

HAS GONE TO EGYPT.

DR. JAMES H. BREASTED AFTER ANCIENT RELICS.

He is One of the Most Noted Linguists of the Age—Occupies the Only Chair of Egyptology in America—is a Graduate of Yale.

Many American people pleasantly recall Dr. James Henry Breasted of Chicago, who lectured throughout the country two seasons ago on recent discoveries in Egypt. This distinguished scholar is full of the enthusiasm of his subject, and has again set out for the banks of the Nile, to be absent several months in making researches along the course of that historic stream. While on this trip he will add a body of German scholars in compiling a new lexicon of the Egyptian language. Dr. Breasted is today one of the foremost Egyptologists of the globe. As a stu-



DR. JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

dent in his special field he stands high, not only in this country, but abroad, where the science is more fully developed. He is noted as a linguist and is conversant with the leading classic and Semitic tongues. He began his study of Egyptology as a graduate student at Yale in 1891. While in college he showed a remarkable aptitude for the languages. He started in 1892 as a fellow of the university of Chicago to study in Germany. He became one of the brilliant students of the German school, which stands as the chief authority on Egyptology. As a pupil of Dr. Adolph Ermann, the noted German Egyptologist, Dr. Breasted made a name for himself while earning his Ph. D. in Berlin. He was granted the degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1894, and after a year of research work in Egypt he returned to Chicago to take his position at the head of the department of Egyptology in the university. The chair he occupies at the university is the only one of its kind in an American or English college. In translating the Egyptian grammar of Dr. Ermann, the only work of its kind ever published, Dr. Breasted has done a great work for the science in this country. He is now at work on several other books, which are to treat of the literature and of the great historical monuments of Egypt. During his study abroad he will gather material for these works. Dr. Breasted has a leave of absence for one year, when he expects to resume teaching at the university. Besides the professorship which he holds at the university, Dr. Breasted is also the secretary of the Chicago Society of Egyptian Research.

Richest Gold Mine in the World.

The Band Barroa and Albion gold mine, under the town of Ballarat, in Australia, has yielded more than fifty millions as the value of its output of gold since it was discovered about thirty years ago. It is the most productive gold mine yet known. Its supply of paying quartz seems practically inexhaustible, and as the vein is extensive, being spread over much territory, the mine bids fair to last for centuries. The work in the Ballarat gold mine is said to be much safer as well as more comfortable than that of the workers in a coal mine. At Ballarat there are no noxious gases and no danger from explosions. Air is forced into the workings through various shafts. In the Transvaal rich and regular deposits were discovered in 1886 in the Witwatersrand. The reefs are estimated to contain nearly 100,000,000 tons of ore, the gold of which is said to be worth \$45,000,000. From eighty to a hundred years must elapse before the field is worked out.

Force Exerted by the Heart.

By accurate measurements of the heart's force it has been calculated that in twenty-four hours the amount of work done by it is equal to 124 foot tons; or, in other words, if the whole force expended by the heart in twenty-four hours were gathered into one huge stroke, such a power would lift 124 tons one foot from the ground. The heart really performs this work in sixteen out of the twenty-four hours, for eight hours during the day are taken up by rests, every beat being followed by a pause, during which the heart stops. Another calculation shows that the distance traveled by the blood thrown out of the heart is seven miles an hour, 168 miles a day, or 4,320,000 miles in a lifetime of seventy years.

Conquered by Sparrows.

It is said that Frederick the Great was never conquered but once, and that was by the sparrows. Going into his cherry orchard one day, he found many sparrows there and ordered them all killed or driven out of the orchard. The result was that the next summer his cherry trees were covered with worms and he had no cherries. He ordered the sparrows to be again admitted to his orchard, and so the sparrows did what the armies of Europe could not do—conquered Frederick the Great.

ASTONISHED THE DOMINIES.

Sensational Result of a Fancy Dress Costume at a Ministerial Gathering. From the Philadelphia Post: Judge E. B. Martindale of Indianapolis, Ind., owns one of the handsomest residences in that city—a large stone mansion hidden from the street by a thick grove of trees. It was in this house that one of the most exciting functions ever known in the hoosier capital took place many years ago, the true story of which is now printed for the first time. The Judge, who was one of the leaders of society and at the same time a pillar in the Presbyterian church, had issued invitations for a fancy dress ball, which at the last moment he had to withdraw because of the presence in this country of a large body of Presbyterian delegates from Great Britain on their way to an international conference in the west. They were to be entertained at the Judge's on the night set for the ball. It so happened that every guest received his notice save one, a merchant named Woodward, who was on a trip through the northwest. It also happened that Mr. Woodward had hit upon the most startling disguise of any planned. He had bought a complete costume of a Sioux war chief and intended making up as nearly like the original as possible. Mr. Woodward did not return to Indianapolis until the evening fixed for the ball, and, therefore, to save time put on his costume at his office and drove to the Martindale residence in his carriage, which he dismissed at the gate. Through the trees and shrubbery he glided stealthily until he reached the house. Looking through the window Mr. Woodward saw some persons whom he knew and many of whom he did not, but every one was in ordinary evening dress. "They've unmasked," soliloquized the war chief, "but I'll have my fun just the same." Thereupon, stepping upon a ledge, he made one spring through the open window and landed in the center of a group of Scotch delegates, meantime brandishing a genuine tomahawk and uttering shrill and bloodcurdling war whoops. The effect was astounding to the masquerader. Some of the guests fainted, others crept under the tables and sofas or fled to the upper stories of the house. It took only an instant for Mr. Woodward to discover that in a terrible mistake had been made. In order to preserve his identity and make his escape he gave a few more whoops, executed a fearful dance and darted out of the window into the darkness. It was explained to the foreign guests that one of the Indianapolis Indian tribes was evidently restless, but that no further trouble need be feared. As for Mr. Woodward, his side of the story was not known for nearly twenty years afterward.

THAT MAN JIMINEZ.

Dispatches from San Domingo have recently had much to say of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez in connection with the succession to the presidential chair of that little island republic. At one time Jiminez was perhaps the richest man of Spanish blood in the western hemisphere. He owned extensive plantations in San Domingo and in other islands of the West Indies, and on account of his great wealth he possessed wide influence in political affairs. Some time after Heuresaux became president of San Domingo he sent for Jiminez and told him there was room on the island for only one big man at a time. Jiminez was not convinced that this was really the case until some of the buildings on his plantation had been burned. Then he decided that Heuresaux was right, and he sold out to a German syndicate and retired from the island to wait an opportunity for revenge. He thought this chance had come when the war with Spain broke out. Under the pretext that he was going to organize an expedition to fight for Cuba libre, he was allowed by the United States government to pack a little steamship, the Fanita, with some San Domingo refugees and set sail from Mobile. But instead of going to Cuba he went to San Domingo. One dark night he landed there with his cargo of refu-



JUAN ISIDRO JIMINEZ.

gees, expecting to find 1,000 insurgents under arms awaiting him. But his letter of plans had miscarried, the raid was unexpected, and no revolution had been started for him. He fired a few shots, but was forced to beat a retreat. Jiminez boasts that Heuresaux was killed by his agents, and that one of these days he intends to go to San Domingo and take up the presidency.

New Marriage Law in Massachusetts.

A new law has just gone into effect in Massachusetts forbidding the performance of the marriage ceremony by justices of the peace unless they have been specially designated for that purpose.

Newspaper Handkerchief.

A Madrid journal is printed on linen with a composition easily removable by water, and the subscriber, after devouring the news, washes his journal and has a handkerchief.

MERCILESS MERCIER.

THE ARCH FIEND IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Was Head of the French War Department and Entered False Evidence Against the Friendless Jew—In France, However, the Truth Will Out.

Recent developments at Rennes have shown that one of the bitterest enemies of Capt. Dreyfus is Gen. Mercier, former minister of war when the French spy at the German embassy brought to the secret service of the French army the fragments of the bordereau. Col. Paty de Clam received the report. Being extremely violent in his hatred of the Jews, he decided, after brief consultation with Bertillon, one of the French detectives, that he could safely fasten the crime upon Dreyfus on account of the similarity of the latter's handwriting to that of the Bordereau. This information was reported to Mercier, whereupon Mercier ordered Dreyfus to be arrested. Paty tried to prepare the case against Dreyfus, but his effort was not strong enough to suit Mercier, and another pleader was secured.



GEN. MERCIER.
(Confounded by Dreyfus.)

This aroused the suspicion of the anti-Dreyfusites, who thought that Mercier was trying to suppress the matter. But Mercier soon convinced them to the contrary by displaying the most pronounced spirit of opposition to Dreyfus. The press rewarded him by declaring him the paragon of patriots. Yet he knew he could not crush Dreyfus with the material at hand, and he must act at once. He rose at the first court-martial—minister of war in the republic's cabinet—and said: "Gentlemen, there is something more. I shall read you one sentence from a letter in cipher that some months ago came into possession of the ministry. You will comprehend its source, although I am not permitted to present its content: 'Decidedly this scoundrel of a Dreyfus is becoming too exacting.' He had wholly, deliberately changed the sentence, for the paper from which he read did not contain the name of Dreyfus, but the initial 'D.' only. On this bit of irregularly submitted, boldly perjured bit of evidence the judges based a decision they had already formulated. Furthermore, that scrap of paper in Gen. Mercier's hand was in not even the remotest manner connected with the alleged selling of French army secrets to the Germans, but was a fragment from some intercepted correspondence, passing between attaches of different embassies, and related to matters even more infamous than any treason of which Dreyfus was accused. However, Gen. Mercier's best efforts could not keep the truth buried, nor could his subservience to the rabble and the rank alike secure him in his seat as minister of war. He has been warned to leave France, but has chosen to remain, at least for the present.

An "Exam."

Economy is so important a subject that the mathematical housekeeper will doubtless find it greatly to her edification and profit to consider the following from Puck: If a housewife twists in one hour and fifteen minutes ninety-three "lamp-lighters" when 1,250 matches can be bought for five cents, at what rate per hour does she value her time, assuming the worth of the paper to be zero? If the aforesaid woman will take six steps across a room and six returning, each step being of twenty-two inches, to save one match, how far should she consistently walk to save five cents carfare? If a man can draw from boards in fifty minutes seventy-eight nails of a certain size, what wages would he be earning per hour, nails being worth four cents per pound, and there being one hundred of this size in a pound?

In a certain climate underwear at a price of \$4 per winter will assure against colds. Assuming that underwear costing \$1 per season will lead to two visits to the doctor at \$1.50 each, what is the saving by the purchase of the cheaper material? Oil is worth nine cents per gallon. Lamp A burns forty-five gallons in reading or sewing period of one year; lamp B, twenty-five gallons. Spectacles A cost \$4.50; spectacles B 25 cents. If lamp B and spectacles B are used, the eyesight is made useless in eight years for a person whose expectation of sound eyesight with the use of lamp A and spectacles A is twenty-five years. Making no allowance for deterioration of lamps or spectacles, estimate the value of eyes per pair.

The World's Flags.

Of twenty-five countries, nineteen have flags with red in them, the list including the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, Venezuela and Cuba.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN WEALTH

How an American Girl is Teaching the Parisians the Magic Power of a Fortune.

Parisians had heard of the late Jay Gould and his high-piled millions of money, but for the past two years they have been receiving a special object-lesson on the power of wealth in new-world hands, in the effort of his daughter, the Countess de Castellane, to reproduce in Paris the palace of the Grand Trianon, as built by the French Kings at Versailles more than two centuries ago. Three quarters of an acre of land was bought at the intersection of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Malakoff, at an expense of close to a million of dollars, this being the most costly residential site in Paris. Public interest has been made keen by the announcement that while the exterior would hold true to the Fourteenth century, the interior was to be a blending of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth periods, if the Gould millions and the cunning of the French architects could compass this unique desire. The revival of two historic periods in French architectural history was so remarkable an undertaking that from its beginning the progress of this house has been followed with such a wide interest as has been given to few purely private building projects. In May the family was occupying the central portion, but the interior decoration of the two wings probably cannot be completed in less than two years more. When it became known such a mansion was to be attempted many of the French said it would take twenty years to build and furnish with art treasures; but western enterprise and local ingenuity promise its completion in a fifth of the time. The property will then have cost thirty millions of francs, or six millions of dollars. Both the Count and Countess are collectors of rare art works and bric-a-brac, and in a single year, it is said, they expended a million of dollars in purchases for their new residence. When the matter of ceilings was being arranged for the Castellanes went to Italy and sought the splendid palace of Verona. They did not want the palace, but coveted the eleven ceilings it contained from the brush of Tiepolo, and these could be secured only by the purchase of the old structure.—Edward Page Gaston in the September Woman's Home Companion.

CASIMIR-PERIER.

Jean Casimir-Perier, ex-president of France, is one of the few ex-government officials who did not display bitter hatred of Dreyfus even to the extent of outraging justice in order to convict him. M. Casimir-Perier was one of the witnesses at the first trial of Zola. His sudden resignation of the presidency in 1895, not long after the beginning of the Dreyfus agitation, is shrouded in mystery. One explanation is that, upon receiving an autograph letter from Emperor William of Germany, pledging the honor of the imperial writer as to the innocence of Captain Dreyfus and indicating the real culprit, President Casimir-Perier resigned because he would not, as an honorable man, be a party to the Dreyfus persecution. Another and a more recent version of the affair is that, in December, 1894, Count von Munster, the German ambassador, sent by a special courier a detailed report of the Dreyfus case. This was intercepted and photographed at the French frontier, and the fact became known to the information bureau at Berlin. Count von Munster was forthwith ordered to demand his passports. He did so, confiding the reason to President Casimir-Perier, who was overwhelmed with chagrin and gave his word of honor repudiating all knowledge of the affair and solemnly promising to prevent a repetition of the offense. Count von Munster was satisfied and sent a report of the interview to the emperor. This report was also intercepted and photographed in the same way, and Jan. 12, 1895, Count von Munster called at the Elysee and informed the president that Germany would mobilize her troops forthwith unless satisfaction was given for the new offense.



CASIMIR-PERIER.

In a most extraordinary scene, the president listened to the reproaches of the ambassador, and finally said, "I will leave the presidency; I pray his majesty to be satisfied," and two days later M. Casimir-Perier resigned.

Too Much Intellect.

The dangers of higher education are not often exposed so nakedly as in the following letter from a New England mother to the teacher of her precious boy, which has lately found its way into Harper's Bazar: "Dear Miss: Do not push Johnnie too hard, for so much of his brain is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal, or he will run to intellect entirely, and I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body, and injuring him for life."

Every joy in life is marred by a shadow, but it does not follow that every shadow is followed by joy.

WOMEN HARNESSSED.

COMMUNITY REGARD THEM AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.

Are Traded for Cattle—Wooden Yokes Used, to Which Half a Dozen Women Are Harnesssed, Over Whom Whip Is Cracked.

Hitching women in plows and using them as beasts in the fields is a new wrinkle in the napkin of civilization. In civilized America the custom is already established in all its "lateral details"—women are being formed into teams and harnesssed to heavy plows, which a burly son of ease in the shape of a man tranquilly drives through his fields as most of us have seen horses and mules driven on American farms. The place in America where women are used as draught animals is next door to the United States—in the northwest territories, in and around Manitoba. The women are of the European peasantry, imported into Canada by the Canadian immigration bureau for the purpose of furnishing labor for the Manitoba farming districts.

Wooden yokes are used, and to these yokes a span of women are harnesssed. There may be six or eight women to one plow. And the women never think of complaining. They see nothing wrong in their degradation. They have known no other life, and it has not yet occurred to them to demand any other. They are back a few centuries in the progress of civilization. Western Russia has been too dark and too slow for them to see or learn of the rapid strides their sisters have taken elsewhere in the world. To obey their big, heavy-lifted, dull-browed lords has been the only thing they knew in all the centuries.

Just what the dominion government thinks of them remains a mystery as yet. It is morally certain that sooner or later some official action will be demanded by the daughters of civilization in neighboring communities regarding the prostitution of their Russian sisters to slavery and drudgery in the harvest fields.

The government cannot ignore this demand when it comes. It will be interesting to watch the official hand of civilization fall upon the simple-minded Europeans and strive to break them of their racial characteristics, the growth of thousands of years.

OVEREXERCISE.

Interference with digestion is a by no means uncommon effect of excessive exercise, and so far as training is concerned it is one of the most destructive. The blood cannot flow in full stream to every part at once. As Dr. Brunton says: "Every one knows that while moderate exercise tends to produce appetite, a long and exhaustive exertion tends to destroy the appetite, and even to produce actual sickness, as one finds in mountain-climbing."

People differ greatly in this respect, but in some—great, ponderous men, as they may seem—the digestion is so easily upset by muscular exercise that, although they may be giants for a momentary exertion, anything like sustained effort disturbs digestion and cuts at the very root of their nutrition.

Interference with digestion so lowers nutrition, while accumulation of waste products so poisons the system that in either case further exertion becomes impossible—the very will to make it passes away. But it is different in regard to the heart. The heart, although strained, may yet be driven on to its own destruction. Every muscular effort not only demands from the heart an increased flow of blood, but also drives an increased quantity toward it. So long as the heart can pass this forward all is well, but when it fails not merely is the circulation of the blood rendered imperfect, but serious damage is done to the heart itself. If when the heart was overdriven it merely struck, the enfeebled circulation would soon put a stop to further effort.

The willing heart, however, taking at each beat a wider sweep, and driving into the vessels a larger quantity of blood, so meets the call that the athlete can struggle on, perhaps to win his race. But the strained heart suffers, the stretched muscle does not quite come back, the dilated cavity does not quite close at each contraction, and permanent mischief is set up. Thus it is, that exertion, driven to the limit imposed by the heart, is overexertion in the most serious sense of the word. If it is the heart that stops it, the chances are that it has already gone too far.

The Wind Made Snowballs.

Last March there was a remarkable exhibition at Grafton, N. H., of the comparatively rare phenomenon of "snow rollers." Freshly fallen snow was rolled by the wind into innumerable cylinders, some of them as large as a barrel, which dotted the hills and fields. Similar rollers have been in recent years in Connecticut, in Kansas and in the state of Washington. The size varies with the strength of the wind.

To Make Lace Look Nice.

To restore lace that has become yellow, and yet should not be as white as it must surely become by washing make suds in a glass jar, drop the lace in and stand jar in the sun.

Canada Canteen Laws.

Not one drop of intoxicating liquor is allowed to be sold at any of the military camps of Canada.

Thrashed by a Woman.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., Sept. 23.—William Willmott, a bachelor farmer living five miles west of here, received a sound thrashing at the hands of Mrs. Luke Phillips, a neighbor's wife. The cause of the trouble, it is said, was that Willmott's stock were trespassing on the Phillips' farm and after bearing the annoyance for several days Mrs. Phillips penned up the stock, Mr. Phillips being away from home. This aroused Mr. Willmott's ire and when he came after his stock, she claims, he commenced to call her vile names, whereupon she proceeded to give him a lashing with a strap which had a buckle on the end. Willmott made no resistance, but when he made his escape he again abused Mrs. Phillips. She fears further violence from Willmott and came to town with a view of having him placed under arrest. Willmott was examined by the board of insanity a couple of years ago.

Big Day at David City.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 23.—The celebration and reception given in honor of Company E was a red letter day for David City. More people were in town than ever before. The celebration opened promptly at 10 o'clock by the parade under command of Captain Zeilinger of Company E, and consisted of four bands, Company E, David City and Lincoln City departments and civic societies, with other attractions. The parade over dinner was served by the ladies of the G. A. R. and honorary members of old Company E. This meal was a great feast and nothing good to eat was missing from the table.

After dinner the program of the afternoon in the public square was carried out, the feature of which was the speech of Chaplain James Mailley, who was pastor of the Methodist church here the year before he went to the Philippines.

The Reform School Act.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—The case of Scott against Flowers, a case involving the constitutionality of the reform school act, which has been dragging along in the courts in Lancaster county for several years, was argued and submitted to the supreme court last week. A young girl named Flowers was charged in the county court by her guardian with incorrigibility. After a hearing the girl was committed to the reform school, but was afterward released on an order from the court. Friends of the girl brought suit for damages against the guardian, Scott, and secured a judgment for her for \$2,500. This case was appealed to the supreme court and the point is now raised that the entire reform school law is contrary to statute.

Cornell Against Poynter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—It is probable that the case of Auditor Cornell against Governor Poynter, testing the Weaver act, will be argued before the supreme court at its next sitting. When the court took up for consideration the motion of Judge Ryan, attorney for Auditor Cornell, asking for an advancement of the case, Attorney General Smyth appeared and expressed his willingness to participate in the proceedings on behalf of the governor. The court granted the attorneys for the defendant two weeks in which to file an answer to the information of Auditor Cornell and Judge Ryan.

Telephone Case Decided.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—The supreme court handed down a decision of the case of the Nebraska Telephone company against the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, affirming the dismissal by the lower court of the petition of the company for a permanent injunction restraining the board from taking action on the complaint of John O. Yeiser, who sought to have telephone rates reduced. It was thought the decision in the case would touch upon the constitutionality of the various state boards provided for by statute and not by constitution, but this point is not decided.

Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

M'COOK, Neb., Sept. 23.—The St. Charles hotel of this city narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Quick work of the department alone saved the large brick building, which, with its contents, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by fire and water. There are indications that the fire was of incendiary origin. The effort.

Mangled by a Tractor.

ELMWOOD, Neb., Sept. 23.—While assisting in thrashing at Joseph Mullin's farm, west of town, Ferdinand Mierkerger got his right hand in the machinery of the stacker and the third finger run through between the cog wheels and was badly mangled.

Watermelon Social at Clarks.

CLARKS, Neb., Sept. 23.—The local lodge of the Sons and Daughters of Protection gave a watermelon social on the beautiful lawn of William Harris' home. There was an excellent musical and literary program.

Accidental Shooting.

ASHLAND, Neb., Sept. 23.—While Roy Beers of Sargent was flourishing a rifle at Charles Williams' place west of Ashland the trigger caught, discharging a bullet into his abdomen, but not producing a serious wound.