



HAS A FAMOUS MADSTONE.

A Chicago telegram says: There arrived in Chicago today, in the vest-pocket of an ex-soldier of the Spanish-American war, an insignificant little porous stone, with which the owner declares war against hydrophobia. This "little jewel" came to Alderman George Newman of Kankakee when he was with Col. Bennett's Third Illinois regiment fighting on the coast of Porto Rico, near Guantaca. The Porto Ricans didn't want it because they couldn't eat it. Newman stubbed his toe on the little herbage of the sea while bathing, and he picked it up and put it in the pocket of his blouse. He had promised to take home some stones and seashells, and he says if it hadn't been for the injury to his toe he never would have been reminded of his promise. Thus he came by the queer little spongy stone about the size of a hen's egg. When he received a fresh wound he applied the stone and it worked like magic. Then he says he began to make inquiries and ascertained that the little stone he got mad at and swore about in the sea that day was really a madstone. Newman says there have not been enough dog bites in Kankakee, so he brought it to Chicago. Within the last year the stone has been applied in thirty-five cases.

BRYAN AS A FARMER.

Col. William J. Bryan's farm near Lincoln, Neb., is attracting considerable attention. The presidential candidate can be found there any day doing manual labor like any other farmer. Next to chickens, Mr. Bryan takes an interest in the garden. He planted it, and has done the most of the cultivating. He gets out about 9 o'clock in the morning and works for an hour and a half among the onion beds and bean rows. It has supplied the Bryan household with some of its early vegetables, but the lettuce came to grief. Mr. Bryan's white Wyandotte and Leghorn hens played havoc with his lettuce. He knows better now, and will



BRYAN ON HIS FARM.

build a wire netting around his lettuce bed when next he essays to cultivate it. Not only will he raise enough vegetables for home consumption this summer, but there are potatoes enough to last all winter.

Ten acres of the Bryan farm are in wheat, five in oats and five in corn. Part of each crop was sold last year, and the stables in town, as well as the one on the country place, are supplied from the crop raised on the farm. The orchard consists of seventy apple trees, twenty peach and a few cherry trees, none of which is yet large enough to bear fruit. There is a bed of strawberries big enough to supply the Bryan family and the tables of several neighboring families in Lincoln.

Prospect of the Wheat Crop.

Ever since the necessity of plowing up a considerable portion of the land sown in winter wheat last fall became apparent, more or less gloomy forecasts have been made concerning the amount of wheat that would eventually be harvested. From the government crop report recently issued it is learned that the deficiency thus produced will be much greater than had been anticipated. Previous reports had shown a marked diminution in the productive field, but the June report brought the total figures of the abandoned acreage up to 5,240,000, equal to 17 1-3 per cent of the territory sown in wheat last fall. Not only was there this large reduction in the field, but after the plowed-up land had been taken out of the computation the condition of the remainder was found to have fallen from 88.9 on the 1st of last May to 82.7 on the 1st of June. With an acreage remaining that is far below the average of the fields of winter

wheat usually harvested, and with a condition also below the average, the outlook for winter wheat does not appear very encouraging.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE FIGURES

Strike commenced May 8. Number persons killed, 13; number wounded by bullets, 65; number otherwise injured, 90; estimated business loss, per day, \$100,000; loss of strikers in wages, \$275,000; cost of posse comitatus, \$325,000; number in posse comitatus, 1,500; number police on duty (reg-



A MEMBER OF POSSE COMITATUS. ulars), 1,000; number special police, 500; men on strike, 4,000.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

The most popular oriental ever accredited to the capital at Washington is without doubt Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister. It has been said that Mr. Wu was to have been called home by his government and be succeeded by Chang Yen Huan, former representative here of the celestial kingdom, but Li H u n g Chang wished Mr. Wu retained in office, and he was. Mr. Wu proposes, however, to start soon for Peru, where, and at the court of Spain, he also represents WU TING FANG, represents his government. He will not be accompanied by his wife, who has planned to make an extended tour through the west in company with her son and nephew during his absence.

Mr. Wu is a diplomat of the first order and he carefully looks after his country's interests. He is accredited with being enormously wealthy and stands well with those in power in the "land of the Boxers." His relations with the Washington officials are most cordial, and he fulfills his mission here far better than his predecessors have done. He is considerable of a wit and after-dinner speaker and society courts his company.

A STRIKE HEROINE.

Maud Thomas, who has leaped into fame as the Joan of Arc of the St. Louis street-car strikers, is the 17-year-old daughter of a motorman, living at 2617 South Twelfth street. She addressed a crowd of union men in South St. Louis, and then, when they had gone wild with enthusiasm, she led them on a march to the Carondelet power-house. Some of her followers even procured her a pony to ride, and the marchers took up the air of her "Chorus of Liberty" with such vim that several detachments of the posse comitatus arrived in short order. The strikers found their progress blocked by a solid phalanx of armed men, and their Joan of Arc was promptly taken into custody. She was returned to the care of her parents, who are inclined to deprecate her deed as the prompting of the ringleaders of the mob. Miss



MAUD THOMAS. Thomas is a comely school girl and a favorite among the residents of the workmen's section of the city.

There has been found a whale with a harpoon in its body which, by its mark, showed that it must have been hurled at the whale at least thirty-six years ago.

CHINA'S TWO GREAT CITIES

Have Come Into Prominence As a Result of Boxers Revolt.

The city of Tientsin, which has come into sudden prominence as a result of the outbreak of the Boxers, is located upon the Pei-Ho river, about thirty-three miles above its mouth by land, and almost twice that distance by water. It is the second-largest city of northern China, having an estimated population of about 1,000,000, and is the port of Peking, the capital of China.

The meaning of Tientsin is "The Heavenly Ferry." The town is an important center of trade, and is the terminus of the imperial canal and of a railroad, Tung-Chau, which was opened a dozen years ago. It is exceedingly dirty, as are all Chinese cities. Its streets are unpaved, and are always covered with garbage.



which seems to be never carried away. The dwelling houses are constructed of sun-dried brick and are very poor, but the business buildings are more pretentious. The United States consulate is one of the best examples of Chinese architecture in its highest form to be found in the city. Tientsin has a public garden, which receives very good care.

In 1858 a treaty was concluded between China, Russia, England, France and the United States at Tientsin, and at the convention of Peking in 1860 the port was made an open one.

In reaching Peking from Tientsin the boats ascend the tortuous river to a broad stone road and by a canal, either of which may be used by the travelers or by merchants in transporting their goods.

Peking is better known than any of the other Chinese cities whose names have crept into print since the outbreak of the Boxers. As is commonly

known, it is the seat of the imperial Tung-Chau, ninety miles distant by water and sixty by land. There the passengers land and the freight is taken off.

Peking is eleven miles distant from Tung-Chau, and is connected with it government, and has been such for about 500 years. Here the foreign ministers are stationed, Minister Conger, for the United States, Sir Claude MacDonald, England, and M. De Giers, Russia. The population is estimated to be about 1,500,000, which may be wrong by several hundred thousand, as no census has ever been taken.

The citizens of both Tientsin and Peking are very hostile toward foreigners, and the travelers for pleasure who visit either are not many. Their atmosphere is so foul, owing to their dirtiness, that a foreigner, accustomed to clean streets, can hardly breathe it.

The Pel-Ho river empties into the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Lo. Boats drawing more than eleven feet cannot enter it, and the Nawark, Admiral Kempff's flagship, cannot get nearer than seven miles to its mouth. At its entrance are the Taku forts, and across the gulf are the fortifications of Port Arthur.

Boats drawing more than ten feet touch the muddy bottom of the stream almost all the way to Tientsin unless they travel only during high tide and rest when the water is low. The highest tide is ten feet and the neap tide seven and a half feet. As a bar obstructs the entrance to the river all but very light draft boats must wait until high tide to get in.

At Tientsin the river is about 26 feet wide. Only boats that draw from two to three feet can go on to Tung-Chau, as the stream is formed by the confluence of the Peking and the Yuen Ling rivers just above Tientsin.

ORIGIN OF THE BOXERS

The Boxers are still a mystery to the Chinese minister, who says they were never heard of in China up to the time of his departure from the country, three years ago. But a Chinese-American named Sun Yow Pang ventures an explanation of their origin. According to this authority the present troubles may be related back to the disputes between the progressive party, which had the emperor for its figurehead, and the conservative party of the empress dowager. It will be remembered that the emperor blos-

in the work of discouraging those reformers who were not discouraged enough already, and to help check the foreign devils, among whom, in spite of the contradiction in terms, were the missionaries. As time passed checking became murdering, and the wicked old woman either abetted or winked at the crime. This is why the imperial troops have made no headway against the so-called rebellion and why the powers have united in self-protection.

Apparently China's greatest need is

TRIAL OF A BOXER.



THE PRISONER IS KNEELING BEFORE THE JUDGE. THE MAN AT THE RIGHT, WITH A BELL-SHAPED HAT, IS THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

somed out as a reformer and issued several edicts which made the representatives of old China shudder with aversion and dismay. Competent critics said at the time that his methods were so crude and arbitrary as to be utterly impractical, though they were inspired by correct motives. Events justified their predictions. Superstitions, long-established customs and abuses could not be overcome at a word, and the reform movement played right into the hands of the empress. Like most of her countrymen, she hated the foreigners. The reformers were the foreigners' friends, hence China for the Chinese was the import of a counter-revolution, and such of the reform leaders who did not have their heads cut off were glad to escape to distant lands. After the empress was restored to power the Yee Ho Chuan (righteousness, harmony and fists, hence "Boxers") organized their secret society to assist

the deportation of the baleful Gno La She.

The San Juan Prison Revolt.

The outbreak in the San Juan penitentiary of 500 inmates who mutinied because they said their breakfast was not fit to eat is proof that the management of the institution does not understand modern ideas of penology. There is not a prison in the United States where some effort is not made to give the prisoners satisfactory food. At a recent meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections it was said by one of the speakers that the question of food had been responsible for more trouble at the prisons than anything else.

The day of bread and water diet and of food not fit for animals has gone out of fashion with the offensive pens in which prisoners were confined less than a century ago.



A Belle Rancher

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joe Howard, Jr., the New York Journalist, is the cattle queen of South Dakota. During the past five or ten years South Dakota has developed a number of men who have become wealthy by raising cattle, but it remained for Miss Howard, a former New York society belle, to prove that a woman of good business judgment and energy can hold her own with the most experienced cattlemen and reap a fortune from the industry. Miss Howard's property, "Grace Ranch," is one of the

then uttered peculiar cries. The other gulls came and perched on the same side of the log, which, under their combined weight, rolled over a few inches. The gulls, step by step, kept the log rolling until the barnacles showed above the water. The birds picked eagerly at this food, and the log was not abandoned until every barnacle had been picked.—Golden Days.

TURKEY'S RESOURCES.

The Ottoman Empire One of the Richest Countries in the World.

The Ottoman empire is, in potential resources, probably the richest country in the world next to the United States, says Collier's Weekly. For years American and Turkish statesmen have been endeavoring with all their power to foster what little trade their countries have, and to create new trade channels to commercially connect the republic and the empire. These endeavors have already borne good fruit, and the future possibilities in that direction are infinite. The mutual relations of commerce amount already to millions, and it would be most unfortunate that an untoward event should disturb in their growth these promising shoots of trade, and bring about a distrust which would cause the originating of new branches of trade to be made impossible for many years to come. The feeling of fellowship among nations is to a large extent sentimental, especially when there is no possible point of hostile contact. The Turks have been educated to know that there is a great free nation far in the west, foremost in all the endeavors of commerce, industry and technical invention—a nation to whom they could without any fear entrust the development of their magnificent resources.

WHERE BYRON WAS BORN.

The remarkable difficulty of identifying with certainty the houses at which notable men of letters have lived in the metropolis is very well illustrated by the fate which has overtaken the residence in Holles street, where Byron was born. The poet saw the light at No. 16, and Peter Cunningham, in his "London," was content to state that fact. But the No. 16 of his time was not the right house at all; the original No. 16 had then been renumbered 24. It was, therefore, to the number that admirers of the bard should have directed their pilgrimages. But "Byron was born at 24" itself becomes inaccurate, for this house, long marked by the tablet of the Society of Arts, has now been demolished. The ground on which it stood is covered by a great drapery establishment which has swallowed up the numbers of a dozen houses in Oxford and Holles streets.

Happily the proprietor of the establishment, John Lewis, has shown himself ready to do everything that was possible to remind passers-by of Byron's intimate connection with the locality. The fine memorial, of which we are able to give a sketch, has been

INVENTIONS OF AN INSANEMAN

One Design of a Lunatic Brought Him a Handsome Fortune.

Until quite lately there lived a lunatic in Wellesley asylum, who turned out a round dozen of inventions during his ten years' stay in the place, and some of them were really good and useful, says a London paper. One was a new style of ship's anchor, which holds twice as fast as the old kind, and can be trusted never to foul its chain or otherwise go wrong. The inventor had been a tailor before losing his balance, and knew nothing of ships and anchors. But he drew the diagrams and made the models for this fruit of his disordered brain, and one day a man who visited him and saw the plans was greatly taken with them. He obtained permission, patented and put the anchor on the market. It was favorably received and at the end of two years the invention had brought him \$10,000. Half of this the capitalist who had marketed the anchor gave to the two daughters of the madman, who were alive and sane. During the rest of the inventor's life the anchor brought in enough to pay for his maintenance and keep his two daughters in easy circumstances. He invented other useful things, including a new kind of corkscrew and a folding chair.

Speaker Farris and Col Crisp.

Col. Crisp, when in the Missouri legislature, was one of the central figures in a scene which promised bloodshed, which ended in a hearty laugh, and which was the cause of an astounding remark from Hon. John W. Farris, the then speaker. Crisp and another beligerent son of Anak got into a debate which grew into a quarrel. They shook their fists at each other and roared like a pair of Numidian Hons. Everybody expected and many hoped to see a regular old-fashioned knock-down and drag-out fight, which expectations and hopes were frustrated and dashed to the ground by Speaker Farris remarking: "If you gentlemen do not quit fussing and take to your seats I will order the chaplain to take you into custody!" which so amazed the bellicose legislators that they stood in a state of lingual paralysis, while the spectators laughed till they were red in the face. Humor saved the day.—Champ Clark, in Denver Republican.

Cunning Gulls.

An example of the cunning of gulls was observed at Tacoma, when several alighted on a bunch of logs that had been in the water for a long time, with the submerged sides thick with barnacles. One was a big gray fellow who seemed to be the captain. He walked to a particular log, stood on one side of it, close to the water, and



THE MEMORIAL.

erected in the wall of the new No. 24, and recently the canvas which had hidden it from view was taken down in an informal unveiling. The bust (designed after the family picture in Newstead Abbey) is in bronze, the masonry work in Portland stone. The artist to whom Mr. Lewis gave the commission for the memorial was Mr. Taylerson. It is to be hoped that the example of Mr. Lewis in so adequately marking the place of Byron's birth will find imitators in other mercantile firms whose "improvements" have destroyed houses with historical associations.—Westminster Budget.

Holland's Queen Likes Farming.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has a miniature farm, the products of which go to assist in relieving the poor. It was at this farm that she learned to keep house according to the best Dutch methods.

We are made great or small by our own acts.