

REBELS LOSE MANY

Fierce Battle Waged at Agua Dulce, Colombia

GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIXED TO FIGHT

Losses insignificant compared with that of the revolutionists who cannot see the end of the war—Belief that result will be decisive

A Panama, Colombia, Aug. 1, dispatch says: The peace commissioners who left here July 29 on the British steamer Cana to visit the revolutionary general Herrera, near Agua Dulce, returned to Panama at noon today. They informed the representative of the Associated press that they were unable to fulfill their mission because a severe engagement between Herrera's forces and the government troops has been in progress since Tuesday, July 29, when the revolutionary forces began to attack Agua Dulce.

At 5 o'clock Thursday morning the best battalions of the revolutionary forces attacked the government entrenchments with fierce courage. The slaughter of the revolutionists is said to have been excessive and barbarous.

That same afternoon the white flag was raised in their camp and they asked for an armistice during which they could bury their dead. This was granted.

The losses of the rebels up to Wednesday, July 30, were reported at over two hundred, while the government forces lost eight men killed and eleven wounded.

General Moreno, one of the peace commissioners who returned today, says the entrenchments at Agua Dulce are masterpieces of military art.

At the expiration of the time of armistice the engagement recommenced with the same fierceness. Nine government battalions which had not taken part in the fight were still being held in reserve last night.

General Salazar, governor of Panama, has received a letter from the government general Morales Perti, saying he is very enthusiastic as to the outcome and that he hopes to win a battle which will decide the fate of the isthmus.

General Salazar, in his turn, is doing everything in his power to help General Bert.

NEW KIND ARMOUR PLATE

Able to stand the test of powerful explosives

A Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, dispatch says: The navy people hope to offset the recent development in high explosives and armor piercing projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship. Lieut. Cleland Davis, attached to the naval ordnance bureau, has produced an armor plate, which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem, and the results encourage the naval officials here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy. This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass and of any thickness desired, supported by a rough back which, it is claimed, cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. It is claimed that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is claimed to be a third lighter for the same resisting power.

Accused of Wife Beating

The time of the county court at Osceola Friday was taken up in the trial of a case entitled The State of Nebraska vs. William Rosenberry, who was charged with assault and battery, and by the looks of the man's wife it was more a case of battery than assault, for Mrs. Rosenberry had a very black eye and was battered up about the face, and she said that her body was considerably bruised where Rosenberry had struck her. The court bound him over to the next term of the district court, and required him to give a \$300 bond to keep the peace.

Bob an Editor

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Risley, one of the editors of the Grand Island Democrat, and private secretary to Congressman Shallenberger, and thoroughly "did" the house. However, Mr. Risley maintained the honor of the profession by keeping most of his money in the bank, or in his pockets, and but little change was secured. Some jewelry, however, was taken.

HERE AND THERE

After consultation with the treasury department, the revenue collector has seized a pearl necklace valued at \$12,800, which was found in the baggage of a prominent Philadelphia woman who returned recently from Europe and who failed to declare the jewels. Duty of 60 per cent will be asked on the pearls.

A severe electrical storm visited Rock and Keya Paha counties, Nebraska, Friday night, burning out all telephones and killing some stock. About two inches of water fell, which was greatly appreciated by farmers north, but interfered with having very much in the Elkhorn valley.

The cruiser Des Moines was launched at the Fore river yard, Quincy, Mass., September 20. Her sponsor will be Miss Helen West, daughter of Harry West, a business man of Des Moines. Miss West was selected for this honor by the people of Des Moines.

SUICIDE ON THE INCREASE.

Death Seems to Have Few Terrors in These Days.

The mania for self-destruction is on the increase. Life certainly presents, in most countries, many more agreeable features than it did a generation ago. Yet the desire to abandon it increases yearly. The total number of suicides is swelling enormously. Is it because of the greater prevalence of nervous diseases?

An English alienist, Mr. Styles, has been at some pains to investigate this subject, with wholly discouraging results. The story of his discoveries may best be expressed in figures.

Some forty years ago the average number of suicides was, in Sweden, one to every 95,000 inhabitants; in Russia, one to every 35,000 inhabitants; in the United States, one to every 15,000 inhabitants, and in the great cities, like London and St. Petersburg, one to every 21,000 inhabitants. It is plain that we made a dismal showing even then.

In France, chosen for illustration because it offers the most startling revelations, Mr. Styles found for every 100,000 inhabitants, during the years 1841 to 1845, 9 suicides; from 1846 to 1850, 10 suicides; from 1851 to 1855, 13 suicides; from 1856 to 1860, 15 suicides; from 1861 to 1865, 17 suicides; in 1866, 21 suicides; in 1867, 22, and in 1868, 26.

From 1826 to 1890, the proportion of suicides in Belgium has augmented 72 per cent; in Prussia, 411 per cent; in Austria, 238 per cent; in Sweden and Denmark, 72 per cent, and 35 per cent respectively, and in France, 31 per cent.

IS GOOD FOR JEWELERS.

Ping-Pong Hard on Watches, and the Man Who Makes Repairs Profits.

"Ping pong is a fine game," said a jeweler, who does a lot of repairing, to a New York Sun man. "No outdoor or indoor sport has ever given us so much to do. It is surprising how many persons have broken their watches since the game became a fad."

"You see, people play the game without removing their coats or waistcoats. In the excitement they forget about their watches, and the first thing a man knows his timepiece bounds out of his pocket. Sometimes it strikes the table, but wherever it does fall the watch is damaged."

"That is not all. A player may tie his watch to his pocket, but still it gets out of gear. The constant jumping around and the swinging of the arms disturbs the works so the watch has to be brought to us to be regulated."

"I have had as many women's watches as men's to repair. The women are even more careless than the men. Their watches dangle from their shirtwaists, and as a result the watch jumps around like a weathercock in a gale of wind."

"Surprising as it may seem, my income from repairing watches has almost tripled since the craze for ping pong began."

Would "Dam the Hogs," Too.

The Ozark Mountain (Mo.) News tells a story of an ex-Kentucky colonel of the "quality folks" sort whom he once met in western Kansas. "The colonel was an enthusiast on the irrigation scheme that was sweeping over Kansas at that time. He was so positive in his theories and so high-tempered that few people cared to disagree with him. One day as he was standing in front of the office talking with several friends, 'Pink' Barclay, that lives over on Snake creek, came along, and after shaking hands around turned to the colonel and said: 'Colonel, I've got forty acres of land lying close to Snake creek that I want to irrigate and I would like to ask your advice about it.' 'Very well, sah,' responded the colonel, 'My advice is dam the creek.' 'I did do that,' said Pink, 'and cut a ditch down across the land, but I couldn't get rise enough.' 'Then I would dam the ditch, sah,' replied the colonel. 'That's just what I did do,' said Pink, 'but the hogs rooted holes in the banks. What would you do about that?' 'What would I do?' snorted the colonel. 'I would dam the hogs, sah! I would dam the hogs!'

Had His Nerve With Him.

"I had a nery one to-day," said the bartender, according to the Philadelphia record. "A country looking yep, who had seen the free lunch sign outside, came gawking in, and as soon as he got his bearings made a dive for the solid food counter. In a minute he had made the pickled tripe dish look like thirty cents and had put the crackers and cheese out of business entirely. I glued my eyes on him and sung out, 'Hey, there! Have a beer?' He was too busy to talk, but shook his head no. 'Mebbe some whisky,' I says. 'Nope,' he says, with his mouth full of corned beef sandwich. Well, say, he was so busy over there that I thought it was up to me to put a stop to it, so I says, sarcastic like, 'How about a bottle o' wine?' 'Much obliged,' he says, 'but when I left home I promised the old folks I wouldn't drink nothin', I was so stunned I let him get out without leaving his card.'"

Good for Her.

The Living Church quotes this from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner, and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork, and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"

Wheels within wheels—South American revolutions.

Important Happenings

SUICIDE OF CHICAGO MERCHANT.

Abraham M. Rothschild Kills Himself in Fit of Despondency.

Abraham M. Rothschild, millionaire and former president of A. M. Rothschild & Co., committed suicide at Chicago last week.

Insomnia from overwork indirectly caused Mr. Rothschild's death. Always



a hard worker, he was obliged to retire from business on account of ill health last May. Since then he had been suffering from the disease which was the indirect cause of his tragic act.

Friends and relatives believe that he was temporarily deranged. That is the only explanation offered as a solution of the suicide. The merchant was prosperous and happy in all of his relations.

He was recognized as one of Chicago's self-made men. He was born in the village of Nordstetten, Germany, in 1853.

In December, 1882, Mr. Rothschild was married. His wife was Miss Gusta Morris, daughter of the Chicago packer, and Melville Nelson Rothschild is the one child of the union.

Do the Dying Never Weep?

"I have stood by the bedside of hundreds of dying people," said an old physician at Topeka recently, "and I have yet to see a dying person shed a tear. No matter what the grief of the bystanders may be, the stricken person will show no signs of overpowering emotion. I have seen a circle of agonized children around a dying mother—a mother who in health would have been touched to the quick by signs of grief in a child—yet she reposed as calm and unemotional as though she had been made of stone. There is some strange and inexplicable psychological change which accompanies the act of dissolution. It is well known to all physicians that pain disappears as the end approaches. And nature seems to have arranged it so that mental peace shall also attend our last lingering moments."

BRIDE OF A VANDERBILT.

Miss Kathleen Neilson to Wed the Heir to \$12,000,000.

The formal announcement of the engagement of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathleen Neilson is expected soon by friends of the young couple. It is said the announcement was delayed solely because it was desired by the Vanderbilt family that the young man graduate from Yale first.



He is already in possession of the \$12,000,000 left him by his father.

Miss Neilson is one of the most beautiful girls in society. She is 20. Several years ago the devotion of Reginald Vanderbilt to her was the subject of gossip in Newport and New York. Of late Mr. Vanderbilt has made frequent visits from Yale to take Miss Neilson out driving and escort her to social functions.

Miss Neilson is tall and graceful, with a beautifully modeled, expressive face, a wealth of light brown hair and a dazzling complexion. She possesses many accomplishments. She is a niece of Frederick Gebhard, and her sister is Mrs. Arthur Kemp. She was the acknowledged belle of the season in which she made her debut.

Compulsory House Service.

Probably compulsory domestic service will have to be resorted to some day. That will not only help to solve a difficult problem, but it will also lift the social stigma off the kitchen industry by main force. Compulsory military service for men is common enough, and even Australia will almost certainly find it necessary some day. Compulsory domestic service for women—say from the age of 19 to 21—is no greater a hardship. There is the same reason for compulsion in both cases—a great national demand and an insufficient supply.

Persons, Places and Things

FOR READING AT NIGHT.

Special Beds Provided, With Electric Bulbs at Headboard.

Speaking of new things, there is a French bedstead which provides for the individual who reads after going to bed or during wakeful hours in the night.

There are single iron beds, and in the top of the rather high head is set an electric light. A reading desk is attached to a bar, which crosses the head of the bedstead and can be raised above it when required. There are disadvantages to this light, which must shine in the eyes as well as on the book or paper.

Better arrangements are made in some of our big hotels. There is arranged at one side of the bed an arm with an electric light attached, which can be pulled over the bed at the will of the occupant, and is below the eyes, though quite high enough for the light to fall upon the book.

The top of the electric light globe is covered with a dark green shade, and none of the light can go up.

ROYAL PAIR TO MARRY.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Beatrice Betrothed.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and



Gotha, whose betrothal has just been announced by cable, are both grandchildren of the late Queen Victoria. Princess Beatrice is the daughter of the late Prince Alfred—Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—who was succeeded by his nephew, the young Duke of Albany, in 1900. She was born at Eastwell Park in 1884, the very year that gave to the world the present ruler of the ancient Saxon duchy. Prince Arthur is the son of the Duke of Connaught, the fifth child of Queen Victoria. His mother was Princess Louise of Prussia, and young Arthur is just one year older than his fiancée.



He is the heir presumptive to the ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Expensive Cigars.

One reads from time to time of the fabulous sums paid for cigars. A favorite story is that Mr. Chamberlain never touches anything cheaper than a 5-shilling cigar, and that every time Lord Rothschild smokes ten shillings vanish into the ambient air. According to Mr. Weingott, the well-known tobacco merchant, all such stories are the purest invention. As far as mere quality of tobacco goes, the best cigar in the world can be purchased for 1 shilling sixpence, and anyone who gives more than this sum is paying for size, peculiar shape or for some peculiar brand which is only valuable for its rarity and not for its excellence. Those torpedo-like cigars which one sees in tobacconists' windows incased in glass sheaths are mainly traps to catch the unwary. The most remarkable thing about them is their size and their startling variation in price according to the locality in which they are sold. In the West End they are priced at anything between £1 and 15s; in the less gilded precincts of the city they are sold for 7s 6d apiece.—London Tatler.

Politicians in Quarrel.

The breach between Senator Quay and Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania has been widened beyond bridging possibility by the announcement from Washington that Miss Sue Quay, daughter of the senator, is to christen the armored cruiser Pennsylvania when the vessel shall be launched from the Cramps' shipyard. According to long-established precedent, Miss Jean Stone, the governor's daughter, should have been selected for that honor, but the Cramps, doubtless acting on a hint from influential quarters, has chosen Miss Quay to officiate.

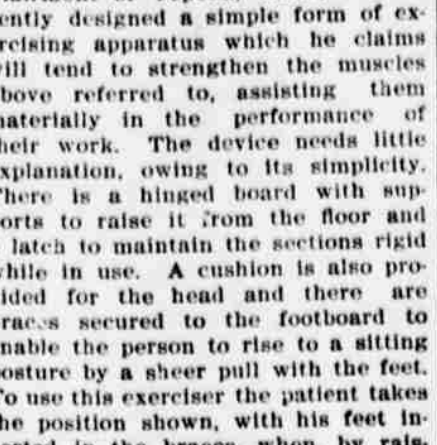
WORK OF SCIENTISTS

NEW INVENTIONS OF WORTH PLACED ON THE MARKET.

Device that Will Rid Cattle of Flies that Torture Them While in the Stable—Home Exercising Machine a Novelty.

Home Exercising Machine.

A competent authority on the subject would probably admit that a large proportion of the ailments ordinarily attributed to the stomach have their origin in a weakness of the muscles surrounding the abdominal cavity, with attendant flabbiness and inability of the digestive organs to perform their natural functions. Adolph de Clairmont of Topeka, Kans., has recently designed a simple form of exercising apparatus which he claims will tend to strengthen the muscles above referred to, assisting them materially in the performance of their work. The device needs little explanation, owing to its simplicity. There is a hinged board with supports to raise it from the floor and a latch to maintain the sections rigid while in use. A cushion is also provided for the head and there are braces secured to the footboard to enable the person to rise to a sitting posture by a sheer pull with the feet. To use this exerciser the patient takes the position shown, with his feet inserted in the braces, when, by raising and lowering the upper part of the body slowly the muscles are exercised throughout the entire length of the trunk. Care must be taken not to indulge too freely in the exertion at the beginning, as overstraining the



muscles would cause injurious effect instead of benefit. The special tendency of this form of exercise would be to dissipate the surplus flesh of the abdomen, as well as increasing the muscular power, thus lightening the load to be carried, also.

Now an Automobile Sled.

An automobile sled, says Electricity, is the latest invention of the Nuernbergen Motorfahrzeug-Fabrik Union. It is to be driven by a benzine motor, water cooled, and equipped with electro-magnetic sparking devices. The cooling water circulates in the body of the sled through pipes which are so disposed as to constitute a foot-warmer. The steering gear includes a tiller, which is connected with the front runners. A single lever controls the direction of the shaft's revolution. The sled is driven by a spiked wheel, which bites the ground and is geared up to the motor shaft.

Boon to Tortured Cattle.

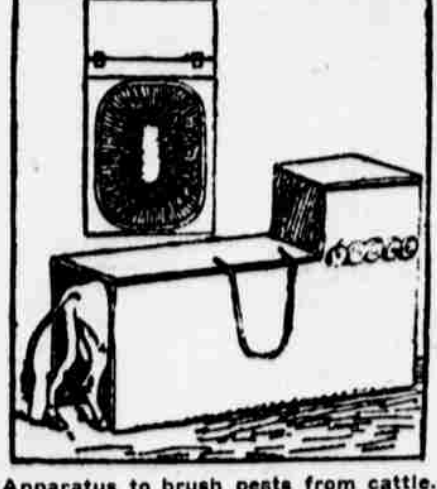
When cattle are running at large in the field there is an opportunity for them to rid themselves of the insect pests which annoy them, but when the animals are tied in the stable there is little chance to swing the head around to dislodge the flies from the forehead quarters, and so the troublesome pests are free to torture the animals at will. It is the object of O. B. Gibson of Thayer, Ia., in designing the strange looking shed here pictured to provide an apparatus which will enable the cattle to rid their bodies of the flies as they enter the stable, the latter place presumably being fly-proof, as it ought to be, at any rate. The shed has at its inner end a series of brushes, so arranged as to leave an oblong opening much smaller than the body, in order that the flies may be brushed off as the animals pass through to gain an entrance to the interior. During the passage of the cow the only place from which light can enter the shed is through the overhead chamber, to which the insects fly as they are brushed off. An automatic gate in the shed opens and closes the entrance to this chamber with the passage of each animal, thereby making

Apparatus to brush pests from cattle.

a trap from which the flies cannot escape, and in which they are destroyed by the cattle tender. The illustration shows the shed complete, with a cow in the act of entering, and also presents a view of the inner end of the shed, with the brushes in position to do their work.

Labor Saver for Farmers.

The farmer of to-day must have his labor-saving appliances just as much as the workman of any other class, and, really, there seems to be greater need of machinery on the farm than in any other field, as the manual labor



performed by the farmers far exceeds in amount that of most industries. The cultivator has been an indispensable farm implement for years and in its office of loosening the dirt between the rows of plants greatly facilitates the killing up of corn, potatoes, etc., and the cutting out of the weeds with a hoe. On the machine shown in the illustration will be seen a new attachment for gathering up the weeds from between the rows of plants after the cultivator has loosened them from the soil. In the case of weeds which are about to go to seed, and would, if left on the ground, start a new crop for the farmer to fight later on, this device will be especially useful, as it enables the farmer to gather up the weeds and burn them before the seed is deposited. As will be seen, the gathering rake is designed to travel in the row just cultivated, and in order that it

Weeder attachment for cultivators.

may work equally well when the cultivator is moving in either direction, it is mounted on a swinging arm, controlled by a crank within easy reach of the driver. By giving the crank a half turn in either direction the rake is lifted from one side of the cultivator to the other, or can be elevated to drop a load of weeds at any desired point in the field. Edwin P. Clapp of North Rush, Pa., is the inventor.

The Latest Washing Machine.

There are two very good reasons why many housewives continue to do their washing over the old-fashioned tub and scrub the clothes on the washboard every Monday, instead of making use of the modern washing machine. One is the cost of the machine and the other is the necessity of finding room for an extra article of washday furniture, which, in the majority of city houses, is no small item. To both these reasons the washing machine invented by Leonard B. Brooks of Independence, Ia., gives the very good answer that it requires only a small outlay of cash and takes up no extra space when not in use, and it goes without saying that it will do its work quite as well as the ma-

Fastens on the side of the tub.

Majority of machines of this kind now on the market. The inventor, no doubt, obtained his idea from the old-fashioned clothes-pounder which it was customary to use in connection with a small cask, to hammer the dirt out of the clothes, instead of rubbing them by hand. The pounding head is still used in the new invention, but with this decided improvement, that it has a spring to lift the head after each stroke, thus eliminating fully half of the labor of operating the machine. The washer is clamped on one side of a common wash-tub, and when not in use can be swung out of the way, thus leaving the tub open for the rinsing of garments as they are removed from the water. When the washing is finished the machine can be folded up and placed inside the tub, or may be suspended from a nail in the basement or stairway.

Progress of Japanese Commerce.

In three and a half years Japan has added to its merchant navy 300 steamships and 100,000 tonnage, and also 3,000 sailing vessels of 250,000 tonnage. In 1896 the country possessed only a single steamship over 5,000 tons; it has now twenty-one of this class.

In 1898 Japan owned 627 steamships of 429,774 tonnage; and 174 sailing vessels of 24,014 tonnage. In 1899, 679 steamships of 407,534 tonnage; and 1,485 sailing vessels of 165,710 tonnage. In 1900, 763 steamships of 498,375 tonnage; and 2,783 sailing vessels of 270,161 tonnage. In 1901, 942 steamships of 557,166 tonnage; and 3,416 sailing vessels of 315,767 tonnage.

The number of sailors has increased until in 1901 there were 15,412 officers and engineers (304 foreign) to the merchant fleet. The small number of foreigners is as striking as the increase of the commercial navy.

Peculiar Snow.

A peculiar snow observed on Mont Malet in the Alps has been reported by M. A. Burns. It is called "Caucasian snow" and is very porous, with grains reaching an eighth of an inch in size. The slight adhesion of these grains gives great liability to avalanches.