THE NEW YOSEMITE.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY DISCOVERED IN NORTHWESTERN MONTANA.

A Beautiful Lake Set Amid Scenes of Surpassing Grandour-Largest Glaciers In America Are in the Vicinity-Found Last. Year by Scientists and Just Explored.

We have discovered a second and greater Yosemite valley and a grander national park than the Yellowstone, said Professor L. W. Chancy of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., in telling about his recent visit to Avalanche hasin, which he discovered last year in the northwestern corner of Montana.

A year ago Professor Chancy and some other scientists, one of them a lecturer on the natural acenery of the west, found in the western part of Montana a country which had seldom been seen by man, red or white. They heard vague rumors of a glacier valley and out their way from the then newly found Lake McDonald through the forests that crowd the mountains. They were told by the original settler in the vicinity of this lake that a year before, in following up the slopes of Brown's peak, north of Lake McDonald, with the ides that glaciers were to be found, he had seen not only a glacier, but also a beautiful valley and a lake new to the world. The scientists found the basin and lake, and by reason of the constant roar of avalanches they named the valley Avalanche basin, and spent as long a time as their provisions would allow in searching the beauties of the spot They had no instruments and were unable to get any measurements. They determined to return at the earliest opportunity. This they have now done, armed with all needed instruments to make a thorough investigation. In the meantime others have been to Avalanche basin, and the trail from Kalispel has been so chopped out that a woman, Mrs. J. H. Edwards of that place, has within the past week made the perilons trip.

Some of the dozen or more men who have seen the basinohave been worldwide travelers and declare that there is nothing in the Swiss mountains or in the most famed resorts of Europe that can compare with it. The valley is scenic gem set in a frame of cloud touching peaks and is unrivaled in brilliancy and in natural interest, but owing to the purity of the atmosphere and the consequent impossibility of getting distance in the view it is impossible to make a photograph that will show adequately the beauties of the region.

Lake McDonald is located in the northwestern portion of Montana, about 85 miles from the little mountain town a Republican who is very close to the of Kalispel. It is 16 miles in length, 4 or 5 miles wide, at an altitude of about 8,000 feet and as clear as crystal. Its mirroring effect is more sharply defined than is that of the famous Mirror lake of California and it redects the forests of the surrounding mountain elopes so clearly that the narrow, sharply defined beach of smoothly polished gravel is the only indication of where the reflections begin and the forest ends. From Lake McDonald the trail through the mountains extends to the northward about 15 miles, up the rocky steeps and at last outs through a gorge of crimson jasper quartsite, in which are many deep casonder. Suddenly and without warning one emerges on the shores of Avalanche lake and into a valley of the most sublime and impressive grandeur. The way has been hard and the climb difficult, but the end repays it all.

The basin is more than 800 feet higher than Lake McDonald, and the surrounding rooks tower in almost a perpendicular wall for from 8,000 to 8,000 feet higher. Rising here and there above the general level of the wall of rock are varions peaks. The discoverers have named one the Matterhorn, and its altitude is 4 000 feet above the level of the lake. Another has been called the Cathedral Dome from its resemblance to the dome of St. Peter's as seen from the Campagna, and it rises about 4,500 feet. A third has been called the Sphinx and a height of over 10,000 feet above the sea. Down the sides of these walls cascades fall at heights varying from thousands to about 400 feet, breaking in foam on the lake below and filling the valley with the roar of a Niagara.

The basin is nearly two miles long and nearly the same in width. In its of a mile in length and half a mile there, are of a turquoise blue, but when looked down upon they are as clear as crystal, even more so than those of Lake Superior, and the rainbow and mountain trout lying in their depths can readily be seen. The upper end of the beain is about two miles east of the entrance, and plunging down the precipitous rocks are some dozen mountain streams, forming a series of beautiful manades and cataracts. All are fed from the snows of the mountains, and they are large and small according as the sun has had an opportunity to melt the snows. Avalanches have cut their way down the slopes and have left their gashes on the surrounding cliffs.

North from Avalanche basin to the British line the scenery is of the grandest. It rivals if it does not surpass that to be found in the Selkirks and in the

BIGGEST CYCLE YET.

A Glant Affair on Which a Family of Mine Can Ride.

A monster tricycle which takes nine persons to successfully run it is the latest track feature in the wheel line. Perhaps this is the forerunner of the machine for an entire family. Standing beside an ordinary road machine, this monster among tricycles is a veritable giant. It stands twice the beight of an ordinary man.

Whether or not it will become practicable for road use is yet to be determined. Riding it, one has the sensation of flying rather than that of riding. The seats of the riders are about six feel above the ground, while the man who steers the machine is perched high above his companions in a sort of crow's nest.

Notwithstanding its size, the machine has an appearance of lightness. Its weight is deceptive and the slender steel rods used in its construction seem hardly sufficient to support the weight of nine men.

In the trials made thus far with this colossus it has been found practicable for every use to which the ordinary tricycle can be put, and the constructors are sanguine that, before long, family tricycles, with 12 foot wheels and capable of carrying a dozen persons at once will become a common sight on the streets. The machine has been run over most of the tracks around Boston. where it was made, and the makers will exhibit it at different wheel meets throughout the country during the

cross section of the tires is 16 inches. The small or guiding wheel has a diameter of 6 feet, with a cross section of 9 inches.

It takes nine men to enable the mam moth tricycle to show itself at its best. Eight sit between the large wheels, four on a side where they operate a pedal system similar to that of the ordinary tandem gear, while the ninth man site aloft, above the guiding whoel and steers with a wheel crank. The machine itself weighs 1,458 pounds. With the riders on, the total weight is more than

HARRISON FOR SENATOR.

A Report That the Ex-President Desir to Re-enter Public Life.

Ex-President Harrison is said to be candidate for United States senator and to be ready to make the fight for the place this fall. The statement that the ex-president would like to return to the senate was made to The Sun reporter by national party leaders. He said:

"General Harrison is desirous of returning to public life for several reasons, which I am not at present able to give to you. His old place as United States senator from Indiana would be congenial to him. There would be no loss of prestige in going to the senate after having occupied the office of president. There are precedents for it. John Quincy Adams, after he retired as president, went to the house of representatives and continued a member of it until he died. Andrew Johnson went to the senate after he had retired from the presidency. James Monroe was postmaster of New York after he was presi-

dent." If it is true that ex-President Harrison wants to go to the senate, he will probably have a bitter opponent in his own party in the person of Charles M. Fairbanks, who was temporary chairman of the Republican national conven- in a few weeks. tion at St. Louis. The place, it is said, was half promised to Fairbanks last year, and he made the canvant there to elect the legislature, part of which would hold over this year, when the election of a senatur is to take piace. Pairbanks will feel sore at any attempt | cided within a few weeks which of the to get the place away from him now. when he thinks it is almost as good as his. Pairbanks and Harrison, however. have been good friends, and it may be that if Harrison wants to step into his fourth the Castle. The last rises to a old shoes Fairbanks can be induced to

withdraw .- New York Sun.

Europeans In the Senate Knute Nelson of Minnesota enjoy: the somewhat singular distinction of being the only member of the United States senate born on the European continent-Europe outside of the British center is Avalanche lake, three-fourths laies. He is a native of Norway and the most completious representative in office wide. Its waters, when seen from the of the Scandinavian population of the great northwest. It is a fact not generally known that there are four Englishmen in the present United States senated or, more properly, four natives of England-Pasco of Forids, Mantle of Montans, Wetmore of Rhode Island and Jones of Nevada. There are two Canadians-McMillan of Michigan and Gallinger of New Hampshire. There is one Irishman-William J. Sewell of New

Jersey. There are nine Ohio man. Rough Upon the Megroes.

The word "rough" might well be written across a recent decision of the supreme court of the Creek nation to the effect that 1,700 negroes, who for 20 years have been considered citizens and have drawn annuities, held office and sent their children to school accordingly, are not citizens. It appears that the Canadian Rockies. Glaciers abound, admission of these people to citizenship and about 80 miles north of Avalanche after their emancipation was "unconis one of the greatest to be found in stitutional." What they became after they ceased to be slaves is not stated.— Kansas City Times.

DOCTORS IN POLITICS

THEY INTEND DEMANDING A NA-TIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION.

They Will Give Their Support to the Candidate Pledging Himself to Create Such a Cabinet Position-Pirat Steps Toward Organization Have Already Been Taken.

The doctors are going to take a hand in national politics.

A select few of the leading physicians in Chicago are the head and front of the movement. It is proposed to issue an address to the profession in all parts of the United States for the purpose of the hero of the arctic reliaf expedition. awakening general interest in the plan, is now at the Brooklyn navy yard. At present, the promoters say, the movement is nonpartisan, but it is in-

tended to unite in favor of the party that will agree to give the medical profession the recognition it demands. The doctors want a cabinet position created to be known as the department of health. It is to be presided over by

an officer to be known as the secretary of health. To the presidential candidate who will promise to create this position the doctors will give their votes and their support in every possible way. The men who are behind the morement refuse to allow their names to be chief of staff; Lieutenant Hugo Oster-

used at this time, but they say they will haus, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant C. C. make everything public within a few Marsh, fleet secretary, and Ensign W. days. They have prepared a formidable V. Powelson, the admiral's personal set of figures showing the strength of aid. the proposed organisation from a politi-

the wheels and tires when inflated. The matter over in an informal way. Medioal men of national reputation in other cities are interested and will do every-

A conference will be held in the near future, at which a dozen of the largest Royal B. Bradford; Katahdin, Consgiven a chance to say how they stand on The Form is known as the "beeffeet" the question.

One of the most prominent physicians in Chicago has started on a tour of the confer with leading politicians.

A conference was held recently in Chicago between a number of prominent politicians and physicians, and the result was said to be entirely satisfactory to the latter. One of them said last night:

"The medical profession of the country has for some time recognized the need of a national head of some kind. One of the leading medical societies of the country took steps in that direction some months ago. A petition was prepered and sent to congress, saking that a national health commission be provided for.

"We intend to go farther and demand that such steps be taken. We are strong enough to demand rather than petition. There are more than 100,000 doctors

in the United States. In Illinois alone there are 15,000 and in the city of Chicago over 8,000. We believe we can make our influence felt in favor of or against any candidate.

This campaign will be full of surprises. Men in our profession who have always been true to party faith will divide on the money question, and it will be a fight where party lines will be less clearly defined than ever before. We believe there could be no better time chosen for our plan. Neither party can afford to ignore such a strong organisation as we will be able to perfect with-

"As soon as possible we will call a representative gathering of men of the profession from all parts of the country. In the meantime an effort will be made to get a pledge from one of the candidates. If all goes well, we will have depresidential candidates we will indure.

"The general government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on the fish commission and on the agricultural experiments. The matter of health is of much greater importerce to the people than either. In our of a general epidemic, such as a visitation of cholera, the surgeon general of the navy would no doubt be called upon to organize a medical corps to light the

There is no other government official who could be called upon outside of the army and navy. When the yellow fever plague visited the south, the government was forced to call upon a prominent medical man of Alabama to take general charge of the hospital work. Such contingencies should be provided

for in advance. "In municipal and state affairs there is no government department of greater importance than the department of is the granddaughter of Mrs. William health. The state board of health looks Astor and the niece of John Jacob Astor. after the general sanitary conditions and protects the public from quacks and

mayor's office. "A national health commission or a department of health would be fully as ball at Beechwood in her honor important as any of the various cabinet positions. The idea is not new, but the leading men of the profession in the country believe the time is now ripe to demand recognision. It is not a selfish move, but one which the profession has long recognized as of great importance. We are willing to give up party affiliations for the time in order to accomplien the end."-Chicago Tribune.

SQUADRON DRILL AT SEA Admiral Busse Will Take the Warmings

Out For Proct Great preparations are being made aboard the warships composing the north Atlantic squadron for the coming fleet exercises which will begin within the next two weeks.

When the floot of white orginers puts to see for an extensive drill, it will be the most formidable fleet of American warships of the modern type ever seen in these waters.

The flegship New York, which is unger command of Captain W. S. Schlor.

Admiral Bunce will direct the movements of the fleet. The cruiser was originally provided with but out aghing tower forward. In order that the admiral in giving orders to the fleet may not interfere with the commanding officer of the flagship the New York is being provided with an extra bridge and fighting tower. All orders to the fleet, which are given with small signal flags, will be hoisted from the main truck.

Admiral Bonce will be accompanied by his entire staff during the fleet maneuvers, Commander John Bohouler,

Eleven warships are now attended to cal standpoint.

The extreme height of the tricycle is campaign managers and talked the New York, Captain W. S. Sichley: about 11 feet, which is the diameter of campaign managers and talked the Newark, Captain N. H. Farquhar; Raleigh, Captain M. Miller, Cincianati Captain M. L. Johnson; Indiana, Captain R. D. Evans; Columbia, Captaia thing in their power to promote the J. H. Sands; Maine, Captain A. S. plans.

Orowninshield; Amphitrits, Captain W. S. Wise: Montgomery, Commander

cites will be represented. In the mean mander B. P. Leary, and Fern, Lieute time the campaign managers will be ans Commander Henry B. Manadeld. of the home squadrost

The New York, Newack, Kabalidia and Ferm are now at the Brooklyn may larger cities. He will visit the most in- yard. The Raisigh is at the League is finential men of the profession in each land yard, the Maine at Ker West, the city in the interest of the plan and also Columbia at Boston, while the Cimeinnati, Indiana, Amphitrite and Montgomery are at anchor off States Island Before proceeding to see Admiral Busice will have a long conference with the secretary of the navy. Some of the ships will probably be ordered to Mew port later in the season, when the Wat

college will be opened. The officers wader instruction there will them be given some practical work. Some heavy landing parties may be asranged, and probably a naval comp will be established on Gardiner's island. The Cincinnati got assore recently in

Gardiner's bay. An examination was made by divers. It showed that one of the blades of the screw had been slightly bent, but the vessel was uninjured otherwise.—New York World.

BICYCLES IN THE ARMY. A Complete Test of the Wheat to No Mind at Fort Missoule.

The army at last him a bloycle compa A lieutenant of the Twenty lifth intantry has organized a detachment of stah men at Fort Missoula, Mon., and will shortly test the wheel for its practical value in the military service. The course will ride through the country over the

An important feature of the blure corps is the repair shop which has been established at the post, and the instruct sion includes lessons in repairing and an expert mechanic. Among the super ments contemplated by the progra of the army bioyole corps are the full

Bapid pentering of messages from Fort Missouls to other posts at various distances, the trips to be made wishout relay and by relays along the main read and long mountain trails, route sleetsh ing on practice marching, the sund establishment of signal stations, nontice rides with rides, blankets, ration and shelter tents, someting, road pages ling and reconscissance. This work will make hard use of a wheel and will feet the value of any bioyole which may be used for the purpose.—Philadelphia

NEW AMERICAN DUCHESS!

The gostips of Newport are trying to figure out another American duches. Mr. James J. Van Alen, who is famous in so many ways that it is a labor. to recount them all, has a charming daughter.

This daughter, Miss Mary Van Aleit,

For a long time Mr. Van Alen has not been on the most intimate terms frauds in the profession. The health de | with his mother in law. Lately, howepartment of a city like Chicago should er, both Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. be second in importance only to the John Jacob Astor have taken the greatest interest in Miss Mary Van Alen. and it is reported that they will give a

The dowager Duchess of Manchester and the young Duke of Manchester are to visit Mr. Van Alen at Wakshurst this summer.

gether and figure it out that Miss Many 49 to mearly 46, or marke Van Alen will nitimately becomes the cent, while agains life leads Duchess of Manchester. - Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

X RAYS KILL GERMS.

State University

Interesting and conclusive accer money have recently been made in the Missouri State university under the direction of Dr. William Shreder, head of the electrical sugincering department tenting the affect of the Bountyril rave upon verious disease garms. In money every fratance these have met with micross and prove constantialy that the rays are invaluable in the treatment

Acceptib coods to Among the first experiments were those made with the diphtheria bacillic Tubes were imponisted with the serma one expected to the rays, and the other not exposed. In the former the garner were destroyed, while in the latter they

Poliowing there tests, two guines pige were inchested with a solid values of diphibaria propared in the bacteriologic al laboratory of the university. Thus pige weighed \$10 and 156 greater respectively. One was expense to the cape for four hours in a wooden hose deving of tebot-erife at bose nevon radder sight works, and no trace of the gian out he found. The other pig, not expended to the rays, died within 18 house at or the injection of the polace. The past mortons examination about this his deads was due to the Sphibests game.

Following the diphtheric superfunction the tays were tried upon siddicate the disease farst although to stock und man. These have met with a measure of second, but the result has not yet und officially amounded. The hast expendence, so with the consumption germs. A prominent t dept of Ockambia, Mo., has been und going this treetpoons since the early pe of July. Up so July 19 he was the fore the first exposure he was each day 10 drops of digitally o drops of steepasthes. It was ruly feeble, he suffered greatly 2 ecrement in the short and obt d his cheel not draw the way

A wonderful on right operators periodesed a young maint diff of the face of death, has require the face Diago, Out.
William H. Young, a busine of old, died the other right of majorital the sorte, which in plate Marie mouse a rupture of the greater of leading from the heart. The driver of ruptured so as to allow the blend to ists the enter-cost, forming a sin

er frankrik Er frankrik frankrik

States all ver or eteknic in

The statistics of life in his summer.
So the goasips put two and two to- worsen's are his increased creased from passly 12 to the