# MINNEAPOLIS

## SEEKS DEATH IN FIRE

GRACE FOSTER SATURATES HER CLOTHING WITH KEROSENE AND APPLIES A MATCH

HER FATHER AWAKENED TOO LATE TO SAVE HER

Young Woman Expires In His Arms, as He Throws a Blanket About Her —Mr. Foster Suffers Severe Burns—Suicide Caused by Despondency Due to Illness.

After watching his daughter Grace constantly for two nights, W. H. Foster, residing at 2029 Clinton avenue, awoke yestreday morning, after a short nap, just in time to see her enveloped in the flames from her burning clothes, which she had saturated with kerosene.

The terrified father sprang from the floor upon which he had fallen asleep, through fatigue, and threw a blanket around his daughter. As he tightened it about her, to smother the flames, she fell to the floor dead.

A glance at her face told him she was dead. It was only then that Mr. Foster hurriedly pulled off his coat and vest which were on fire. Before he could remove them his face and arms were badly burned, and it was feared that he too would die, but he will probably recover, owing to the prompt arrival of Dr. Quinby who was summoned by the occupants of the lower floor.

Mr. Foster was removed to the city hospital and last night was resting as comfortably as could be expected. His face was hidden by bandages and his arms, up to the elbows, were badly scorched.

### Burns May Prove Fatal.

Overcome by grief and suffering intense pain from his burns, the physicians say that there is danger of apoplexy setting in, but unless his condition takes that turn he will recover.

To a Globe reporter last evening Mr. Foster told the story of his daughters' unhappy life and the seeming probability of her escape from death as the result of chronic asthma which had doubtless decided her to end her life. He said:

"Grace was twenty-five years old, and from her early childhood days had been more or less of an invalid. Gradually asthma secured a firm hold on her and of late years prevented her from following her trade as a dressmaker. Realizing that eventually the disease would kill her, she grew correspondingly despondent and this fall especially, became very melancholy, so much so that times I was compelled to watch her constantly.

### Waited Until Her Father Slept.

"Friday and Saturday night she became violent, and I staid up with her through both of the nights and watched her during the daytime. Sunday morning, when I thought she had fallen asleep, I made a bed at the foot of the couch upon which she was resting, but did not intend to go to sleep. A noise in the kitchen awoke me, probably ten minutes later, and as I opened my eyes I saw Grace enveloped in fire. While I was sleeping she had gone into the kitchen and poured no less than a gallon of kerosene on her dress, saturating her clothes with the fluid. I threw a blanket around her to smother the flames, but I was too late to save her. She died in my arms."

HEROISM COSTS HIM HIS LIFE.

Charles Wetzell Fatally Burned While Trying to Rescue Employer's Horses.

While trying to rescue a team of horses from his employer's barn, Charles Wetzell, employed by David La Crosse, of Corcoran township, received burns two weeks ago from the effects of which he died yesterday afternoon. The body was turned over to Coroner U. G. Williams.

The report reached Dr. Williams that Wetzell was without medical aid and had no means whereby he could secure the services of a physician. When the coroner arrived at La Crosse's farm Wetzell was dead.

HOLDS SERVICES IN ENGLISH.

Rev. C. J. Petri Inaugurates a Departure in Swedish Pulpit.

Churches and institutions throughout the country, where another language than the English is taught or spoken, are beginning to recognize the fact that the English language will prevail, and they must keep abreast of the times.

Rev. Carl J. Petri, pastor of the Augustana Swedish Lutheran church, conducted the entire morning services yesterday in the English language. This is the first time English has been used in the morning services of any Swedish church in the city, although English services have been held two Sunday evenings in the month at Rev. Mr. Petri's church for some time past.

"RED" COHEN GOES TO TRIAL.

Judge Elliott Will Hear Case of Alleged Go-Between.

The case of Joseph L. Cohen charged with compounding a crime will be taken up today before Judge Elliott. The witnesses in the case have been subpoenaed to appear, it is understood that the county attorney is ready to proceed with the trial.

Cohen was the alleged "go-between" or collector of money so it is charged, from the dissolute women during the recent Ames administration, and is is for this offense that he must stand trial.

There are seven indictment against him, but he will first be tried on one charging him with "compounding a crime."

### Her Burns Prove Fatal.

Mrs. W. N. Murnane, who was so severely burned by attempting to start a fire with kerosene at her home, 602 Fourth street south, died yesterday morning at the city hospital. She never recovered consciousness from the time she was taken to the hospital.

## GHOST LOSES TEETH

SON OF THE OWNER OF THE HAUNTED HOUSE HAS ENCOUNTER WITH INTRUDER.

ASTONISHING GOINGS ON AT RACINE, WIS., RECORDED.

Joseph Reiman and His Son, Armed with Shotgun and Revolver, Watch for Hobgoblins—Reiman Says Certain Persons are Trying to Reduce the Value of Property.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—Armed with a shotgun and revolver, Joseph Reiman and his son spend many weary hours at their home on Superior street, which is said to be haunted, watching for the headless ghosts that are said to have been disturbing the peace of families who have lived in the building. They are confident of furnishing a subject for the coroner which will be a stranger in the spirit land.

One of the so-called ghosts, who has been rattling the cellar door and making mysterious noises about the premises, lost several teeth last night. Young Mr. Reiman, who was watching, saw it approach, and springing toward it, struck it and knocked out a number of its teeth. Young Rieman found the teeth on the ground later and exhibits them to prove the contention of himself and his father that the so-called ghosts are malicious inclined boys or persons who want to injure the property.

### Lived in House for Years.

Joseph Rieman says that he lived in the house many years before his wife died and since, but never heard an unnatural noise. A number of families who have occupied the house were interviewed and they told Mr. Reiman that they had never heard or seen anything, and until the Ohio families became occupants reports were never heard of its being haunted.

Hundreds of people have visited the vicinity of the Rieman home, which is an attractive two-story house, with well kept lawns, and viewed it from a distance and at night stand for hours and watch. Although skeptical about ghosts having been seen and heard, they are not inclined to inspect it closely.

A dozen or more families have made application to rent the home, informing Mr. Rieman that they did not believe in ghosts or haunted houses. Mr. Rieman says he has leased it for a year and that the family will soon move in.

DOESN'T SUSPEND WORK SUNDAY.

Master Jones, of the National Grange, Sees Danger in Bankers' Trust.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 16.—Impressive exercises were held today by the National Grange representatives in memory of members of that body who have died in the past year. Eulogies were pronounced for the following, who were either masters of state granges or the wives of masters:

J. C. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. H. Thing, Maine; Alpha Messer, Vermont; Mrs. S. E. Bowen, Connecticut; H. O. Drives, and Mrs. C. S. Wasson.

Aaron Jones, master of the Grange, at today's session severely scored what he termed the most gigantic of all monopolies—the proposed bankers' trust. He sees in the programme advocated at New Orleans last week by some members of the bankers' association for the creation of a system of branch banks an encroachment upon the institutions of rural communities of a vast and serious importance. He advocated the establishment of rural loan institutions, the growth of which, he said, in Indiana had been phenomenal during the past two years.

ASSAULT MAY PROVE FATAL.

Red River Valley Farmer Arrested for Striking Another.

Special to The Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Nov. 16.—Ole Danielson, a farmer living near Comstock, was arrested today charged with an assault upon Anton Anderson, another prominent farmer. Danielson will be held to await the result of Anderson's injuries.

The two men returned from a trip to Moorhead Friday night, and during a dispute, it is alleged, Danielson struck Anderson over the head with a jug. The injured man crawled into his house and was followed by Danielson, who attempted to strike him with a chair. Mrs. Anderson and the children interfered, and had quite a struggle with Danielson.

A warrant was sworn out for his arrest this morning and he was lodged in jail tonight. It is reported that Anderson's skull is fractured and his condition is very critical.

CHILD'S BODY IN A NEWSPAPER.

It is Found Under a Pile of Lumber at Minnieska.

Special to The Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 16.—Under a pile of lumber on a lumber yard at Minnieska, a small town on the Milwaukee road north of here, a newspaper in which was wrapped the body of an infant, perhaps six days old, was found this morning. Coroner Gus Lang and County Attorney George H. Hammon, of Wabasha county, viewed the remains this afternoon, and after conducting an examination ordered the body buried.

The paper in which the body was wrapped bore the name of a Minnieska clergyman.

### Strike of Stage Hands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Three of the local theaters have agreed to yield to the demands of the striking stage hands, according to claims made by the members of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, but the managers of the other four theaters, which include the theaters playing the principal attractions, say they will not give in. They say the real issue is whether they shall control their own business and that the real trouble is the discharge of a stage hand. They say they are paying the full union scale of wages and have plenty of help with which to run their theaters.

### Fatal Shooting Affray.

Special to The Globe.

AITKIN, Minn., Nov. 16.—A shooting affray occurred at Mississippi, in the northern part of Aitkin county, yesterday, when A. C. Bennett shot and fatally wounded John Berg. Sheriff Newstrom has started after the prisoner, who is held under arrest by the marshal at that place.

### The Tampa Kidnaping.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—After a thorough discussion of the kidnaping of fourteen leaders of the union cigarmakers' strike in Tampa about a year ago, and the more recent abduction of the mayor of that city because of his alleged sympathies with the strikers, the Central Federation of Labor today unanimously decided to lay the matter before President Roosevelt and request him to call for a report of the commission, which he some time ago appointed to investigate the matter first mentioned. It was also voted that the question be placed before the National Federation of Labor, now in session in New Orleans.

### This Point Should Be Settled.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 16.—The small party who chartered a little boat to make a trip up the Sunflower river returned this evening, but whether they managed to get within range of the bear hunt camp could not be ascertained.

LITTLE DOCTOR SAYS BIG WIFE WALLOPED HIM

He Seeks Separation, but She Also Charges Cruelty.

"Yes," stammered the Little Doctor, blushing, as he caught the eye of his Big Wife, "I do love her yet. I left her because I was afraid—I fear her now."

The Little Doctor had been in the witness chair for two hours itemizing some of the things he said his Big Wife did to him. He swore that she

Poured hot coffee on him;
Hit him with the telephone;
Walloped him until he was unconscious;
Knocked out three teeth;
Beat him with her fists;
Threw plates at him;
Ran his patients out;
Kept him in constant terror of his life.

The Little Doctor figured in the legal papers as Dr. Julius Broder, of No. 105 Second street. He asked Justice MacLean for a separation.

The Big Wife asked for a divorce, alleging that the Little Doctor had treated her with inhuman cruelty, deserting her, assaulting her and at one time knocking her unconscious.

The Big Wife, not a "giantess," as she declared in her answer, but only large as compared with one Little Doctor, is an unusually pretty young woman of twenty-two. She weighs only 165, while he is only forty-five pounds lighter. He is about five feet one inch short and she five feet seven inches tall. She married the Little Doctor when she was fifteen. She sat by her lawyer, a sneer on her lips while he recited his long story.

"She looks it, doesn't she?" said the Little Doctor, with a grin. Everyone laughed.

The doctor said his wife had left him several times.

"She insisted on going to balls, theaters and parties," he said. "She wanted to be the best-dressed and best-looking woman present. I could not afford to buy the dresses she wanted.

"One time she came home from shopping and said she had found a lovely dress marked down from $150 to $130, and demanded that I buy it. When I told her I couldn't she threw a plate of soup at me. The plate broke on my head and the soup was spilled all over my clothes."

Mrs. Broder says her husband's income was $10,000 a year. She was a spirited witness and denied all his charges of cruelty.

"Did you throw plates at your husband?" asked Lawyer Steur.

"Never."

"Hit him with the telephone?"

"Never."

"Did you strike him in the chest?"

"Never."

"Punch him on the nose?"

"No, indeed."

"Did you horsewhip him?"

"Certainly not."

"Knock out three of his teeth?"

"Of course not."

She once met her husband in a restaurant with a young woman, she said, and when she had reproached him the two raised such a disturbance that she was forced to "retaliate." She declared that instead of assaulting her husband he had assaulted her. The case will go on today.—New York World.

### A Tiresome Person.

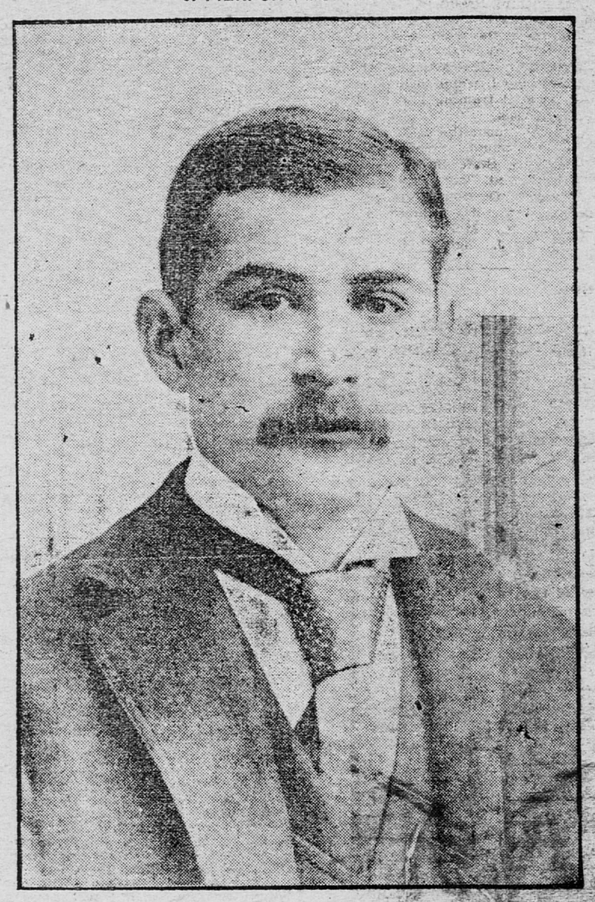
"No," said Mr. Bliggins; "I haven't any use for philosophers."

"Why not?"

"My idea of a philosopher is a man who pretends he enjoys hard luck."—Washington Star.

FASTIDIO.
It is Genuine Havana Tobacco.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN JR.



J. Pierpont Morgan Jr. is thirty-five years old, and at the head of the Morgan banking house, of London. It is stated by those who know him best that he is big of body, mind and heart.

## TESTS FOR SAFETY

HOW THE POWER OF BUILDING MATERIAL IS ACCURATELY DISCOVERED

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTED DAY'S METHOD

Instruments in Use Which Are Delicate Enough to Register the Pressure of a Finger on a Steel Plate—Wonderful Work Now Done by the Micrometer.

Special to The Globe.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Although it is somewhat the fashion to admit that the modern world considers the wonders of science to be its most important field of observation and study, few persons realize how impossible would be the erection of a modern city, the establishment of a modern railroad or the building of a modern steamer or battleship without a certain amount of preliminary work in scientific laboratories. To us as Americans what is perhaps even more interesting, is that the important European laboratories, now playing this absolutely necessary part in the twentieth century civilization, are based upon methods that originated on this side of the water. Such is one of the conclusions of Prof. E. F. Miller, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has just returned to Boston after a tour of the best known technical schools and government experiment stations of England and the continent. Never an important building, or a big vessel, a ship dock, railroad bridge, or any one of the indefinite number of large modern structures for the comfort and convenience of humanity is built until the material is thoroughly tested to see if it will bear the strain to which it must be subjected. Naturally the laboratories of the world are always watching each other; the authorities of the great German institution at Charlottenburg, for example, keep a watchful eye on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Institute of Technology sends its representative to visit Charlottenburg.

### National Civilization Rivalry.

At first glance this seems simply an example of the rivalry of important educational institutions. But in reality, having in view the actual relations between the modern laboratory and the building processes of modern civilization, it is also in the long run, a rivalry between national civilization. In London, where the business quarter is said to be threatened by an invasion of the lofty American office building, there is already tangible opposition on the ground that the buildings are still an experiment and probably unsafe to tenants. The answer of course lies in the continued safety of the high building and this in turn depends obviously on the accuracy with which the material has first been tested. Before the high building became so important a part of modern construction these tests were made with small pieces of the material from which the strength of larger sections was deduced by complicated arithmetical calculations. But the erection of taller buildings, as well as the growth of ships, steamers, bridges, etc., found these tests unreliable and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, not so very many years ago, took the pioneer step of adapting its laboratories to testing full sized material by the methods now almost universally followed on both sides of the water.

To see these tests in progress is an interesting glance at what is practically the birth of many a familiar structure, whether the office building of a big city, the floating fortresses of a navy, or the railroad bridge spanning a deep gorge in the mountains hundreds of miles from civilization. In the engineering laboratories of Tech, as the prophet of modern testing is best known in its own immediate neighborhood of Massachusetts, these tests are in progress not only night and day, but some of them lasting over several years of constant strain and pressure on a given piece of material. The laboratory itself is what seems almost a chaos of powerful machinery whose sole purpose is to bend, twist, pull or push the various materials of modern construction to their last points of resistance. Wooden beams, for example, are here kept under constant pressure for years, their sag being recorded from day to day to determine how much the timber is deflected during the life of a building in which it is placed—a long continued experiment which, among other things, looks forward to remedying the often uneven floors of a cotton mill.

### Now Tests Are Made.

If a contractor is building a church a masonry arch large enough for a church door is tested with a weight comparable to that of a church steeple, not loaded, to be sure, with so many pounds of material, but being compressed to the crushing point by steel beams drawn downward by relentless mechanical power. Steel rods are subjected to torsional or twisting tests in order that the necessary dimensions of shafts for engines, steamships and for all sorts of shafting for the transmission of power may be definitely settled. Bricks are compressed until they crumble into dust, but the recorded result of many tests determine the safe height of a chimney or an office building of brick construction. Steel columns are placed under compression until they buckle or break and it is then known for a certainty how many pounds they will support without disaster.

Particularly interesting are the tests of rope, in which the great difficulty is to get it to break in the middle rather than at the knot or fastening. Wire rope can be tested by moulding type metal around the ends and thus furnishing a grip for the jaws of the machine. In the case of manila rope the sailor's favorite hitch, the bow line, is found to be the most unsatisfactory knot of all, while two half hitches develop the largest efficiency. Of course the efficiency of a rope is no greater than that of the knot by means of which it is made fast, but when it is desired to learn the breaking strength of the straight rope, knots are abandoned and a careful eye splice is put in each end. Held by an eye splice, previously dampened, the rope may be broken in the center simply by exerting sufficient pull, but it has been found that an average rope before breaking will have stretched 20 per cent beyond its normal length.

### Apparatus Most Delicate.

But not the less interesting than the experiments is the delicacy of the apparatus that measures results. Not long ago a sheet of steel—or steel plate, as it is called before it it worked into a steam boiler, water tank, ship's hull or what not—was put into the huge machine that tests steel to discover how much resistance it will offer to a strain pulling it to pices. The plate was twenty inches wide and half an inch thick, and the opposite ends were firmly gripped by the steel jaws of the testing apparatus, straining at it with a pulling force of 200,000 pounds.

Measurements of the stretch of the plate were being made by two young men, one measuring from below, and the other measuring from above and for convenience resting his elbows on the taut-drawn steel. It was found that the readings taken by means of a very sensitive micrometer varied slightly and it was suggested that the variation might be due to the weight of the assistant's elbows. It seemed impossible that a heavy steel plate under such a heavy strain could be made to sag appreciably by so slight a weight, and yet the demonstration of this fact was even more remarkable. Adjusting the micrometer to register an upward bending of the plate the instructor put his hand beneath it and pressed upward with one finger. The bell connected with the micrometer immediately stopped ringing, which showed that although the plate had been raised ever so slightly, the deflection had been sufficient to made the electric circuit and the sensitive apparatus had recorded the fact.

The micrometer with electric contact will inded detect a variation of one hundred-thousandth of an inch and respond to the additional weight of a man's hand upon a wooden beam six by eight inches in size already loaded with 6,300 pounds. By means of such appliances, in tests made upon full sized material, the constructing engineer has during the last few years been supplied with exact data for his calculations, whether he is building a mill or a ship, an engine or an elevator.

In studying the use of cement for building purposes, the European, especially the German laboratories, are, so far, well ahead of similar American institutions. This is known to be largely due to the fact that American builders have hitherto found close at hand an abundant supply of wood, stone and brick, while in France and Germany these materials are not so available and the use of cement construction is almost universal; not only for walls and floors of buildings, but for monuments and many sorts of permanent structures. Every technical school in Germany is studying and testing cement construction. The United States government has already begun investigations to ascertain the effect of heat and cold upon this material, and it is probable that the important technical schools on this side of the water will soon turn their attention also to the research work necessary to place it in the hands of American builders.

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IT IS BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.
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## PRE-HISTORICS BRAINY

DR. UHLE MAKES IMPORTANT FINDS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Man Who Lived Three Thousand Years Ago Discovered to Have Reached High Degree of Civilization —Evidence That They Knew How to Perform the Delicate Operation of Trephining.

Special to The Globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Does man advance as the leading motif in creation, as we understand it? Each added link that we get seems to add to that idea, however remote the source from which it comes.

The experiences of Dr. Max Uhle, the distinguished German scientist and explorer, now connected with the University of California, with whom I recently had an interview, seem to confirm the idea. Dr. Uhle has spent years in South America, climbing mountains and digging in cemeteries that held the ashes of men dead and buried before the advent of Jesus Christ in this world. He has invaded the buttressed citadels of that archaic region whose defenders have been in their graves fully 3,000 years, and pried with scientific curiosity into the practices of the sun temples, whose gods remain the dominant features of a past era.

Dr. Uhle's discoveries reveal the fact that human knowledge had developed a certain stage of civilization which, in certain lines, was wonderful.

One specific instance of this is that surgeons of that age performed the delicate operation of trephining successfully, a fact proven by several skulls with embedded metal plates, which are in the possession of Dr. Uhle.

The contradistinctive point shown by these discoveries is that, with all the knowledge possessed by these ancients, the wisest of them did not know enough to cultivate the art of writing. Dr. Uhle's investigations have not revealed a trace either of sympolic or other writing which might lend a light to the life of this past age.

### People Remarkably Cultivated.

We have, therefore, as he says, to depend upon the material results of his discoveries, which reveal to us a remarkably cultivated people in many ways, and a series of civilizations which are very interesting.

In his exploration of the Incas, Dr. Uhle dug under certain structures, and found at different and always increasing depths four strata of ruins, each belonging to a distinct race of which hitherto the world has possessed no knowledge whatever. According to his estimate neither of these races existed for fewer than 400 years, while the period might have stretched to a thousand, which would be about equal to that of England today, dating from King Alfred to Edward VII.

Of course, as Dr. Uhle admits, it is is not possible for him to compute exactly the duration of these regimes, or whatever they may be, for he has, even in his researches of seven years, been able only to turn over a few leaves in this book of prehistoric civilization. He suggests that other archaeologists shall go down to this great mine of ancient history and delve there, so that more truths can be brought to light concerning these sun-worshipers of the western hemisphere. His own experiences reveal to us facts that show a high advance of civilization among these people.

One particular point shown is that the engineers of this age were adepts at irrigation, as the aqueducts and the stone-paved channels through their habitations prove.

### The Sun Temple.

The prehistoric sun temple, in which thousands of devout worshipers once assembled to pay reverent homage to the source of light, was builded in the mountain side. Its remains show the mark of erosion from receding water (possibly a trace of prehistoric deluge.)

Each ridge on the side of this mountain is the undisputed part of a terrace from which the walls and ornaments have crumbled away a long time since.

Within the fortified enclosures of the cities, which, in some cases, extend for miles through the Andean valleys, are a series of room, all connected with each other, and builded of a certain kind of semi-dried brick. In these houses, and even on the streets of the cities, Dr. Uhle has found specimens of pottery, elaborately decorated.

Many skulls were discovered, and these are now being studied by the anthropologists of the university, with a view to deciding their exact definition in the scale of evolution.

Evidences exist to show that the inhabitants of this region at this age tilled the soil and kept vast herds of llamas, the sheep of this era, on the southern continent, of which existing types may be found today.

Particular interest will attach to the examination of the skulls, as it may have a distinct bearing on the evolution question, and may serve to reverse some accepted notions of creation as well.

As Dr. Uhle intimates, it will prove a link in the chain of scientific investigation which will shed new and stronger light upon that great question, the origin of man.

—William Jardine.

### SLIDING DOWN HILL.

(On seeing a small boy slide down the Court street hill in a little red wagon.)

The joy
of sliding
down the hill
Is somewhat tinged with thoughts that pain.
In truth is seems a bitter pill
again,
hill
the climb
must we
That hill,
the up
climbing while
yet,
And
Sweet thoughts our flagging soul sustain;
We know 'twill not be long until
We'll go
a- coasting
down a- gain.
Adown Life's hill
we often spur,
Yet often find
we have to climb.
And let us
own we much prefer
The stren- uous up-
grade every time.

—Newark News.

### Decidedly Odd.

"He had quite a remarkable sonnet called 'November' in the Wayuppe Magazine."

"Huh! Sonnets on 'November' are not usually remarkable."

"Exactly, but this was exceedingly so. It was quite cheerful and optimistic in tone."—Philadelphia Press.

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The Way To Chicago
Our Limited now leaves St. Paul at 8:25 p. m. and arrives in Chicago at 9:20 next morning.
This superb train is lighted by electricity, and has steam heat in winter.
The equipment consists of Buffet-Library-Smoking Car, Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars, and Reclining Chair Cars.
Breakfast is served next morning in a comfortable Dining Car, beautifully decorated. The service is "a la carte"—you pay only for what you order. This is more popular with travelers than the "dollar a meal" charge.
No extra charge for tickets on this train
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## Queerest Marriage Proposals On Record.

The most unique proposal on record is probably that of a young Englisnman to a girl somewhat above him in the social scale.

Last summer the two accidentally came together at same seaside boarding-house. They had previously met as friends, but the young fellow had never presumed upon a close acquaintanceship.

One day, while at the boarding-house, she asked to him join a party who were going for a day's yachting excursion, and he of course readily consented. While the merriment was at its height the girl accidentally fell into the sea. Immediately perceiving what had happened, her admirer sprang overboard and was successful in reaching her and keeping her afloat.

He was an indifferent swimmer, however, and as the night was very dark, both were in danger of drowning before the yacht's boat could reach them. This was evidently what the young fellow feared, and being apparently determined that the girl should, in any case, know of his affection for her, he, in spite of the strangeness of their position, quickly declared his passion. The girl, however, much exhausted and frightened, made no reply, much to the disappointment of the young fellow, who concluded that she was unconscious.

Ultimately the two were picked up by the boat and brought safely on board the yacht again, and the party reached home without any further mishap. The next day the girl took the first opportunity of thanking the young fellow in private for saving her life, and judge of his great surprise when she slyly remarked that his proposal at sea was somewhat mal apropos. Needless to say the young fellow took fresh hope from this hint, and did not hesitate to propose in the orthodox manner, this time receiving a favorable reply.

Not so happy an ending is attached to the story of a proposal made under somewhat similar conditions to the above by a young German, who was a passenger on the ill-fated Elbe, wrecked off Lowestoft in 1895. While on board he conceived a great affection for a certain young lady, but hesitated to speak to her on the matter. When the crash came he succeeded in getting a lifebuoy for the girl, and by its aid managed to keep her afloat after the ship had foundered.

Although it was an extraordinary place and time for him to declare his affection, the young fellow, doubtless with his mind on future possibilities, proposed while both were struggling in the sea, and to his great delight learned that his love was returned. But his joy was quickly turned to grief, for shortly afterward the rough sea separated them, and although he himself was picked up by a boat he never saw his sweetheart again.

It would require more than an average amount of nerve and coolness on the part of any man to propose to a girl when both were in danger of being burnt to death. A particular feature, however, regarding a fireman's wedding which took place in the Midlands a short time ago was the fact that he proposed to his bride while trying to rescue her from a burning house.

The fire occurred during the night at a country residence at which the young lady was employed as housemaid. At the commencement of the conflagration no one noticed that she was missing. But when the house was well ablaze the girl suddenly appeared at one of the top windows, having been aroused from her sleep by the smoke. The local brigade not being provided with a fire-escape, her death seemed almost certain. But her fireman lover quickly darted into the house and at great risk managed to reach her room. But as he did so the stairs behind him collapsed and thus cut off their only apparent means of escape.

Doubtless it was the hopelessness of their position and the fear that his love would never be known which led the fireman to propose there and then, and thus, surrounded by flames and smoke, the two plighted their troth. Fortunately, a long ladder had in the meantime been found at some neighboring works, and after moments of great excitement the two were rescued just in the nick of time.

The rarity of prison proposals makes the following instance of Cupid's strange doings particularly interesting. A short time ago a clever and notorious French swindler named Goirand was sentenced in Paris to a long term of imprisonment. While his trial was still proceeding Boirand applied for permission to marry his friend and accomplice. Berthe Daguenceau, if she would accept him for a husband.

The magistrate thereupon sent for the young woman and laid Goirand's proposal before her. She then confessed that she loved him, and that it would be the happiest day in her life if Goirand would marry her. The result of this unique proposal was that the two were married at the local mayor's office with four policemen as witnesses.

A French aeronaut some time ago brought himself into unenviable prominence by taking a girl up in a balloon in order to propose marriage to her. She had often expressed a wish to make a balloon ascent and accordingly he had little difficulty in persuading her to make a trip with him. Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him, the aeronaut after reaching a certain height, declared his affection in passionate terms, adding that her refusal to his suit would cause him to commit suicide by throwing himself out of the balloon car.

Greatly terrified, the girl accepted his proposal.

### Smells a Gun Muzzle.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Pearl Justice and brother met William Smith, who was returning from a hunting expedition near Greenland today. The boys had a friendly conversation and Smith told Pearl Justice to smell the muzzle of the gun. Justice did so and Smith pulled the trigger, blowing off the young man's head, killing him instantly. Smith claims that he did not know the gun was loaded. He ran away after the accident.

### Short on Comfort.

"It must be a great comfort to you to own such splendid furniture."

"Comfort! Say, there isn't but one comfortable chair in the whole lot, and my wife invariably wants to sit in that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

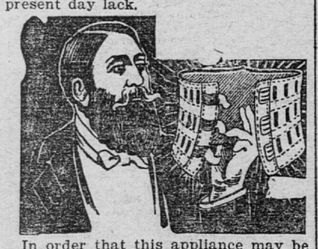
### First After-Dinner Speech.

"I wonder who made the first after-dinner speech?" asked the Philosopher.

"Adam," replied the Wise Guy promptly. "As soon as he got through with the core of that apple, he said the woman tempted me, didn't he?"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

### FREE TO MEN.

Compact and safe is one of the most thoroughly endorsed appliances recently introduced by Prof. J. S. Beech, of Chicago, Ills. It is an appliance which is placed around the abdomen in such a manner as to impart to the vital forces of man all the nerve, vigor, force, energy, vitality and endurance which so many men at the present day lack.



In order that this appliance may be well and favorably known throughout the country, Prof. Beech sends it to young, middle aged or old men and makes no charges for the appliance.

It is absolutely free to wearers for a limited time.

No need to say that the Professor expects to get sufficient endorsers to speak well of his Magno appliance and by and by reap a rich and deserved harvest. Any one wishing to get one of these Magno appliances may write to Prof. J. S. Beech, Department 199, 169 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE