

COMMITTEE MAKES PROGRESS

Summary of Work Already Accomplished in Revision of the Presbyterian Creed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The creed committee of the Presbyterian church has made considerable work today, leading to a definite decision on several points in the confession of faith.

The secretary repeats the statement of the American Presbyterian church that it does not teach that any dying in infancy are lost.

Sympathy for the Boers. Denver, Col., Feb. 10.—The house today adopted a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, and appealing to President Roosevelt and congress to take steps to end the war in South Africa.

Campaign in Colombia. Panama, Feb. 10.—A vessel from Citre arrived with news from Governor General Castro, who has concentrated his forces at Agua Dulce.

Day in the House. Washington, Feb. 10.—The house today devoted an hour to the transaction of minor business and the remainder of the day to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Burke of Texas.

Promotion for Railway Agent. Chicago, Feb. 10.—C. D. Dunann, city passenger agent of the Great Western in this city, has been appointed general passenger agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company at San Francisco.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, Feb. 10.—Flour.—The market was quiet and slow. Winter patents, \$3.50.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Feb. 10.—Cattle.—One hundred head or thereabout arrived today, and sold at unchanged prices.

Chicago Produce. Chicago, Feb. 10.—Butter.—The market was firm. Creameries, 16 1/2c; dairies, 18 1/2c.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Feb. 10.—Cattle.—The receipts were 50 head. The market was steady for native and firm for Texans.

Minnesota Grains. Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—Wheat.—The close was 75 1/2c; May, 74c; July, 73c.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The king of Spain is to be crowned May 17. Admiral Dewey will probably not be delegated to that coronation, either.

A New York man drank a half pint of whisky to cure the toothache. He is dead. It is to be hoped that he died happy.

Governor Taft says that taxes in the Philippines are too heavy. A great many persons think they are too heavy here.

The wife of the Pittsburg warden who ran away with Edward Biddle is 12 years older than the criminal. She is certainly crazy.

Cheer up, girls. Even if a pickle famine does not come there will be no actual suffering. Caramels and slate pencils are plentiful.

Waterbury, Conn., has just experienced a \$2,000,000 fire. Look out for a jump in price of Waterbury watches and alarm clocks.

An Illinois woman is boasting that Lafayette kissed her. Probably she is getting ready to sue his estate for breach of promise.

When Prince Henry gets in Milwaukee he will have to admit that though there is no place like home, there are some pretty close imitations.

The effort of congressmen to raise their salaries from \$5,000 to \$7,500 failed. As this is election year, no wonder the measure was side-tracked.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings has introduced a bill for the coinage of two and a half cent pieces. He explains that this would keep merchants from taking the half cent.

Mr. Carnegie has been asked to give \$4,000,000 for libraries in Mexico. He believes he can do a greater service in giving that amount to the Mexicans to purchase soap and itch medicine.

It is rumored in Vienna that the visit of Prince Henry to this country is for the purpose of buying the Philippine islands for Germany. If the fellow has the price he should be given a quit claim deed.

A Chicago burglar committed suicide rather than suffer humiliation by arrest. When humiliation strikes a Chicago burglar it is a good time to lock your safes. But, as this fellow is dead, they might as well forgive him.

That fearful and wonderful individual who names the palace cars should begin to study out a suitable appellation for the new car on which Prince Henry will ride. If he gets stuck for a name he might compromise and call it the "Gesundheit."

Speaking of love, it cost George N. Goddard of Nortonville, Kan., just \$6,520, which includes interest and costs, for changing his mind after he had told Mrs. Lou Conkey that she was it.

The need of persistence in advertising is due to the demands on the memory of the public. The number of business establishments which seek publicity constantly increases, and a concern which advertises only occasionally is thought of only occasionally.

The success of important events is so rapid that the sensation of last week is forgotten this week. The constant advertiser is always in the mind of the buying public.

At least one Chicago man has found marriage a failure. William von Valkenburg gives the following acts on the part of his wife as reasons why he should have a divorce:

May 15, 1892—Threatened to kill him.
Spring of 1892—Tried to stab him.
November 1892—Struck him with her fists.
Dec. 11, 1892—Assaulted him with her fists.

February, 1893—Threw a pack of cards at him.
February, 1893—Threw a scrubbing brush at him.
Dec. 21, 1895—Threw a shoe at him, putting his face.

April 12, 1897—Bit him.
Feb. 6, 1900—Knocked his hat off and broke the rim.
Feb. 11, 1900—Struck him with a carving knife.
May 14, 1901—Struck her brother-in-law in the eye.

PRIVATE HARRIGAN'S PET.

BY SERGEANT DALE.

THE men of Company B, Seventh regiment, had an antelope, a fox, two jack rabbits and a coyote for company pets, but when Private Harrigan returned from furlough with him a cawing, screeching, ugly Missouri crow there was a kick, not only that the crow had various ways of rendering himself a nuisance, but that Private Harrigan was in a standing with his company. He was without pride or ambition as a soldier. He was shiftless, slovenly and always on the blacklist. He got drunk whenever opportunity offered, and he made opportunities to get into the guard house. After two years of service that could be said of him was that he had been vicious, a court martial would have settled his case, but he wasn't. He had been a ne'er do well before enlisting, and he could not change his spots. He had been court-martialed and punished fifty different times, but never halted up for a serious offense.

The crow had been taught a few tricks, and for a week or so Company B was interested. Then the bird's normal voice got on to their nerves, and the men began to growl. The sergeant informed Harrigan that the crow would have to go. He was homesick, he was unclean; he had no sense; he belonged to the buzzard family; he was



He lost his temper and struck his superior on the jaw.

a disgrace to the post. His owner was given twenty-four hours in which either to wring his neck or let him loose. To the sergeant's surprise, Private Harrigan talked back. When the argument grew hot, he lost his temper for the first time in a year and struck his superior officer on the jaw. That his superior officer was in due heels in the guardhouse and in due time notified that a court martial would sit on his case. His crow, driven out of the post in disgrace, flew around with lonesome calls, and there was no one to sympathize with bird or master. Had there been, and had they heeded his appeals to let the bird share his imprisonment, Private Harrigan would have borne his worried and fretted as at last made up his mind to do a very serious thing. If the crow could get come to him, he would go to the crow.

One night when the vigilantes of the sentinels was "fanned" this way out of the guardhouse and escaped the guard sent after him. His crow was not to be seen or heard of next morning, and after the fugitive had been tracked up Plum valley for twenty miles was posted as a deserter. The usual reward offered, and Company B congratulated itself on being rid of a no account.

There had been peace with the Indians for a year, but two weeks after Harrigan's desertion disputes between the two parties began to come in. The bucks were breaking away to join the reservations every day to join the rangers in the mountains, and they crossed the country they were lone settlers and played the ranchhouses. The troops at the moment's notice, but the peace confiding that the officers expected. The hostiles were moving on every side.

There were only B and C companies with eighty men to a company, and the fort, guard the company protect the settlers for two around, and the best that could do was little enough. The hostiles had worked their way to the west and were meeting pioneer families scattered all down Plum valley that he determined to strip the fort of its garrison and make a swift dash. This message was hastened by a written note brought in by a pointed arrow, the pioneers, who pointed the way to strike the hostiles as they were unprepared.

One hundred and sixty men of the garrison were ready to rise when a loud cawing was heard on the hillside, and to see Private Harrigan's crow circling around. They saw that the bird had a tag tied to its legs, and they called to one another to make no hostile demonstration. As if holding itself to its master's desertion and feeling that the bird refused to be caught for some time

last seized by an agile soldier and the tag placed in the hands of the colonel. It proved to be a penciled note in the handwriting of the deserter. Harrigan's chirography was in an exclusive pattern, and he spelled his words to save as much time as possible, but his message was deciphered at last and the result was a sudden change of orders. The men were dismounted and stationed about the fort to repel an attack, and every idler was pressed into service. Reduced to fair English, Harrigan had written:

I am with the people in Plum valley. We are entrenched and giving the reds hell every time they show up. We can hold 'em off without help. If you get word to the contrary, don't you believe it. Red Bird and 500 bucks are in ambush in the big thicket at the crossing of Wolf creek, and if you leave the fort they will attack and murder everybody. I send this letter by my crow. Feed him and let him come back. The message brought by the half breed had been a ruse to leave the fort undefended.

To test the matter the colonel sent out 150 troopers and had them make a half circle and return to fort under cover. An hour later Red Bird moved up with his warriors and attacked the never doubting that he would carry the fort with a rush. But when the fight ended in his wild flight he left over eighty dead behind him. The check paralyzed him until troops could be pushed into the field to finish him.

Over in Plum valley, as it came to be known later on, the deserter, hiding out in the thickets, had been the first to discover the advent of the hostiles. He had gobbled a horse and rider from point to point to collect the settlers and had then taken command and made a defense to be recorded in history.

The scare was over when Deserter Harrigan reappeared. He came walking into the post one day with his crow seated on his shoulder, and marching straight up to the colonel's office, he saluted the gray haired officer:

"Colonel Taylor, it's Private Harrigan come back to be tried for desertion."

"Go to your quarters," ordered the colonel as he looked up at him.

"But I deserted, colonel."

"Nonsense! You had twenty days furlough."

"And the swine I gave the sergeant on the jaw?"

"Never heard of it."

"And the crow, sir?"

"He has the liberty of the post and shall have his rations at my own quarters. 'Bout face! March!"

THERMOMETER'S INVENTION.

Its Early History is Somewhat Hazy.

Philadelphia Record: Like many another invention, before and after it, the origin of the thermometer is rather nebulous, although the instrument has hardly been known for more than 300 years. As a general rule, this invention is ascribed to Cornelius Drebbel, who lived in Alkmaar, in North Holland. The date of the invention is usually given as 1624, Viviani and Castelli have refuted Drebbel's claim and ascribe the invention of the thermometer to Galileo, giving the year of the invention as 1597. In a recent monograph published by H. C. Bolton, the results of Viviani and Castelli's investigations are confirmed, with the exception, however, that 1592 is fixed upon as the date of invention. The instrument which Galileo invented seems to have been an air thermometer; at all events, it is the reasonable conclusion to be drawn from a description published by P. Castelli in 1638. A pupil of Galileo, Sagredo, mentions a device for measuring heat as early as 1613 and ascribes its invention to Galileo. Sanctius, a contemporary of Galileo's, speaks of the thermometer "as a very old instrument."

The thermometer received its present form as the suggestion of the Academia del Cimento, of Florence, and Grand Duke Ferdinand II used such an instrument in 1641 in carrying out experiment in incubation. At that time various cities in Italy had become more or less familiar with the new device for measuring heat. In 1662 Robert Boyle exhibited a thermometer to the Royal Society. Hooke was the first to determine the zero point of the scale, so that it could always be ascertained, the standard used being the melting point of ice. The second fixed point was determined by C. Rinaldini in 1694. The most accurate mercury thermometers were first made in 1714 by Fahrenheit, at Dantzic, in spite of the manifest inadequacy of the Fahrenheit scale it is still used to this very day, in England and North America.

KANSAS EDITOR'S PRESENT.

What He Has to Say of a Bath Robe That He Got at Christmas.

Concordia, Kansas: The boys in this office chipped in and bought us an elegant bath robe for a Christmas present. It was the finest to be had in the town. We are proud of it. We want to show it off in it. We are going to rig it up in it. One of these fine days we'll telephone down to the city marshal to warn the people to look out for their horses when they come tripping gayly down the street in a woolen creation colored in all the hues of the rainbow. If you hear a loud rumbling roar one of these days, don't get scared. Look out for an apparition, coming down Sixth street, resembling the Sultan of Johore going to war. Don't shoot. Before we take our annual bath in the Republican river, next July, we may learn what bath robe is good for. If we do, we'll put the robe in action then.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS CAUGHT FROM THE WIRES.

General Happenings Throughout the State Prepared for Perusal by Busy Readers.

Serious accusations have been made against Dr. J. A. Marshall, physician in the Illinois state reformatory at Pontiac, by boys who were formerly inmates of that institution. These boys allege that they were assaulted and brutally treated by the physician while they were ill and under his professional care. A number of boys who are at present in the reformatory have also made statements reflecting on the conduct of Dr. Marshall. These statements were laid before the trustees and superintendent of the reformatory several weeks ago.

Coasters Injured. At Peoria six boys coasting down Hamilton boulevard hill crashed into a Knoxville avenue car and four of them are now in hospitals, with injuries which may result in the death of two. The injured are Richard Day, fatally injured, skull crushed and hurt internally; Wallace Markie, fatally hurt internally; Earl Langton, injured internally; Roscoe Coyle, right leg broken.

Claims Vast English Estate. Joseph Matin, residing two miles east of Pana, gave out the information that he was one of several heirs to a vast estate amounting to \$16,000,000, for whom the Bank of England advertised some time ago. Matin has notified Joseph H. Choate, ambassador at the court of St. James, stating that complete records have been found proving that he is an heir and entitled to his share of the estate. His share will be over \$1,000,000.

Illinois in Brief. John Koch, aged 18, fell down the shaft of the West coal mine in Breeze, and was killed.

Miss Minnie Wilson, who has been eight years a missionary in China, is visiting her uncles, E. and F. J. Gallagher, in Stewardson.

Architects and building contractors are united in the statement that the action of the city council in removing the height limitation on fireproof buildings will start the largest building boom in the history of Chicago.

Merritt Chism was found guilty of the murder of his wife and the jury fixed his punishment at imprisonment for 17 years in the penitentiary.

Legislation aiming to insure reward for good and faithful service is to be the slogan of the Illinois Policemen's and Police Employees' Benefit association. A committee to take charge of the matter in an official capacity was appointed at the annual meeting of the organization.

The plan of compiling a drunkards' directory, as has been proposed by the Salvation Army in England, meets the approval of the Chicago branch of the Salvation Army. However, no attempt will be made to compile a directory of Chicago's drunkards until the plan has been tested in England.

The big laboratory and office building of the famous Keeley institute at Dwight, and the Livingston hotel, which was owned by the same company and occupied by the wealthier class of patients, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

By an order issued by command of Major General Otis of the department of the lakes two privates in the regular army were dishonorably discharged for desertion. They are James S. Binder, company E, Twenty-ninth United States infantry, and Michael Graney, company F, Fifth United States infantry.

Eight hundred men, including about 600 skilled mechanics, are laid off for a week or ten days while repairs are being made in the plate mill of the Illinois Steel company's plant in South Chicago, the mill having been closed. The company has a number of orders for plates, and by the lowering of the rolls in the slab mill the orders can be filled.

An Illinois Central passenger train, collided with a freight at Alworth, about six miles west of Rockford, killing Joseph White, a fireman of the passenger train, and Albert Walker, engineer of the passenger train, and D. F. Mitchell, freight fireman. All three lived in Freeport.

The Illinois Steel company was censured by a coroner's jury for failure to report promptly accidents which have occurred within the company's plant in South Chicago. The jury was sitting in the cases of Michael Oberovich and the cases of John Pilecki, who were killed by an overflow of molten metal. The jury also reproved the company for refusing to admit relatives of injured men to the plant.

Despite their angry protests, three boys, about 15 years of age were ordered from the ice about a mile off Lincoln park, Chicago, by Captain Pecco of the park force. Shortly afterward the entire ice field at that point broke away from the shore and floated far out into the lake. To secure the boys, who almost were out of sight, Captain Pecco and two of his men donned skates. The strong west wind caused Captain Pecco to fear the breaking of the ice field.

Eleven lives were lost and a score of persons injured in an explosion last Wednesday night that demolished two buildings and blew out the fronts of a dozen other structures in Archer avenue at Twenty-second street, Chicago. Street cars were lifted from the rails and whirled round and round on the pavement, gas mains blew up and sent steel and iron manhole covers crashing through space, flame mounted high at dozen points and panic reigned for almost an hour.

OLIO OF EVENTS.

Eighteen peasants of the district of Tcherdninsk bearing the family name of Dyavol (devil) have sent a petition to the czar asking for permission to change the name to Bogolubow (God beloved). This request was granted them.

The American windmill is having large and rapidly increasing sales for a cheap power producer in many countries. It is now seen on the west coast of Africa, as well as in the interior of Europe and Australia.

Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, has vetoed a bill repealing an act which forbade the use of a railroad pass, or an express or telegraph frank, by the senators or representatives in congress, members of the assembly, state and county officials and judges.

A rich foreigner, M. Thomy Thiery, a native of Mauritius, long resident in Paris, has just died, bequeathing to the Louvre important works by Corot, Delacroix, Troyon, Millet, Rousseau, Daubigny, Isabey, Decamps, Jules Dupre, Diaz, and a number of bronzes by Barye.

In the United States geological survey report on the crude petroleum production of the United States in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1901, California is rated fifth, with a production of 4,099,484 barrels, being surpassed by Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, is being considered for the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Dr. Adams. The regents are expected to tender the position to Dr. Wheeler, but it is not expected that he will leave his present field.

Overland telegraphic communication across Africa is almost attained. The Cape to Cairo wires have reached Ujiji, on lake Tanganyika. They have only to extend to the north end of the lake, and then to Albert Nyanza, which is connected with the Sudanese and Egyptian lines.

Bicycling seems on the way to join roller skating in France as an extinct craze, and the big "velodromes," like the rinks, are empty. An attempt is being made to turn them into open-air theaters for classical plays and operas. At Roubaix the experiment will be made next summer.

The donation of \$1,000,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, of Chicago, for the establishment of a medical institution for the study of infectious diseases as a memorial to their little son, who died of scarlet fever, is another notable contribution toward the amelioration of human suffering.

Christians in India are increasing in numbers rapidly according to the recent census in south India, where the Christians now number over one million. The increase during the decade 1900 was 18 per cent, as compared with 7 per cent for the population 6 per cent for the Mohammedans.

The Boston police force, which includes 1,306 employees in all capacities, made 34,500 arrests last year. This number was 4,585 less than the average number of arrests for the preceding five years. The property reported stolen in the city last year was valued at \$94,211,077, an increase of \$24,879,36 over the average for the five years last past.

Prof. Edmund James James, of the University of Chicago, was chosen unanimously president of the North-western university at the quarterly meeting of trustees in Chicago recently. He will assume his duties on Feb. 1 at an annual salary of \$7,500, which is an increase of \$2,500 over that of his predecessor, Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, who resigned two years ago.

While busily engaged in the transaction of city business a day or two ago Mayor Collins, the new chief magistrate of Boston, was notified that Mrs. Hetty Green wished to see him on private business. The mayor sent word that his office hours were entirely given up to city affairs and he could not see Mrs. Green. "The richest woman in America" was angry, but had to submit.

The news comes from Richmond, Va., that another of the country's historic structures is to be sacrificed to the restless march of modern commercialism. It is stated that negotiations are under way for the sale of old St. John's church. It was there that the words of defiance to England were uttered, when Patrick Henry rose in the Virginia convention, then sitting in the building, and hurled his famous challenge to King George, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Monrovia, the capital of the republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, has enjoyed for the last five months a public service of telephone. The line and apparatus, which are very primitive, were put up by an enterprising colored gentleman from this country. Besides joining the different government offices there are six subscribers, a great number being debarred from availing themselves of the telephone, it is said, by the high price of subscription, which is equivalent to \$60 per annum. The line goes inland for about 20 miles.

There is in this city a unique organization known as the Never Care to Under club, says the New York Times. One of the by-laws of the association prohibits a member from leaving New York oftener than six times a year. Another by-law makes it obligatory that when he travels from New York he must ride in the last seat of the last car of the train and as he returns in the first seat of the first car provided he cannot secure accommodations in the locomotive—in order that he may be as near New York as possible all the time.