

### WHO DISAPPEAR.

TECTIVE TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WITH SUCH CASES.

ment in Love, Severity of Punishment from Parents and a Desires Romantic Episode.

of our calling who make a specialty of criminal cases run across very romantic stories," said Detective J. M. Fuller to a reporter. "The eleven pigs that has occurred to me that should desire to change my profession become a newspaper man I would have a good stock of yarns to spring on the unsuspecting public, and could earn a space for several weeks without a small fee to hustle around very much after the usual manner."

al you some of the stories?" he in reply to the reporter's intimation to that effect. "Well, as there are a likelihood of my changing profession in the near future I will give you some of the stories I had thought of. It is about the disappearance of a young girl. It is the most interesting of all the topics I have got, and as a matter of fact it is in that line that the detectives in New York find the most and more profitable of their work. It is a period of about twenty years, I was called upon to investigate the disappearance, either voluntary or otherwise, of at least 100 girls of all ages from all parts of the country."

WHY MANY GIRLS LEAVE HOME. Several people have been accused at different times of wanting the earth, but only within a few months has the demand for it become so great that the contestants have taken the matter into the courts. In the operation of a telephone system or an electrical railway line considerable expense is saved if the earth can be used for the return circuit. Generally the telephone companies have been first in the field, and have taken the earth for their own use.

When the electric railway came, however, and also took the earth, there was music in the telephones of a sort not at all pleasing to the subscribers. The leakage of current from the railway line raised havoc with the feeble telephonic current. In a great number of cases the telephone companies have appealed to the courts to "make the electric railways stop using the earth," but it has generally been held that the fact of prior possession avails nothing, and any one who wishes may have the earth to use. The telephone companies will generally construct complete metallic currents to get rid of their trouble, and leave the electric railways in serene possession of the earth.—Engineering News.

Victor Hugo's Granddaughter. Victor Hugo's favorite granddaughter, Jeanne, is about to be married in Paris. The Hugo family are queer people; they are thrifty to a degree. One of the first things they did after the poet's death was to buy up through agents all the manuscripts and autograph letters of old Victor that had found their way into the market, and these treasures are now held for sale at exorbitant prices. But Mlle. Jeanne, the favorite granddaughter, is really a beautiful, amiable and charming creature. The loveliest relations existed between her and the old poet.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Mr. Yates' Visit. Since Mr. Edmund Yates astonished his friends by marrying his amanuensis he has abandoned club life to a considerable extent and entertains his friends at home. His conversational powers are brilliant, and he is an unequalled maker of salads. Most famous Americans who visit London meet Mr. Yates, and the flying visit to America which he contemplates making this fall will be a social event of more than usual interest.—New York Ledger.

The Growing South. The Railroad Record has made a compilation of new industries established in the south for the first six months of 1890, which shows 108 new cotton and woolen mills, 90 iron foundries and machine shops, 35 blast furnaces, 78 mining companies, 19 potteries, 63 cottonseed oil mills, 16 rolling mills, 75 wood working factories, 50 ice factories, 53 electric light works and a number of other industries.

The Youngest Professor in the World. A youth of 14 has been appointed a teacher of English literature at the Scottish academy in Alexandria. The name of the infant prodigy is Alcibiades Beneduzzi, who was a pupil in the school where he now discharges the duties of professor. His capacity for the post is proved by the fact that the appointment was made by the British and not by the Egyptian government.—Il Corriere della Sera.

ing her three days later. She was sent to a convent, and in time came into possession of her property, and shortly afterward was married to the young man who had instigated the search. They are now living happily, surrounded by a fine little curly-headed boy and a sweet faced little girl.—New York Press.

Cause and Effect. It is an accepted axiom of logic and philosophy that every effect has a cause. In our national legislative halls there has been a fracas both distressing and disgraceful. Columbia blushed rosy red to the roots of her luxuriant hair, and the American eagle was seen to put his head under his wing. That was the effect. Now for the cause. Lard seems to have made all the sputter, but to find original cause philosophy suggests deeper study. It will be remembered that certain demonaics requested at one time to be domiciled in the bodies of a lot of hogs.

They rushed down a steep place into the sea. A pig cannot swim. If he tries to do so he cuts his own throat, but may it not be possible that a few of them scrambled out? The law of heredity is a fact, a physiological verity. I have always held that pork (at least some pork) was full of evil spirits. Now lard is a product of pork. All men are influenced by their environment, more or less. Congressmen are only men, so that it is just possible that the primitive cause of all this trouble can be traced to those devil endowed swine from the sea coast of the Gadarenes. Put the blame just where it belongs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Each Wanted the Earth. Several people have been accused at different times of wanting the earth, but only within a few months has the demand for it become so great that the contestants have taken the matter into the courts. In the operation of a telephone system or an electrical railway line considerable expense is saved if the earth can be used for the return circuit. Generally the telephone companies have been first in the field, and have taken the earth for their own use.

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### A Grateful Woman.

A touching scene was enacted in Governor Gordon's office at Atlanta, Saturday. He had just issued a pardon to Columbus Pless, who has been in the county chain gang for one month for carrying concealed weapons. Mrs. Pless, a typical Georgia cracker, who engineered the pardon, dealt with Judge Nesbit, the governor's private secretary, and when the pardon was given her she called God's blessing down upon him. About this time Governor Gordon entered the room, and Mrs. Pless was told that he had issued the pardon. "What's his name?" she asked. "That's Governor Gordon." "Oh, yes, he's the feller that I heard tell of that's about to lose his job." The woman with streaming eyes then shook hands with the governor, and turning to Judge Nesbit, said: "I heard tell about his losin' his job and I'm powerful sorry 'bout it, but good man I hope he'll soon get ernuther an' a better one than this job, an' I hope the boss man will never get ernuther hand as good as him."—Savannah News.

### Money in a Waterspout Theory.

It is said that a general outline of a defense to the actions brought by a legion of plaintiffs against Frederick Weyerhaeuser and his corporations for food damages occurring in 1884 has been agreed upon, and that one of the main points thereof will be that the great inundation was not due to the insufficient construction of the dams on the Chippewa nor to negligent management, but to "the act of God," otherwise, in this case, the bursting of a gigantic waterspout between Jump river and Fisher creek, two tributaries of the Chippewa.

It is claimed that scores of woodsmen can be produced to prove the appearance and bursting of the waterspout in the locality named, and that it raised the Chippewa so rapidly that the men in charge of Little Falls dam, above Chippewa falls, did not have time to raise the gates, the flood coming down so rapidly as to carry out the dam before anything could be done to let the water through. If this can be proved it will be worth several hundred thousand dollars to the defendants.—Eau Claire (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### Going Back from Gas to Coal.

The scarcity of gas continues to play the main part in at least a dozen of the leading iron works. The falling off in supply and the loss of time are now so discouraging in some mills that the men threaten to quit work if the change back to coal is not soon made. There are nearly 8,000 iron workers on both sides of the Monongahela river who have averaged little more than half time in the last three weeks. In about ten mills the restriction on the output of muck iron alone is at least 200 tons a day. There are a number of firms now which will commence to prepare for coal to be used in case gas should give out when the weather gets colder. The change is made in the furnaces as they are being repaired from time to time. So far as possible all the mills are run to their utmost, but the average is about two-thirds capacity.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### A Scientific Excursion to Mont Blanc.

Intelligence has been received in Paris that M. Janssens, the astronomer and member of the French institute, who left a short time ago on a scientific excursion to Mont Blanc, reached the Grand Mulets on Aug. 17. On the following day a party of fifteen guides and porters took charge of the astronomer, who is in delicate health, and took him in a sledge, especially built for the occasion, up to the Chalets des Bossons, at an altitude of 14,000 feet, by way of the lesser and greater plateau and the Bosses du Dromadaire. A small scientific laboratory, provided with the necessary meteorological instruments, has been set up in the Bossons hut, where M. Janssens will carry on a series of observations in special analysis.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Irishmen to Have a London Club.

There is to be yet another new club to be started in London—a club for Irishmen resident in London. Its members will include artistic, literary, dramatic, musical and professional men. It is proposed to open the club to Irish students and young men engaged in offices. For the convenience of the latter class a cheap table d'hote dinner will be provided in the middle of the day. The club will be open to Irishmen of all creeds—political and religious differences being strictly tabooed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Chastly Philosophy.

Some men manage to get more than their share of things, even under the most difficult circumstances. In spite of the brick manufacturers' boycott in New York, a poor fellow named Hafner, passing along the street, received a whole hodful on his head and was fatally hurt.—Boston Herald.

### California Fruit on Sale.

If you are not a politician and want to get a plum you have to go to California for it, vicariously, perhaps, but none the less certainly at this season. So when you see a lot of those big purple beauties lying in little nests of white tissue paper, looking as though they had just dropped from the tree all ready to be bitten, don't be deceived. They have all come from California; they have been handled in good part by Chinese cheap labor; they have taken a long journey overland, and have grown ripener on the way, but they are tremendously good all the same. Just buy one and try it.

And this contribution to New York's comfort from California is a godsend. For the fruit crops in the east here have fallen off very considerably this year, some say as much as 66 per cent., or where there are usually 200,000 packages from New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland there are now received, even on busy days, barely 6,000, and sometimes only 1,000 packages. But California, according to her fruit merchants here, has leaped into the breach like a constitutional Curtius, and promises to send here this year 600 car loads of fruit, each containing 20,000 pounds of the delicious products of rich soil and plentiful, dew mellowing sunlight.

All of this fruit comes here in refrigerating cars, and reaches the market here in admirable condition, all ready to be eaten.—New York Herald.

### Severe on the Militia.

One of the regular officers who was at the Mt. Gretna encampment says the following in regard to that camp: "I cannot refrain from saying that it looks as if the state of Pennsylvania paid \$165,000 for an inspection and two reviews. Beyond that nothing was attempted which could not have been better executed at the armories at home. The militiamen have the idea that if they get a few of the movements down fine which are spread out before them in Upton's tactics they are in condition to conquer the world and haven't anything more to learn. Why, they leave off just where real warfare begins. Such a thing as modern battle tactics is unknown to them. It is in the ability to rightly handle just such bodies of men as that division of 9,000 militiamen which encamped at Mt. Gretna that officers in the militia are lacking. That's the sort of work that will count in a war now, and that's the very thing that is never attempted."—Army and Navy Journal.

### Not Discouraged Yet.

It is wonderful how much pertinacity and courage are displayed by the average settler in a new country. Up in Dickey and McIntosh counties, in North Dakota, the crops have failed for several seasons from various causes, and the hardy Russians and sturdy Germans who have been holding down claims in these localities have had pretty tough times. This year the hot winds have again cooked the crops, so that there is nothing left to harvest, and the poor foreigners have been forced to leave their farms and look for work in northern Wisconsin in order to save their families from starving during the coming winter. "But they are not discouraged," naively remarks a North Dakota paper, "and will cling to their claims, feeling confident that there is a good time yet in store for them."—Chicago Herald.

### Kept His Word.

John Charles, of Florida, sent word to Andrew Case, of Mississippi, over ten years ago that he would kill him on sight. Mr. Case sized Mr. Charles up for a liar of the first water and didn't let the matter worry him a bit, but the other day as he sat on a salt barrel on the steps of a grocery Mr. Charles came along and popped him over.—Detroit Free Press.

### A Prize Essay.

The French Temperance society of Paris has offered an international premium of 1,000 francs for the best original work on alcoholism and its cure. The competition will close on the last day of 1890.

### Hopes to Make His Mark.

It is reported that one of the nominees for the legislature from a district south of South street can neither read nor write, and that in signing a check he makes his mark.—Philadelphia Record.

The naval exhibition to be held in London next year will display the progress and evolution of the navy from the earliest times. The guarantee fund is already mounting toward £50,000, and the queen and the Prince of Wales take part as patron and president.

One of the habits of Prince Bismarck at Kissingen is to get weighed every day. His weight is now 205 pounds. In 1879 he reached the highest point, 247 pounds, but of late years he has been losing flesh, slowly but surely.

### Paupers Buried for Eighty-Are-Cent.

The bids for city undertaking, which were opened in the health office, show a considerable anxiety on the part of the undertakers to secure the contract. There were only two bidders, August Leffert and Henry Snyder, but the low figures which they quoted leave little room for other bids. August Leffert offered to furnish coffins and bury all paupers or other persons ordered to be buried by the city at \$2.50 for children under 15 years of age and \$3.50 for adults.

Henry Snyder's bid was even lower. He offered to bury all paupers in the city limits at the rate of seventy cents for children and eighty-five cents for adults. Samples for the proposed coffins to be used were sent up for inspection. They are of pine, stained black with metal handles. These bids include taking charge of the bodies and digging the graves.—Louisville Courier Journal.

### American Wheelmen's League.

The League of American Wheelmen has experienced a remarkable growth, having increased tenfold since its organization. Before 1891 it will probably reach a membership of 20,000. "Advancement of wheeling" has always been the motto of the league, and the good roads of the country owe their condition to the efforts of this band of cyclists. In 1880 ninety riders assembled in Newport to form an organization for their protection and for highway improvement. From this seed the league has sprung with mushroomlike growth, until its societies extend into all parts of the wheelod. The practical advantages of membership consist in the assistance of the whole body to secure better roads in neglected localities, legal assistance when road privileges are denied riders, and reduced rates at the league hotels, which are located in all important cities of the country.—New York Telegram.

### Sparrow Slaughter.

Tobe Long, township clerk, has paid out \$121.50 to the boys this summer for cadavers of the English sparrow, and our foreign friends seem even more numerous than ever. The law authorizes him to pay a bounty of twenty cents per dozen for all these birds killed, and the price paid would indicate that the small boy had been on the warpath to the extent of 7,200 Britblers. Tobe says that an English sparrow will decay inside of two hours after being killed, and that some of the lots brought to him have almost made him throw up his position.—Lima (O.) Gazette.

### A Vicious Rooster.

Frank Werren, who lives in Shamokawa, Ore., had a little child almost killed by a rooster the other day. The rooster is of the Leghorn variety and very vicious, and never hesitates to attack any one that comes within its reach. The child, which is about a year and a half old, was out in the yard; when the rooster attacked her, knocking her down and inflicting with his spurs two deep gashes over the left temple and making an ugly wound over the right eyeball. Had the rooster struck her a little lower it would probably have ruined the eyesight of the left eye. The child will recover.—Chicago Times.

A magnificent sword of the fifteenth century is shortly to be placed in the Louvre museum in Paris. It is ornamented with graceful designs from the hand of the great sword maker Hercules de Pesaro, who did the work for the Burgas, the Ganzagas and the house of Este, and is thought to have belonged to Francisco de Ganzaga, who commanded the Italian army crushed by Charles VIII in 1495.

The cranberry growers of Onset and other towns on Cape Cod do not expect to get over half the usual crop. Insects and drought have made fearful inroads. The towns near Plymouth have not suffered so much, and in southwestern Massachusetts the harvest bids fair to be as good as usual.

A war veteran in Nebraska City, Neb., whose application for a pension was rejected because no trace of the bullet wound could be discovered, died last week, and physicians who made the autopsy found the bullet imbedded in his skull. His widow now intends to apply for a pension.

Some statistician has just figured that the total number of people killed and injured on the railroads of the United States during the past year is almost exactly equal to the total loss of killed and wounded Union and Confederate forces at Gettysburg in the war of the rebellion.

One of the biggest lobsters on record was recently caught at Whitty, England. It measures from snout to extremity of tail, 18 inches; circumference of body, 18 inches; full breadth of tail, 6 inches; length of crusher claw, 15 inches; weight when alive, 9 pounds 4 ounces.