

Marquis. "I should the consequences," sically unable to prone surgeons, "and he or he will die." "Whatever you say," said himself to his seconds,

the encounter was at a hero of De Mores and Isaac lay in a critique.

and Out.

el in which De Mores he returned to France Mayer near Paris the account of which need ail, as the event is fresh is but fair to say, how- not connive at or wish he made a desperate l it, to see to it that it to the death. However ll he may have been at w to it that he and his not come to close quar-

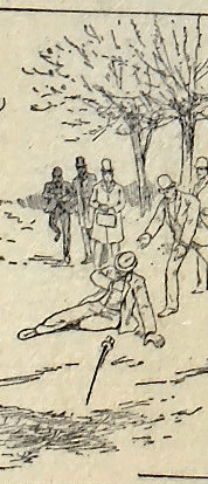
ge was issued by Capt. ent quite out of his way Marquis de Mores, it e an anti-Semite as ist, and has lately things of the Israelite army. For some time he *Libre Parole*, a paper Edouard Drumont, had acks upon the "Jews in ting were these articles -Foa of the Eighth Drumont a hostile letter,

his odious attack. And I if you do not take my tion I will demand from ms."

hing sweet or soothing in ible scribe in Kalamazoo not eat his chicken-pie in r such a threat. It was Foa had thrown a small o the sanctum of the *Libre* the French editor com- a just one second after re- the concluding sentence of

is: If the Jewish officers unded by our articles let among them the number te and we will oppose to iber of French swords. As h a Jew, you provoke me your disposal."

is was a challenge from a to M. Drumont (who had nds the Marquis de Mores), ich followed the 1st of June wounded in the face, e brilliant Capt. Mayer, a Polytechnic School, with a Mores. Could there be a g? Even if De Mores is of rld—an ex-cattle-raiser at d na and Dakota, an ex-col-



KILLING A GOOD MAN.

ica, an ex-Boulangist orator, an a Socialist, an anti-Semite, and low in the degrees of scamphood the brilliant Mayer have made qual of such a creature by invit- rial combat?

generally has taken De Mores account and flung their sympathy Mayer. On general principles th is a greater loss than would at of De Mores. All other inci- up to and succeeding the duel the credit of De Mores. He was ed party and it was incumbent to accept."

DISCOVERED THE ARK.

DR. NOURI SAYS HE SAW IT REST- ING ON MOUNT ARARAT.

An Eastern Traveler Tells a Strange Story in Which Noah's Ship Plays an Important Part—Time of the Discovery Was April 25, About 2 O'Clock—The Vessel Was Over 300 Yards Long—There Were Window-Like Turrets or Protrusions on Top of It.

The Rev. John Joseph Nouri, D. D., LL. D., Chaldean Archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem, Pontifical Delegate-General of Malabar, ex-Grand Secretary of the Metropolitan Archdiocese of India and Persia, and a great many other things besides, claims to have made a unique discovery. He says that he has seen upon the highest peak of Mount Ararat the very ark in which Noah once gathered representatives of all the living things of the earth and made a long, wearisome voyage.

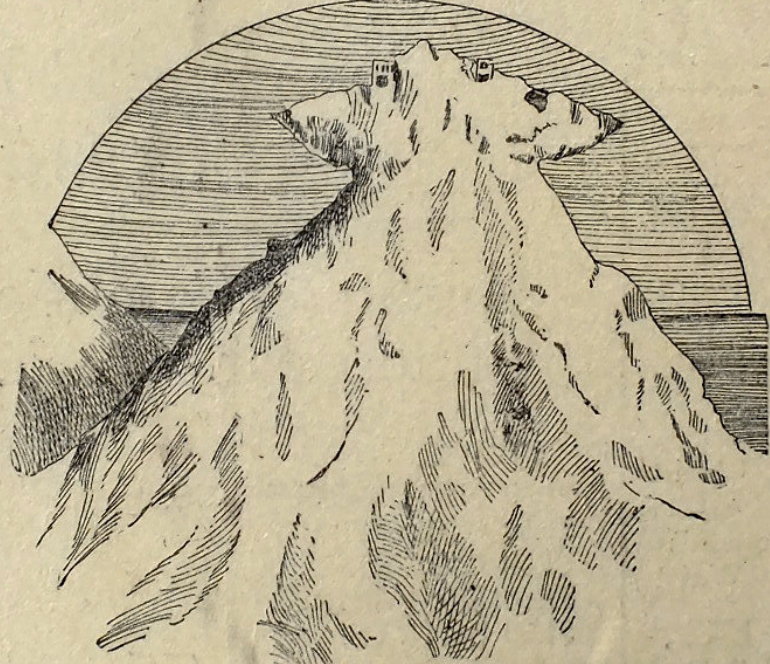
Dr. Nouri, who arrived in San Francisco on the steamer China a week ago, tells his story through the columns of the San Francisco *Examiner*, for which paper he has also

that he has been duly authorized as the representative of the Greek Orthodox Church, and commissioned as an Envoy to Australia, India, and America. Other documents produced were in the Chaldean, English, and Arabic languages.

He has been decorated with various orders, among them the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Thomas, bestowed upon him by the Primate of Malabar, the Supreme Order of the Evangelical Red Cross of St. Simon the Great, by the Primate of Persia; the Order of the Star of the East, by the Primate of India; the Eminent Hat of the Presidentship of the Supreme Archiepiscopal and National Council of Malabar.

As shown by his parchments also, the Shah of Persia and King John of Abyssinia have received him at their courts. Eighty Bishops have also bestowed on him the title of Grand Secretary of the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Persia, and commissioned him as Envoy to Australia, India, and America.

The Greek Orthodox or Eastern Church, which he represents, has over 80,000,000 adherents in various parts of the world. It was in order to gain the fullest information in regard to the early occurrences mentioned in the Bible, so Dr. Nouri says, that he has for some years foregone civilization and examined tablets and archives in the old and most remote places now fallen into decay. It was for the same reasons that he set out to find the sources of the Euphrates and Tigris of Mesopotamia, which led to the discovery of the Ark of Noah.



THE ARK AS SEEN BY DR. NOURI

made a sketch of the ark as he beheld it resting upon the mountain.

His account runs as follows:

"It was April 25, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that I finally saw the ark upon the mountain.

"There were with me Kahraman, Augustine, Ahanna, Assyrian Christians, men of the desert, and Mohammedans, owners of the horses and donkeys or masters and guides of the caravan.

"We had journeyed slowly and with great effort up the side of the lofty cone, which reaches to a height of about 18,000 feet.

"We had previously attempted the ascension of both this and the other peak, that it was in March, and we went below to the foothills and remained there for another month.

"On this occasion much of the snow on the lower part of the mountain had melted and was trickling down. As we got above this and on the great layers of snow we toiled mainly with alpenstocks of exceedingly hard and heavy wood from Kurdistan, on the boundary between Turkey and Persia.

"I had got ahead and was making my way as persistently as possible, my face being toward the northeast. I had reached a height of probably 16,000 feet. Some of my com-

Mount Ararat stands on the confines of Russian, Turkish, and Persian dominions in latitude 39 degrees 42 minutes north, about the same as San Francisco. Its height has been given for a long time at 17,112 feet, but Dr. Nouri thinks it is nearly 100 feet more than this. This would make it some 3,000 feet or more higher than Mount Shasta.

Its top for a long distance is described as a complete cone of snow in which lie great glaciers.

Dr. Nouri's story is variously received by local divines and scientific men. Some of them accept it without reserve. Others are disposed to be skeptical.

One enthusiastic individual wants to secure the ark for the Columbian Exposition. He says: "The position occupied by the ark on the summit of one of the horns of Mount Ararat shows how easy, from an engineering standpoint, it could be made to topple over in the direction of the Black Sea, which from the base of the mountain is about 200 miles distant. To convey its well-preserved timbers to the nearest shipping point is simply a question of expense. Once there the removal of this antediluvian wonder to the Columbian Exhibition through sea, ocean, and canal is a comparatively easy matter, and if Chicago undertakes the job it will do more than all her other efforts to excite the curiosity of the whole civilized world."

Another man who holds the same views remarks easily:

"It strikes me it would be a great scheme to have the old ship at the World's Fair. I, for one, would put all the money I have into the scheme. It would be a big thing for the Fair. Besides, it would do a heap of good in the way of saving unbelievers."

But why be niggardly and remove only the ark? What would the "old ship" shorn of its associations be worth? If the World's Fair associations be worth? If the World's Fair associations be worth? If the World's Fair associations be worth?



SCORES

Ella Wheeler

Plainly V

"Why do said to me c had always has been so find in her t

"Just whi other wor

My frien soon hasten

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"There is ment in you and sympathy

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Yet, as a r spotlessly go judges of we says Ella W

World.

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She was a dev an active worke

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I tell us when we small-pox in our

But the woman the holed scar u

stranger I have worse scars upon

IMPORTANT

The Phonograph

St. James' Gaz

...res. Could there be a
Even if De Mores is of
—an ex-cattle-raiser and
and Dakota, an ex-col-



A GOOD MAN.

...ex-Boulangist orator, an
alist, an anti-Semite, and
the degrees of scoundhood
illiant Mayer have made
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...ally has taken De Mores
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On general principles
greater loss than would
De Mores. All other inci-
and succeeding the duel
dit of De Mores. He was
y and it was incumbent
ept. Mayer was a profes-
and De Mores would have
all other French cowards
challenge. But he did it
could. He stipulated that
in on each other too closely
at should cease if either
und that would place him

...other amicably when tak-
s. The Marquis made no
rapid lunge, as his way
was handsomely parried.
ent through the Captain's
zard-edged rapier pierced a
taronist's body just below
in-stant De Mores disem-
and stepped back. In a
pt. Mayer dropped his
way round, and fell mortal-
ly:

...badly hit,"
then advanced toward the
stated his regret, and took
The surgeons in attend-
their power to comfort the
but informed him that he
was to live. The statement
abled specially to THE TIM-
roborates all the facts and
of the unfortunate affair,

...unfortunate Mayer duel, I
all efforts were made to ar-
gentlemen should, as can
bees verbal published in the
Mayer was a dangerous fencer,
cept health, with a long reach,
long accustomed to exercise
and in full condition. He
his intention of killing me. I
him, but when you have the
sword in front of you you
ment I felt I had struck him
but it was too late."

...the outcome of this meeting
strate the theory of the sor-
net, but this is often the case
of dueling is concerned.
however, that De Mores, a
a duelist, in France, a duel
ducted fairly and honorably
he unwise and the unfair man
should have been the more
announced was Capt. Mayer. He
outraged and encouraged a bar-
in his religion, but he threw away
in an unlawful attempt to es-
terior one. He challenged De
to kill him, but he was

No Joke.



...on the barrel). "This novel is just
it!" I shall stay in this romantic spot
may see nothing funny about this
in this respect, he is very much like
had sought seclusion under the bar-
maid here in sight."—Fack.

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"On this occasion much of the snow on the lower part of the mountain had melted and was trickling down. As we got above this and on the great layers of snow we toiled mainly with alpenstocks of exceedingly hard and heavy wood from Kurdistan, on the boundary between Turkey and Persia.

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JOHN JOSEPH NOURI, D. D., LL. D.

panions had left me at about 15,000 feet, and I went on entirely alone from the point of 16,000 feet.

"I advanced about 1,000 feet more, and I had then between me and the very top—the place of the ark—nearly another 1,000 feet.

"When I reached the height of 17,000 feet I observed, with the naked eye, after a great deal of very careful looking, that there was some peculiar color among the general white color of all the mountains covered by the snow and in the midst of the top of the mountain.

"And when I looked I was more encouraged and began to use glasses. After advancing between 200 and 300 feet on the snow and seeing more clearly the dark or reddish color, but without especial shape, I moved northeast and around the mountain, walking in the snow and using the field glass.

"I began to see the peculiar color assume shape—it had simply been color before. I saw the shape. It was that of a great vessel—the ark. The rear end, the one most exposed from the snow, was in view first. Going around I saw it all.

"I know it was over 300 yards long, and it stood up fully 100 feet high. There were some window-like turrets or protrusions on top of it and one or more at the sides. A roof had evidently rounded and covered it, but the snow had crushed much of it in, and three-fourths of it was covered and filled with snow. The sun was shining with great brilliancy. It was really warm, almost hot in its rays. Below the snow was melting, yet a cold wind blew on the top.

"It was not, however, swirling the snow, and therefore everything was as clear and unobscured as it is possible to imagine it.

"It was almost overdone. The sight of the ark, thus verifying the truth of the scriptures, in which I had before had no doubt, but which for the sake of those who did not believe I was glad, filled me with gratitude.

"I was transported and triumphant in feeling, and thanked God for his graces and for the proved truth of his holy word.

"The top of the ark that still remained was covered with a cap of from five to ten feet of snow, but in other places, where the top has fallen in, I judge the snow is from thirty to fifty feet deep.

"I went clear around and came back again, and looked at the rear, or stern, critically, at length and with great care. Not a cloud, nor a rift of even fleecy snow obstructed the view. It was all as clear and plain as the clearest sunlight could make it.

"Some of the rooms or turrets of the ark were broken half way by the snow and protruded over. I paused for quite a time, contemplating with gratitude and awe the discovery. I had made the complete circuit of the dome, and had with the utmost care noted the great vessel from many different points.

"I thoroughly assessed myself, gazing long and repeatedly at different parts of the great craft that once for forty days and forty nights had on board of it every living and creeping animal and insect and every flying thing in the world.

"At length I called the attention of my companions who had been in the war to it and they examined it critically, and all admitted that they saw the vessel, the veritable Ark of Noah, and were thankful to the Almighty for enabling us to see it.

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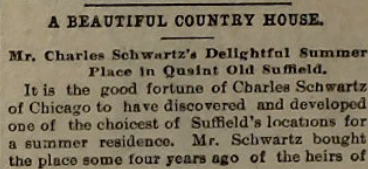
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But why be negatively and remove only the ark? What would the "old ship" shorn of its associations be worth? If the World's Fair directors really want to cover themselves with glory they'll transport ark, snow, sky, and sunshine and set up Mount Ararat itself inside the board fence at Jackson Park.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE.

Mr. Charles Schwartz's Delightful Summer Place in Quaint Old Suffolk.

It is the good fortune of Charles Schwartz of Chicago to have discovered and developed one of the choicest of Suffolk's locations for a summer residence. Mr. Schwartz bought the place some four years ago of the heirs of



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SCHWARTZ

Parkes Loomis, the grandfather of Mrs. Schwartz, and made his wife a gift of the estate, of which she is at present the graceful and hospitable mistress.

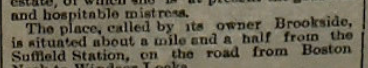
The place, called by its owner Brookside, is situated about a mile and a half from the Suffolk Station, on the road from Boston Neck to Windsor Locks.

The whole rear portion of the house is new. The grounds are extensive and beautifully kept.

In the stables are kept at present fourteen horses, with a large number of turnouts of every description, including the heavy old family coach, restored and put in order, which once belonged to Parkes Loomis himself.

Always glad to own and use whatever belonged to their honored ancestors, the family have secured and now rent in the Second Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Schwartz and her mother are members, the same family pew which was occupied by Parkes Loomis in his lifetime.—Springfield Republican.

A Soft Snap.



Living Skeleton (crampily).—"The two-handed man makes no need! He wants the earth."

Wild Man of Borneo.—"What's the matter with him?"

Skeleton.—"He gets two meals to my one, don't he? He smokes with one mouth and smokes both at the other! He says he is going to vote twice at the coming election, and I saw him kissing two different girls at the same time last night. And yet he wears only one suit of clothes, and rides on a single railway ticket. He wants the earth!"

Fuck.

Envelopes.

Envelopes were first used in France in the time of Louis XIV.

takes as well as men.

But the ever-increasing wonder is that these are the women who frequently unearth the skeletons from beneath fair structures women are trying to build and to an who has once herself been to scorn is the first to point her finger into the court of respectability.

Once upon a time I happened to see a sealed page in the early life of a woman whom I had known pleasantly years. The knowledge of her youth came to me quite by accident, and sympathy to think of all the sufferings she had caused one of her mental and endowment, and I rejoiced to think she had been able to live it down.

She was a devoted wife, a kind and active worker in all good causes, and she was respected for her having climbed over the wall of her mistakes to her present position. She was so shocked by her present position that she severely condemned shortly afterwards a girl and insist upon believing that which had been set adrift by idle gossip. She would have expected her to be the first to defend or at least the last to condemn.

There are times when men and women strive to lead worthy lives are obliged to words of warning to near friends and unworthy associates. It is a kind of form our friends when there is more in their midst. It is right that they tell us when we are unconsciously small-pox in our circle.

But the woman who is ever ready to heal the scar upon the person of a stranger I have come to suspect worse scars upon her own moral nature.

IMPORTANT ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES.

The Phonophore Telegraph Works Successfully in England.

St. James' Gazette: To be told that graph wire which is busily transmitting long messages can at the same time convey half a dozen other messages in opposite directions sounds like a fairy tale; but the thing can be done, and daily being done, is attested by the most respectable scientific authorities. The discovery which renders astonishing results possible is due to Langdon-Davies, who has for some time been engaged in rendering at present workable, and in adapting it to the phonetic and telegraphic use. It is difficult to convey to the lay mind an accurate conception of a process so exceedingly technical, but it may be briefly said that Langdon-Davies in the phonophore utilizes, not the electric current

the noises caused by induction. The signals are transmitted by a series of electric impulses, and the success of the system is found in the ability of the induction to pass through insulations which electric currents cannot penetrate. A wire can be blown down and in contact with it will carry, so long as it is not broken, the message. By means of the phonophore messages can be transmitted with extraordinary rapidity, and there is practically no limit to the number of messages that can be sent simultaneously upon the same wire. And, as wire is as useful to Langdon-Davies' system as it is telegraphically, it is phonophore as it is telegraphically. A wire is conveying electric signals can at the same time be used for telephonic conversation without either the message or the conversation suffering in the least. For some considerable time past experiments in both directions have been proceeding, with most gratifying results, which are reached for the first time by the Latimer Clark. Those of the principal telephonic companies have already adopted the phonophore and it must be obvious, even to the unscientific mind, that phonophore telegraphy and the electrician's power over increasing the electricity in a very great way, has before it a very great future. The phonophore, indeed, increases the number of words that can be transmitted in a given time. It is obvious, therefore, that it offers great possibilities in the way of cheapening of words in telegrams. So long as the number of words that could be carried by a wire in an hour was rigidly limited it was hopeless to look for any substantial reduction in the cost of telegraphic messages, but the phonophore at once increases the capacity and the speed of every wire to which it may be fitted.

Women Artists in Germany.

The Society of Lady Artists in Berlin has under its charge the only art school in all Germany where women can obtain advanced degrees for the study of art. They are free schools, and the students are not required to pay for the tuition, but at present the school is overcrowded for the men of the academy.

Summer Schools.

The Episcopal Conference of the 22 Protestant schools in New York City, and the Protestant schools have met with 72.

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