

A CLASH WITH GERMANY

Critical Incident of the Late Chinese War.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S VIGOROUS ACTION

American Officer's Protest Against Wanton Destruction of Historic Building at Peking Resulted in an International Dispute—Diplomatic Note Appeared in Germans.

Former Attorney General Griggs in a recent talk let out some state secrets regarding the events which followed the landing of the allied forces on Chinese soil in the summer of 1901 and told of a clash between Germany and the United States never before related, says a Washington special to the Chicago Tribune.

"The story which General Chaffee is now telling," said Mr. Griggs, "about how America saved \$80,000,000 for the Chinese government reads almost like a romance, and yet there is another story in connection with our forces in China which I am surprised American newspapers have never learned of, and that is about a letter General Chaffee wrote to Von Waldersee, the commander in chief of the allied forces in China.

"Shortly after the entrance of the German forces into Peking the soldiers of the Kaiser entered into and destroyed the great and historic observatory in that city. So flagrant was the outrage that General Chaffee wrote a letter of protest to Von Waldersee.

"The letter of General Chaffee was read one morning at a cabinet meeting, and upon the conclusion of its reading the members of the cabinet were found applauding the sentiments therein expressed. I can only remember the tenor of the letter, and now that the Chinese war is a closed incident and our soldiers, as well as the soldiers of the nations, have been drawn from the celestial empire it seems the incident of the Chaffee letter should accompany the story General Chaffee is now telling.

"In substance the letter was a protest against the destruction of so ancient an observatory as that of Peking. It was the letter General Chaffee said it was in the act of barbarians, and he wanted to protest as strongly as he possibly could against such ruthless demolition. In due course General von Waldersee returned the letter to the German ambassador at Washington without comment. Spock von Sternburg, then charge d'affaires, presented the letter to Secretary Hay and demanded an apology from the American government.

"It was a serious moment in the Chinese situation. General Chaffee's letter was not couched in diplomatic language. It was the letter of a sturdy American soldier protesting against needless and wanton destruction of property that should have been held sacred.

"Spock von Sternburg, who is a splendid fellow, is at the same time the perfect embodiment of the imperialism of his august majesty, Sternburg was greatly excited, and he was rushing around demanding reparation for the gross insult General Chaffee had put upon the commander in chief of the allied forces in China. It was necessary for the cabinet to move in the matter, and it was finally decided to write a letter that would appease the angry feelings of the Kaiser and Von Waldersee.

"That letter was read to Mr. McKinley's cabinet before it was sent. I do not now recall who wrote it, but it was read by Secretary Hay. I believe that President McKinley had something to do with its preparation. At least it was satisfactory to the German government. It was a masterpiece of dictation, and it served its purpose. If I were General Chaffee, nothing would give me more pleasure than to have the original of the letter he wrote Von Waldersee and the letter of apology, so called, framed, so future generations might see how an American soldier conducted himself in a foreign war."

MOVING A PINE GROVE.
Costly Operation to Surround a Mansion with Full Grown Trees.
When C. L. Blair's new mansion at Blairside, near Far Hills, is completed it will be surrounded by a grove of 300 full grown pine trees, says a special from Morristown, N. J., to the New York Times. Mr. Blair does not want to wait for the trees to grow, knowing that with modern methods full grown firs can be transplanted.

DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING.

New Degree Offered by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
A degree never before competed for by students in American technical schools has just been offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A young man who has completed the work of one of the regular courses of four years may now study special problems in electricity, sanitary engineering, railroad construction and the like and as a result receive the degree of "Eng. D." (doctor of engineering), corresponding to the doctorate of philosophy (Ph. D.) granted by literary colleges for valuable achievements in the field of scholarship.

The degree has never before been given in this country for actual work, though it has been granted as an honorary distinction. In Germany, however, it has been bestowed upon advanced students since the Royal School of Technology at Charlottenburg was started by the Emperor William in 1899. The Kaiser himself established the degree and declared his intention of making the standards of the great scientific schools as respectable and respected as those of the regular universities, and although one of the Germans who has already taken his Eng. D. is Prince Henry of the royal family the honor was conferred as a recognition of his attainments as a naval engineer.

As in Germany, therefore, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology intends to graduate no doctors of engineering who have not given to the study of practical problems of living just such devotion and painstaking accuracy as characterize student life in the graduate schools of Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Michigan or Chicago. A student, in other words, cannot get the right of writing Eng. D. after his name until he has found out something valuable which the world did not know before.

RECORDER GOFF A SLEUTH.

His Intuition Led to Identification of a Prisoner's Confederate.
Recorder Goff of New York brought about the capture of an alleged highwayman in his courtroom the other day and committed the man to the Tombs, says the New York Times. Charles McCarthy of New York was on trial charged with highway robbery in a saloon, the complainant being John Connolly, aged sixty-five, of the Bronx, who said that McCarthy had a confederate.

When the recorder had heard the old man's story, he ordered the attendants to close the doors of the courtroom and to not allow anybody to leave.

"Now, Mr. Connolly," he said to the witness, "go among the spectators and see if you can find McCarthy's companion."

The old man seemed not to understand at first, but he made his way to the spectators' seats outside the railing. He went among the crowd for about ten minutes, peering into the face of each man there. Finally he stopped at one of the rows of seats in the rear and gazed hard at a young man seated in a corner.

"That's the man, your honor," he exclaimed in a voice that was shrill and loud so that all the courtroom could hear him, pointing at the young man, who attempted to conceal his features.

FORMALIN'S NEW USE.

Successfully Tested In a Case of Blood Poisoning.

DISCOVERY OF DR. C. O. BARROWS

He Saved a Dying Woman by Injecting a Solution of the Antiseptic Into Her Veins—There Was an Immediate Improvement—Her Temperature Marked 108.

What is regarded by many physicians as one of the most important medical discoveries of the day has been made by Dr. Charles O. Barrows, a gynecologist, who is one of the visiting physicians to Bellevue hospital, in New York, and has been connected with that institution for sixteen years.

Revolutionizing the method of treating blood poison, Dr. Barrows' specific—for such it may be—tends to rob that disease of its terrors and, some members of the medical fraternity believe, will prove most valuable in other maladies that usually have a fatal result, says the New York Herald. The one patient whom Dr. Barrows has treated by his new method was at the point of death when he was called in. Now she is practically well.

By destroying the bacteria that create blood poisoning does Dr. Barrows baffle the disease. To do this he chews the use of medicines and injects into the patient's veins a weakened solution of what is known as formalin. This is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water. This gas, which is an oxidation of methyl alcohol, has strong germicidal qualities, being stronger than carbolic acid and only slightly inferior to corrosive sublimate. Formalin, its solution in water, is a powerful antiseptic and is frequently applied outwardly in surgery. For years it has been used as a preservative for food products.

In his observation of the many cases of blood poisoning which came under his notice Dr. Barrows arrived at the conclusion it was absolutely necessary to destroy the bacteria if the disease was to be fought successfully. In his search for an agent by which the end might be gained he thought of formalin, and a careful study convinced him it might be employed efficaciously, with no harm to the patient.

He found his first opportunity of putting his theory to the test in Bellevue hospital. Alice Bentley, a negress, twenty-six years old, was taken to the institution on Christmas day suffering from blood poisoning. She had fallen downstairs a month before, injuring herself severely. When she entered the hospital, her temperature was 104.3 degrees and her pulse was 124. After the birth of a baby she had a severe chill, and her temperature was 105 degrees. She was transferred to the gynecological ward and her temperature increased to 106.8 degrees. She became worse daily, and when Dr. Barrows was called in, on Jan. 2, she seemed to be at the point of death. She was semicomatose and was muttering incoherently. Her respiration was rapid and labored, her pulse ranged from 150 to 160 and her temperature was 108 degrees. Never had a person in such a condition been known to recover.

It was reported to Dr. Barrows that on Dec. 30 a small portion of the patient's blood had been drawn from her arm and that Dr. Buxton, a bacteriologist connected with the Cornell Medical college, had made a culture, which showed the presence of the virulent bacteria of septicemia, or streptococci. She had blood poisoning in its most virulent form. Into one of the large veins of the right arm Dr. Barrows tried to inject one liter of formalin solution, of the strength of one part of formalin to 5,000 parts of water, but the woman's delirium and restlessness made this a difficult operation and a small quantity of the formalin was lost, about 500 centimeters of the solution finding its way into the circulation.

When the Days Begin to Lengthen.
When the days begin to lengthen
And the shadows shorter grow
And the ruddy sun creeps higher
Where the gray clouds dully go,
Then my heart leaps up rejoicing
Like a starved and 'prisoned' thing,
For I'm longing, longing, longing
For the coming of the spring.

LORD BERESFORD EXPLAINS

Deemed Anglo-German Union in Venezuela Case Imprudent.

"THROWING FITS" IN COAL.

New Scheme of Fuel Gatherers to Make Lades Wagons Pay Tribute.
The coalyards situated at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and the North river, in New York, being too well guarded to make prospecting profitable to young fuel seekers, they developed a new trick the other day to get anthracite.

"My government declared to that effect in the house of commons in December. I am thoroughly aware of its feelings on the question and know that the sentiments of the British people are most certainly in sympathy with the government."

ARMOR SUIT AT A BALL.
Member of New York Arion Society to Wear One Lent by the Kaiser.

At the Arion ball to be given Friday night, Feb. 6, in the Madison Garden, in New York, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Chicago, a member of the Arion society, will attend in a complete suit of armor which has been lent as a mark of special favor by the German Kaiser, who consented to have it taken from the royal collection and sent over to New York for the occasion. The breastplate and helmet are studded with precious stones, and it is valued at \$18,000, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. After the ball it is to be returned to its original place. Emperor Wilhelm evinced a lively interest in the great German society on occasions when its members visited Berlin, and several costly evidences of his interest are trophies of the club.

A University Innovation.
President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university is at work on the development of a plan of his own which will be an innovation in American university. He intends to introduce the tutorial system into Princeton, such as is used in Oxford and by which tutors are available for every student in his individual preparation for classes. This and other changes proposed will require \$12,500,000, which President Wilson has faith he will obtain.

Women's Picture in Wood.
Mrs. H. B. Norton of Otis, near Winsted, Conn., was about to put a stick of wood into the stove she saw what she thought was a picture of a woman pasted on one end, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It proved to be a formation of the wood and was a correct picture of a woman in walking attire. Edward Uhl of New York offered Mrs. Norton \$10 for the stick of wood, and she accepted.

WILL SEND \$4.00 FREE.

To Each Reader Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Wealthy Chicago Specialist, Will Send \$4.00 Worth of His New Individual Treatment Free.

That Dr. Miles is one of the most successful and reliable of physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well-known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after having been given up by six or seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed. Thousands of testimonials sent on request.

The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, published at Chicago, advised Dr. Miles to "by all means publish your surprising results." Prof. J. P. Rose, M. D., President of Rush Medical College, wrote in 1874: "Dr. Miles has taken two courses of my private instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs." Col. S. G. Parker, ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an able and skillful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." Col. A. M. Tucker, late General Manager of N. Y., E. & W. system of railways, says: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Col. E. B. Spilman, of the 8th Reg't U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Your Special Treatment has worked wonders when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had expended \$2,000."

When an experienced and wealthy physician offers to prescribe free \$40.00 worth of treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in his skill. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Individual Treatment, his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

THE HALL OF FAME.
General Delaney spells his name De La Rey and puts the accent on the final syllable.
The Duke of Manchester has been appointed deputy grand master of the Orangemen of Ireland.

Dr. Tullio Verdi, at one time a celebrated physician in Washington, has just died at Milan, Italy. During President Grant's administration he was commissioned by him to study the hygienic laws of Europe.
The entire value of the estate left by Mrs. U. S. Grant is placed at about \$200,000. The estate left by Thomas B. Reed is placed at about the same valuation. The value of the estate left by Thomas Nast is \$10,000.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations
Signature of *Wm. L. Chittenden*
Assailed from the pulpit on all sides, dancing halls in Summit Hill and Lansford have been closed. It was one of the most bitter conflicts between the advocates of the fantastic step and the exponents of the gospel that has ever taken place there, and the latter won.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

Table with columns for route, time, and station. Includes Lehigh Valley Railroad and Delaware, Suburban and Schuylkill Railroad.

THE DELAWARE, SUBURBAN AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave for... Philadelphia, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Pittston and Scranton.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.
Freeland Schedule.
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 5:15 a. m., then on to the other half hour thereafter.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
November 16, 1902.
Stations in New York: Foot of Liberty Street, North River, and South Ferry.

CONDY O. BOYLE,
dealer in LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC.

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Factory, Business or Residence. No matter where located. We have sold hundreds of others. Why not yours? We have an original method which seldom fails. Send us description and price and we will explain how to obtain a loan of \$1,000.00 on good mortgages.

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