### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1896.

DRAMATIC STORY OF **ILL-FATED MILLIONS** 

Vast Indian Treasure That Literally Defles Discovery.

# LIKE A PAGE TORN FROM FICTION

Hidden Store of Gold and Precious Stones in India That Has Eluded Capture for Forty Years--Expeditions End in Death.

From the London Mail.

Every now and then we hear of expeditions starting in search of treasures lost or hidden in various parts of the world, India being the most favored, if somewhat vague, destination of such parties. Most people will remember an endeavor being made not long ago, under the direction of the British government, to wrest from the waters of the Ganges a vast treasure that has been missing since the time of Indian mutiny. For this search there was more justification than many we hear of, but after four months of ceaseless exertions it had to be given up in despair. That the treasure is hidden some where in India is undouted; portions of it have been traced at one time or another, but there is still enough left to make its finder-should it ever be found -a mililonaire many times over.

Six or seven years previous to the outbreak of the Indian mutiny the rajah of the province of Gwallor was dethroned for treason to the English. He had long been a ruler over one of the largest provinces of India, and was known to be one of the wealthiest in the empire. He had an army of 2,000 men, a herd of 200 elephants, and lived in a style no European monarch could While professing to be friendly, he was continually plotting against British rule, and when this was discovered steps were taken to curtail his powers. His army was reduced to a body guard of 100 men; his right to issue edicts and make local laws was abrogated: English civil officers were stationed here and there to collect the taxes, until at length the rajah held only his empty litle. He bowed to the terms imposed, but became one of the bitterest foes the government had to deal with, and was first and foremost in bringing about the mutiny. The date of the outbreak was known by the deposed rajah weeks in advance; it was even said that he fixed the date himself. At any rate, he was so well prepared that his troops were almost the first in the field. Although his army had been disbanded for three or four years, he had secretly purchased and stored away large quantities of equipment, and for two months previous to the outbreak, it was afterward learned, he was secretly enlisting and arming his subjects. FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Two weeks before the uprising the rajah made preparations to secure the safety of his vast treasure. In his palace, thirty miles from Gwalior, he had a secret chamber, in which the wealth of his family had been stored men. This craft, with the six robbers for three generations. No European had ever set foot in the palace, but it during the following days, and though was curently reported that the value had become of the men and their plunof the gems and jewels, many of which had ben handed down from his greatder, it was a month before the government obtained any reliable information grandfather, aggregated \$15,000,000. One day the raish left his palace with an escort of ten of his oldest and most trusted soldiers, and each soldier had charge of a pack-horse, carrying a share of the treasure. His band traveled to the northwest for three days, and then below the city. Then all traces of her were lost. Every seaport was watched halted amid the ruins of an ancient city

devote the remainder of his days to following the matter up. It was three years before anything turther was fearned of the rajah's treasure. Then a native who was confined in prison at Lucknow for theft told a story which subsequently reached

handsful of it on their persons, even if

they could find purchasers in those tur-

bulent times. When the neighborhood

AN INVESTIGATION.

year.

the ears of the government officials. youd the horizon's utmost rim," a net-During the last six months of the mutwork of dark colored lines, like a vast iny the regiment to which he belonged web covering the planet, would be seen was encamped for some days near the These are the famous "canals." But while we were wondering what old ruins. By that time most of the natives began to realize that ultimate. this could mean we should be struck by another unearthlike thing. Being ac ly English rule must be restored, and this man and five others decided to decustomed to dwell on a globe, threesert their colors and make their way to fourths of whose surface is covered the east. Believing they would be purwith water, it could not escape our notice sued if they started off across the counthat the world we were approaching try, they secreted themselves among had far more land than water.. Indeed it is likely that we should find that the the ruins until their comrades marched away. In removing some of the debris "Hour Glass Sea" and many other sofor their own concealment they came called seas of Mars are only part of the across the treasure, which was in teaktime filled with water, and that even wood and iron boxes. Here was a ranthen they are not like terrestrial oceans, but rather vast swamps, choked som of a king in the world to be divided among six natives, not one of whom had ever been possessed of £5 with rank vegetation suddenly awak

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ened to life by periodical inundations at once in his life, but yet avarice at once entered into the hearts of them supplying moisture to their roots Visiting them at another time, we all. In making a division of the spoils should find only deserts with cracked they quarrelled, and within five minsoll baking in the sun. At any rate utes of the first hot words three of themsome of the discoveries made with lay dead. The three survivors were content that their shares were doubled, great telescopes in 1894 suggest these things. but they could do little with their booty. FUTURE THEATRICALS. could only carry away a few

would appear to be mapped with deli-cate reds and yellows and grays and

ues; long waving curves and sharpen

indentations would make their appear

ance in what looked like coast lines

and presently, running east and west

and south and north, and passing "be-

Some of the Arrangements Being

Made for the Next Season.

was clear of troops, the treasure was From the Pitsburg News. carried, on post horses stolen for the Richard Mansfield, who has thought purpose, a distance of nine miles tobetter of his determination to guit the better of his determination to quit the stage, is filling dramatic newspapers with announcements of his next grand tour. He will be supported by Beatrice Cameron and the Garrick Theatre Stock company, of seventy people, and will present these plays: "Richard III." "Merchant of Venice," Richelleu," "Ca-gliostro," "Beau Brummel," "A Paris-ian Romance." "The Emperor Napolward the Ganges and reburied in a thicket. The three men then started for Delhl, each having a few of the gems with him, but within a week they were captured by mutineers, and two of them were shot down. The third managed to escape. When the mutiny was a thing of the past he was at ian Romance," "The Emperor Napol-eon," "Jekell and Hyde," "Scarlet Let-ter," "Hamlet," and "Baron Chevrial." His tour will open in Omaha, Neb., on October 5, and closes on April 18, at the Lucknow, enlisting a party to go after the treasure, when he committed a robbery and was sentenced to goal for a Garrick, New York.

The government lost no time in in-Wilton Lackeye wil open his first vestigating this story. The prisoner retold it to officials, and was promised stairing tour at Hooley's theatre, Chi-cago, November 9. He has signed a five years' contract with Frederick M. Mca pardon and 10 per cent. of the value Cloy, to manage his tours. Mr. Lack-aye has sailed, with his wife, for San any treasure, found for acting as guide, and he led a party straight to the spot. The hole where the treasure Francisco, by the Panama route, from New York. The journey will occupy about a month, at the end of which had been buried was speedily found, but of the gems and jewels not one retime Mr. Lackaye will appear with the mained. The despoilers had in turn Frawley company in a new piece, "The Social Trust." At its close Mr. Lackbeen despoiled. It was a year before aye will appear in Nat Goodwin's foranother clew was found, and then it mer role in "In Mizzoura." He will afterwards come to New York to finish came through a woman. She was the wife of a rvot, or farmer, and from a arrangements for his starring tour. hiding place in the thicket had seen the

three soldiers bury the boxes and cask-Peter F. Dailey hopes to have "A Good Thing" in his new play of that name, which is being written by John ets. Assisted by her husband she dug up the treasure and reburied it in one of the cultivated fields. Her husband was killed in battle, and at the close of J. McNally, for next season's tour. Dailey will have new managers. Mr coming tour being under the direction of Henry B. Harris, son of William Har-ris, of the Garrick theatre, New York, and E. Rosenbaum. Mr. Harris was last season manager for May Irwin. A the war, when bands of natives were riding about and plundering right and left, her hut was one day visited by a band of six scoundrels who demanded money. In order to save her life she tour of 40 weeks, the majority of which told them of the treasure, and they were has been booked, will be played. Mr. Dailey expects it to equal "The Night Clerk" both in fun and attractiveness. speedily in possession of it. They de-cided to convey it down the Ganges by boat. It was taken to the river on

Robert Hilliard's next starring tour will be under the direction of Frank L. Perley, who managed Mojeska for a number of seasons. He was supported number of seasons. He was supported last year by Barnabee and McDonald, of "The Bostonians," but it is said those gentlemen were not fully satisfied with the financial results, and would not sign a new contract. Mr. Perley has booked an extensive tour for Mr. Hilliard, who is at present in Europe. It is under-stood that he will present a new farcial comedy in place of "Lost-24 Hours," which has become somewhat worn. which has become somewhat worn.

had gone ashore to purchase supplies, Alexander Salvini is said to have and she was again seen thirty miles made a most encouraging hit in his es-say at pantomine in Boston. He sailed for London with W. H. Wilkinson, last

## **CURIOUS FANCIES** AS TO BURIALS

Strange Devices Patented In Connection with Funeral Ceremonies.

# PLAN TO PREVENT BODY-SNATCHING

What Is Known as the Coffin Torpedo Is Introduced Into the Coffin and Explodes When the Coffin is Tampered With--Other Unique Ideas.

Washington Letter, Globe-Democrat.

The "coffin torpedo" is the latest patented device in the line of burial appliances. It is introduced into the casket before the latter is closed, the arrangement being such that any attempt to force the receptable open will release a spring, strike a percussion cap. and set off the bomb. This means almost sure death to the unsuspecting grave robber, whose industry the invention in question is designed to discourage.

Live people do a great deal of thinking about death, if one is to judge from the immense number of patents that have been granted for inventions having relation to the tomb. They run up

into the thousands, and not a few of them are weird and grisly enough to make the flesh creep. Among the most interesting are the so-called "life signals." These are contrivances intended to secure the release of persons prematurely interred. There can be no doubt that to many human beings the fear of being buried alive some day is a haunting dread through life. All of the patented devices for life

signals have one feature in commonnamely, a wire or cord attached to the hand of the supposed corpse. In each case it is intended that any movement shall set off an alarm of some kind. One contrivance employs a small red flag, which shoots up from the grave

and displays itself above ground if required. Another is called a "grave an nunciator." A disturbance in the coffin closes an electric circuit and springs an alarm in the watch house of th cemetery. The superintendent takes note of the number of grave indicated by the alarm, and proceeds without delay to dig up the victim.

Yet another species of apparatus is operated by a spring catch which throws open the lld of a tube extending from the coffin to above the ground thus admitting air. At the same time bell is set ringing. On a somewhat different principle is an indicator in a glass case, to be placed on top of the

grave and communcating by wires with the alleged defunct below. If the latter moves at all, a needle shows it. Most elaborate of all such devices is one in which a wire is attached to a ring on the thumb of the corpse. The slightest movement of the hand pulls a trigger which starts a clockwork mechanism. This sets off an alarm and at the same time puts in operation a fan which forces air down a tube into the

coffin. There is a second tube provided with a lamp and reflector, so arranged that one may look down and see the face of the deceased. After a reasonable period has elapsed, the tubes are to be withdrawn.

The practical value of contrivances of this kind is impaired by the fact that the bodies of people really dead do frequently move in their coffins by reason of causes wholly normal. To this circumstance is largely due the widespread bellef in the frequency of prema-

ture interments. During the late civi war many soldiers were said to have been buried alive, being merely in a stupor arising fro

what over \$1,000. Coffins of baked clay are found in the ruins of ancient cities of Mesopotamia. The Ethiopians of old used for coffins hollowed blocks of quarts crystal, which material is very plentiful in that country. Thus the in-closed body was kept visible. The only coffin mentioned in the Bible is that of Joseph, whose remains were "embalm ed and coffined.

PRESERVING THE BODIES. The bodies of persons buried in the trozen soil of Northern Siberia have

been found perfectly preserved after a lapse of nearly a century. Corpses in terred in hot sand do not decay, but hacome mummified. There is no other way in which a body can be preserved so long-leaving freezing an mummification out of the question-as by burial in a lead coffin. If the receptacion be air-tight, lack of oxygen brings pu-Army. trefaction almost if not quite to pause, and the face of a defunct per-Washington Letter, Philadelphia Times, son may be recognizable after a long The recent announcement that Miss period of time. The attempts frequent-Loisette Bonaparte, of this city, was to ly made to destroy bodies by covering them with lime are very apt to have son of the Danish ambassador, at Paris, the opposite effect, preserving them by awakens renewed interest in the rokeep out the air. When interred mantic history of the famous woman in wet soll, corpses are sometimes whose life's story reads with the thrill-ing interest of a novel. This persontransformed into a true ammoniacal

soap, which has been named "adipoc-Thus very often they retain their ere.' form indefinitely, inasmuch as adipocere is not perishable under ordinary circumstances.

There is a man in New York who makes a business of photographing corpses. He takes a picture of the face of every dead person who turns up at the morgue in that city. The likenesses are mounted on cards and kept in a little cabinet at the morgue office. In each case the photograph is made without arranging the hair or in any other way modifying the appearance of the defunct, inasmuch as to do so might interfere with the recognition of the latter by friends. Sometimes, after many years have passed, relatives of these unfortunate individuals find out their fate by seeing their features on the cards. Suicides are often neatly shaved and dressed, as if they had prepared themselves particularly to have their pictures taken. The likenesses in the cabinet run all the way back to

TO PRESERVE THE ASHES.

One of the most interesting patents in the mortuary line is the invention of a citizen of Canandaigua, N. Y. It is a process for preserving the ashes of the dead, and is designed to do away with some of the prejudices against cremation. The ashes of the late lamented, as they come from the crematory, are to be mixed with silicate of soda and formed into a paste. This paste is molded into the shape of a bust or statuette of the defunct. If preferred, it may be made into a paperweight. However fashioned, it serves to remind the bereaved of the dear departed. To an heir to a large estate such a memorial would be most interesting. The inventor makes the additional suggestion that the statuette or bust might be electroplated with copper, silver, or gold, for the sake of decorative effect. Another inventor has devised a

feasted in Baltimore. It was while at method of preserving the bodies of the the races in the latter city that he saw dead by plating them with silver or for the first time the beautiful Miss gold. His idea is to embaim the corpse Patterson, and is proved to be a case of in the customary manner, and then love at first sight, for the young man place it in a chemical both, depositing instantly declared himself a captive to her charms. the metal upon it by electricity in the

ordinary fashion. Nickel, of course, would be good enough for persons of moderate means. More practicable would seem to be a scheme for desiccating bodies by a process that is guaranteed to reduce them to abso'ute drvness and about one-third of their original weight. The bodies thus mum-

mified are to be placed in a mausoleum she declared. So on Christmas eve, with compartments like those of a alt vault.

**ROMANCE OF AN** hoping that her youth, grace and beaut would touch the heart of Napol The empereror applied to the Roman Pontiff, Pope Pius VII., for an annul-**AMERICAN GIRL** ment of the marriage, but this step the Pope refused to take, asserting that the A Revival of the Life Story of Madame Catholic church allowed the marriage to be a legal and binding one. Jerome's Bonaparte. plan was to go immediately to France himself while his wife was to land in

GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER TO MARRY Holland. On the vessel's reaching port

age was the celebrated Madame Bona-

parte, of Baltimore, the daughter of a

parte, who follows an illustrious ex-

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

ample in her foreign marriage.

nent a position as that taken by

and worldly success.

fashionables of the place.

the lion of the day, feted in New York,

Mr. Patterson, who had no weakness

at Lisbon the ship was surrounded by a French guard and Madame Bonaparte was not allowed to land. A representa-Miss Loisette Bonaparte, of Baltitive of the Emperor waited on the young more, Engaged to Be Married to wife, asking what he could do for Miss Count Adam Von Moltke, Son of Patterson. The reply sent back was: "Tell your master that Madame Bonthe Danish Ambassador at Paris, aparte is ambitious and demands her and a Distant Relation of the Famrights as a member of the imperial famous Chief Marshal of the Prussian ly.

Jerome went to meet Napoleon and his wife, finding that she would not be allowed to land at any port in Coninental Europe, sought refuge in England. Here her son was born in July, 1805, and given the name of Jerome wedded to Count Adam Von Moltke, Napoleon Bonaparte. The father was with the emperor, who was using every effort to overcome the resolution of the young husband, and at last the desires of ambition became stronger than those of affection. Jerome, who but a few months before had left his wife with every protestation of undying love, merchant in the New World, and the now consented at the emperor's request sister-in-law of an emperor in the Old to abandon her, and even take an-Continent. Madame Bonaparte was other consort, one whose rank would the great-grandmother of Miss Bonalevate him into power.

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RETURNED TO BALTIMORE.

No woman in the whole list of Ameri-The deserted young wife and her child can notables ever occupied as promireturned to Baltimore, making their home with old Mr. Patterson, whose Iadame Bonaparte, and no woman ever orebodings of trouble had been so truly held the sway of a queen with more verified by events. Here Madame Bonregal grace. The child of a simple citi-zen of the union, she became allied to aparte remained for several years. In 1807 Prince Jerome was married to the emperors and kings, her imperial beaudaughter of the Duke of Wurtemburg. ty made her famous as the loveliest After the fall of Napoleon Madame American in Europe, while her brilliant Bonaparte returned to Europe, where wit, that fended with the keenest in-tellects of the day, lent a fascinating she spent many years, visiting the gay capitals, where she was received in the charm to her personality. Beautiful, highest circles of society. Her life was wealthy and gifted, yet she was lacking one round of pleasure, her company was in any of the tender qualities of soul sought by the most distinguished men and her whole character seems to have of the day, the courts of all nations paid her homage, her loveliness, sad been formed in the mould of ambition history, rank and intellect making her the most conspicuous woman in the old world. Her son accompanied her much Elizabeth Patterson was the daughter of the time, receiving most of his ed-William Patterson, a rich merchant ucation abroad. One day, while visitof Baltimore, a man who had made his ng a gallery, Madame Lonaparte came money by hard work and whose wealth upon her former husband with his secat the time of the close of the revoluond wife on his arm. The recognition tionary war was computed to be as was mutual, but no word passed begreat as that of Charles Carroll, of Cartween the two. Young Jerome returned rollton. The child was born in Februto America and wedded a Baltimore ary, 1785, and in her earliest youth gave girl, a Miss Susan May Williams, to whom he was married in November, 1829. This marriage was a great cause of distress to his mother, who was ambitious that he contract an alliance with some of the powerful families of Europe. Her letters, written at the time to her father, show that she, having never known the tender passion, could not comprehend that any one would prefer to marry for affection's sake instead of so as to elevate their position eon, came on a visit to America in in the social world. this year, and while here was made

Madame Bonaparte herself returned to Baltimore in 1834 and spent most of the re .aining years of her life in that city. To her dying hour she retained traces of her wonderful beauty. In April, 1879, she died at the age of 94, her ceen wit and bright mind remaining to her last breath. To her two grandsons Jerome and Charles, she left her large property. Jerome became in later li for titles, discouraged the suitor, but Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, and is the Elizabeth, who loved rank above all father of Miss Loisette.

things, declared that she would not Colonel Jerome Bonaparte died a few oreak her engagement to the brother of years ago, but his handsome home in this Napoleon. "I would rather be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte for an hour than city has been kept open by his widow, who was a Mrs. William Edgar, her first the wife of any other man for life," husband's brother being Commodore Edgar, of the New York Yacht squad-1803, the wedding took place in the ron. Miss Bonaparte is also a uneal

promise of the loveliness into which she later developed. In the summer of 1803 she was in the first flush of womanhood. the reigning belle of the little city of Baltimore, where her father's ample means enabled her to lead among the Napoleon was at this time first consul of France, and the eye of the world centered on his rising ambition. Young Jerome Bonaparte, brother to Napo-

betwen the town of Jeypore and the river ganges. This, of course, was only learned years after. At the end of five days the rajah returned to his palace, accompanied only by a servant, who had acted as cook. But almost immediately this servant was locked in a dungeon on some pretext, and was never seen again. No one dared to ask what had become of him or the soldiers, and those who suspected wisely kept their thoughts to themselves, well knowing what would follow a word of gossip. Two months after the rajah had tak-

en the field against the English at the head of a thousand men, he was killed in battle. A month later his palace was of the men and all the treasure except captured. When the treasure room was entered a great find was expected; but it was empty. From some of the ser- stubbornly refused to name the locality vants it was learned how and when the wealth had been removed, but the government was too busy quelling the mutiny to search for it just then.

of the matter could be found. All that could be discovered was that the party had gone toward the northwest. After several days' search the treasure huntcommending itself as a likely hiding place they began work. Their operations had to be spread over fully a square half mile of standing and fallen walls, with trees and bushes and vines growing in the greatest profusion, containing quite a thousand safe spots in which to hide treasure. The party, which numbered four Englishmen and sixty natives, went to work, however, and it was five months before they gave up the hunt, and the leaders reported From Harper's Round Table to the government that it would take a thousand men fully two years to clear away the debris.

HOW TREASURE WAS HIDDEN. Not long after a native was arrested at Delhi, charged with the murder of two European women at the outbreak of the mutiny. When he was placed on trial an English ensign came forward to testify on his behalf, proving that it was a case of mistaken identity. As soon as the native was released from custody he went to his preserver and declared that he was one of the rajah's soldiers who removed the treasure. It was buried in the ruins, he said, and when the work had been finished the rajah had given the party several bottles of wine to drink to his health. This wine was poisoned. Every man who partook of it, except this one, died within two hours. He had partaken sparingly of it, but was made very ill, and had simulated death to escape the rajah's dagger. When the cold-blooded ruler departed, leaving the dead to be devoured by beasts of prey, the sol survivor crawled away, and after a time covered and made good his escape. He fought against the English to the last, but was ready to divide the hidden treasure with the man who had saved his life. At that time the government offered 25 per cent. to finders of treasure, and the officer and native pro ded to Jeypore and made up a party. had removed the wealth

and every dealer in gems notified, but it was months b fore any new develop-ments took place. Then a villainouslooking native offered some diamonds and rubles for sale in Bombay and was arrested. He had on his person about 12,000 worth of unset gems. For several weeks he refused any explanation, but at length confessed that he was the leader of the gang who obtained the treasure from the woman. After passing Allahabad they started to divide the treasure. As all were grasping and avaricious a quarrel arose, and in the heighth of this the boat ran upon a snag and received such damages that

horses by night, but instead of pur-

chasing a craft, they seized one by

force and murdered the crew of three

on board, was seen by various people

every effort was made to discover what

Then it was learned that the boat

had reached Allahabad, where two men

concerning it.

she soon filled and went down. Five that found on this man went to the bottom in forty feet of water. The fellow or to go with a party, and after a few weeks died in prison of fever. A dozen different parties searched for the wreck at much trouble and expense, but it

When peace came a party in charge of had apparently been covered by mud or an official was started out to search for sand and could not be found. Of the the rajah's treasure. By this time not vast treasures of the rebel rajah, coma soldier or servant who knew anything puted on good authority at from £4,000,-000 to £5.000,000, the trifling amount found on the robber was alone recovered.

As already stated, the government ers came upon the ruins, and the spot made a new attempt to discover the wreck not long ago, but was again unsuccessful.

One gives a sigh when one thinks that such vast treasure has so successfuny cluded capture for over forty years; and it seems likely to remain lost forever.

IF ONE SHOULD MOVE TO MARS.

#### A Globe Would Appear, Mapped with Most Delicate Hues.

It is not necessary to consider the various reasons that would impel many inhabitants of the earth to go to Mars if they had the opportunity. But no one can doubt that the first train for Mars or the first baloon, or the first electric liner sent out by the Universal Celestial Transportation and Safe Delivery company, Mars division, would be booked to its utmost capacity. Curies. ity alone would suffice to crowd it, and it is certain that the Anglo-Saxon race, which has furnished most of the great travelers, would be fully represented

in the throng of adventurers bound for another world. When Mars is nearest to the earth its distance is no less than 36,000,000 miles. But if we set our speed to match that of an electric impulse flying through the Atlantic cable-say 15,000 miles per second-we should be there in just forty

minutes. On approaching Mars we should behold a world looking in some respects remarkably like the earth, having seasons resembling ours, with torrid, temperate, and frigid zones; turning on its axis like our globe, and in nearly the same time, showing in winter broad white caps, as of snow.covering its polar regions, and presenting many appearances suggestive of continents. ceans, islands, and peninsulas. As we watched it slowly turning under our eyes we should see on one side, south In due time they reached the ruins, but only to find that the treasure was gone. The native pointed out the spot where "Lake of the Sun," and on the opposite it had been concealed, and there was side, reaching from the southern hemidoubt of his veracity, but some one sphere into the northern, a great, dark, had removed the wealth As it had crooked area, somewhat resembling been taken away during the war it was North America in shape, and known to ess to hope for a clew, al- astronomers as the "Hour Glass Sea." though the native declared he would And then all the globe beneath us

week, and will spend some weeks rosting in that country, and on the contin-ent. The fail season will open early for this actor, and will begin at some city on the Pacific coast. From there the tour will extend southeast, and east, reaching New York next April. Mr. Salvini will appear for the first time as "Romeo" in a new production of Shakespeare's great tragedy "Romeo and Juliet." His repertoire will also include "The Three Guardsmen." and and "Othello." A new play is also said to be in contemplation.

The Holland Brothers will open next year's tour in "A Social Highwayman." in which they have been unusually suc-cessful. A new play by Clyde Fitch will also be produced, and if it attains the success expected will probably given an equally prominent place. Minnie Radcliffe will support the Hollands next year, having been engaged as leading woman by Joseph Brooks.

Edward Harrigan will produce a new character piece, in which he is said to have an excellent part. The scenes are laid in New York, and are said to be particularly rich in "local color." They are laid on the river front, and in and around sailor boarding houses, introducing a couple of strong negro characters. These will assist the villain, who will have an unusually wicked

part. Mr. Harrigan will enact the role of an Irish seaman. In addition, "Old Lavender" and "My Son Dan" will probably be retained. Mr. Harrigan will devote the summer and early fall to much needed recuperation at his summer home, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

Nellie McHenry will commence rehearsing her new play "A Night in New York," on August 1. It was written by H. Gratan Donnelly, and is described as a musical comedy in three acts. The dialouge is said to be bright, the inci-Ndents farcial and the music very catchy. Miss McHenry will be seen in an entirely new and original character. She is at present resting at her summer cottage in the Highlands, although di-recting the work of organization of her support. Her tour will be under the direction of John Webster. "A Night in New York" will brohably be the only piece in which Miss McHenry will tour

next fall. One of the most startling novelties among next season's offerings will be a new electrical melodrama, "The Heart of the Storm," if advance reports concerning it are true. In the opening act there will be an aurora borealis, lightning and a rainbow, a realistic storm, an incantation scene with electric flames, a treacherous quicksand. The second act will show an electrical fountain in the

Everglades, Florida, a great bed of electrical flowers and starlight effects. The third shows a water wheel in operation, a Southern sunset, a runaway horse, and a flood in which 75 persons on housetops, float across the stage. In the fourth act there will be an entirely new wave effect, a fierce thunder storm, and natural lightning, a bolt of which demolishes the house, and a due! scene, in which the lightning figures thrillingly Then the audience will go

ome and die. James J. Corbett will continue next year in "A Naval Cadet." There will be but one "Trilby" company on the road next year, this being the one now road next year, this being the one now playing in Australia. McIntyre and Heath, who will star jointly next sea-son in Dixie land, promise an innovation in the portrayal of Southern plantation character. Eugene Canfield opens this season with a revival of Hoyt's "A Temperance Town." on September 7. George Ober has secured for his origin-al part of "The Oldest Man in Town." Irving W. Kelly will present an entire-ly new version of Neil Burgess' "Coun-ty Fair." The exciting race scene will still remain a principal feature.

haustion. Corpses have often been found turned over, as if they had waked up and tried to get out. In other cases the tongue has been discovered protruding from the mouth, as if from suffocation, and there have been stains from bleeding on the clothing. It is now known that such phenomena are occasioned by the expansion of the gases of putrefaction. Bleeding often occurs after death.

MANY KINDS OF COFFINS. Glancing over the record of patents.

one finds mention of an astonishing variety of materials for coffins. One inventor proposes to make burial caskets out of blown glass, the mortuary receptacle being in two halves, united by a strip of rubber so as to be air tight There are coffins moulded out of paper, pulp, coffins of artificial marble, coffins of wire coated with asphaltum, coffins lined with artificial stone, coffins

of potter's clay, coffins of celluloid, coffins of hard rubber, and cement coffins filled in with excelsior and glycerine for a perservative. One of the queerest coffins is manufactured out of a mixture of plaster of paris, cork dust, animal hair, dextrine, Indian red and water. Itis warranted light and durable.

Ordinarily, the main thing sought in coffins seems to be that they shall preserve the body as long as posible-in other words, extend the processes of decay over as great a length of time as his practicable. The idea does not seem

very good sense, and it is interesting to find that some inventions look the opposite way. One patented perishable burial casket is composed of glue, resin, linseed oil, and whiting. The moisture of the earth quickly disintegrates the substance, leaving the corpse exposed to nature's resolvent action. Another style of coffin is a mere skeleton frame with a covering of plaster of paris, dex-

trine, carbonate of sliver and other ma terials properly mixed. This coating i very hard in the air, but is soon dissolved when exposed to moisture under ground.

Equally worthy of note is an inflam mable coffin, made of highly combustible materials. It is designed for use in the crematory, helping, instead of resisting, the process of combustion, A coffin of open wickerwork has the same purpose as those of perishable fashion e, to expose the inclosed body to contact with mother earth. Another style of burial case is made in the shape of a human form, being cast out of metal in two parts which fit together One inventor proposes to fill his airtight casket with a preservative gas. A "portable vault," intended to hold a coffin is of iron, with catches inside so arranged that the receptacle can not be opened. If grave robbers should suc ceed in carrying it away on a truck, they would have great difficulty in forcing it open. Glass coffins are no novelty; they

were patented in England in 1847. They were not new, even then, for it is known that the Egyptians used them over 2,000 years ago. Ancient Egyptian coffins were frequently stained to represent rare woods, just as is done now. Sy camore was the principal wood employed, carved, inlaid and painted. Usually the body was inclosed in a nest of several coffins fitting neatly inside of each other, each bearing a carved likeness of the defunct, and painted with prayrs, etc., in hieroglyphics. The preparation and coffining of a mummy in firstclass style cost a silver talent, or some-

at Be ments could be hired in sets or suits of being performed by the Rev. John Car sepulchers, each of them having an roll, bishop of Maryland. The bride's outer door of iron and an inner doof gown was an exquisite one of richly of glass, so that the owner of a comembroidered muslin, the picture she partment could at any time obtain a made being one of ravishing beauty. Some time was then spent by the happy view of his defunct relatives by the use of his private key. A system of eleccouple in travel and entertainments tric alarms would give notice in case but Mr. Patterson, whose judgment did any person prematurely desiccated not approve of the match, set to work should come to life. at once, now that the marriage was a

The morbid dread of being buried fact, to see that his daughter's position alive that is entertained by some nerwould be recognized by the Bonapartes in Europe. The first news that reached vous people is entirely groundless. Such America was that Napoleon was highly a thing is practically impossible, for the simple reason that a person supenraged at the fact that his brothe posed to be a corpse, but not really dared to marry without his consent. such, would inevitably be frozen to and the mail brought the disturbing advices that the marriage would not death in the ice box long before the be regarded as legal by the laws of funeral. There is one readily applied France. test which the French Academy of Sciences has declared infallible as a BARRED BY NAPOLEON. means of determining whether or not

Napoleon sent word to Jerome that the vital spark is present. If between all would be forgiven if the young man the fingers of a presumed cadaver, held up to the light, no redness is visible. the individual is dead beyond the perher along with him she shall not put a adventure of a doubt. Other evidences of death are apt to be deceptive. The stoppage of the heart's beating is not satisfactory. In cases on record that brother's support. Napoleon was now organ has apparently ceased to perform its functions for as much as fifteen emperor, and the younger brother had minutes, yet the person has survived.

SHE MADE USE OF HIM.

egress Was Not Taking Any Risks While There Was a Man Around. From the Chicago Tribune.

An aged negross weighing nearly 200 pounds, a small white man and a Texas steer created considerable fun and a little excitement yesterday afternoon at the stock yards.

The negress, with a red nubla over her head, was ambling slowly toward the bank building, when suddenly some person raised a cry that a wild steer was loose.

A moment later a big-horned fellow with a crowd of horsemen after him. plunged west on the thoroughfare toward Halsted street.

All who could make a plunge for the high fence, but the negress could not climb and the steer seemed to have her in his mind, as he was cavorting toward

To climb the fence was for her physical impossibility, while the chances of being thrown over it were good.

Just then a little man ran down the sidewalk. As he reached the colored woman she seized him by the shoulder and turned his face toward the steer. The big animal halted and looked at the pair. As the steer turned so did the woman turn the little man, who kicked to get free. Just what made the steer take water no person knows. but after looking for a moment he walked away and was soon after driven into a pen.

Once sure she was free from danger, the colored woman released her hold on the little man and walked away. As she climbed on the walk in front of the bank she said to the crowd: "Tell you what, boss, I was determined that man would die first "

#### WHEAT EXPORTS.

	Fiscal		
18	year	Bushels,	Value,
	1890		\$45,275,906
38	1891		51,420,272
	1892		61, 399, 132
	1893		53,534,970
			50,407,041
	1895	75,831,639	43,656,841
		60,470,714	39,609,337

cendant of the Indian King Philip, of Colonial times, and a great niece of Mrs. Daniel Webster. Count Moltke belongs to a branch of the family of that name distantly connected with the great German warrior.

#### WORKINGS OF GENIUS.

Cowper required three days for the production of John Gilpin. He revised the work very carefully, almost rewriting many of its lines.

Longfellow turned out about one volume of poems a year for many years; nearly four years were required for his translation of Dante.

Hume spent fifteen years in collecting materials and writing his history of Eng-land and two years more in revising and correcting it.

Cooper is said to have written "The Spy" in less than six months. Most of his stories were founded on legends well

known in his neighborhood. Carlyle, it is said, required about ten months to complete "Heroes and Hero would "leave in America the young Worship." This time comprised also that person in question. Should he bring of the necessary reading.

Sir Thomas More devoted the leisure foot on the territory of France." hours of over three years to the writing Jerome was ordered to sail at once for of his "Utopia." Lord Brougham com-France. disobedience forfeiting his brother's support. Napoleon was now emperor and the younger brother had great dread of the anger of one who had Popes." constituted himself the head of his Noah Webster, from first to last, spent to his great work. "The Lives of the

family as well as of France. The em-peror wished that his brothers should English language. Keats commonly wrote by marriage from alliance with the a short poem in a single day, taking two daughters of Europe's crowned heads,so that Jerome's wedding to the daughter that Jerome's wedding to the daughter fan American wedding to the daughter fan Ame daughters of Europe's crowned heads,so of an American was a great blow to his ambitious plans. Reconciliation with the emperor was to be had only by de- Iy, writing with great care and deliberasertion of his American wife, but this i tion and making few erasures after her

the young man, who was now a prince. Work was done. The composition of the first part of refused to do. So it was decided that the refused to do. So it was decided that the best plan would be for Jerome to obey his brother by returning to France, but his brother by returning to France, but that his wife must accompany him, over twenty-six.



STEPHEN CRANE. -From the Chicago Times Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohleant