

NEW PERIL IN KISS

DISEASE CALLED CRAWCRAW LAID FROM ENGLAND.

The Recently Discovered Ailment Is Traced to Oculatory Carasses—Caused by Nematode Worm, Product of African Coast.

A new danger has been added to the many which medical men assert surround the habit of kissing.

The disease is due to the presence of the nematode worm, which has a peculiar penchant for destroying the white corpuscles in the blood.

Kissing Mr. Whittles asserts, is one of the means by which the disease is disseminated. There are large numbers of courting couples suffering from it.

In another case, a barmaid went to see her brother, a soldier, on his return from war. They kissed each other, and the result was the young woman a few days subsequently complained of intense itching of the skin.

The soldier was unaware of the fact that he himself was suffering from the disease, the nematode worm being distinctly shown in a number of blood films.

FORMER RECORDS BROKEN.

Postal Department Issued More Money Orders Last Fiscal Year Than Ever Before.

The total number of money orders issued by the government during the last fiscal year passed the 50,000,000 mark for the first time in history.

The net revenue of the money-order business was \$2,525,492, an increase of \$288,194, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The number of domestic orders issued was 50,392,554, aggregating \$25,778,488. The international money orders issued numbered 2,209,344, aggregating \$42,550,150.

EXPLAINS CAUSE OF LAUGH

French Author Publishes Book in Which He Elucidates on Reasons for Outbursts of Merriment.

A very curious book, by M. Henri Bergson of Paris, called "Le Rire" has been published, in which the author explains why we laugh.

In gesture, says Mr. Bergson, the movements of the human body are laughable in the exact degree in which that body reminds us of a mechanism.

Had the speaker had an apoplectic stroke it would have been just as unexpected, but we should not have laughed. Speechless, which, makes us laugh, M. Bergson goes on, are those which come out automatically.

Number No Help. The population of the country is known to be increasing, and the present year has seen the birth of 1,000,000 children.

Food for the Millions. A New York newspaper has published a New York paper which has a list of the names of the people who are getting busy with the winter, and the pills would have resulted if they had been paid one of the following.

Elaborate Educational Facilities. A resident of Division street is said to make a business of bringing to become bachelors. What the water with Wall street asks the New York Telegram.

FEAR FINGER PRINTS

PUDDINGHEAD WILSON THEOXY TERROR OF CRIMINALS.

System Is Now Scotland Yard's Most Efficient Method of Crime Detection—70,000 Sets Are Registered There.

The thumb print theories of "Puddinghead Wilson" as set down by Mark Twain have been seriously adopted by England's criminologists, and the interesting statement is made in the official review of last year's crime in Great Britain that at the close of 1903 there were 60,000 sets of finger prints of criminals registered with the police at New Scotland Yard.

Since the official report was closed some thousands of additional records have been obtained, and the register is now increased to about 70,000 sets. It is growing at the average of 250 weekly.

The commissioner of police states that as a system of crime detection it is showing "excellent results." The system is thoroughly established throughout England, Wales, and many police officers have come to London from the colonies to study how it is worked at Scotland Yard.

A wing of the Scotland Yard building at Westminster is specially set apart for this finger print museum, in the quietude of this block of offices Inspector Collins and his staff are daily classifying, pigeon-holing and reexamining their prints of the finger tips of the habitual criminals of the United Kingdom.

The record room is pigeon-holed elaborately, as a chemist puts away his fatal drugs; every criminal in his own little receptacle; all criminals whose fingerprints show corresponding characteristics brought together, until about 1,124 pigeon-holes have exhausted all the subdivisions of finger characteristics which the scientific examination of human fingers has been able to discover.

Soon this system may yield a complete index to all our professional criminals—an index almost infallible, owing to two established facts: (a) Each individual's finger differs materially from the fingers of all other persons.

(b) The thin capillary ridges on the tips of the fingers undergo no natural change of characteristics from the cradle to the grave. Identifications are increasing annually.

Last year the police tried the system on race course thieves. A special detective was sent to Epsom for Derby week and also to Ascot. Finger prints were taken of all persons arrested on these courses. The impressions were delivered at Scotland Yard the same night, and in the morning the police were able to inform the magistrates that they had recognized 27 of the men captured at Epsom as thieves and nine at Ascot.

Scotland Yard is so pleased with this achievement that finger print detection will be continued annually at the chief race meetings.

BIGGEST HEADS IN NORTH.

Paper of Post Office Employees Gives Curious and Amusing Facts Regarding Clothing.

Some curious and amusing facts are described in an article in "Post Office Clothing" in the current number of St. Martin's Grand, the monthly organ of the postal workers of England.

This is related that the process of measuring clothes is an interesting physiological truth that the farther north one goes the bigger become the heads and the feet of his manly folk.

It is conspicuous in Yorkshire and still more marked in Scotland. "Glaswegians may like to know that the heads of postmen in their city are the largest in the kingdom and our northern friends must admit us of any intentional friendliness when truth compels us to add that the feet of their telegraph boys also hold the record."

Over 500,000 garments are made every year for the postal servants. From Mount Pleasant are issued annually 27 miles of cloth, 300 miles of linings, besides 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of buttons and other details. It is said that by our system of "fitting sizes" there results only two per cent of misfits, which is justly claimed as a triumph.

SHIP-BUILDING FALLS OFF.

Decrease in the Yards in the United Kingdom Considerable—Figures for Five Years.

From the report of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping for the year ended June 30 it appears that at that date 3,572 merchant vessels, registering 17,100,000 tons, had classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register.

ANCIENT AZTEC CITY FOUND

Wonderful Site of Home of Tribes 2,000 Years Ago Unearthed in Andes.

An ancient city, deserted for 2,000 years, but once inhabited by Aztecs of much larger stature than those who lived in Central America, is reported to have been discovered in the Andes mountains, 250 miles from Arica, Chili, by Prof. Emil von Burgess, the Berlin archaeologist, and William J. Hemlinway, of New York, who has spent years in exploring South America. The discoverers, who expect to add greatly to the scientific knowledge of South American prehistoric races, have returned from Chili, and are in the east to present the results of their researches to American and German scientists.

The deserted city was found in a small valley, reached only after weeks of hardship. It was in an excellent state of preservation, the explorers finding stone houses built 20 centuries ago, crumbling and grown over with mosses and shrubs, yet standing upright. Ancient tools of husbandry and household implements of stone, found in carefully sealed graves, gave evidence of a high state of civilization. A large quantity of articles taken from the city were taken away.

The city is thought to have had a population of 1,500 and Prof. von Burgess believes that either flood or disease exterminated the race.

WOULD REMAIN TERRITORY

Arizona Protests Vigorously Against the Plan to Combine with New Mexico.

The annual report of the governor of Arizona to the secretary of the interior says the territorial population has increased until it is now between 162,000 and 170,000.

The report expresses a desire on the part of the people of Arizona for statehood, but says that "finding themselves confronted with a plan to unite their territory with New Mexico, the people of Arizona have protested vigorously, and will continue to do so until they have defeated this repugnant scheme. They would desire that their commonwealth remain a territory indefinitely, rather than to be joined with New Mexico."

The governor adds his belief that the merger would not be acceptable to the mass of the people of either territory. The report says the floating indebtedness of Arizona, which on June 30, 1903, was \$92,341, has been wiped out and a balance of \$29,894 remained in the general fund at the close of the last fiscal year. The taxable property in the territory has gained \$1,981,505 during the year. The total taxable property of the various counties is \$45,068,545. Substantial progress in other directions is reported.

HORSE IS DYING OF GRIEF.

Philadelphia Animal Has Lost All Interest in Life Since His Master's Death.

"Old Monk," a patrol horse of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, at Philadelphia, is dying with grief over the loss of his master, James Thornton. If ever a horse mourned the loss of a friend, that horse is Monk. The men around the stable have noticed the actions of the old horse since Thornton's death, over a month ago, and claim that he has absolutely lost all signs of interest in life. He will hardly eat and cannot be persuaded or driven into doing any kind of work.

"We are careful of the old fellow," said one of the patrol crew. "We give him hardly any work at all to do, for we like the old work. I tell you, nobody could ill-treat such a good horse as he is, but he certainly did love old Jimmie."

Monk raps on the floor of his stall every morning at the exact hour, Thornton died. He never was a lazy horse, but now he is so languid like he doesn't want to work or sleep or eat.

Many believe the old horse is dying of a broken heart.

LOYAL INDIANS GET CASH.

Government Pays Patriotic Creeks for Property Lost While Fighting for North.

After more than 40 years of waiting for the payment of the money of the "loyal Creeks" claim, citizens of the Creek Nation who lost property during the civil war while they were fighting with the northern army, or their heirs, began to receive sums from the government ranging from a few cents up to several thousand dollars.

The amount distributed to claimants in Muskogee, I. T., was \$12,500. The highest amount received by an Indian was \$2,250.65, which was paid to Mossera Harkey, a full-blood, living at Tulsa, I. T. There were eight claimants who drew sums over \$1,000, and the smallest check paid out was for five dollars.

Girl Is Master Mariner. Having passed an examination before the local United States steamship inspectors, Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randall Morgan, of Philadelphia, is now entitled to rank as a master mariner and command her father's steam yacht, "Wacaronia." Her course reads "for all ocean" and she could command an ocean liner as well.

The Church Militant.

In Jersey City Rev. Mr. Sander engaged a saloonkeeper and former champion pugilist to teach boxing to members of the Sunday school. Good, 100 some handy, says the New York Telegram. Faith and works ought to go hand in hand, or hand in glove, rather.

\$6,000,000 FOR BOOKS.

BIG SUM GIVEN TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES THIS YEAR.

Report of Association at St. Louis Estimates Gifts to Reading Public of United States—Carnegie Donation Largest.

Gifts to American libraries amounting to \$6,103,137 were made in the year from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,507,600, of which \$970,199 was reported to have been accepted.

The report was read at the convention of the American Library Association at St. Louis by J. L. Harrison, librarian of the Athenaeum at Providence, R. I. It covers single gifts of \$500 or more and of 250 volumes and upward.

Five hundred and six gifts are reported, representing in all 1,173,118 volumes and \$6,103,137. An analysis of the money gifts shows that \$32,353 was given as endowment funds for general library purposes, \$198,654 for the establishment of book funds, \$78,709 for the cash purchase of books, \$1,507,600, of which \$970,199 is reported as accepted, from Andrew Carnegie for buildings; \$2,759,419 from various donors for buildings; \$27,199 for sites and \$612,436 for various purposes. In addition 157 sites, the value of which is not known, are reported, and also the gifts of buildings and grounds to the amount of \$155,000.

The gifts of the year, other than those made by Mr. Carnegie, amount to \$4,595,537. This includes 36 gifts of \$5,000 each, 18 of \$10,000, nine of \$15,000, seven of \$20,000, five of \$25,000, two of \$30,000, four of \$50,000, three of \$40,000, one of \$45,000, and 21 of from \$50,000 to \$600,000.

Among the notable collections of books given may be mentioned the Konrad von Maurer collection of German history, comprising 10,000 volumes from Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge to Harvard university; the Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island history, a collection of 10,000 volumes, manuscripts and broadsides from Marsden J. Perry to Brown university; a collection of 20,000 volumes on made from Dr. S. B. Ellison to Columbia college; the private library of 4,000 volumes of the late John Sherman to the Ohio state library; 8,000 volumes relating to fungi from E. D. Howland to the University of Minnesota; and 2,700 volumes on ichthyology from David Starr Jordan to Leland Stanford Junior university.

Among the interesting gifts may be mentioned a handsome stained glass window, "Hans Christian Andersen With the Children," purchased with money raised by popular subscription, and given as a Christmas gift to the children's room of the Milwaukee public library.

The report confines Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the United States. They number 190 and amount to \$1,507,600.

In their distribution the North Atlantic division of states received \$75,850, the South Atlantic \$100,000, the South Central \$35,000, the North Central \$60,800 and the western \$225,000. Of the states receiving the greatest number of gifts, Minnesota ranked first with 12, California second with 12, and Iowa and Wisconsin third with nine each.

There were 14 gifts under \$1,000, 15 of \$1,000, 16 between \$1,000 and \$15,000, six between \$15,000 and \$20,000, five of \$25,000, three of \$30,000, one of \$40,000 and four of \$50,000 or more.

WEEPS ON HIS OWN GRAVE

Ex-Sailor Visits Home Town and Sees Tombstone Bearing Name—No One Can Explain.

William P. Walsh, of Troy, N. Y., visited the rural cemetery recently and there looked upon his own newly-made grave and read the inscription on his own monument. He is the freight delivery clerk of the Citizens' line of steamboats plying between Troy and New York. In relating the circumstances Mr. Walsh said: "In 1855, while I was at sea as a sailor, my folks purchased a lot in the cemetery, and my father, mother, sister and a brother are buried therein. I went there and saw a new-made grave. I called the cemetery keeper and asked him who was buried there. 'William Walsh,' replied the keeper. 'How long has he been dead?' I asked. 'About six weeks,' said the keeper. 'Where did he die?' 'At one of the hospitals in the city.'

'Well, I said, I'm William Walsh; it is my family lot, my parents and brother and sister are buried here, but I did not know until now that I was here.' The keeper came near fainting. Mr. Walsh called on the undertaker who had buried the body, but he did not appear to know anything about the identity of that body.

Desert Air for Nerves. Mina Shippard, a fashionable London nerve specialist, is starting a health camp in the desert under the shadow of the Sphinx. "Desert air," she says, "is dry and health giving and it purifies the air." She plans to form a party of London women who will live in tents like Arabes. The members of the party will undergo the treatment as invalids. They will live and sleep in tents and get all the benefits of unquagmired desert air.

Aged Pensioner. Mrs. John Hutcheson, of Ireland, Pa., has applied for a pension. She is 96 years old and her late husband was a veteran of 1812. Mrs. Hutcheson is in excellent health and still reads her paper without using glasses. The first time she ever rode on a trolley car was when she went to Norrisstown to apply for a pension.

SELLS BABY FOR A CENT.

New Jersey Father Disposes of His Child—Purchase Is Untangled in Court.

A bill of sale of one baby in exchange for a penny was marked as an exhibit in a disorderly conduct case tried by Police Justice Frank J. Higgins, in Jersey City, N. J., the other day. Mrs. John McDermott, the complainant, told the magistrate that Mrs. Thomas Bell, her sister-in-law, called her wife names in the street and charged that she had stolen Bell and several of Bell's large family of children.

"I did steal my husband," said Mrs. Bell, when she went on the stand. "He is staying at her home now. She won't let him come home to live with me." Mrs. McDermott denied that she had induced Bell to leave home, but admitted that she had Mrs. Bell's baby for awhile, and insisted that she had a legal right to it, having bought it from the father for one cent. Her counsel James Donovan, produced this bill of sale:

"I, Thomas Bell, do resign all claims to my daughter, Rose Gwendolyn Bell, on condition that said baby be taken care of and in consideration of which I resign all claim to said Rose Gwendolyn Bell in favor of John and Rose McDermott for the sum of one cent, and if said baby should die inside of two months, I, Thomas Bell, will be responsible for her burial, and I sign all claims to said baby from the seventh day of September, 1904. THOMAS BELL.

"John McDermott, "Rose McDermott," It was said that the X was Mrs. Bell's mark but she denied. Inasmuch as Mrs. Bell got her baby back several days ago, Judge Higgins dismissed the complainant and told her to go home. He advised Bell to return to his wife and children. He did not pass upon the legality of the bill of sale.

OIL KING GETS RARE BIRD.

John D. Rockefeller Adds Sea Eagle to Possessions—Captured Off Nova-Scotia Coast.

To his earthly possessions John D. Rockefeller has added an eagle, but the American eagle as yet, but a very fine specimen of enormous or very rare which was captured 150 miles from land by the crew of the tank steamer Excelsior of the Standard Oil company on its way from London.

It was off the coast of Nova Scotia that the bird apparently tired out, took refuge in the rigging of the Excelsior, and, though its nature is fierce, readily submitted to capture. An ornithologist went aboard the ship at Bayonne and after the eagle had been properly classified as a rare species in these waters, it was caged and sent to Mr. Rockefeller's place at Tarrytown.

The capture of the eagle brought to light a curious bargain that the Standard Oil king has with the masters of all the ships in his service. When a bird is captured at sea it is brought to port, and, if pronounced by an ornithologist as worthy of a place in Mr. Rockefeller's collection it is sent to Foxcroft Hills, where, under the agreement with the captain who made the capture, Mr. Rockefeller keeps it until the bird dies, when it is stuffed and presented to the captain as an ornament for his cabin.

In this way Mr. Rockefeller has gathered a collection of birds of small parts of the world.

FINDS GRAVE HIGH IN AIR.

English Lord's New Book Tells of Strange Burial Place of European Telegraphist.

Lord Ronaldsday, a new book, at his expense, is a distant and is a visiting comment in London, and certainly, for a young man still well under 30 he has something to talk about. Lord Ronaldsday and his wife have been in more strange places than most men, and a large portion of the fascinating and mysterious east is to him as an open book.

One of the most "word" of his experiences to use a favorite word of his own, was when he organized a hunting expedition into the Himalayas and he and his men remained three weeks in altitudes never less than 13,000 feet. They were in constant fear of death from blizzard or avalanche, and depression had settled upon the whole party when quite suddenly they came upon a place where the snow had lately been upturned.

Lord Ronaldsday had explored and discovered that it was an unappreciated grave of a European telegraphist and his native assistant, who had been crushed to death in an avalanche.

FEAR THE DEVIL'S LIGHT.

Subjects of Ameer of Afghanistan Resist Introduction of Electricity and Threaten Revolt.

The ameer of Afghanistan is becoming very unpopular with his people, who resent his introduction of European innovations, and a revolt is threatened. Especially strong is the objection to the introduction of electric light at Kabul, where the faithful declare it is an invention of the devil and have destroyed many of the lamps. The ameer, however, declares that he will not give in and has sent to India the engineers to build a new large power house to supply electric power for the government gun factory and has also sent for a staff of English physicians and nurses to replace the present native doctors at the hospital at Kabul.

He has had plans drawn for a new palace to be built in modern style, with all improvements.

Hard on the Neighbors. That Brooklyn man may be proud of his 30 children, but think of the nerves of the neighborhood!

CANINE SMUGGLERS

DOGS WORRY CUSTOMS OFFICERS ON SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

Notwithstanding Heavy Slaughter of the Animals Many of Them Evade Law and Carry Goods Across the Border.

Within the last few months no fewer than 270 dogs have been shot by Italian customs officers on the Swiss-Italian frontier, while in the act of smuggling tobacco, sugar and salt from Switzerland.

The fact that these articles are howily taxed in Italy has led to a great deal of smuggling, particularly of tobacco, and the Italian government has fenced off the frontier with high strips of wire-netting, of which the gates are fitted with alarm bells, while customs officers armed with rifles are on guard every hundred yards or so.

It has thus become almost impossible for men to carry on smuggling without being caught, and consequently they have taught dogs to do the work. The animal is first taken to an Italian village near the frontier, where it is petted and well fed.

After some weeks of this the dog is taken to the nearest Swiss village, where he is half starved, and where a man in the uniform of an Italian customs officer gives him an occasional beating.

After a few days of this treatment a parcel of tobacco is fastened to the dog's collar and he is set free. He immediately makes for the frontier to reach his home on the Italian side, and when he catches sight of an Italian customs officer, he remembers his beatings and does his best to avoid coming near him.

The dog wanders up and down the wire fence until he comes to one of the spring gates, which he pushes open. A half-trunked and the customs officer immediately fires at the dog, but if he misses the animal the smuggled goods can not afterward be impounded, for all goods that have once got over the frontier are considered as having paid duty.

After a dog has been shot at two or three times and has got away he becomes extremely wary and will wait until the officer is at the furthest end of his beat, and will then endeavor to pass the spring gates with a little effort as possible so as not to get the beating.

THIRTY BIRTHS: ALL TWINS

Colorado Woman, Who Recently Died, Was Mother of Big Family—Only One Located.

"One of the most remarkable patients at the county hospital to my mind," said Dr. Charles Swain of the Denver (Col.) county hospital, recently, "has just died. She was Mrs. Mary Gillespie, a woman of 45 years. During her lifetime she was the mother of 30 children and what was stranger of all, they consisted of 15 pairs of twins."

"Mrs. Gillespie came to the hospital in 1901. She had emigrated to the United States in 1840 from Erie, and where she was born. In 1846 she came to Colorado for her health as she was suffering from tuberculosis, but it didn't, but enough to bring her to this state from Massachusetts, where she had made her home since coming from England. I imagine that her life had not been a happy one, though during her stay here she steadily refused to tell anything of her past history save the part I have just related."

"When she came to me at the age of 42 practically all signs of tuberculosis had disappeared, and the woman was suffering from nothing save an acute, generally disseminated rheumatism. In this condition she might have lived on had she not, about three days before her death, fallen and broken her thigh bone. The tumor that medical skill could do for her was gone, but all to no avail. Her system was too feeble to stand the shock."

"Of her 30 children, only one has survived in looking one. Mrs. Eva Gillespie, brand of Sioux City, Ia., who upon hearing of her mother's death, wrote upon and offered to pay funeral expenses. This is the first sign of interest any of her children have evinced in their mother's welfare."

PAINTED BLACK FACES RED

Colored Students Are Summarily Dealt With in a Canadian Dissecting Room.

A mild race riot occurred the other day at Queen's university, Kingston, Ont., the foremost educational institution in Canada. The trouble arose over the admission into the university of colored students from the Barbados islands. Fifteen of them were admitted this year all medical students.

It is claimed that they have been treated contemptuously by students and faculty, but lately have become overbearing in their attitude, both to fellow students and to the professors.

The students held a meeting and decided upon drastic action. They destroyed four of the Barbados students in the dissecting room. These they were dissected and stripped and strapped to the dissecting table. Then they were painted from head to foot in various colors, hair and beard moved with the paint to make it stiff. The faces of the men were painted a bright red. After the victims were forced to listen to a lecture in proper behavior to whites, and let go.

Meritorious Plea. A Los Angeles woman is seeking a divorce because her husband beat her when she tried to read her poems to him. The Washington Post remarks that the husband will probably defeat the suit if he is wise enough to plead self-defense.