

MRS. MULCARY'S HUT

It Cost Just Fourteen Cents to Put It Together.

Story of a Fighting Widow Squatter in South Brooklyn, N. Y.—Does the City Authorities to Make Her Move.

Squatter sovereignty in a 14-cent cottage! Such is the position of Mrs. Mulcary, a widow of County Kerry extraction and a 30-years' resident in South Brooklyn, now occupying a queer abode in the very middle of the cross streets, says the New York Herald.

The misfortunes of Mrs. Mulcary would fill volumes. At first she built her little home on a part of filled-in land, a part of a vast reclaimed tract acquired by one Robinson.

Then the building battalions advanced, and as the property became valuable Mrs. Mulcary was asked to vacate. There was a fight, but the young men of the neighborhood held a council and came to the conclusion that the "fightin' widdy" had no good cause to proclaim a battle against a rich estate, so they lifted the cottage bodily one fine night and laid it down a hundred feet to the rear.

The widow was soon notified that she was a squatter on the property of one New York millionaire named Jones, and that if she intended to claim squatter's rights—that is, claim the property after 20 years' undisturbed possession—she was much mistaken.

After a year of rural peace and comfort in the quaint little home made of dry goods boxes, the Jones estate ordered the widow to vacate, and the young men who had



FOURTEEN-CENT HOUSE. (Home of South Brooklyn's Fighting Widow Squatter.)

taken up the squatter's cause again conveniently moved the house one block to the westward.

Then came another landowner, and trouble was again imminent. The men were for arming themselves and standing guard over the cottage, but a brilliant idea struck the widow. She had been shuttled hither and thither by private landowners. What about the city's property? Could she not "squatter" upon city property and remain undisturbed? She would try it.

A clever young man, with knowledge of figures and surveyors' rules, dug about till he found the stones which marked the corners of the street which runs toward the bay through the reclaimed district. This point settled, for the last time the widow and her hearth and home were carried to the exact spot, and there she remains to this day.

It is a curious paradox of the law that while private owners of land can oust a squatter, the city, by some strange technicality, cannot do this under existing laws where the land is not a part of the original city, but filled in entirely by the dump carts carrying refuse thither for years, and little by little making solid, dry land of a wilderness of salt marsh which belonged to no one.

The position of Mrs. Mulcary is entirely without precedent. If she is forcibly ejected from the cross street and her home thrown after her she can hire lawyers, of whom there are hundreds about Brooklyn looking for just such an opportunity, to sue the city, and if it ever comes to a jury trial she might get heavy damages. That is the reason why the officials are thinking over the matter of Mrs. Mulcary and her 14-cent domicile.

The "fightin' widdy" meanwhile picks rags and gathers scrap wood, working early and late to keep body and soul together; quite content, nevertheless. More than that, she prides herself upon her home quite as much as the more fortunate.

Proved Himself a Donkey. A young railroad man who had charge of a department in the auditing branch had occasion to dictate a letter to the head of a corresponding department of another road. There was a point in dispute between the two roads involving money, and this young official was very sure that the other was at fault, and advanced strong arguments to prove it. A short time afterward he received an offer from the headquarters of the other railroad, which he accepted, and within a few days he became the head of the department with which he had been in dispute. The first letter he found on file was his own, and he immediately dictated an answer to his own letter, refuting and repudiating its arguments, winding up with an insinuation that the writer was an unmitigated donkey!

VERY LEARNED MAN.

Dr. F. W. Reitz, Transvaal Secretary of State, Enjoys Reputation of Being One.

Dr. F. W. Reitz, secretary of state for the Transvaal, was one of the first of the Boers to assume an overtly defiant attitude toward England. The doctor is a very learned man, and has great influence on all Boers in South Africa. He is the descendant of an ancient German family that settled in Holland above two centuries ago. The earliest of his line to emigrate to Africa was his grandfather. One of the secretary's uncles was a lieutenant in the British



DR. F. W. REITZ. (Secretary of Foreign Relations for the Transvaal.)

navy. His father was a sheep raiser, but a man of culture, and he sent the future statesman to England for an education in the law. The doctor read in the Inner temple and was called to the bar in 1868. After his return to Cape Town he practiced law for six years. Then he was made chief justice of the Orange Free State. In 1889 he was elected president, and later political fortunes cast him with the South African republic.

Dr. Reitz is the author of the now famous manifesto addressed to Afrikaners throughout South Africa appealing to them to resist "the unjust demands of Great Britain" and accusing Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner of treachery. It blames the queen for condoning what it describes as "Mr. Chamberlain's criminal policy," and declares that "the clear desire and object of Great Britain are to deprive the Transvaal of independence on account of the gold mines of the land."

The manifesto says that "Great Britain has offered the alternative of a five-year franchise or war," and then goes on to say: "A difference between the two governments of two years; on the franchise question is considered by her majesty's government sufficient justification for an endeavor to swallow the two republics." In conclusion it reminds Afrikaners that "God will surely defend the right."

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR.

Hero of Apia Harbor Now in Command of the Powerful North Atlantic Squadron.

Rear Admiral Farquhar has raised his flag on the New York and assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron, succeeding Rear Admiral Sampson. Farquhar has had a most adventurous and picturesque career. He was in command of the flagship Trenton ten years ago, when three American men-of-war and three German cruisers were driven ashore in the great hurricane at



REAR ADMIRAL FARQUHAR. (Now in Command of the North Atlantic Squadron.)

Samoa. The Trenton, thanks to Farquhar's fine seamanship, was the only one of the wrecked vessels to come through the awful day without the loss of a man. It was Farquhar who cheered the men on the other vessels by calling the band of the Trenton to play "The Star Spangled Banner," its shrill strains rising even above the roar of the wind and inspiring everyone in the doomed fleet to his highest efforts. It was Farquhar who again revived the drooping spirits of the sailors by calling on them to give three cheers for the crew of the English ship Calliope when it steamed out to open sea in the face of the gale.

Frozen Butterflies Recover. It is a common experience among mountain climbers to find butterflies lying frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies, on being taken to a warmer climate, recover themselves and fly away. Six species of butterflies have been found within a few hundred miles of the north pole.

Examinations Reduce Weight. The weights of classes of students before and after examination have been made the subject of recent investigation. In high classes, where naturally the examination was most felt, several pounds were lost, showing how the mental strain was felt. In lower classes the loss was not so great.

GREAT MOOSE HEAD.

Romantic History of an Enormous Specimen in Tacoma.

Antlers Measure Six Feet and Six and a Half Inches from Tip to Tip—Superstition Connected with the Big Creature.

A moose head whose antlers measure from tip to tip six feet six and a half inches, a head on which from tip to tip a board could be placed, the tallest of men lie down and not be too tall for the length of it—in fact, the largest moose head in the world—is the property of W. F. Sheard, of Tacoma, Wash. It has 40 prongs, and its immense fan-like antlers are enormous in their width as well as in height. The marvel is that any neck could have carried such a burden.

Its history is unusual and tinged with the romantic superstition of the Canadian Indian. For many years the Indian tribes around Fort Selkirk and the mouth of the Stewart river, in the northwest territories of Canada, had told among themselves the tale of a mighty moose, a "hi-uh moose," that for years and years had haunted the district of the Stewart river. Many years before, when the gigantic animal had first appeared, their fathers had endeavored to kill it; for days they had tracked the beast through the pathless forests. Easy to track it was, for the immense antlers, said the Indians, made a path through the foliage of the trees wider than a man was high, and the marks of his huge prongs on the bark were certain indications of his path. Gradually grew up around this huge, mysterious animal a superstitious reverence that he should escape all bullets and arrows and evade all pitfalls. It became whispered that this moose held within it the soul of some great warrior, one skilled in war and cunning in council. He had entered this



IMMENSE MOOSE HEAD. (Antlers Measure Over Six and a Half Feet from Tip to Tip.)

king of the forest to roam the woods and plains that in life had been so dear to him.

For years this story was told. The traders, matter of fact as they were, paid little attention to the stories, even though many pretended to have seen the moose. Every Indian tribe has its legends and ghost stories, and the description of the big bull moose, with the antlers larger than a man is long, was promptly set down as one of these.

In October of 1897 an Indian-French half-breed, untroubled by superstition, legends or scruples, came into the post and reported that for four days he had followed the "hi-uh moose," and had killed it near the headwaters of the Stewart river, 200 or 300 miles from Dawson City (Klondike). This was in the dead of winter.

After slaying the great beast he endeavored to get some one to assist in bringing in the meat and the head, but the superstitious natives firmly refused ever to lay a hand on the body. They considered the slaying sacrilegious. It was long months before the daring hunter could set himself right in the eyes of his offended and indignant tribe.

Finally a party of whites went out from the post and brought the moose in. The next year the head was sent down the Yukon to Tacoma, Wash., where W. F. Sheard, a skin merchant of that city, bought it, and in his possession this unique and magnificent trophy remains. That it was extremely old is sure. The growth of antlers such as this is unusual. The head is not an unusually large one.

It is said that an awful death overtook its slayer. The Canadians of the Stewart river district have a legend that at certain times a great bull moose rushes madly through the forests near by. On his antlers is a writhing human form. Shrieks of fear and anguish are heard. Suddenly moose and man disappear. Again and again, they say, this ghastly sight is seen. It is one of the "hi-uh," torturing his slayer. And when there is this rushing through the forest as if of the tearing by the great antlers again of bough and leaf, and shrieks, human like, come on the wind, and there seems to be a thunder of mighty hoofs, the Indians shrink together and whisper: "It's the soul of the hi-uh."

Bird Victims of Fashion. The birds so ruthlessly slaughtered for their plumes are the white herons and egrets, of which several pieces have lately been quite destroyed. They are natives of tropical countries, South America and India—furnishing the most specimens.

Mormons in Switzerland. Mormonism has taken refuge in Switzerland. Recently-published statistics apprise us that there are no fewer than 1,100 Mormons scattered about the Swiss republic.

NEW PHILIPPINE HERO.

Theodore Schwann's Exploits Highly Praised by Officials of the War Department.

The dispatches from the Philippines have recently been full of the exploits of the American column of Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwann, commander of the detachment that has recently captured the Filipino towns of Cavite Viejo, Novleta and Rosario. Gen. Schwann is an officer of the regular army, and one of the large number of German gentlemen who cast their fortunes with the arms of the union during the civil war



GEN. THEODORE SCHWAN. (Conqueror of Cavite, Viejo, Novleta and Other Towns.)

During that war Gen. Schwann served the union cause with distinguished gallantry and was rapidly promoted. After the war he was assigned various commands, served as recruiting officer and did duty on the frontier. He entered the American service in 1857 as a private, and when the war began had worked himself up to quartermaster sergeant of the Tenth United States Infantry. At the close of the civil war he was a first lieutenant. Since then he has been gradually promoted, reaching the rank of captain in 1866, major in 1886 and lieutenant colonel in 1895. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was nominated and confirmed as a brigadier general of volunteers. His experience of more than 40 years in the army and the fact that he has worked up from the ranks tend to make him popular with the men who serve under him.

The movement of the American troops under Gen. Schwann was a fine display of American generalship and energy, while the Filipinos adopted what Gen. Alejandro terms "our peculiar method of warfare." The whole country is an immense swamp, and the Filipinos never expected that the Americans could or would attempt to invade it during the wet season.

PRETTY MISS MARSTON.

New York Maiden Whose Face and Figure Appear on Millions of Two-Dollar Bills.

A beautiful little New York girl has the distinction of having her picture on every two-dollar bill issued by the United States in 1896. Her name is Rosa Marston, and she is but 16 years of age. Her fame as a model began in 1895, when Saxony, the New York art photographer, got her to pose for a series of pictures. Little Miss Marston is said to be the most shapely child known to the New York artists. She is particularly remarkable for the beauty and grace of her arms, hands and feet, which closely resemble the old Greek



MISS ROSA MARSTON. (Her Figure Appears on Millions of Two-Dollar Bills.)

models. On the 1896 two-dollar bill there is a group of five beautiful female figures. The one which represents Rosa Marston is that of the girl kneeling on the left of the group. The accompanying illustration gives a fair representation of the girl in one of her poses. She has posed for leading artists for over four years. The figures Steam, Electricity and Manufactures on the 1896 two-dollar bill were all sketched from her poses, and she was one of the models for the beautiful figure paintings that decorate the walls of the congressional library at Washington. It is said that Miss Marston earns \$50 a week as a model. In spite of her success she is a child in feeling, and is still fond of toys and pets. Her favorite pets are her spaniel Ned and her pony Nesby.

Annual Catch of Lobsters. Fifteen years ago the annual catch of lobsters along the New England coast exceeded 100,000,000, and over 15,000 men were employed in the industry. Of this business Maine furnished more than one-half, but to-day over 90 per cent. of the canned lobsters are brought from the British provinces.

Russian Extravagance. The wealthy Russians are said to be extremely profitable to hotel and shop keepers in the lands in which they are traveling. A Swiss authority insists that 200 Russians will spend more in a month than 1,000 Englishmen and women for the same period of time.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A Filipino.

Francisco Roque is the name of a 10-year-old Filipino boy who accompanied Fred Gregory, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota, to Minneapolis. When Mr. Gregory went to Manila as an agent of the United States secret service, after having thoroughly familiarized himself with the Spanish language during three years spent in South America, he found it convenient to attach to himself a valet, and Francisco got the job. He took such a fancy to Gregory that he insisted on sharing his fortunes with him when the regiment returned. The boy was born in Pampanga province, forty-five miles north of Manila. He is picking up English very rapidly and is a very bright type of the Philippines. About 50 monkeys were also brought back with the regiment.

New Seminary. The dedication of the Norwegian Lutheran theological seminary at Hamline was attended by an enormous gathering. The people came by the hundreds, not only from Minnesota and the Northwest, but there were delegations of several hundred from Decorah, Ia., and St. Louis. The college chapel, the largest assembly room in the new building, was altogether too small to accommodate the large number, so the large piazza was used as a rostrum, and a pulpit was improvised at the entrance. Seated here were the speakers and the officials of the church, the band, the orchestra and the chorus. It was handsomely decorated with large flags.

The "Darkest Middle." Taking a point near Mille Lacs as a center, there is a circle 140 miles wide in which there is no preaching or other Christian teaching. Within that circle grown people are living who have never been inside a church, and they are not foreigners either. Many of them are New Englanders, and are as good American stock as can be found anywhere.

This is the report which Rev. T. M. Findley, pastor-at-large of St. Cloud presbytery, made to the Westminster congregation in Minneapolis on the work of the Presbyterian church in the northern part of the state. His theme was "Minnesota's Darkest Middle."

Fires. The Graff Milling Co.'s elevator and John Stevenson's blacksmith shop at Lake Crystal were completely ruined by fire. There was no insurance on the elevator or blacksmith shop, but 10,000 bushels of wheat were partly covered by insurance.

Fire destroyed the old stone warehouse at St. Peter, built in 1856, and which was used as a steamboat landing in the early days. It was filled with manufactured lumber by Dan Hessian, and surrounded by a lumber yard, one of the last relics of early days.

Three families of 16 persons were rendered homeless in St. Paul by the destruction by fire of two frame dwellings. The aggregate loss is \$8,500.

Bankrupts. As a clearing house for the liquidation of debts the United States district court is a success. In Hennepin county alone the machine, from the time it started under the Nelson bankruptcy act, Aug. 4, 1898, until Oct. 1, had notified liabilities aggregating \$11,548,892.34. Burdens of debt had been struck from the shoulders of 342 toiling, hopeless people, releasing them from a bondage to allow them to begin life anew under the cheering sun of national prosperity.

Some of the burdens rolled into the bottomless abyss from which they can never be returned were almost monumental in size, for two amounted to over \$800,000; the largest being \$395,512.

Will Not Hang. George J. Ferguson, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man named Boggle, in Itasca county, had his sentence commuted at a special session of the state board of pardons. He will go to prison for life. The youthful years of the murderer counted much in his favor.

Gov. Lind stated that the board had thoroughly investigated the case, and the decision to commute the sentence was the result. They have affidavits from physicians and others who know Ferguson, stating that he is defective in every sense of the word, mentally, morally and physically, and not in the least responsible for his actions.

Boys Arrested. Two boys, Walter Shumway and Howard Uhl, aged 15 and 12 years, whose homes are at Elgin, were arrested at Rochester. The youngsters had started to run away, intending to go to Florida.

Deputies Appointed. Thirty-five deputy game wardens have been appointed by Executive Agent Beutner. The new force will be distributed over the northern part of the state.

Partridges Seized. Game Wardens Donahue and McNamee made a seizure of partridges at the Tilton commission house in Minneapolis.

News in Brief. The Duluth land office notified the state auditor that the state's claim to a quarter section of land near Grand Rapids has been sustained. New postmasters appointed: Dewey, Hubbard county, A. A. True; Lake Washington, Le Sueur county, J. M. Baynes. There are 18 Indian agencies in the department of Dakota, and Gen. Wade said that with the exception of the Leech Lake trouble, all are peaceably inclined. The post at Camp Bacon, at Walker, will be maintained.

There have been 13 trials by court martial at Fort Snelling during the past year and two at Camp Snelling. There were 84 desertions from Fort Snelling during the year. Bishop Cotter, of Winona, has just received a collection of fine paintings and curios collected while abroad, mostly at Rome.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Castro's successful revolution in Venezuela led to President Andrade's flight.

Wisconsin's tobacco crop is the largest on record. More will be grown next year.

A portrait of Robert E. Lee is to be placed in the military academy at West Point.

Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of congress, has been admitted to the bar of New York.

John K. Pollard, United States consul general at Monterey, Mexico, died at Carthage, O.

The lord mayor of Dublin has arrived in America to collect funds for the Parnell monument.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the republic of Colombia as a result of a liberal revolution.

The Brooklyn baseball club won four of the seven games of the exhibition series with Philadelphia.

After being idle five years fires have been lighted in the furnace of the Duluth (Minn.) Furnace company.

F. Tennyson Neely, book publisher in New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$359,000.

Joseph Haigh, a farmer living near Donnelly, Minn., shot his 21-year-old son to death and then shot himself.

War between Americans and Mexicans broke out at Naco, Ariz., and four Mexicans and one American were killed.

The cruiser New Orleans, in command of Capt. Longenecker, left the Brooklyn navy yard on her voyage to Manila.

In a lovers' quarrel Ira C. Hatch killed Miss Ruby Sherman in Grand Rapids, Mich., and then killed himself.

Joseph Wood, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died at his home in Red Bank, N. J., aged 99 years.

John and James Faulks and a young daughter of James Sparks were killed in a fight at a country dance at Drip Rock, Ky.

Great Britain has formally accepted the American proposition for the temporary adjustment of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Buckner McKee, a prominent farmer, and Mrs. John M. Wilson, a widow, were found dead by the roadside near Lawrenceburg, Ky.

A tornado at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, killed ten persons and destroyed several buildings, among them being the American hospital.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry has been assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

"Fernwood," the magnificent home of George R. Dinger in the Piedmont Hills, near Oakland, Cal., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$300,000.

Fire in Chicago destroyed the W. C. Ritchie paper box factory, the loss being \$165,000, and A. McMasters, the superintendent, was burned to death.

Admiral Dewey, in an interview in Washington said the American policy towards Aguinaldo should be "straight from the shoulder," with plenty of force behind it.

FATE OF A BRUTE.

A Mississippi Mob Takes Revenge on a Negro Criminal by Burning Him at the Stake.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21.—A special to the Scimitar from Canton, Miss., says: The little town of St. Anne, 20 miles east of Canton, in Leake county, was Thursday night the scene of a horrible tragedy—a sequel to the burning of the Gambrell family the night before. Joe Leflore, a negro, who was captured by a posse, confessed that he, in company with other negroes, had tied Mrs. Gambrell and her four children to the floor of the house, saturated the surroundings with kerosene, and burned the unfortunate people alive. The negro, after the confession of the awful crime, was promptly roped to a stake and burned to a crisp, while the citizens looked on in grim silence.

Canton, Miss., Oct. 23.—John Gray (colored), implicated in the murder of the Gambrell family at St. Anne, was hanged there by a mob.

On a Tour of Inspection. Washington, Oct. 23.—Gen. Miles and party left Saturday for an extended tour of inspection of the army posts of the west.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for New York, Oct. 23. Includes categories like LIVE STOCK, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POTATOES, GRAIN, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

Table with market prices for CHICAGO, Oct. 23. Includes categories like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, GRAIN, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

Table with market prices for ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23. Includes categories like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES, GRAIN, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

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