CHEERY JOHN FUCHS.

Without Arms, He Yet Knows Not Despondency.

Mr. John Fuchs, aged 66 years, who lives at Milltown, near New Brunswick, N. J., having lost both his arms nearly thirty years ago, has trained his stumps to work marvelously for him. Owing to an accident that befel him his left arm had to

ROWS, FISHES AND SHOOTS.

amputated just below the shoulder and the right was taken off at the elbow. To the stump of the right arm he had a hook affixed, which he gradually learned to manipulate with great dexterity.

Having a fondness for outdoor life, Mr. Fuchs found that he could devote some of his time to fishing and hunting with advantage. But he had to exercise his ingenuity. In rowing a boat he encircles the oar with the stump of his right arm, pressing it against the cheek, which he bends down low to meet the oar to give him a better purchase. Planting himself in the bow of the boat, with a continuous wriggling motion of the whole right side of the body, Fuchs propels his boat along.

Mr. Fuchs is an expert fisherman. He has an eight-foot rod. When he has reached the right spot in the river he anchors his boat and adjusts the rod under his armpit in such a way as to allow four or five feet of it to project behind him. The bait he fixes on the hook with his mouth. After experiencing a number of mishaps from the hook getting caught in his clothing, Mr. Fuchs devised an invention to avert any further annoyance of this sort.

This invention consists of two revolving wheels, nailed to a piece of board. Each wheel is made of a couple of barrel heads fastened together so as to leave a groove around the circumference. In this groove a stout line with hook attachment is wound. A handle helps to pay out the line by causing the wheel to revolve outward or inward. The two lines are baited and thrown from the boat in opposite directions. A cog prevents the wheel from revolving outward any further than is necessary. When the cog is violently agitated the fisherman knows he has caught something and rapidly turns the wheel inward until the prize is secured.

The arrangement by which Mr. Fuchs manages to discharge his shotgun is still more ingenious. With his hook he takes the weapon and puts it in place against his right shoulder. Right opposite his mouth at the butt end of the gun, which he leans against his cheek, to take aim, are two strings. Each communicates with a trigger. In firing the weapon he seizes one of the strings with his teeth and gives a quick backward jerk of his head, and the weapon is discharged. In nine cases out of ten the object at which he aims, be it a bird or a rabbit, is shot.

The method of loading the gun is also ingenious. The powder flask owned by Mr. Fuchs measures automatically the exact quantity required to load the gun. This he obtains by touching the spring with the hook attached to the right hand. Then he forces down the powder into the barrel, following with the shot by means of the ramrod, which he presses down with elbow. The ramrod is withdrawn from the barrel of the gun by means of the hook attached to the right arm.

In addition to being a sportsman this resourceful man has acquired a knack of sawing wood, and he has got so that he can manipulate a saw with ease. He dislikes to have nothing whatever to do, and when he is not gunning or fishing he is apt to be found in the yard in the rear of his modest cottage home in Milltown sawing up wood.

Two years ago his wife, some years older than himself, was stricken with blindness and afterward became bedridden, and yet she, too, is cheerful despite her infirmities.

Co-operative Dairies in Belgium.

From Brussels Consul Roosevelt reports the contemplated formation of a co-operative association of milk dealers and cheese-makers. It is purposed to confide the direction of the cheese dairies to women suitably educated for the work. Besides technical instruction, a knowledge of bookkeeping and a competent understanding of dairy work will be required of applicants. Annexed to the admirably equipped government agricultural and industrial school at Overyssche is a cheese dairy school, where complete instruction is given in cheese-making.

Druggists' Best Customers.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that druggists sell the most medicines when people are sick," said a veteran New Orleans pharmacist. "The exact reverse is the case. Our best patrons are folks who are well, but who have a mania for trying this remedy and that for imaginary maladies. You would be surprised to know how large a class this is and how persistently they dose themselves year in and out, except when they are really sick. At such times they send for a doctor, and the result, as far as the druggist is concerned, wouldn't average over $1 apiece for prescriptions. The same person, if well, would probably buy several dollars' worth of proprietary remedies. It seems queer, but it is upon health, not upon sickness, that the drug store thrives."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BELIEVER IN HENRY GEORGE.

Son of Rev. Dr. John Hall Sacrifices Wealth for Single Tax Views.

Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, has been cut off in the will of his father with a small allowance. The discrimination is due to the fact that the young man is one of the most enthusiastic believers in the theories of Henry George and has arrayed himself with labor unions against capitalists. The young man seems to be satisfied with his lot and will make no fight against the provisions of the will.

Bolton Hall is 43 years old and was born in Ireland. He is a man of fine education and has a law office in New York City. While at college he became deeply interested in the works of Darwin and Huxley. After leaving school he went to work for an importing firm, eventually becoming a partner. While in this firm he saw the need of association and tried co-operation for the benefit of the employes as well as the firm itself. The plan was to distribute 10 per cent. of the profits, dividing the amount pro rata among the clerks and all others working on salary. They liked it and the system seemed to give great satisfaction. But it soon proved impractical. The employes were willing to work for a corresponding reduction so as to increase profits, while the firm received no added benefit from the plan. Then co-operation was abandoned.

Young Hall then turned his attention to law, graduating from Columbia College in 1887. He has since practiced his profession. He became interested in the writings of Bellamy and Henry George, their views being along the same line as those held by himself. He soon was an apostle of the single-tax doctrine of the latter and went into the movement heart and soul. In it he saw the remedy for bad government and all our social ills. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Hall says:

"No one should be permitted to hold land without paying to the community

BOLTON HALL.

the value of the privilege thus accorded, and from the fund so raised all expenses of government should be paid. We would therefore abolish all taxation, except that upon the value of land exclusive of improvements. This tax should be collected by the local government and a certain proportion be paid to the State government. This system would dispense with a horde of tax gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost. It would do away with the corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods."

Mr. Hall is opposed to alms-giving, and sees in the charity distribution methods of to-day only a cause for evil. "If I had any amount of wealth," says he, "I would not make the poor still more helpless by giving them money, but I would give them opportunities to earn money for themselves." He is a stanch friend of labor unions and is treasurer of the longshoremen's powerful organization in New York City, which has 5,000 members.

Typical Hands.

There is a marked difference between the Spanish and the American hand. In the latter the third finger, which is called the finger of brilliancy, is square-tipped. This gives a practical turn to the intellectual development. The second finger in this hand is spatulate tipped and well formed, showing a wholesome disposition that is free from morbid theories and that is impulsive enough to save from overcaution. The first finger is pointed, giving religious sentiment and ideality in art and sentiment. The first finger is rather long, which shows a desire to lead. The fourth finger is rather long and conical shaped, showing versatility and love of advancement. The thumb is large and independent looking, showing great energy. The principal lines of this hand, the lines of life, fate, head and heart, are all strong and well developed. It is a hand that is invincible; it follows no one type, but draws strength from various sources, and therefore possesses versatility. The Spanish hand belongs entirely to the pointed finger type of the dreamer and idealist, rather than one who can calculate and execute. There could never be a chance for the owner of such hands to win from the many-ideaed, versatile American.

When a man has troubles, he increases them by being cross.

THIS WOMAN A HUSTLER.

She Runs Her Own Plantation and Is a Success.

In this age of the world it is no new thing to see a woman making a success of a business enterprise. But a few have so far been able to handle a large landed estate and make it return a handsome revenue. Farming or operating a plantation has been generally conceded to be a masculine undertaking. But Mrs. Lelia Seaton Wilder, of Decatur, Ala., has demonstrated that she can handle her 1,600 acres as well as any man could. Up to ten years ago

MRS. LELIA SEATON WILDER.

Mrs. Wilder, who is a dashing Southern woman, had nothing more important to look after than her wardrobe and having a good time. Then her husband died, leaving her with a large landed estate. She never dreamed of taking charge herself, but, in common with all women of her class in the South, hired an overseer and put in three years traveling abroad. When she returned home from her wanderings she found her plantation in the condition of a typical "widow's place," with ragged fences, ill-kept fields and revenue insufficient to pay expenses. She stopped this at once, discharged her overseer, took complete charge and commenced to work on her own account. She assembled her negro people, who had been on the plantation for years, told them she would be their "boss" in the future and run the farm. Then she selected one of the oldest and most respectable of their number as her assistant and set them all to work. She rides on horseback daily all over the plantation, sees that every order she gives is carried out to the letter, lets no broken fences or weak gates spoil her crops, hears and settles all complaints and handles her colored workmen with a firm, just hand, claiming at once their respect and fealty. She harvests and sells all her crops, then spends part of the year in travel, spending her winters mostly in Washington.

OPENS A DANCING SCHOOL.

Jersey City Minister Instructs His People in Terpsichorean Art.

For thirteen years Rev. John L. Scudder has preached in a big Congregational Church in Jersey City. He has opened a dancing school in his church for the young people who attend his Sunday services and his congregation approves of the act. Mr. Scudder is an

REV. JOHN L. SCUDDER.

all-around athlete. All his life, particularly his college life, he has boxed, played foot-ball, base-ball, and everything else of the kind which was going. In his study at the church are pictures of him with his various college teams. He was captain of his base-ball class team at Yale. "I do not hesitate to say that my Yale athletics did more to make a clergyman of me than my training at the Union Theological Seminary," said he the other day.

A late and most lovable Edinburgh D. D. was in his study one evening when his wife rather excitedly called him by name from the foot of the stair. He put his head quietly over the banister and inquired what was wrong. His wife called out: "There's a man in the kitchen! There's a man in the kitchen!" The divine answered calmly: "Well, well, Marg'ret, you won't let the girls out; what can you expect?" and silently returned to his sermon.

A little girl petitioned the Lord for fair weather, and the next morning the sun shone bright and clear. She told of her prayer to her grandmother, who said: "Well, now, why can't you pray to-night that it may be warmer to-morrow so grandma's rheumatism will be better?" "All right, I will," was the response, and that night as she knelt she incorporated this request in her little prayer: "O, God, make it hot for grandma."

Preoccupied—Aren't you afraid your husband will be jealous if I talk to you so long?" Mrs. Tarrington—No. Dear old Jack! He never thinks of me when he has on his golf suit.—Brooklyn Life.

WILL ABOLISH WAR.

ELECTRICIAN TESLA DEVISES A NEW POWER.

Claims It Will Render Useless the Navies of the World—Destroys Distance, and from a Base in New York Can Operate in Europe.

WHEN all the world is ringing with rumors of an impending colossal conflict there comes from the laboratory of one of the great magicians of science the announcement of the development of a power which he believes is destined immediately to usher in the era of universal peace by the demonstration of its ability to destroy, without the possibility of defense, the mightiest armaments of all the naval powers.

In the words of Nikola Tesla, the electrician, "war will cease to be possible when all the world knows to-morrow that the most feeble of the nations can supply itself immediately with a weapon which will render its coast secure and its ports impregnable to the assaults of the united armadas of the world. Battleships will cease to be built and the mightiest armorclads and the most tremendous artillery afloat will be of no more use than so much scrap iron. And this irresistible power can be exerted at any distance by an agency of so delicate, so impalpable a quality that I feel that I am justified in predicting that the time will come, incredible as it may seem, when it can be called into action by the mere exercise of the human will."

In brief, Mr. Tesla's latest and most startling miracle consists in an application of electricity whereby, without the interposition of any artificial medium of communication, one man can control and direct, with absolute exactitude, the movements of any type of vessel, balloon or land vehicle, at any distance that may be desired. From a station on shore, or from the deck of a vessel under way, a torpedo boat equipped with Mr. Tesla's controlling device may be propelled either on or below the surface, maneuvered at will in any direction, and finally brought into contact and exploded against the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the range of the vision of the operator.

More than this, assuming that it were possible to accurately locate the position of the vessel which it is desired to destroy, the torpedo boat could be directed to it, even if the ship lay in the harbor of Southampton and the operator were stationed at Sandy Hook. With such marvelous possibilities of destruction, it is hardly to be wondered that Mr. Tesla firmly believes that the days of the supremacy of sea power are numbered.

Hitherto, says Mr. Tesla, the only means of controlling the movements of a vessel from a distance have been supplied through the means of a flexible conductor such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as are imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor which can be practically used; by the difficulty of maintaining, with safety, the high speed of the vessel or changing the direction of her movements with rapidity, by the necessity of effecting the control from a point which is practically fixed, and from many other drawbacks which are inseparably connected with such a system.

The plan which I have perfected involves none of these objections, for I am enabled by the use of my invention to employ any means of propulsion, to impart to the moving body or vessel the highest possible speed, to control the operation of its machinery and to direct its movements from either a fixed point or from a body moving and changing its direction, however rapidly, and to maintain this control over great distances, without any artificial connections between the vessel and the apparatus governing its movements, and without such restrictions as these must necessarily impose.

Mr. Tesla then went on to give a practical example of the workings of the model which the correspondent describes:

Elevated on stocks on a table in the center of Mr. Tesla's laboratory in New York stood a model of a screw-propelled craft, about four feet long and somewhat disproportionately wide and deep. The deck was slightly arched and surmounted by three slender standards, the center one being considerably higher than the other two, which carried small incandescent bulbs, a third bulb being fixed at the bow.

The keel consisted of a massive copper plate, the propeller and rudder being in the usual position. Mr. Tesla explained that the boat contained the propelling machinery, consisting of an electric motor actuated by a storage battery in the hold, another motor to actuate the rudder and the delicate mechanism which performs the function of receiving through the central standard the electric impulse sent through the atmosphere from the distant operating station, which set in motion the propelling and steering motors, and through them light or extinguish the electric bulbs and fire the exploding charge in a chamber in the bow in response to signals sent by the operator.

"Now, watch," said the inventor; and going to a table on the other side of the room, on which lay a little switchboard about five inches square, he gave the lever a sharp turn. Instantly the little bronze propeller began to revolve at a furious rate. "Now I will send the boat to starboard," he said, and another quick movement of the lever sent the beam sharp over, and another movement turned it as rapidly back again. At another signal the screw stopped and reversed.

"During the day," continued Mr. Tesla, his hand still on the lever, "we should steer our course by keeping the two standards in line, but at night we should depend on the electric lights, which would, of course, be screened so as not to be visible to the enemy." And at a signal both the tiny bulbs were illuminated.

"Now we will assume that the boat has arrived within striking distance of the vessel to be destroyed, and the bulb in the bow will serve to show that the explosion has taken place."

As he spoke he touched the lever again and the light flashed and was extinguished.

"Imagine, if you can," said Mr. Tesla as he went back to his desk, "what an irresistible instrument of destruction we have in a torpedo boat thus controlled, which we can operate day or night, on the surface or below it, and from any distance that may be desired. A ship thus assailed would have no possibility of escape.

"I can apply this system of control to any type of vessel and of any size. It is not even necessary to make a close approach to the vessel to be destroyed. At the distance of 100 feet the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite will exert a shattering effect on a battleship, but there is no reason why we should not load a vessel with 200 or 300 tons, or even more, of dynamite, which, exploded even a mile or so away, would raise a wave that would overwhelm the biggest ship ever built.

"But I have no desire that my fame should rest on the invention of a merely destructive device, no matter how terrible. I prefer to be remembered as the inventor who succeeded in abolishing war. That will be my highest pride. But there are many peaceful uses to which my invention can be put, conspicuously that of rescuing the shipwrecked.

"It will be perfectly feasible to equip our life-saving stations with life cars, or life boats, directed and controlled from the shore, which will approach stranded vessels and bring off the passengers and crews without risking the lives of the brave fellows who are now forced to fight their way to the rescue through the raging surf. It may also be used for the propulsion of pilot boats, for carrying letters or provisions or insruments to inaccessible regions, for killing whales and for many other commercial or scientific purposes.

"In the operations of war the radius of control would usually be limited by the range of the vision of the operator, whether afloat or ashore, but otherwise there is no limit to the distance. In order to give a practical illustration of this it is my intention to exhibit a model of a torpedo boat at the Paris Exposition and direct all its movements from my office in New York, precisely as I have shown you the working of the model here, except that in Paris I intend to exhibit it afloat in a tank."

Mr. Tesla then stated that the electrical disturbances proceeding from the center of the control were of an infinitesimally feeble character, and he believed that the time would come when it would be possible to bring them into play by the mere exercise of the will.

A City of Champagne.

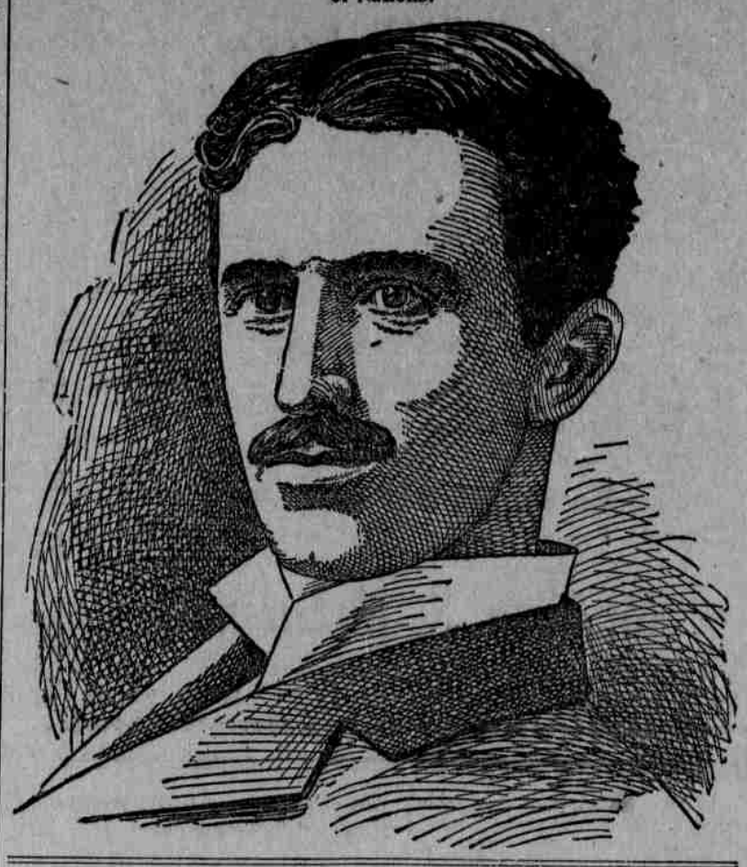
Epernay, France, is a vast subterranean "city of champagne." For miles and miles there are streets hewn out of solid chalk, flanked with piles of champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings, except what the spluttering candles afford. All is dark, dank and damp, with the temperature away down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay have underground cellars which cover forty-five acres and contain five million bottles of wine. There is a whole street in Epernay lined with fine chateaux, the proprietors of which possess similar establishments. The whole town is honeycombed with these underground galleries for the manufacture and storage of champagne.

"When a man is angry he tells you what he thinks of you." "Yes, and when a woman is angry she tells you what she thinks of you and what everybody else thinks of you."—Chicago Record.

A girl is fickle when she is eighteen, but after she is twenty-eight, she finds it is the men who are fickle.

NIKOLA TESLA.

Whose Discovery, It Is Claimed, Will Abolish War and Change the Fate of Nations.

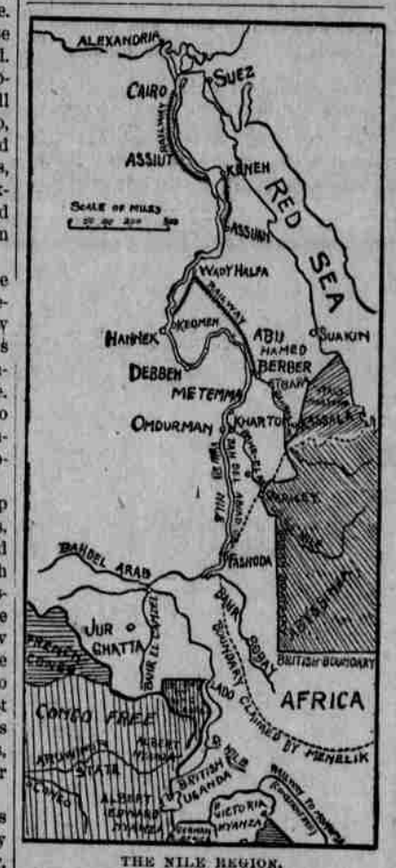


THE MARCHAND EXPEDITION.

Anent the Territory in Dispute Between France and England.

The British ultimatum that the French should get out of the Nile valley and Great Britain's refusal to recognize the political significance of the Marchand expedition brought to an issue a question of two years' standing.

When Great Britain, acting for Egypt, began the reconquest of the Soudan in 1896, France sent an expedition from French Congo into the interior to reach the southern Nile, if possible, before the English and claim authority there. This was the Marchand expedition. It consisted of six French officers, a doctor, another French civilian, an Arab interpreter, and four sergeants, who were to command the two companies of African troops. There were two gunboats which could be carried by and in sections, and three aluminum boats. On April 13, 1897, the mission left Bangi, and on June 17 the vanguard



THE NILE REGION.

reached Semio, on the Mbomu, which is not far distant from the Bahr-El-Ghazel province of the southwestern Nile tributaries, and of which Fashoda is the capital. By March, 1898, Marchand had reached Meshra-El-Rek, on one of the tributaries to the Nile, and last July he reached Fashoda. As is well known, Gen. Kitchener took Omdurman on Sept. 2 and immediately left for Fashoda with a large force on five gunboats. This he took early in September and established garrisons there and on the Sobat River. Marchand had too small a force to repel the Anglo-Egyptians, but he claimed to have made treaties with the chiefs of the Shillooks, a tribe that rules the Fashoda district, which recognized the protectorate of France. Gen. Kitchener, however, denies there are any such treaties, and England refused to recognize Marchand as a political factor at Fashoda. England claims for Egypt all the provinces which were formerly held by the Khedive before the insurrection of the Mahdi. These provinces included Fashoda and the Nile almost to Uganda and the southwestern tributaries of the Nile as well, reaching over toward French Congo.

Hot Baths.

A hot bath is usually decried as provocative of colds and other evils. Every one knows of cases of severe illness occurring from exposure to the outer air after such ablutions. And yet nothing is more refreshing, as nothing is more harmless, if properly taken. The reason is that one should use the hot bath as one does that of very cold water, merely as a plunge, followed by quick and thorough rubbing and massage.

Half the men carry the watches they gaves their wives before marriage.

Every girl at some time in her life meets some one who calls her a dream.