GIRL DIES AFTER HOLD UP.

DROPS ON SALOON STOOP AFTER FLEEING FROM THUGS.

Fake Detectives Had Demanded Money From Her Bicort in North Bergen Early in the Morning, and He Left Her to Get It -Heart Disease Caused Death.

Frightened by footpads who threatened to arrest her escort and herself, Loretto Pfeiffer, 19 years old, of 59 Grove street, this city, died of heart disease in North Bergen, N. J., early yesterday morning after she had been found sitting alone on the steps of a saloon.

Her companion had been Nicholas Mountry of 597 Grove street, Jersey City. Two men who said they were detectives stopped them in the road and demanded money. Mountry was forced to leave the girl in the custody of the men while he went to get enough cash to meet their demands. The girl escaped after Mountry had gone and ran half a mile to the place where she was

Miss Pfeiffer was engaged to marry Mountry. On Friday night they went for a trolley ride from Hoboken and stopped at Nungesser's restaurant and dance hall in North Bergen. They remained there some time dancing and shortly after midnight started for New York.

It was after 1 o'clock when Miss Ellen Sullivan, sister of the late Chief of North Bergen's police, who runs the road house next to the entrance to the Hudson County Speedway Association's track, heard groans and found a girl sitting on the front stoop. "I asked her how she came, where she was at such an hour, and she told me her escort had had a fight with some men at North Bergen and she had run away," said Miss Sullivan yesterday. "Then she told me she lived in Grove street, New York, and she wanted to get home as soon as she could, because her mother would worry."

"I tried to get her not to talk, and took her into a room in the rear of the saloon and let her lie on the lounge. She said she thought her escort would come for her and then she became unconscious. I sent my brother-in-law for Dr. Hellstein at frand View, but before he got here the girl died. I was quite sure she had not been drinking, though at first I thought she had been doped."

It wasn't long after Mountry and Miss Preiffer left Nungesser's that the young man returned and asked one of the bartenders to let him have \$4. He got the money. left a woman's watch as security

money, left a woman's watch as security and went away, apparently much agitated, though at the time he said nothing of the

holdup.

He got to Hoboken at about 10 o'clock, and on Washington street met Policeman McKenna, to whom he told the story. He said that he and the girl were waiting for agar when two men came along the road, displayed badges, threatened them with arrest and demanded \$5. Mountry had but \$2, he told McKenna, and proposed going to Nungesser's for the rest. The men said the girl must stay with them to insure his return.

"When I got the money I came back, but Miss Pfeiffer and the men had disap-peared," Mountry continued. "I could find no policeman at North Bergen and

find no policeman at North Bergen and came on here."

McKenna thought Mountry was dreamingland paid no attention to the story.

Mountry went back to North Berger, found a man on Bergenline avenue ard continued his search for his fiancee. He couldn't find her, so he came to New York to see if she had reached her home. She wasn't there and her father, Henry Pfeiffer, went to Jersey with him. Moustry drives a baker's wagon, and after he had finished his early morning work he and the girl's father went to the Hoboken police for information.

The police had learned of the death of The police had learned of the death of the girl at Sullivan's and sent a detective along with Mountry and Pfeiffer to Armstrong's morgue in Union Hill, where the body had been taken. They identified it as that of Miss Pfeiffer. There are no regular policemen in North Bergen. Patrick Nolan, who lives back of Union Hill, is called chief, but it is simply an honorary title and there is no salary attached to the job. Up at the far end of North Bergen there are a number of tough resorts, dance halls, saloons and the like, known as "Litte

There are several men around these places who have special badges and the power to arrest, but that is all the protection visitors to the place have. There have been a lot of holdups around there in the past few years, but no arrests. There wasn't a policeman in all of Jersey from Hoboken to the Palisades who yesterday had anything more than a theory. Most of them agreed that something should be done for the protection of the public around the upper end of North Bergen.

Dr. Charles Converse, County Physician for Eudson county, vesterday took charge There are several men around these places

for Fudson county, yesterday took charge of the girl's body and made an examination. He was satisfied that she had met with no violence. Coroner Breckner and a jury held an incuest over the body last night at Armstrong's morgue, but no verdict was reached. Mountry, however, was not de-

RABBI'S SON TO REFORMATORY. He Had Been Arzested Before-Wouldn't Take a Dare, He Says.

"I wouldn't take a dare," is the excuse given by Ralph H. Blum, the fourteen-yearold son of the Rabbi Abraham Blum of 5 West Eighty-fourth street, who was arrested on Friday night for burglary.

"The other boys had been teasing me and daring me for a year," is the excuse offered by Willie Pruden, 12 years old, of 12 West Eighty-fourth street, who was arrested with young Blum.

Both boys pleaded guilty in the Children's Both boys pleaded guilty in the Children's Court yesterday morning to the charge of having broken into the second floor of the home of Henry V. Warner, at 7 West Eighty-fourth street. The records of the court disclosed the fact that young Blum had been arrested on July 25, charged with stealing a doormat from the residence of his schoolteacher. At that time it is thought that he had been guilty only of a mischievous brank and he was allowed to go.

On account of his previous arrest Justice Wyatt sent Blum to the Juvenile for ten days. 'The other boy was allowed to go under a suspended sentence.

LOFT THIEVES CAUGHT. Detectives Follow a Truck in Broadway

to Daylight Robbery.

A two horse truck attracted the attention of Detective Sergeants Cooney, Doolady, Sheehan and Jackson at noon yesterday. They first saw the truck in Broadway, near Houston street. The detectives had been specially detailed to look up some recent loft burglaries and decided that the truck

would bear watching. They followed the truck to 4 East Eighth street. Three men went upstairs, while

the driver remained with the horses. A boy kept watch on the street.

The detectives went up stairs. They found that a loft on the fifth floor, occupied by Abatowitz Bros., fur dealers, had been broken into. Over \$5,000 worth of furs, which had been put in hags, were in the which had been put in bags, were in the hallway ready for removal. The three men, who gave the names of Morris Levy, no home; Morris Cohen, 81 Second street, and Louis Gross, 807 East Eleventh street, were

arrested.
The driver said he was Morris Bernstein of 12 Third street. The boy was Abe Cohen of 51 Ridge street. They were also arrested. All the prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters.

BURGLARS AND SNEAK THIEVES

NO INTEREST IN HUSBAND'S FATE Bemarkable Statement From Wife of Sai ford, Who Killed Her Alleged Lover.

ROME, Ga., Aug. 5 .- With twelve men deliberating whether to hang or requit Vincent T. Sanford, who killed George Wright for alleged undue intimacy with Mrs. Sanford, the latter to-day created a sensation by giving out an interview in which she declares:

"As to Vincent's fate at the hands of the jury I am absolutely indifferent. He is as a dead man to me. His has destroyed my life, estranged me from my friends and children and sought to make me an unclean thing in the sight of the world. God help me. I know not where nor to whom to turn in this hour of my sorrow."

This interview has given out in answer to a signed statement by Mrs. Sanford, made public by her husband's brothers, in which she repudiates Col. Coneland, who drew her bill for divorce, and who is also

drew her bill for divorce, and who is also one of the attorneys proscuting her husband. Regarding that statement Mrs. Sanford says:

"I was unduly influenced into making the statement and I consented in sheer desperation. It was against my judgment and my sense of justice to Mr. Copeland. In truth, I am a lone woman, with no one to turn to in this hour of my sore need. When my husband's brother came with protestations of friendship and offers of help, I felt I must lean on this support. But I know I have wronged Mr. Copeland."

The Sanford jury has been out since 10:15 o'clook Friday morning without agreeing. Last night a message announced the death of Juror Brandon's mother. Judge Wright allowed Brandon to attend his mother's funeral under guard to-day and, as soon as he returned the jury resumed consideration of the case. A mistrial seems probable.

NOT TO DROP CRISWELL CASE. Congressman Rhinock Seeks to Find Writer of the Alleged Libel.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock of Covington, who asserts that he was libeled in the New Yorker, published by Robert W. Criswell, who committed suicide in New York Thursday night by jumping in front of a moving subway train, said to-day that he would leave on Tuesday for New York to consult with District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Krotel about punishing the writer of the alleged libel. It is underthe writer of the alleged libel. It is understood here that District Attorney Jerome will give his personal attention to the case and is determined to extradite the guilty one for punishment in New York. Jerome, it is said here, regards the writer of the libel as being more culpable than the unfortunate Criswell.

A telegram found in a pocket of the coat worn by Criswell when he met his fate read:

worn by Criswell when he met his fate read:
"Will send copies of orders in case of Congressman, brother of William H. and J. A. Rhinock. W. H. Helm, Newport, Ky., July 14."

July 14."

It developed to-day that the telegram was sent to Attorney Helm of Newport by Criswell's counsel, who were endeavoring to substantiate the charges made against Rhinock. The charges were to the effect that the Campbell County Grand Jury had taken action in 1876 against present Congressman Rhinock. Helm, after searching the records of the Campbell county court, failed to discover papers that would corroborate the allegations.

BLUE LAWS TO BE ENFORCED New Haven Not Likely to See a Ball Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5 .- Clergymen and others invoked the aid of the Connecticut blue laws to-day against Sunday baseball in this city. They asked Mayor Studiey to have the police to-morrow stop the games of the City League. These games have been played every Sunday since the season opened and have been attended by between 5,000 and 7,000 people.

The Mayor doesn't like to interfere be-

The Mayor doesn't like to interfere because a number of prominent politicians are interested in the league, and it is liable to injure him politically. He also likes the sport himself.

The grounds on which the games are played are partly controlled by the city and in part by the town of Hamden. The home plate and the third base are in New Haven. Constable Robert O'Connell, an officer in the town of Hamden, owns the diamond and he has been a pusher for the d and he has mond, and he has been a pusher for the Sunday game. The local ministers and the officials of the Y. M. C. A. told the Mayor to-day that the games can't be played. They will push the blue laws to the limit by closing all stores that are opened on Sunday in New Haven, stopping the milk pedlers, and closing up all cigar stores and soda water fountains

A MIXUP OF MURPHYS.

Maggie Tackles Della and Her Husband Swats Dennis, Delia's Man. The tenement at 54 Oak street is occupied

almost exclusively by members of the Murphy clan. Farly yesterday morning young Michael Kerin of 41 Monroe street a rank outsider, butted into the society of the Murphy children.

Mrs. Margaret Murphy squelched Kerin's social pretensions by slapping his face. Mrs. Delia Murphy favored young Kerin and resented the attack by collecting a handful of Mrs. Margaret's hair. William Murphy, husband of Margaret, and Dennis Murphy, husband of Delia, also took a hand

murphy, husband of Della, also took a hand in the fight.

They were mixing it up when a cop of the O'Brien faction took them all before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs police court. It required all the Magistrate's diplomacy to keep the belligerents apart in the court room. William Murphy swore that Mrs. Delis Murphy was the terror of the Fourth ward. Magistrate Breen, after hearing all four sides of the story, put William and Margaret Murphy under a hundred dollars bond each to keep the peace. William scornfully remarked as he left the bridge:

"Since thim Dinnis Murphys got into politics they think they own the ward."

COLORADO'S GUNS DEFECTIVE.

Workmen in Washington Navy Yard Hint at More Serious Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Workmen in the Washington Navy Yard have made anonymous charges that the sights on fourteen of the guns on the cruiser Colorado are defective, that they took the matter to their superiors and were told to attend to their own business and that the sights had been changed and accordingly were all sight own business and that the sights had been changed and accordingly were all right.
One of the machinists of the yard was induced to talk, he said, on account of the accident on the Bennington. He said he did not want to be responsible in any way for an accident which might occur at some future time on account of the defective sights.

The machinists have never taken the matter to the commandant of the yard nor to the Navy Department, and officers of the yard are inclined to think that it is not worth considering. The employees not only tell of defective sights on the Colorado with his at much more serious irragularities. only tell of defective signts on the Colorado but hint at much more serious irregularities, and say that if Secretary Bonaparte wants to clean out his Department he should have an investigation at the Washington Navy

GOOD YEAR FOR PEACHES.

Connecticut Will Keye a Record Crop, Says the Biggest Grower There.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.-Howard Hale, the biggest peach grower in New England. said at his Glastonbury farm to-day that Connecticut will have the biggest crop Connecticut will have the biggest crop of peaches this year that it has ever had. He stated that there are more peaches to a tree in Connecticut orchards to-day than ever before, and he added that he has already thrown away five ordinary crops. He has had thirty-five men busy for weeks picking off the green fruit so as to leave plenty of room for the remainder to grow in.

VICTIMS OF IMAGINARY ILLS.

AILMENTS PRODUCED BY OVER-WORK AND WORRY.

Abnormal Sensations That Affect the Mind -turious Phases of Insanity-Manifectations of Hysteria-Disease of Which the Cause and Nature Are Unknown.

Our bodily ills are multiplied many times over by the imagination. A pain in the back means to many kidney disease, abdomina pain brings thoughts of appendicitis, the juric acid crank imagines that every ache or pain he suffers is due to this soid in his system, while the dyspeptic with a pain over the region of his heart-"a weak heart"fancying his heart diseased, deprives him-

self of many of life's pleasures. Truly a little knowledge is a dankerous thing, writes a physician in the London Daily Mail. All these people are the victims of their own ignorance. The art of diagnosis is the most difficult that the physician learns, and yet they disagnose their complaints on symptoms the meaning of which; many cases, they have searched for some household work on medicine. It is this self-confidence that produces so large a number of these imaginary ail-

That the mind plays a great part in the course and occurrence of certain diseases s undoubted. There is a universal dread of hydrophobia; a dog bite is terrifying, for it is the bite of the mad dog that causes the disease. The mental strain for the six weeks following any bite is intense. Curious symptoms may appear, cramps of the arms and legs, the patient making a curious noise like the bark of a dog, fully pelieving that he has the disease, though his symptoms, are not those of hydrophobis, but simply an imaginary ailment. Convince him that he has not the disease and his cure

will soon be accomplished.

If the general health is not good, abnormal If the general health is not good, abnormal sensations have a greater influence upon the mind. The struggle for existence among all classes to-day is keener than ever before; every year it is becoming more so. A larger proportion of the populace use their brains in the struggle. Universal education has intensified this competition to live. Overwork is the order of the day; the whole nation now suffers relatively more from nervous irritability; there are more nervous, exhausted people, more neurasthenics—the persons of "imaginary ailments"—than there were before this

Overwork, associated with it anxiety, Overwork, associated with it anxiety, worry, or excitement, quickly produces this condition. The business man, anxious for his ventures, works doubly hard to secure success; the sleepless mother, worn with care and nursing, does double or treble duty, and finally "goes to pleces" when the strain is over. The overtrained athlete goes "stale," the young professional man, keen, but faced with disappointment on the threshold of his career—these are types of neurasthenics.

sional man, keen, but taced with disappointment on the threshold of his career—these are types of neurasthenics.

The complaints of the neurasthenic are many; all manner of vague sensations, of heat and cold, numbness, stiffness, weakness, fatigue, soreness, pain, pressure, of headache such as "no man has ever suffered from before," each sypmtom described with a minuteness defying subdivision. Every function, every organ of the body being described is subject to strange sensations.

They are the subjects of mental disturbance. Attracted by any of the morbid sensations, they develop a morbid dread of sickness and disease. As the suggestions of these reminders and fears are constantly present, the neurasthenic becomes saturated with them, becoming morbidly self-watchful.

In some instances these morbid fears

self-watchful.

In some instances these morbid fears pass into insane delusions and obsessions then neurasthenia becomes insanity. The woman who complains that one side of her body is bigger than the other after taking food is not very different from the insane pauper possessed of the delusion that inside him were two red herrings, introduced into his body while he slept by an inmate next him.

The neurasthenics are the prey of the The neurasthenics are the prey of the quacks and a source of great profit to patent medicine venders. To him their advertisements are of absorbing interest, he finding comfort and hope in the published cures of cases such as his, and with a hope that "springs eternal" he tries for a time this or that patent cure, only too often with little result toward the riddance of his imaginary disease.

imaginary disease.

Can the manifestations of hysteria be

with little result toward the riddance of his imaginary disease.

Can the manifestations of hysteria be called imaginary? What hysteria really is is not known; all that can be said at present is that it is some disturbance of the higher centers of the brain; no actual disease of these centers has as yet been discovered.

Its manifestations are wonderful and many; the hysterical fit, resembling an epileptic fit, is of common occurrence; the state of catalepsy, in which the person may assume or be placed in any attitude, may follow the fit.

The senses of sight, hearing and taste may be affected, causing defective vision, deafness and complete loss of taste; sensation to touch and pain may be lost over certain areas of the skin, or even over the whole body, so that affected persons are unable to feel the prick of a pin or to distinguish the difference between heat and cold; curious abnormal, rigid positions of the limbs, clenching of the fingers, various forms of paralysis closely resembling those produced by disease of the brain and spinal cord are some of its manifestations.

They may last for but a few hours, though they have been known to continue for months and years. Recovery from them in many cases is sudden, taking place often during some mental excitement or during periods of religious revival. These hysterical manifestations and their cure are the explanation of many of the "faith cures."

When placed under proper care, recovery is nearly always rapid. I have known a young girl, bedridden for months with hysterical paralysis of the legs and complete loss of sensation to touch and pain, get well in a few weeks when removed from her home to a London hospital.

Another case of a girl who would fall asleep for periods of three or four days, during which time she could with difficulty be roused to take nourishment, got rapidly well on removal to a hospital.

In the middle ages hysterical subjects were regarded sometimes as saints, but more often as possessed of devils. It then occurred frequently; later on t

of the future.

Proof That the Moon Is Without Life.

From Harper's Manazine. The moon being much the nearest to us of all the heavenly bodies, we can pronounce more definitely in its case than in any other. We know that neither air nor water exists on the moon in quantities sufficient to be perceived by the most delicate tests at our It is certain that the moon's atmosphere,

It is certain that the moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is less than the thousandth part of the density of that around us. The vacuum is greater than any ordinary airpump is capabie of producing. We can hardly suppose that so small a quantity of air could be of any benefit whatever in sustaining life. An animal that could get along on so little could get along on none at all.

But the proof of the absence of life is yet stronger when we consider the results of actual telescopic observations. An object such as an ordinary city block could be detected on the moon. If anything like vegetation were present on the surface, we should see the changes which it would undergo in the course of a month, during one portion of which it would be exposed to the rays of the unclouded sun and during another to the intense cold of space.

English Military Conscription Called Inevitable.

Conscription may be unwelcome to the officers of the army; it may be iriksome to the poor and hateful to the rich; but it is inevitable, because it is a logical and necessary consequence of the industrial progress of modern society.

JAPS MOVING INLAND.

Force From Castrice Bay Drives Russis Prom Starecele

ST. PETERBURG, Aug. 5.—Despatches from the front report that the Japanese continue to land troops at Castries Bay where they now have 30,000 men with

artillery. An advance guard on Aug. 4 reached taroeselo, thirty-five miles inland. The Japanese attacked Starosselo vigorously The defenders eventually abandoned the place after setting the village on fire. The Russians lost thirty-eight killed and 112 wounded.

WOULDN'T SEE ROBBERY DONE. Woman in Charge of Tendericin Salesa

Clips Off Negross' Pinger With a Bullet. Louis Smith left his saloon at 289 Seventh avenue in charge of his wife, Ray, last night while he went for a shave. There were half a dozen customers in the saloon. One of them was a stranger, who had been sampling Smith's stock rather freely. Another was Jube Tyler, a big negro. Jube asked the stranger to buy him a drink. When they had the drink the stranger paid for it from a large roll of bills. Jube immediately deserted the stranger for a negress who poses as Jube's wife.

He told her to get the man's money. Mrs. Smith heard him and announced that she wouldn't let any one be robbed in her saloon. Then she ordered both Tyler and the negress to get out. The negress jumped in a beer keg and over the bar. So did Jube. The woman had a knife and fought Mrs. Smith away from the cash drawer. Jube got his hand in and rushed off with a handful of bills. Just as he made for the door Mrs. Smith broke away from the negress and reached a drawer where there was a loaded revolver. She blazed away and the place was soon

She blazed away and the place was soon cleared.

In a hallway at Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street the police found the negress, who says she is Mary Tyler. One of her fingers had been shot off and she was bandaging the stump. A block above Tyler was picked up.

He was taken to the Tenderloin police station and looked up. The woman was sent to the New York Hospital.

UNCONSCIOUS AT HIS OWN DOOR. Jeweler Bloomfield Apparently Stumbled

or Had Vertigo.

James M. Bloomfield, a jeweler; living in flat house at 151 West Ninety-sixth street; was found unconscious in the vestibule of the house early last night bleeding from the ears and nose. When he reached the J. Hood Wright Hospital it was found that his skull was fractured and that he

was in danger of dying. His wife was summoned and she remained with him last night.

A short time before Bloomfield was found unconscious James Mahoney, the janitor of the house, met him making for the door. Bloomfield spoke to Mahoney and the janitor rottled that he looked ways reals and that noticed that he looked very pale and that he was not wearing his glasses. It is sup-posed that he either fell in the vestibule because he could not see or else that he was attacked with vertigo and hit his head

in falling.

Bioomfield is 42 years old and very heavy
He lives with his wife and his sister. There
was no suspicion last night that he had
met with foul play. He is in the jewelry
business for himself on a small scale.

OLD CATHEDRAL OF IONA. The Restoration of a Historical Island

Church. From the Pall Mall Gasette. Six years ago the late Duke of Argyll conveyed the whole of the historic ruins on the Island of Iona to trustees for the Church f Scotland. His Grace had for nearly half a century taken a deep personal interest in the preservation of the ecclesiastical and other relies on the world famous island, and had in

At the time he granted the deed of gift its walls had been so strengthened and repaired that he considered the building fit to be reroofed. In the conveyance he declared it to be his wish that it should be reroofed and restored so as to admit of its being used for

iblic worship, and that the other ruins should be carefully preserved. On taking poss the trustees at once set about raising funds, and the work of restoration was begun. Staffa and Iona are visited every summer by thousands of persons, attracted thither the one case by the natural wonders of Fingal's Cave and in the other by memories of the great apostle to the northern Picts, who, in the sixth century, made this distant Hebridean

Isle a center of devotion and of learning. history of the little isle begins in when Columbs crossing the narrow sea from Ireland, landed on its shore with twelve disciples. Here the small community built wattle buts to live in and a chapel of equally frail materials in which to worship. The work of converting the northern Picts was entered upon. Frude, their King, having embraced Christianity under the preaching of Columba, success became assured. Soon the energies of the devoted missionary and his disciples were taxed to the utmost, instructng the ignorant and ministering to both the spiritual and temporal necessities of an ever increasing throng of devotees. At intervals they set out on expeditions for the evangelisation of distant tribes, and the wave of enthusisem spread, and rose higher and higher. Churches were planted all over the country, and faithful students, instructed and ordained

at the parent monastery, went forth to form new centers of spiritual influence. When Columba died, in 597, Iona had a high reputation, and down to nearly the end of the eighth century the monastery he had founded was one of the most renowned in the British Isles. In 795, however, the buildings were burned by the flerce Norsemen, who also again and again during the ninth and tenth centuries devastate island. In the twelfth century, after the suppression of the Columban Order (the Culdees), two Roman orders of monks, Benedictines and Augustines, established selves on Iona, and these flourished down to the time of the Scottish Reformation. After that event the island, with its various religious houses, passed into the possession of the family of Argyll.

The most ancient of the ruins are those of St. Oran's Chapel. The chapel, of which only the bare walls now remain, is thought to have been built by the famous Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore and sister of Edgar Atheling, and is also believed to have been the first building of note on the island. The cathedral (so it is always styled, church, belongs to a later period-the end of the twelfth century or the beginning of the thirteenth. It must have been a building its day, and in its restoration an effort is ide to bring it as nearly as possible o what is believed to have been its original

appearance.
Of the cloisters and the library (a library o renowned that Pope Pius V. was credited with the intention to visit it) little re-mains. These buildings stood to the north of the church, and at a short distance from ruins now exist. Surrounding St. Oran's Chapel is the famous burial place known as the Reileag Oran, where lie kings of Scotland, of Pictiand, of Ireland, and even of far of Norway. For centuries the soil of Iona was regarded as sacred, and burial here was esteemed a high honor and a great privilege, not only among the Celtic races but also among those of Northern Europe. The tombetones in the Reileag Oran are con-

in Iona. 'Unquestionably they are the most ancient.

Although the pristine glory of Iona has long since departed, this early shrine of Christianity continues to be held in high benor by all churches.

GOOD TRAPEZE FOR MONKEYS NEAR VICTORIA NYANZA.

Object of Much Curtesity to the Giraffe - Hippopotamuses Drag Up the Poles
- Boos Hate Wires-Birds Like Them
for Perches-Fish and Ocean Cables.

The world is now so much covered with elegraph and telephone wires that civilized human beings scarcely notice them. They run alongside most of the highways in England, and the oft announced coming of an underground system seems to have no influence in the direction of reducing the number. There is good evidence, however, says the London Globs, for supposing that the animal world has by no means grown so accustomed to the wires which arise above their heads.

Cows, for example, have been seen standing at the corner of fields listening in awestruck fashion to the Eqlian strains which smite their ears as a high wind blows across the iron and copper strands. Birds like the topmost wire for a perch. It offers them apparently a finer view than the boughs of trees, which are understood generally as being nature's device for the purpose. Curiously enough, a bird will not sing from the wire: whether it is silenced by the Æolian rivalry or whether, on the other hand, it has come to see the utilitarianism of the structure and to feel that song is incongruous cannot be explained with our present knowledge.

Bees hate the wires; and there are well authenticated cases of a swarm of bees altering their flight to avoid adjacency to the lines. Rooks show the greatest partiality for them, a partiality which they hold with the sparrows, and in some of the older lines, where the wires are closer together than is now thought to be wise, nests are built, and the insulation of the lines damaged accordingly. It has been calculated by one of those statistical persons who had time for the enterprise that there is a bird swinging on the lines each mile of the distance, which when summed up gives us a total of some 500 birds amusing themselves in this fashion between London and Edin-burgh.

In distant countries there are amusing instances of the use to which wild animals put the telegraph wires. A report has just reached England giving the details of the ideas of monkeys in respect to telegraphy. These animals are convinced apparently that the wires are put up merely for the purpose of giving them a long trapeze for their performance. Near Victoria Nyanza there is a line of three wires, along which there may be seen hundreds of monkeys enjoying themselves to their hearts

The authorities have tried, by shooting them in considerable numbers, to remove this disposition, but the monkeys still run the risk, and travelers report that they often see them in dozens swinging by the tails and chuckling in their own chattering fashion with delight. This does not serve to improve the telegraphic service, for in the depths of the forest the monkeys tricks often twist the wires, and currents nass from one to another, giving a somewhat confusing result at the ends.

Oddly enough, it is stated by experts that the earlier ideas of the monkeys as to the pleasures of stealing the wire have passed away. Nowadays it rarely happens that wire is stolen. The idea has spread that some kind persons, recognizing the needs of the monkey tribe, have

ing the needs of the monkey tribe, have put the wires up in such a secure way merely that the monkeys may have perfectly loyal to the idea and refuse to steal the wire apparently for this reason.

The curiosity of the giraffe is another disturbing element. Cows here at home stare up at the lines when music is being emitted; horses rub themselves against the poles, but these two do but little damage. The giraffe, however, has the advantage of being able to stretch his long neck and to reach the wires themselves. He has a wonderful regard for the pottery insulator. He reaches up and selzes these not very succulent dainties, and pulls them down, drawing the strands with them. The arms of wood on which the insulators are placed also allure the giraffe, and when he gets fairly settled at the base of a pole he finds rich amusement for a couple of days dragging down the arms and pecking at the insulators. The influence which this has upon the transmission of messages can be imagined.

It is as injurious as the influence of the hippopotamus, which creeps slyly up to the poles, looks cautiously round to see if any one is watching his performance, and she has, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and performance, and the finds, by a long pull and astrona pull.

It is as injurious as the influence of the hippopotamus, which creeps slyly up to the poles, looks cautiously round to see if any one is watching his performance, and then, by a long pull and a strong pull, drags over pole, wires, insulators and all. The comfort is that occasionally the hippopotamus gets entangled in his own devices. He is not a very dexterous animal, even at the best of times; but when he's wrapped round with some twenty feet of wire—and in some cases with twenty feet wrapped round with some twenty feet of wire—and in some cases with twenty feet of three wires—he finds progression some-what retarded. In time, no doubt, he will learn that it is as well to leave the wires untouched, but it seems as if it will take some years yet before the lesson has gone home.

What the denizens of the deep think of the great see cables is as much a mystery as the others." In some places the deep cables swing from the ridge of one plateau to the ridge of another, and upon the bight all manner of sea animals find that they can disport themselves. One cable which was

GRAPE NUTS.

B, B. B. Bitter, Black, Bile and how Right Food

Biliousness, from incorrect food, open the way for an outfit of derangements o not only the body but the mind as well. The world is a dark or gloomy place to the victim, whether millionaire or mendicant.

The wife of the head of a great insurance office in an Eastern city, was cured, com-pletely, of this wretched affliction by the se of Grape-Nuts. She says:

*For years I was a constant sufferen from biliousness and extreme constipation and I suffered from the most dreadful headaches once a week, which sometimes lasted 3 or 4 days at a time. Grape-Nuts food came to my notice about 5 years ago. I liked it from the first and began to use it because I liked it, without any thought that it might help my health. To my surprise I noted that after a short time all my ailments began to decrease, and they gradually but surely disappeared. I am now, and have been for years, completely free from them and enjoy perfect health.

"Every one in my house now eats Grape-Nuts regularly, even my little two-year-old girl likes it with her Postum Coffee (another thing we are never without) and prefers it to any other cereal. It pulled her through a difficult period of teething during the hot weather—she never refused Grape-Nuts when other food could not tempt her to eat. It is the first food I intend to give to my baby boy when I wean him.

"My husband eats more Grape-Nuts food at every meal than of any other one dish. He says it never palls on him, and he finds that it regulates his bowels persective." Name given by Postum Co-

he finds that it regulates his bowels perfectly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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ANIMALS AND TELEGRAPH WIRE CATARRH OF STOMACH 25 YEARS Congressman Botkin Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na For His Recovery



EX-CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN. OF WINFIELD. KANS.

Hon. J. D. Botkin, Ex-Congressman, Winfield, Kans., writes: "It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin.
"I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with ca-

tarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington in-"A few bottles of your medicines have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure.
"Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections."

ANOTHER REMARMABLE CURE: Mr. F. R. Cox, Center Oak, Pa., writes:

"I was taken with hemorrhages of the stomach and had from one to three a year.

The doctors said my stomach could not be cured, and it was only a question of hose of these spells would kill me and I was given up several times.

"I finally wrote to you, and you said that if it was not a cancer or a tume, would cure me. I commenced taking Perupa right away and have never had one of those spells since. I am an old soldier, one of Phil Sheridan's Rough Riders, and nearly played out now, but I have a pretty good stomach again."

FAMOUS WOMEN GAMBLERS. France Has Furnished Greatest Number

-Nell Gwynne's Losses. From the Liverpool Mercury.

The pages of history tell over and over again the story of great women gamblers. France has furnished the greater number of these, but England has put forth many whose fame has become international. There seems to be something in the blood of French women that makes them gamblers f a high order. Mme. de Montespan won so much at basset, her favorite game, that ouis XIV. was delighted and borrowed some of her winnings. But she lost a great deal

at times, and her play grew so furious that in 1882 Louis abolished the game.

It is recorded of madame that she one night, while the King looked on at the play, risked a sum equal to £40,000 on a single card, and that the King grumbled when no one could be found to cover the bet. But madame also lost one New Year's night 700,000 crowns at hocal and on another night lmost £200,000 at the same game.

Mme. du Barry was the most famous woman rambler of the time of Louis XV., but with ner it was only a pastime. But that other favorite, Mme. de Pompadour, went in with recorded that her winnings were enermous, and that in a single night she eased the pockets of the King of 25,000 louis d'or.

Queen Marie Antionette, according to history, was a gambler who liked to be surrounded by gamblers. Faro was the popular game, but the stakes got to be so great that many a nobleman had his entire estates wiped out in a single night. Scandal rose high and the game was forbidden. Nevertheless, in a short time it was being carried on again, not only in the apartments of the

A first the Queen and those who desired to play with her went to the apartments Mme. de Guemene, whose house is credited with having been the scene of the highest continued play of any in France. But mat-ters got so bad before the end came that noblemen would no longer play with the Queen, and she admitted to her table many common gamblers. Then the scandal broke in full force, for some were caught cheating, and one was arrested for picking a pocket.

Possibly the most famous woman gambler of English history was Nell Gwynne, the Charles II. In that reign the manners were much the same as they were at the French court. Nell Gwynne lost £3,000 to her rival the Duchess of Cleveland, and in one year lost upward of £60,000, which the King paid. There had never been known so much gambling among women as was carried on in that reign. After the Duchess of Mazarin, niece of the Cardinal, had lost £1,000,000, she died in absolute want. The acknowledged queen of American women gamblers was Lonna Pauita, who was born in Texas fifty years ago, but early went into Mexico to rule over outlaws and cowboys. The little Lonna was an old time gambier named Qualetor, who

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taught her every trick known to the gambler's art. She made her first appearance in Paso del Norte. She was only a child and the rough gamblers laughed at her. But they soon found that they were no match for her, and then even her teacher, Qualetor, was a tenderfoot compared with the child. With the passing con Long.
Paquita grew to be a beautiful woman. Her confounded those of the gamblers who played with her and a voice as sweet and silvery as a hell. She was as handsome a woman as one could wish to see, but with a heart of ice and nerves of iron. Her small while hands could manipulate the cards with a skill

There were many people who though it was merely luck that followed her, but the luck kept up too long, and the gamblers who knew a few tricks themselves understood that it was art. Still, no one was ever known to catch her cheating. Before she was 20 Lonna Paquita was in New Mexico leading a gang of the worst characters of the South

that defled the watchfulness of the keenest

west.

Her death occurred in 1875, and was tragic. Some lawless acts had been committed by a body of greasers, and search was made for them. Lonns Paquita was found to be their leader, and was caught. She only laughed when she was taken, and proposed that a game of cards be played to see whether ahe should go free or kill herself. This was agreed to, and one of the party, a gambler known to the country around, was selected scarcely time to understand this when Lonna plunged it into her heart.

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