

# HOW A GIRL GOT REVENGE.

## Whipped Man Who Said She Lived With His Father.

### COURT APPROVES HER ACT.

#### Father Tells About the Row and Takes the Girl's Part—Son Tries to Explain, but Court Won't Hear Him—Advised Appeal to Law.

New York, Aug. 4.—Sheldon B. Shaw, an actor who led one of the "Ben Hur" road companies last fall, swore out a warrant on July 16 charging Miss Helen M. Gebhart, who is his father's stenographer and is pretty, with having threatened him and with having assaulted him. Mr. Shaw's father, Sheldon B. Shaw, sen., is a real estate agent and has an office at 1457 Seventh avenue, near Forty-second street. The assault occurred in that office.

Sheldon Shaw, sen., lives at 219 West Forty-eighth street. Miss Gebhart also lives in the same house. Young Shaw, who lives with his mother and sister at 235 West Seventy-sixth street, said in court that he went to his father's room some time ago to see his father about family matters. Sheldon B. Shaw, sen., is divorced from his wife.

According to the young man's story, he made discoveries on this visit to his father's room which disturbed him a great deal. He reproached his father at some length and said to him, among other things, that if his father could afford to buy diamonds, he could afford to pay for his wife the money for her support and that of his daughter which was due to him.

The elder Shaw told Miss Gebhart what the actor had said. The next day, July 16, young Shaw went to his father's office to see his father about his uncle, John C. Shaw, the lawyer. Miss Gebhart was there. Young Shaw said that she locked the door of the office, took a rawhide whip from her desk and used it on him with great liberality, telling him meantime what she was doing it for and promising other retribution should he continue to speak scandalously of her.

As soon as the young man escaped he went to Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court and got a warrant for Miss Gebhart's arrest. A court officer took the warrant, but was unable to find the young woman. Yesterday word was sent to the court that she would appear there in the afternoon. She did. Sheldon B. Shaw, sen., was there, too, with a lawyer. Magistrate Crane asked Miss Gebhart what she had in mind for herself, telling her that she was charged with threatening Mr. Shaw with assault and injury. Before he could tell her any more Miss Gebhart spoke up.

"I didn't make threats," she said, "but I threatened to do so. I told the judge emphatically with her gloves that I performed everything I said I would. I thrashed him soundly. I did that."

Miss Gebhart is a good-looking young woman, with dark hair and eyes. Her voice rang out sharp and clear and her eyes snapped as she talked.

"But why—" began the magistrate.

"Because," the young woman asserted, "he assailed my character. He told his father—"

"Now, let me tell that," began the elder Mr. Shaw. "I'd rather tell that myself."

"Who are you?" asked the magistrate, with some asperity.

"I am this boy's father," he explained, "and what he said he said to me. I ought to know."

"All right," said Magistrate Crane. "He told me," continued the elder Shaw, "that this young woman was unchaste, and that she was living with me. I immediately told her what he had said, in very plain language, and she thrashed him—"

"Good for her," said Magistrate Crane. "I am very glad of it. Mind, young woman, don't do it again, but if he said those things of you he deserved a licking, and I am glad he got it."

"My father hasn't told you the truth," young Shaw broke in. "What," exclaimed Magistrate Crane. "Young man, do you mean to call your father a liar?"

"I know him better than you do," replied the father. "I have looked out for the interests of my mother and sister, whom he ought to support."

"They have their remedy in court," said the Magistrate. "You have no right to slander a young woman. And now, young lady, the court continued, addressing Miss Gebhart, "if this young man keeps this sort of thing up, come to me and tell me about it, and I will get him away where he can't circulate any dirty stories about you. Case dismissed."

Everybody hurried out of court.

### THE CIMEX LECTULARIUS.

Wingless and So-called Sticketh Closer Than a Brother.  
"De June bug hab de golden wing.  
"De lightning bug de flame;  
"De bedbug got de wing at all,  
"But he gets dar just de same."

Washington, Aug. 4.—The range of usefulness of the Department of Agriculture is nicely exemplified in a Bulletin just issued on that pest of the house, scientifically known as "Cimex lectularius," otherwise commonly called the bedbug. The entomologists of the department have been thorough and exhaustive, and present a great variety of interesting facts in regard to this omnipresent companion of man.

Government scientists, the bedbug has remarkable intelligence. He is migratory, taking passage in the trunks and satchels of travellers, marching along the walls of houses, sipping water, peering and eavesdropping from house to house in search of food. He knows what windows are, and has a habit of crawling in around the sashes to gain access to a house. The literature of the Greeks and Romans and the ancient peoples of Asia show an acquaintance with the bedbug, and the scientists at the department have found an allusion to him in the early editions of the Bible, where in the fifth verse of the ninety-first Psalm it is said, "Thou shalt not need to be afraid of any bugges by night." In Old England the bedbug was called the "wall louse," and later the "chuck." The latter name is now preserved in the vicinity of Boston. In Baltimore they are called the "mahogany flat." New Yorkers call them "red-coats." Wherever vessels have sailed bedbugs have journeyed, and sailing vessels and steamships are notoriously infested with them. The coldest latitudes have them, and in the tropics they are riotous in their procreation. The earliest writings of the colonists in the United States and Canada allude to them, although the legends of the native American Indian make no mention of them.

Structurally, the bedbug is of a low order. Its habit of extensive locomotion has resulted in the loss of wings. The government scientists say this is a very fortunate circumstance, since otherwise there would be safety from it for the most thorough and careful of housekeepers. Now and then the entomologist finds a specimen which shows some disposition to enlarge its wings, but as a rule there is no considerable development in this direction. Observers find that the nests of the common barn swallow, swarms with bedbugs. In England there are three different species, one of them is found in pigeon coots, another in the nests of the English martin, and a third in places frequented by bats. In this country a variety has been found occasionally living in poultry houses. The odor of the bedbug comes from glands on the under side of the body, which secrete a clear, oily, volatile liquid. This odor is of no use to the bedbug, but illustrates the persistence of characteristic. With those insects like the bedbug, such as the chinch bug, the squash bug and similar insects, which live on plants, the odor is a means of protection against insectivorous birds, to whom the smell of the oil is obnoxious or distasteful. The house roach is an enemy of the bedbug, and when hard pressed for food devours it. The common house fly will also eat the bedbug. The odor does not seem to disturb either of these insect enemies of the cimex.

Among the facts which go to show that the bedbug has more than ordinary intelligence, the scientists mention his habit of nocturnal search for food and his concealment during the day. He knows the difference between light and darkness. At the approach of daylight, or when a light is struck, he will leave the bed to hide in the cracks of the bedstead or in the nearby furniture, behind wainscoting or under loose wall paper. He chooses apartments and old houses full of cracks and crevices, in which he can find concealment. While the bedbug finds a normal food in human blood, he is equally content with the juices of moistened wood or the moisture in accumulations of dust in the cracks of the floor. The introduction of iron bedsteads has been a distinct discouragement to the bedbug, but the scientists say that bedbugs are known to crawl up walls and across ceilings and drop down on beds in their search for food. In common with other insects, bedbugs are transmitters of contagious diseases.

The entomologists of the Department of Agriculture suggest as remedies fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, a liberal application of benzoin or kerosene, corrosive sublimate and oil of turpentine with brushes or feathers in all crevices, and a liberal use of hot water.

### MADE THE CARDIFF GIANT.

#### Artist Who Perpetrated Fraud Tells How it Was Done.

### A MONEY-MAKING SWINDLE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 4.—An artist is now in the city who claims to have been the sculptor of the famous Cardiff giant that created such a furor in the scientific world more than a score of years ago. His name is G. Fabricio Sala, and he is endeavoring to dispose of the statue of "Faith" that has been lying in the mechanics' pavilion at the exposition grounds ever since the close of the fair held here seven years since. He claims that P. T. Barnum, the showman, made a million dollars by exhibiting his Cardiff giant, which was long accepted as the genuine petrified remains of a race of gigantic human beings who once inhabited this country.

The figure, to the many people who visited Barnum's show in those days, was supposed to represent the petrified form of a prehistoric man. It was twelve feet long, four feet broad and weighed three and a half tons. It was supposed to have been dug out of the earth at Cardiff, N. Y. This, to a certain extent, was true. He says that it was carved out of gypsum and interred less than a year before by the clever ones who kept a profound secret. That it was one of the cleverest hoaxes ever perpetrated was proven by the numerous disbelievers, archaeologists, antiquarians, clergymen and other learned professions who were "taken in" by the figure and gave more or less profound explanations of its origin.

It is the story of the fraud. Mr. Sala is an elderly man, who has made his reputation over the world as a sculptor of considerable merit. It was only with reluctance that he was induced a day or two ago by his connection with the chiseling out of the giant. He said he simply undertook the work in a professional way, having been employed by a Mr. Taylor, who was at that time, 1878, a sort of silent partner with Barnum.

"Yes, it was I who carved the Cardiff giant," said Mr. Sala, "and Mr. Taylor paid me the handsome sum of \$15,000 for the work; subsequently he often gave me \$500 whenever his receipts were in excess of his good. He was an excellent payer, and a gentleman. I carved the giant in a barn near Quincy, Ill. The slab of gypsum was obtained in the vicinity of Buffalo, and finally by carting it to Cardiff, N. Y., where it was buried. The nature of the package was, of course, kept a secret."

Monthly published in 1878 bears on Mr. Sala's statement in some detail, but mentions Edward Sala, a German, as one of the sculptors, and the other as a Mr. Markham, an American. Mr. Sala claims that the artist referred to was, of course, Sala himself, and the use of the name is a mistake on the part of the writer.

Made to Appear Ancient. Before the burial of the giant in the old well at Cardiff, by previous arrangement, the figure was subjected to long and careful rubbing with sand and water, which produced the water-worn appearance so often cited as incontrovertible evidence of extreme antiquity. The pores of the skin were carefully imitated by picking the entire surface with leaden hammers, faced with needles, giving the peculiar "goose flesh," which puzzled so many. As there still remained an appearance of freshness the figure was given a sulphuric acid bath to give it the desired appearance of age.

"A year afterward," the same publication says, "it was accidentally unearthed by well diggers, the archeologist of the hoax being given as Mr. Hull (reporter on the Hamil-

ton, Ont., Times). It had been carefully arranged, and there were many neighbors around to spread abroad the news of the extraordinary find of fossil remains. The crowd swelled to thousands from all parts of the neighboring country and on the following day four medical men of the neighborhood, with scientific pretensions, investigated the giant and ascertained that it was examined by a Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, a man possessed of some antiquarian knowledge, and he came to the conclusion that it was a statue made some 300 years ago by the Jesuit fathers. He at once offered \$10,000 for it."

By way of an advertisement in the newspapers were sent to Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Hull, State Geologist; S. B. Woodworth, Secretary of the New York State University, and a large delegation of scientific men from different parts of the State. The State Geologist pronounced the figure to be a statue of great antiquity. Prof. Ward, who filled the chair of natural science in Rochester University, said: "Although not going back to the stone age, it is nevertheless deserving of the attention of archaeologists. A prominent feature of the figure is not a thing contrived by man, but it is the face of one who lived like all the earth; the very image and child of God. Many scientific societies took the matter up and expressed their gullibility more or less strongly in resolutions."

The man to first puncture the hoax was Prof. Marsh, of Yale—who made a point by asserting that gypsum was soluble in 40 parts of water, yet the face of the giant was smooth and little dissolved, though surrounded by wet earth, proving that the burial must have been of very recent date.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was made out of the hoax before Barnum introduced the petrified man to his circus. While the figure was being exhibited in Boston, Mr. Sala says, to his own knowledge the drawings amounted to about \$4,000 a night for a considerable time. Notwithstanding Prof. Marsh's denials, other hard blows the hoax took in the hands of the man who survived for nearly two decades when it may be said to have died a natural death, or, to use popular language, to have been "played out."

### STRIKER AND FARMER.

#### No Wonder the Agricultural Deprecates Strikes and Lockouts.

There are some incidents of this strike in Chicago that are dreadfully cruel. It is asserted that the teamsters have lately bound themselves by contract to stick to work, and that their present attitude is in direct violation to that. But, be that as it may, take the plight of the outlying fruit-grower. His year's work is given to a crop that ripens all in a very short interval of time, and that perishes very soon after it ripens. He watches this and gives it all the care needed and puts out upon it all the expense required to meet the exactions of a cultivated market, and when the fruit is ready he ships it to Chicago, where there is a ready demand for it.

And then what happens? There is his year's work, and it lies at the railway station and rots because the teamsters will not cart it away nor let anybody else do so. What has the fruit-grower done for the teamster? He is as innocent as his own fruit. All he knows is that if his crop is let rot his work is gone for nothing and possibly he is ruined. Probably he has no spare love for the railways. Few shippers have. His sympathies may be with the striking freight-handlers. But that makes no difference. Away goes all he has because certain other elements are fighting. It is a merciless proceeding. If the strikers were being knocked out of a year's work to let other people fight for a week or two, what an outcry there would be at such an abuse of the working man? But is not the fellow who grubs around a year to raise his crop a workmanman? There's a heartlessness about that sort of thing that grates. There's precious little Golden Rule about it.—Hartford Courant.

### HEMLOCK LOGS BARRED.

#### Their Export to Cease on April 30 Next.

A meeting of the Ontario Cabinet was held yesterday, Messrs. Dryden, Davis and Stratton being present. Mr. Dryden, who was the senior Minister, presided, it being the first occasion on which he has been acting Premier. The most important matter attended to was the passing of an Order-in-Council placing hemlock logs in the same category as pine logs after April 30 next, the end of the license year; that is, they must not be exported. Of late years a considerable trade in hemlock logs has sprung up owing to the increasing value of this class of timber. The prohibition is in line with the policy of the Government of confining the manufacture of the products of the forests of Ontario within the confines of the province. The Order-in-Council was passed on the recommendation of the commissioner of Crown Lands. Earlier in his administration of his department Mr. Davis placed pulpwood on the list of articles whose export is prohibited, and he thus is acting in conformity with the policy which he has previously followed.

### A BAD AS TRACY.

#### A Californian Desperado Shoots Five Men.

Fresno, Cal., Aug. 4.—At Porterville James McKinley, an ex-convict, shot five men and escaped into the country in a stolen rig. McKinley first shot out the lights of a saloon, and then in trying to shoot the curbs out of the hands of a player, wounded the latter slightly. He then went to a livery stable, and at the point of a revolver secured a rig. As he was driving off a constable and a deputy and several citizens tried to arrest him. He opened fire, wounding four of the party. Wm. Lynn, whose abdomen and legs were filled with buckshot, succeeded to the right arm of George Burrows, a printer, with shot, and sent a bullet into the mouth of Deputy Marshal Willis, Constable Tompkins, and a load of shot into the arm of W. D. West. McKinley is headed for Fresno County, and it is believed he will make for the mountains. He has a .38 Smith & Wesson rifle and a revolver, and he said before escaping that Tracy wouldn't be in it with him.



Mrs. Wayback—I see where Ruben Slopoy is again to get married. Guess he'll have to set the date now. Uncle Wayback—Well, he better stay single an' settle up!

### HERE AND THERE.

J. Watts, the London jockey, is dead. The Ontario Alliance is in session in Toronto. Earthquake shocks were experienced in California and South Dakota. The Ontario Rifle Association matches will be shot on Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

The estimated losses of the anthracite coal strike are placed at \$56,445,000. Two military prisoners and a guard are missing mysteriously from Fort Sheridan, Chicago. If Mephistopheles ran his furnace on earth he would soon find himself against a Brimstone Trust.

The total tax rate for the city of Toronto will be 20.37 mills, the highest in the history of the city. James Manson, of the Winnipeg division, has been appointed Superintendent of the Ontario division of the C. P. R.

Over 12,000 members are in attendance at the sixth triennial festival of German singing societies opened in Grand Rapids, Minn.

John W. Ross, for twelve years Democratic member of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia, is dead.

An excursion party of seven hundred from Syracuse, N. Y., on the steamer New York, was not allowed to land at Kingston on Sunday.

The Manitoba Government returns show that 20,000 men will be required to assist in the harvest in that Province and the Territories.

Two freight trains on the West Shore collided at Harrington Park, N. J. Sunday. E. W. Randall, fireman of one of the locomotives, was killed.

The persecutors of Lieut. Gregson will probably be chastised by the British War Office. He is the man whom some "nobbs" deemed "socially undesirable."

It is stated that the supply of anthracite coal in the hands of railroads and dealers in Philadelphia will probably be exhausted by the middle of September.

Prince Ludwig of Salm-Kyrburg is about to leave for the United States to look for a wife. He was just declared a bankrupt; debts, \$300,000; assets, \$4,000.

Mr. John Flett, President of the Sun Portland Cement Company, of Owen Sound, states that the Hon. Dr. McEldonald has succeeded the late Dr. Hordley on the board of the company.

The British Consul at Marseilles reports that the most interesting feature of the past year there was the inability of American coal to stay in that market under existing conditions.

Dr. Russell Wilson, of Ohio, who was captured with a revolutionist party in Nicaragua, has been saved from death through the representations of Minister Corea, of that country. His sentence will be commuted.

Rev. John Scott, superintendent of the Methodist missions in Japan, is home on furlough. He will be in Canada for about seven months, and will attend the Methodist conference to be held in Winnipeg in September.

The annual statement of the C. P. R. shows gross earnings for twelve months up to June 30th of \$57,503,054, working expenses \$34,417,142, net profits \$11,085,912, an increase of net profits over 1901 of \$1,976,537.

An arrangement has been negotiated between the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, effective August 1st next, by which domestic money order rates will apply between the postoffices of the two countries.

### GERMAN ORDERS FOR AMERICANS.

#### Many Decorations Conferred by the Kaiser.

#### Marked by a Trail of Imperial Honors—France, Too, Confers Some Favors on Nobles of New York, Boston and New Orleans—Ross Coghlan to Become Naturalized.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The German Emperor has conferred a number of decorations on Americans incidental to the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Red Eagle of the third class is bestowed on Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia; Julius Fleischman, Mayor of Cincinnati; R. A. Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri; Arthur Eddy of Chicago, and Gustav H. Schwab, of New York. The Red Eagle of the fourth class is given to W. S. McCleskey, general manager of the St. Louis Terminal; Gustav Fleher, president of the German Mannerchor of Chicago; Chief of Police McKinley, of St. Louis; Prof. Caselle Von Kienze, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Gustav Zimmerman, of Chicago. Those who receive the Crown Order of the third class are John N. Partridge, police commissioner of New York; Detective Titus, of New York; Henry Rubens, of Chicago, and Wm. Vocke, of Chicago. The Crown Order of the fourth class is conferred on Consular Agent Baumbach, of Milwaukee; George C. Bolt, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York; J. J. Conkley, state master, St. Louis, and Wilhelm Schmidt, of Chicago.

The Emperor presents autograph photographs of himself to the designers of the yacht Meteor III, C. C. Cary Smith, and Henry Baber. The foreign offices announce a list of presents made by Prince Henry. Some of them were conferred by the Prince while he was in the United States, but most of them were sent recently.

Among other presents were: David J. Hill, assistant Secretary of State, received a gold snuff-box, bearing the letter "H," and a crown in diamonds. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was given an enamel portrait of the Prince, surrounded by diamonds. Major-General H. C. Corbin's present was a gold cigarette case, on which was the Prince's portrait in diamonds and the letter "H." A bracelet bearing the Prince's portrait in rubies and diamonds was presented to Mrs. H. H. D. Pierce, wife of the third assistant Secretary of State, and to Mr. Pierce was given a framed portrait of the Prince.

And from France, too. Paris, Aug. 4.—Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, Mass., has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor and Paul Capdeville, Mayor of New Orleans; Thomas St. John Gaffney, an attorney of New York, and Mr. Duven, a merchant of New York, have been appointed Chevaliers of the Legion.

Rose to Go Ranching. Helena, Mont., Aug. 4.—Rose Coghlan, the actress, known in private life as Mrs. John T. Sullivan, has declared her intention in the district court of Lewis and Clark county, to become a citizen of the United States. Mrs. Sullivan came here from the Yellowstone Park. It is announced that she will take up a ranch for cattle raising purposes.

### GREAT FLOODS IN TEXAS.

#### Losses to the Railways Will Run Into Millions.

#### CROPS AND STOCK SUFFER.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 4.—The only ray of hope which penetrates the gloom of the flood situation comes from the weather reports, which predict fair skies, and the fact that the Brazos River at Waco is falling again. Railways are tied up worse than ever before in the history of the State. The only damage to the International and Great Northern. That road, says the actual agent, will reach \$100,000, and that road is not the worst sufferer. Six lives lost was the total reported yesterday, five in the San Marcos valley and one at Wylie. An accurate estimate of the losses is impossible, but with the damage to washing away of bridges, residences and business houses, in addition to the damage to cotton and other crops, it is safe to say that a million dollars is a conservative amount. No news has come from the 400 to 500 wood choppers who were cut off by the flood in Richland Creek bottoms, lives were lost there. The Brazos River, after inundating rich farming lands for 300 miles south of Waco, is reported falling steadily here. It is estimated that there have been from 3,000 to 4,000 acres of cultivated land under water near Hearne. A rough estimate of the number of acres of cotton and other crops practically ruined in the Brazos bottoms is 20,000. The names of those drowned in San Marcos Valley are not known; two were negroes. At Wylie an infant child of Charles Davis was drowned.

### NOTHING DOING TO-DAY.

"Isn't the sea calm?" "Yes; horribly so. No excuse for the protection of a strong, manly arm in the surf to-day."