

ONE HEAD NEEDED.

Gen. Schofield's Testimony in Staff Bill Inquiry.

"What Good is a General if President Only Talks to Him to Criticize Him?" Says the General—Some Other Things That He Said.

Washington, April 12.—The report of the testimony given before the senate committee on military affairs by Gen. Schofield, formerly the commanding general of the army, on the bill to create a general staff, was made public Friday. He endorsed the bill, saying that he had long since come to the conclusion that there is no room under our constitution for two commanders, and that the president, whom the constitution makes the supreme commander, must act through the secretary of war. He added: "The very exalted individual office, so called, of commanding general of the army must disappear. There is no room for it in this government, no matter who occupies it. He must be what other nations of the earth have, a chief of staff, not a commanding general."

"If we had at the head of the army for years the same distinguished general, other things being satisfactory, that would be very well; but what is the use of a great general as the nominal head of the army if the president will not even talk to him except to criticize him, or if the secretary of war and he do not even see each other? What good is he?"

Asked why would not the same condition of affairs exist between the chief-of-staff and the president, Gen. Schofield replied: "Because he would receive him and get another. The personal relations between the president, the secretary of war and the commanding general are, after all, more important than any law, and that is one of the reasons why this bill is absolutely indispensable, or something like it. You must give to the president discretion to select that man."

When asked why the lieutenant general and president could not confer as it is, Gen. Schofield said they were not on speaking terms, and continued: "You will have to get rid of that intolerable condition by which this man close to the president, the only man who is available to do these things, is a man whom the president does not talk to except to criticize him. The result is bad. The president feels the need of such a man, as did the presidents whom I have known. They would say 'I cannot do these things; I must have a military man to help me.' Then in that situation, he perhaps sends for colonel or major so-and-so, and he finds that he is a bright young fellow and he knows about these things, and in a few days it gets to be known that 'Tom so-and-so' is commanding the army."

Remarking upon the provision of the bill for a four years' term as chief-of-staff, Gen. Schofield opposed it as coming from "that fountain of error, the congress of the United States, which provides for the retirement of the very best men just when they come to be of the age when Von Moltke won his greatest triumphs."

KILLED AN OFFICER.

Chief of Police Is Shot to Death by a Man Whom He Had Arrested.

Elkins, W. Va., April 12.—Chief of Police P. C. Marsteller was shot and killed Friday by Wilfred Davis, a woodsman, whom he had arrested and was taking to the city prison. Davis appeared willing to go to jail and offered no resistance until within 80 feet of the jail door, when he told Marsteller that he would go no further. A slight scuffle followed, when Davis pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball striking Marsteller just above the left ear.

Mayor Woodford heard of the shooting and in less than ten minutes had 30 men on horseback scouring the country for Davis. These were joined later by the sheriff and posse, until there were 100 men in the chase, all armed with shotguns and rifles.

Davis was sighted as he came to where the creek crosses the country road. They ordered him to halt, but he started to run and the posse opened fire. He then surrendered and begged them not to shoot him. When Davis was brought back to town a mob of about 1,000 surrounded the officers having him in charge and the cry of "lynch him" soon became a roar, but after hard work the posse got him on a train and landed him safely in the jail at Philippi.

Driven From Their Homes.

Pittsburg, April 12.—Fire last night in the Wallace block, at the corner of Center and Highland avenues, caused a loss of about \$25,000 and drove 30 families temporarily from their homes. The flames, which originated in the boiler room, spread with wonderful rapidity and many narrow escapes by the tenants were made.

For Child Stealing.

Columbus, O., April 12.—Mrs. Francis L. Taylor, sr., aged 78 years, and her daughter, Miss Francis L. Taylor, jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati to serve a one-year term in the penitentiary on a charge of child-stealing.

Whites and Blacks Clash.

New York, April 12.—Negroes and whites clashed last night in the heart of the Tenderloin district and as a result some 12 or 15 of the former were badly beaten up. The cause of this small-sized race riot was the shooting of Holmes Easley, a young negro, by a bicycle policeman. Easley had some trouble in the neighborhood and was pursued by a crowd. He drew a razor and threatened a policeman who tried to arrest him. The officer drew his revolver. Easley ran and the policeman shot him.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

While Looking for a Murderer a Second Victim Is Found.

Detroit, Mich., April 11.—While the police were bending all efforts early yesterday toward running down the slayer of Miss Jennette, whose mutilated body was found on Thirteenth street Wednesday night, a second brutal murder was discovered. The body of George Henry Heywood was found lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk on Amherst street, a half-block west of Junction avenue, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a deep gash over the left eye from which the brains oozed, telling the cause of death.

An examination of Heywood's body showed that robbery was not the motive. There was but the one wound, evidently made with a heavy blunt instrument, as it penetrated the skull and left an ugly cut. Detectives were immediately put to work on the case and they arrested William F. Jones, a roomer in Heywood's house. The two men are said to have quarreled frequently.

The police admit that they have not reached a solution of the murder of Heywood. A "sweatbox" examination lasting all day and last evening failed to bring from Jones any damaging admissions.

Miss Jennett attended a lodge meeting and was killed while returning home. Detroit, April 12.—After 24 hours spent in the Grand River avenue police station, Prof. Joseph M. Miller broke down yesterday and confessed that he murdered Miss Carrie M. Jennett, one of his former pupils, last Wednesday night with the small hatchet which was found in his kitchen Thursday night with bloodstains upon it. Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued for him in the police court and he was arraigned there at 4 o'clock. He waived an examination and was committed to jail without bail.

His confession is an awful story of impending disgrace and finally murder as a means of averting it. He admitted that there had been illicit relations between Miss Jennett and himself for the past two years, and said it was the result of these relations that led him to kill her. The girl was in a delicate condition. She refused to go to a lying-in hospital, as he wished her to, and demanded that he abstain his family and leave the city with her.

LAID TO REST.

The Body of Cecil Rhodes Is Placed in a Rock Tomb on Matopos Hill.

Bulawayo, April 11.—Amid an immense throng of soldiers, civilians and natives the body of Cecil Rhodes was yesterday committed to its rock tomb in the Matopos hills. The coffin was shrouded in a union jack and the wreath sent by Queen Alexandra was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave. The procession was five miles long.

When the procession was a mile from the grave everybody dismounted and concluded the journey on foot. Twelve oxen hauled the coffin to the almost inaccessible summit of the kopje, where the chiefs Shembli, Faku and Umgula and 2,000 natives had assembled to witness the Christian interment rites, which they afterwards supplemented in their own fashion by the sacrifice of 15 oxen to the shade of the great dead chief.

Left Fortune to Catholic Church.

Philadelphia, April 11.—By the terms of the will of Col. John McKee, said to have been the wealthiest negro in the country, who died a few days ago, Archbishop Ryan, of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, will come into the possession, as trustee, of an estate valued at upward of \$2,000,000. McKee is survived by one daughter who has five children living, and by Harry McKee Minton, who is the son of a second daughter. This daughter is dead. The surviving daughter is cut off with an annuity of \$300, and after her death her surviving children shall receive annuities of \$50 each. Harry Minton is bequeathed an annuity of \$50 and after the death of all the annuitants the residuary estate in the hands of the archbishop.

Cuban Postal Affairs.

Washington, April 11.—President-elect Palma, of Cuba, accompanied by Gonzalo de Quesada, had a conference yesterday with Postmaster General Payne and other postal officials. They asked that this government continue the existing postal arrangements with the island and that the present postal officials now in Cuba be kept there until the Cuban appointees have become thoroughly familiar with postal operations. As a result of the conference the present postal relations between this government and Cuba will be continued by joint action of both governments until a postal treaty shall be concluded between the two governments. The American officials will be authorized to remain if they wish to do so until the Cuban regime is working smoothly.

Death of a Woman Editor.

Stillwater, Minn., April 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seward, who for years was editor and publisher of the Stillwater Messenger, died yesterday of heart failure. Mrs. Seward was born in Hamilton, N. Y., and her maiden name was Putnam.

Want Congress to Make Losses Good. Washington, April 11.—The building of 26 torpedo boats for the United States government cost the contractors something over \$2,000,000 more than the price they received from the government, according to the report of the torpedo board, which has just been submitted to Secretary Long. The builders themselves claim that their losses aggregate over \$3,000,000. The contractors want congress to make good their losses, basing their claims on the assertion that the boats were all of types new to them.

DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Manufacturing Is Active, Despite of Strife Between Employe and Employer.

New York, April 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Good news predominates in the business world, notwithstanding two somewhat serious drawbacks. Weather conditions have been unsatisfactory at many points, retarding retail distribution, and excessive rain has put many southern planters behind with work in the cotton fields. Still more of a handicap is the strife between wage-earners and employer.

Manufacturing is exceptionally active in lines not disturbed by strikes and there is a vigorous movement in goods through regular channels. At the close of last week negotiations were concluded for a large sale of pig iron at \$16.50, furnace deliveries beginning in October and covering six months.

Not only pig iron, but bars, billets and structural shapes are all sold so far ahead that new business is comparatively light, although consumers would quickly absorb any early deliveries that might be offered. The situation may briefly be summed up in the statement that it is the exception when order books are not filled for full capacity. Buyers are still placing contracts abroad and an urgent business this will probably occur frequently during the remainder of the year.

Firmness in cotton goods naturally follows the combination of light stocks and the interruption of work at some mills with threatened disturbance at others, together with the higher price of raw material. Worst manufacturers are busy and there is a noticeable inquiry for yarns. Footwear manufacturers have secured a little more business and shops have been able to avoid the reduced time that was feared.

More animation has appeared in the speculative markets for staples. Fluctuations were more irregular in corn, which broke sharply here and at the west, but made a partial recovery, although still remaining below the best price last month. Wheat moved within narrow limits, varying a fraction according to the preponderance of good or bad crop news. Cotton moved up to the highest point of the season.

Failures for the week numbered 198 in the United States against 203 last year, and 19 in Canada against 24 last year.

UNJUST RATES.

Hearings on Bills to Amend Interstate Commerce Law.

Washington, April 12.—The senate committee on interstate commerce Friday gave a hearing on the Elkins and Nelson bills to amend the interstate commerce law. E. P. Bacon, chairman of the committee of the interstate commerce convention held at St. Louis, November 20, 1900, made quite an elaborate explanation of both bills. He criticized the present law, saying that the delays before the commission and the courts made it impracticable for business men to undertake prosecutions of the railroads for unjust rates and discriminations.

B. A. Eckhart, president of the Millers' association, favored the Nelson bill and complained of the discrimination by railroads against flour as compared with wheat.

Aaron Jones, grand master of the National Grange, spoke in favor of the Nelson bill, and George F. Meade, of the New England Manufacturing association, advocated the Elkins bill. J. B. Daish, of this city, appeared for the Hay Dealers and urged that more power be given the interstate commerce commission.

GEN. HAMPTON DEAD.

The Distinguished Carolinian Passes Away at a ripe Old Age.

Columbia, S. C., April 12.—Gen. Wade Hampton died Friday morning at 9 o'clock. His death resulted not from any disease, but was the result of a general breakdown. Gen. Hampton celebrated his 84th birthday last week. A month ago he had a severe attack and his children were called to his bedside. He rallied, however, and was out driving a week ago. In the last few days his condition rapidly grew worse, and Thursday night it was pronounced precarious by his physicians.

The general twice this winter had sustained attacks that had greatly weakened him, but he rallied wonderfully. He was driving a week ago, but it was evident his strength was deserting him.

No arrangements have yet been made for his funeral.

Two Fires in Chicago.

Chicago, April 12.—Two fires, one of which destroyed several buildings at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, while the other destroyed the Renfost apartment building, called out nearly the whole fire department here yesterday afternoon. The Renfost was one of the largest buildings of its kind in Chicago. All the occupants escaped. The loss is put at \$175,000, while the loss at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue is estimated at \$50,000. A fireman was killed by falling walls.

Rioters Wounded.

Brussels, April 12.—There were several small riotous outbreaks in the city again last night. The police charged the rioters and about 25 persons were wounded.

Prominent Business Man Dead.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 12.—Henry M. Bennett, president of the Consolidated Gas Co., of Pittsburg, who was interested in a score of theaters in New York, Boston, Pittsburg and other places, died Friday on his stock farm near Farmingdale. His death was due to dropsy.

Valuable Bull Dead.

Emporia, Kan., April 12.—"Wild Tom," the famous Herford bull, winner of prizes at innumerable cattle shows, known over the United States and England and for which \$25,000 was refused, is dead.

MISS STONE ARRIVES.

She Says the Brigands Who Held Her Captive Were Not So Fierce as They Might Have Been.

New York, April 11.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary who was captured by brigands in Bulgaria and held for ransom, arrived here yesterday on the Deutchland. She was met at the steamer's pier by her brother and many other relatives and friends. Miss Stone said the brigands were not so fierce as might have been imagined. They said many insulting things, but never struck or beat either her or her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

"There have been several reports printed which stated that Mme. Tsilka had been held for ransom by our captors," said Miss Stone, "but that is a mistake. I was the one wanted, and they always take a married lady to chaperone a single one. The brigands meant to take the first married woman they came across to accompany me, and the one they found happened to be Mrs. Tsilka, for which I was very thankful afterward, and I will tell you why."

"Seven weeks before we were released a baby was born to Mrs. Tsilka. The brigands had, by this time, become so insulting and cruel, in their remarks, that it was becoming unbearable. The appearance of the baby stopped all this, for the reason that the brigands of Turkey believe that a curse will settle on them if they do harm to a child or its mother. Our treatment after the birth of the baby was excellent. We began to get better food, although I must admit that it was generally very good, and the sneering remarks stopped."

"It was when the negotiations for our release fell through or became disturbed that we were subject to our worst treatment. You are to die 20 days from now," or "We will put a bullet in your brain soon," were some of the least things that they said to us."

Testimony is All In.

Manila, April 11.—The members of the court-martial trying Maj. Waller, of the marine corps, on the charge of executing natives of Samar, without trial, were handed the records of Balangiga, island of Samar, yesterday. They were mostly a series of letters from the insurgent Gen. Lukban, informing the officials of certain facts and congratulating them on a victory. There was one from Guverna, the insurgent leader, telling the officials not to give out certain details, as it was contrary to the laws of war. One letter was from the president of Balangiga, addressed to Lukban, saying he had agreed on the policy of doing what the Americans liked and then, when the opportunity offered, rising against them. Counsel notified the court that they had finished with their witnesses and the court was requested to allow Maj. Waller to speak to-day before the regular addresses of counsel.

Want Equal Footing for Chaplains.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 12.—At Friday's session of the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal church a resolution was adopted calling upon congress to enact at its present session such legislation as will place the chaplains of the United States navy, both as respects remuneration and general treatment, on an equal footing with other officers of the same rank in the service.

Opposed to Elkins.

Philadelphia, April 12.—After months of silence, United States Senator Quay announced yesterday that he is opposed to the nomination of Attorney General John P. Elkin for governor of Pennsylvania. This announcement came as a great shock to the friends of Mr. Elkin, and has caused a tremendous stir in political circles.

Hotel Man Dies.

New York, April 12.—James D. Leary, vice president of the Hoffman House Hotel Co., died yesterday of heart trouble at the hotel, where he made his home. He was born in Montreal, in 1837, and while a small boy came to this city. Mr. Leary leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter, and an estate valued at \$3,000,000.

Will Withdraw From the Company.

Baltimore, April 12.—It was announced here Friday that the Baltimore interests which financed the big London trolley deal intend to withdraw from the Yerkes syndicate. The details of the plan under which the project is enlarged from a \$5,000,000 to a \$25,000,000 deal are objected to by these interests.

Smallpox in Zion College.

Chicago, April 12.—Two new cases of smallpox were reported from Zion college, a Dowieite institution, Friday. This brings the total of cases to five. The place, which contains about 200 people, is quarantined, but the inmates, clinging to the teachings of "Dr." Dowie, refuse to be vaccinated.

Came Too Late.

St. Louis, April 12.—Henry Fletcher, colored, was hanged yesterday morning for the murder of Louis Roth, 16 years old, August 27, 1900. Thirty-five minutes after the drop fell a telegram was received by the sheriff from Gov. Dockery granting a respite of 15 days.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

Washington, April 11.—The April report of the statistician of agriculture will show the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 78.7, against 91.7 on April 1, 1901, 82.1 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 82.4 the mean of the April averages of the last 10 years. The averages of the principal states are as follows: Pennsylvania, 82; Ohio, 77; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 90; Tennessee, 60; Texas, 73; Kansas, 73; Missouri, 91; Nebraska and California, each 93, and Oklahoma, 67.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FOR INFANTRY SERVICE.

Prof. George Forbes Has Invented a Range Finder That Gives Distance with Accuracy.

Devices which give the range of distant objects have been used in the navy for years, and also with long range artillery, like that employed for the defense of harbors. Apparatus for infantry service has now been invented by an English engineer, Prof. George Forbes.

The instrument is a combination of a square aluminum tube, six feet long, that can be folded up for carrying, and a field or opera glass of special design. Reflecting prisms are mounted on the ends of the tube, and each throws an image of the object under scrutiny at right angles toward the middle of the tube. Here they are reflected again into the field glass, one into one barrel and the other into the other. In this manner a stereoscopic effect, of great value optically, is secured. Only the ends of the instrument require an unobstructed view of the enemy.

Rays of light proceeding from a given point in the distance, such as a soldier's bayonet, to the ends of the range finder diverge slightly. The nearer the object to the observer the wider the angle, and vice versa. If one can measure this angle the distance is easily computed from the length of the aluminum tube, which constitutes a "base line." The prisms are so accurately adjusted that when the images enter the two tubes of the field glass the angle between them is the same as out in front of the instru-



INFANTRY RANGE FINDER.

ment. Provision being made for its measurement in the telescopes, the calculation is easily made. In each barrel of the field glass is stretched a vertical wire. One is fixed and the other is movable. When the two are seen as one, and the distant object is sharply defined, one reads off an exceedingly delicate scale on the adjusting screw. Prof. Forbes declares that the distance can be estimated within two per cent. of the truth, even at 3,000 yards.

Summarizing a paper read by the inventor before the London Society of Arts, Nature says:

"The wire seems to stand out solid in space, and the slightest turn of the micrometer screw causes the wire to appear to be nearer or further than the object looked at, and when the wire appears to be at exactly the same distance the micrometer reading gives the distance with an accuracy far greater than that attainable by observing the duplication of images on the retina."

"This range finder can be used in a variety of positions. The more steadily it is held the more accurate the result. A standing position is the least steady. When kneeling, using only half the base, the other half may be bent down at right angles, and so form a leg, which serves as a rest on the ground. The most easy position is sitting, with the elbows resting on the knees. Another steady position is lying flat on the ground facing the object. In every one of these positions you can take advantage of cover. Since the eyes are virtually at the extremities of the base, the observer may stand, sit, kneel or lie behind a tree, bush, rock, anthill, horse, comrade or wagon, and will not only be more able to work without sensation of danger, but without drawing the fire of the enemy on his comrades."

"Lord Kitchener having expressed a desire to see the range finder tested in the field, Prof. Forbes has proceeded to South Africa with his instrument, and a thorough examination of its efficiency will be made under practical conditions."

New Hospital for Consumptives.

With regard to the glass hospital which is to be erected at Philadelphia for the cure of consumption, with isolation for each patient and a constant supply of rarefied air, a similar experimental hospital is already for use in London. The patient sits in a glass cubicle, breathing an atmosphere specially treated by ozone. The value of oxygen, or ozone, in the treatment of ulcers, burns, wounds, lupus, etc., has been proved there by several cures of hitherto incurable cases during the past five years. Great as has been the actual relief thus afforded, this oxygen hospital exists equally for purposes of demonstration and experiment.

Gardening Taught in Schools.

Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the school-house, and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs and fruits, the management of hotbeds, greenhouses, etc.

A CHEAP HYDROMETER.

Mode of Making it is Simple and Will Repay the Experimenter for His Slight Trouble.

There are many amateurs who have at one time or other tried to make a storage battery, but have given up in disgust on finding that their plates have sulphated, thus ruining their battery. This is often caused by not having the electrolyte of the proper density, but this fault can be corrected by the use of a hydrometer. Readings should be taken regularly with the hydrometer, and this will also form a valuable guide as to the amount of the charge in the battery; that is, the density of the electrolyte after charging will be found to be slightly greater than the limit of discharge. A simple and cheap hydrometer can be made as follows, which will more than repay the maker for his slight trouble:

procure from a druggist or chemical house a test-tube (Fig. 1, T) six inches long, and 7-16 of an inch in outside diameter. The test-tube should be free from flaws and very thin—about 1-32 of an inch in thickness. Now place some buckshot, S, in the bottom of the tube so as to form a column about a half-inch in height, or until it will float upright in water, the tube projecting a about an inch above the surface of the water. A small wad of cotton, B, should be placed over the shot so as to hold them in place, and also a small strip of paper, P, should be placed inside of the tube on which to mark necessary graduations. Now procure a bottle as long as the tube, and large enough to allow the tube to pass into it. Fill this bottle full of dilute sulphuric acid having a specific gravity of 1.225 when cold. A druggist will put this up for a small sum, but if you wish to put this up yourself you can carefully add one ounce of good commercial sulphuric acid to four ounces of distilled water, and when this is cold place the tube in it. But before doing this place a small waxed cork in the mouth of the tube to prevent the liquid from accidentally flowing into it. Now mark the point to which the tube sinks into the dilute sulphuric acid, 1.225 specific gravity. If you desire any other graduations you can proceed as above, but you will then have to compare your hydrometer with a standard one. Most makers of storage batteries recommend the use of an electrolyte having a specific gravity of 1.225, so that is the only necessary mark. A small drop of glue on the strip of paper will hold it in place, completing your hydrometer.—Parker S. Simonsen, in Scientific American.

THE BLOOD OF APES.

It Remembers That of Human Beings and Establishes a Sort of "Blood Relationship."

The recently devised biological tests of blood have given a new significance to the term "blood-relationship." Dr. Friedenthal and others believe that tests of this kind have established a probability of our consinship with the apes, since transfusion of human blood, which is harmless with them, is always injurious to other animals, operating by dissolution of the blood corpuscles. But it has been found that the serum of an animal may be immunized against human blood by appropriate treatment, and it is then called "human anti-serum." Such serum, when mixed with human blood, produces a precipitate. Dr. A. S. F. Grunbaum, lecturer at University college, Liverpool, announces in the Lancet that "human anti-serum" produces precisely the same precipitate with the blood of the apes. He writes:

"Other observers have already pointed out that 'human anti-serum' precipitates the lower monkeys' blood to a slight extent. Adopting the general mode of application of the test, I find that 'human anti-serum' gives a precipitate with all three species of anthropoid apes already named, and to me this precipitate is practically indistinguishable from that obtained with human blood either in quality or quantity. Occasionally it seemed that the blood of the orang gave a more gelatinous precipitate as compared with the granular precipitate of the other bloods, but this may have been due to accidental circumstances. The granular precipitates from other bloods are also liable to become sticky when shaken up. But it is not only by the action of 'human anti-serum' or anthropoid blood that this close relationship of the various bloods may be demonstrated. I have prepared gorilla, orang and chimpanzee anti-serum. Tested in the way described, they all react, not only with their own blood but with each of the others, and also with human blood. Here again, in the absence of definite standards, I am unable to assert that there is any difference of reaction amongst the many combinations of anti-serum and blood which can be made with the four above-mentioned bloods and sera."

There is thus certainly a strong resemblance between man's blood and ape's blood, and so, in one sense at least, a "blood-relationship."