken of as something to be feared, but judging from a tragedy enacted in an east side residence, it is not in itself with the anger of a common cat when it realized that the place it once filled in the affections of its owner has been taken by another and perhaps prettier cat.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

Mrs. Lane Tells How Her Husband and Mrs. Dinmore Were Killed. Mrs. Frank Lane of Odessa, Neb., before County Attorney Nye and other



F. L. DINMORE. witnesses, has made a confession that she and F. L. Dinmore entered into a conspiracy to murder her husband and Dinmore's wife at Odessa and carried out their program. She said that it was agreed between her and Dinmore that he was to place poison in his wife's food at the supper table, and that she was to kill Lane after his part of the agreement and Mrs. Dinmore died, but her courage failed at the last moment, and she told Dinmore, who thereupon killed Lane for her. Dinmore is now under arrest.

SOLDIERS FOR CAPE NOME.

They Will Be Sent There Next Spring to Preserve Order. Secretary Root contemplates sending some 400 or 500 soldiers to the Cape Nome district early next spring to maintain order there next summer. Mr. I. N. Hibberd of Alaska was at Washington and carefully explained the condition of the Cape Nome district to Secretary Gage and Secretary Root. The ease with which fortunes are apparently cradled from the Cape Nome sands has excited great interest in Alaska and all along the coast.

A Wonderful Floor.

An extraordinary floor has been laid in the London Coal Exchange. It is constructed of inlaid wood, and the pieces are arranged so as to represent the mariner's compass. Some of the slabs of wood, of which there are altogether 4,000, have interesting historical associations. Thus the one forming the haft of the dagger in the city corporation arms is a portion of a tree planted by Peter the Great, when he worked as a shipwright at Deptford.

Novel Method of Traveling. Captain Moindron, of California, will sail to the Paris Exposition in a schooner made of the trunk of a single redwood tree.

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

STORY OF DAMON AND PHYLIA IN REAL LIFE.

A Sacrifice Made in Vain—No Gallant Rake of a Sidney Carton, but James Sullivan, Shoplifter and Burglar—Two Years to Serve. From behind the grim walls of two Pennsylvania prisons there has come a new 'Tale of Two Cities,' a modern version of the story of Damon and Pythias, with variations to suit the circumstances. The man of self-sacrifice in the present instance is, however, no gallant rake of a Sidney Carton, but James Sullivan, shoplifter and burglar. The man for whom he made the sacrifice—as it happened, in vain—is James Riley, alias 'Ritchie,' alias 'the Boston thief,' a well-known New York and Boston thief.

Sullivan and Riley, with Charles Hoyt and William Devlin, about three



JAMES SULLIVAN. years ago made a successful visit to Berlin and Vienna, returning in a few months laden with the spoils of their thievery, which they proceeded to get rid of as fast as possible in New York's Tenderloin. After several minor expeditions, conducted for the most part separately, the quartet descended on Philadelphia for the holiday season of 1897. There the police rounded them up on Jan. 15, 1898. They were charged with conspiracy to steal goods from various retail stores. One of them was provided with an ingenious contrivance, shaped like a walking-stick, and really provided with a spring clutch by which articles could be easily lifted from behind counters and pockets.

Theodore Kempf, a jeweler, identified Riley as a man who stole a tray of twenty-three diamond rings, valued at \$2,500, from his store on Feb. 11, 1896. When the quartet was placed on trial, Devlin, Hoyt and Sullivan pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to steal and Riley to the charge of larceny of the rings. Judge Beitler, on July 7, 1898, sentenced Riley to two years and Hoyt, Sullivan and Devlin to fifteen months each in the eastern penitentiary. No sooner was the dangerous band in custody than demands came from various cities for Riley. The Newark and Boston police claimed him for the crimes committed there. Riley saw before him the prospect of a long and cheerless confinement either in the Massachusetts or New Jersey state prisons. On the way out in the van to the penitentiary he broached the subject of a substitution trick to Sullivan. The band had decided that when their time was up they would all go over to the Paris exposition. 'Jimmy,' said Riley, 'it will be dead easy for you to take my place when we get out to Cherry Hill. You must answer to my name and I to yours, and when the fifteen months are up we can go out and work the country. You will stay there, and when the two-year stretch is run through by cops from Boston and Newark will come there and when they see you they will say: 'Why, this isn't Riley, and we don't want him.' See? And they'll turn you loose and you can make tracks to join us. See?' Sullivan thought he 'saw.' But Riley forgot to tell him one thing, and that was that the laws of Pennsylvania impose a sentence of two years at solitary confinement for aiding a prisoner to escape.



At any rate Sullivan agreed to take chances and all through the term of imprisonment he was 'Riley' and Riley was 'Sullivan,' and Warden Cassidy and his wardens were none the wiser. Hoyt, Devlin and Riley, in his assumed disguise as 'Sullivan,' at the expiration of their terms left the penitentiary and started in upon a career of crime. The trick of which Warden Cassidy had been made the victim might have remained undiscovered until the term of the solitary convict had run out next spring but for an accident. Riley, who was going under the alias of John Robinson, snatched a tray of diamond rings, valued at \$8,000, in the jewelry store of A. E. Seidle, in Market street, Pittsburgh, on the night of Nov. 24 last, was chased by a mob and again he stood the crowd at bay with his six-shooter. Detective Charles McGovern engaged him in a rough and tumble fight, in which McGovern's life was saved only because Riley's handkerchief got jammed in his revolver hammer. McGovern pounded him into submission. The Philadelphia detectives learned of the arrest, but could not get first

SHOT IN COURT ROOM.

TRAGIC ENDING OF A TEXAS MURDER TRIAL.

Prisoner Shot in the Back by the Brother of His Alleged Victim—Mortal Wound Inflicted—Echo of the Mary Wheat Mystery.

The trial of Dr. S. M. Jenkins, charged with the murder of Mary Wheat, formerly of Austin, Texas, and whose parents live near Holland, Bell county, Texas, came to a sudden and tragic close in the District court of McLennan county, at Waco. The court had just convened, and the state had introduced as the first witness Hugh Wheat, the 28-year-old brother of Mary. Wheat walked into the courtroom with that on him, went up to the railing where the defendant sat, pulled a pistol and shot Dr. Jenkins in the back, the ball striking about midway of the back, passing near the



SHOOTING OF JENKINS.

spinal column, and inflicting a fatal wound. When Wheat fired he dropped the pistol and ran toward the door. Jean Hilligan, a brother-in-law of Jenkins, grabbed the weapon and fired at Wheat, but missed him. Wheat and Hilligan were both put in jail, but Hilligan was released on a \$500 bond. The mother and sister of Dr. Jenkins and the mother, father and sister of Wheat were present in the court room when the shooting took place. The scene about Dr. Jenkins was pathetic when his aged mother fell on her knees beside him, crying and stroking his hands and face. Impromptu meetings have been held in numerous places in Waco and Wheat's act approved. Scores of men have offered to go on his bond if the court will grant him bail.

VOTED 33 TIMES IN A DAY.

Joseph Wetzell, a professional repeater, has been sentenced by Judge Wiltbank, at Philadelphia, Pa., to three years in the Eastern penitentiary, at the same time imposing a fine of \$300. Wetzell was convicted of voting illegally in the thirty-third division of the nineteenth ward of Philadelphia, at the November election of 1898, and by his own admission he voted 33 times in a day. To aggravate his offense, Wetzell appeared in court intoxicated, and he interrupted the witnesses by remarks. His conduct became so objectionable that his lawyer withdrew. After the jury rendered their verdict Wetzell buried his face in his hands and sobbed. His conviction is the first under the act passed in 1897, making



JOSEPH WETZELL.

the maximum penalty for voting illegally five years imprisonment and \$500 fine.

Remarkable Magnetic Island.

The Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic sea, is so magnetic as to be a danger to navigation. The island, which measures about twenty miles in length by fourteen in breadth, and is distant about twenty-four miles east by south from the nearest point of Sweden, is famous for its geological peculiarities. It consists almost entirely of magnetite. Bornholm's magnetic influence is not only known to the navigators of those waters, but is much feared by them on account of its influence on the magnetic needle, which makes the correct steering of a ship a matter of much difficulty. This influence is felt at a distance of ten miles, and so palpably that, on the island being sighted, mariners on the Baltic at once discontinue steering their course by the needle, and turn instead to the well-known lighthouse and other signs by which to direct their craft. There are several magnetic islands and points along the Atlantic coast of South America. Near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata is a famous magnetic point—the western side of the headland known as the Punta Negra—and navigators of vessels bound for Buenos Ayres or Montevideo have to be very careful not to go too near it.

Not Safe to Sleep.

The black jaguar of Central America will attack any man by night or day whom he finds lying down.

A woman's mouth, when it is in repose, shows her character, when it isn't it is generally showing some other woman's.

PRECIOUS METALS IN THE ARTS.

Enormous Quantities Consumed in the Various Industries. It is easy to ascertain how much gold and silver are absorbed in the coinage of the various nations, but the most careful estimates as to the quantities of these metals used in the arts and industries are only approximate. Statisticians in the treasury department of the French government recently undertook the considerable task of compiling the best information on this subject, and the figures they have reached are probably as accurate as any that have yet been published. Most of the gold used in the arts is for ornamentation, though it is also employed to a large extent for the most practical purposes, as in dentistry. It is doubtful if even jewelry consumes a larger quantity of gold than some other way in which it is used. The consumption for gilding alone is very large. The films of gold leaf are very thin, but enormous numbers of them are applied to a considerable variety of manufactures, such as signs, jewelry, books, frames, furniture, pottery and other articles, and the aggregate value of the gold thus used is very large. The consumption of gold for gilding has considerably increased since electro-gilding came into vogue, both because more gilding is done and also because the new process wastes a considerable quantity of the metal. According to the French figures the United States consumes in the arts about thirty-one thousand pounds of gold in a year, which amounts in value to \$10,000,000 in round numbers. France, however, with her prominent manufactures of jewelry and other articles of luxury, heads the list with an annual consumption of about thirty-five thousand two hundred pounds a year. Great Britain also surpasses the United States with 34,100 pounds, Germany consumes 29,040 pounds, Switzerland 18,900, Italy 11,000, Russia 9,000, Austria-Hungary 6,175, and Belgium and Holland 6,820. Perhaps one reason why the United States consumes in the arts a good deal more silver than any other country is because photography here, with its amateur branch, is far more extensively in use than in any other land. The chief industrial uses of silver are for solid silver plate and silver plating, mountings for harnesses and other ornamentation, and photography. The silver industries in the United States consume over five hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds a year, Germany and France about three hundred and thirty thousand pounds each, Russia 209,000 and Great Britain 208,000.

THE USE OF ROUGE.

Ancient Modes and Degrees of Practicing the Art. There were many modes and degrees of practicing and questionable art and a curious little book exists, written about a hundred years ago, when popular opinion on the subject was already undergoing modification, by a 'lady of distinction,' who preferred to remain anonymous, but is vouched for by the editor as especially entitled by position and experience to receive a respectful hearing, which, dealing with the art of costume, includes advice on the proper use of cosmetics, says the Nineteenth Century. By this authority white paint, together with enamel, is unconditionally condemned from the standpoint of morals and taste alike; while, on the other hand, 'a little vegetable rouge' is permitted for the purpose of 'tingeing the cheek of a delicate woman,' so long as it is not employed for the purpose of deception. 'What need is there, indeed,' asks the writer, 'for any concealment in the matter?' 'It seems to me,' she continues, 'so slight and innocent apparel for the face (a kind of decent veil thrown over the cheek) ... that I cannot see any shame in the most ingenious female acknowledging that she occasionally rouges. The one article of rouge is, however, the single species of positive art that, according to this somewhat arbitrary judge, a woman of integrity can permit herself, while enamel, painted lips and penciling of the eyebrows only exciting 'contempt for the bad taste and blindness which deems them passable.'

What Your Voice Looks Like.

To take a picture of your voice it is only necessary to tie a sheet of tin, strong paper over the wide end of tin trumpet. Hold it with the sheet of paper upward, take a thin pinch of fine sand and place it in the center of the paper, hold the trumpet vertically above your face and sing a note into the lower end. Do not blow, but sing the note. Lower the trumpet carefully and look at the sand. You will find that the vibrations of your voice have scattered the pinch of sand into a beautiful sound picture. Every note in the musical scale will produce a different picture, so you may produce a great variety of them. Some of these pictures look like pansies, roses and other flowers; some look like snakes and others like flying birds. In fact, there is no limit to the variation. If you wish to see the pictures while they are being made you may employ an old bell-shaped ear trumpet, or you may use your trumpet with a short piece of rubber tubing on the mouth-piece.—Answers.

The First Folding Bed.

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Record: 'There was no false pretense about the first folding bed,' said Robert C. Gill, head of the model rooms in the patent office, yesterday. 'The first patent for a collapsible bed was No. 17,281, issued to James A. Johnston in 1857,' continues Mr. Gill, 'and his bed was just what he called it—a folding bed.' It was made in sections, and each section folded on its fellow. The modern folding bed looks like a mantel, upright piano, bookcase, chiffonier, bureau or anything in the world except a bedstead, all of them being improvements on Johnston's idea.

A Gentle Hint.

He—Ida, are you interested in athletic sports? She (who has waited)—Yes; I am very much interested in the ring just now.

Horse-Power of Engines.

An ordinary railway engine is equivalent in strength to about 900 horses.