### AS NEARLY EXTINCT.

DMLY THREE MEMBERS OF BOOM-CHITES NOW ALIVE.

Paculiar Seciety Which Once Thrived on Banks of the Ohio in Pennisylvania-Had No Use

Seneva, Ohio.--Pew people know that along the Ohio river in the state of Ponneyivania there once existed a most that had many poculiar laws to gevera its people, and that but few of them remain, and in the place where once they thrived at farm labor and by grape growing there is now deskined to be a large manufacturing town, with beiching stacks of smoke from the factory buildings.

Years ago, when Pennsylvania was still a new state, there came down the Ohio river in a skiff a man who founded the society known he the Economites. The spot he selected for his postioment is considered the most beautiful place along the Ohio. Soon others came and joined the settlement, until in a few years the population had grewn to several thousand souls. Pecultar laws were laid down for the government of the people, and also in regard to the management of the affinirs of the little city. Owners of houses and lots were given orders to build their homes even with the street line, and no doors or windows were to be allowed on the front side. All entrances were to be on the side. and the front was to remain one blank wall. All re them were either facuners or grape prowers.

They had no money of any kind, nor did they need it, for stores were provided by means of which the people were supplied with the necessaries of life without cash. Should they desire manything in the way of clothing, they would go to the store and procure the same. All the products of the farms and vineyards were disposed of by the everseers, and the funds so accruing were placed in the treasury. In this way the village thrived for years, and many millions of dollars were left to those who stayed in until the settlement broke up.

It was against the rules of the sect' for anyone to marry, and should one fall to abide by this rule he was promptly banished from the settlement and excluded from the society.

Within the last 25 years, however, those who were young grew old and added, while others removed to other parts of the country, either because of their disgust at the laws laid down for their government or from baving overstopped the rules and having been banished.

Now the society is almost extinct. only one man and three women havbeliefs until the past few months. The man, who was considerably younger in years, secured the signatures of the .ald ladies to documents, by which, in a someideration that he cares for them autil the end of their days, he has come in possession of all of their interests in the settlement.

g." The large tract of land was sold to a real estate company of the Mononambels valley and in time a portion of It was resold to the American bridge hombine. A consolidation of all of their plants is almed at and the little village will soon be a matter of histry and in its piace will be thriving Inclories which send their output to mail parts of the world.

## A CONTINUOUS WARFARE.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in Macedonia and Armenia-Great Suffering in Sasun District.

New York.-Reports from Turkey intiticate a terrible condition of affairs in Macedonia and Armenia. Fighting goes Am continuously between more or less brigandish bands, and the sufferings of . he people from these depredations will be very severe during the winter. The Bulgarian revolutionists have turned Their attention from the Turks to the Christians who refuse to support them. These are mostly Greeks of the better ms, and it is said that hundreds of them have been tortured to death or burned alive by Bulgarian bands on acseems of their refusal to submit to the priertion and blackmail. Since no sepiece efforts are made to put a stop to such crimes, the Greeks have taken the has into their own hands, and over a remand men have he the last mouth present the Greek frontier into Macefunds to revenge their murdered counbymen. The Greeks are intrenched in the mountains southwest of Vodena, and the heavy snow binders the troops which have been sent against them.

Consul Norton, of Harpat, Turkey, reparts that there is great suffering in the leson district, the scene of the recent massacres. The 16,000 survivors are without food and shelter for the winter, for their homes have been burned and their hards swept away. The government has been paying them an allowmee of one cent adam but this is now stopped. The weather is very cold and Mormy and there is urgent need of warm nothing. There is much epidemic, sickacce, especially among the children, from exhaustion and starvation. The swithorities will not permit the sufferess to desert their ruined villages to find assistance in more favored feedities.

An Obstacle in the Way. The one obstacle to the perfect sucsees of lague conferences is the poitte determination of each nation that the sthers shall have precedence in the acti of discretice.

Mothing to Bosnomber It By. As far as we know, the St. Louis pike Mes without having added a single song. or new slang phrase to the world's col-

## BAVINGS OF WORLD.

COMPARISONS OF SMALL DEPOS-DES OF VARIOUS MATIONS.

United States Ranks First in Total Amount, But Fifth in Number of Accounts-La Richest Mation of the Globe.

Washington.-About one-fifth of the wealth of the United States is reprewented by the deposits in the savings banks and by the assets of the life insurance companies. The number of savings bank deposits and life insursmee policies is upward of 12,000,000. Many persons are depositors in more then one savings bank and hold more then one life insurance policy. But it would probably not be far out of the way to say that about 8,000,000 of the dahabitants of the United States, or ens-tenth of the population, thus own one-fifth of the wealth of the coun-

It has been customary to regard the deposits in savings banks as one of the proofs of a nation's prosperity. There are, however, two ways of looking at this subject. The savings bank statistics of the world, just issued by our department of commerce, are very suggestive. They show that in number of deposit accounts the United States stands fifth in the list of the nations, but that in the total amount of deposits the United States standa first

Germany, which has the greatest number of depositors, is second in aggregate of deposits. France, which is second in number of depositors, is fifth in aggregate of deposits. Great Britain stands third, both in number of depositors and in total deposits. Japan, which stands high in number of depositors, is very low in aggregate deposits. Austria, which is away below France in number of depositors. stands above her in aggregate of deposits.

What a nation saves constitutes the nation's capital, and provided that saving is not carried to the point where it becomes a defect, reducing a nation's courage, initiative and enterprise and creating a race of misers. it is in a true sense a source of national strength. But while it is good to save, it is better to be able to tawest one's marines wisely so as to produce the largest amount of income from them, and at the same time promote in the highest degree the enterprise and general well-being of the

France is one of the richest countries in the world, and her financial power is enormous on account of the frugality and aggregated savings of her people, and yet the amount of her deposits in savings banks are even pers with the United States as 8 to 30. But the people of France are a class of small investors in securities, and while they have at times suffered severely by reason of their misplaced confidence in certain investments, there can be no doubt that on the whole the people of France are better off on account of their habit of investing directly in the securities of the nation or of the corporations. rather than by being indirect investors by depositing their savings in savings banks.

The United States has become the richest nation of the globe, and in the general prosperity of her people she also stands first. It would be, however, going much too far to ascert that she is rich and prosperous because of her deposits in savings banks. It would be much more proper to say that her deposits in savings banks are large because she is rich and prosperous. It is possible that the country would be greatly benefited by the extension of the investment spirit throughout our people. By this is meant that, if a larger proportion of our wage-earners should, learn to make intelligent investments of their savings in securities, this would tend to distribute more widely through the people the ownership of the great producing and distributing agencies of, the country, and to a large degree bring these agencies under the more direct control of the people.

PROPHECIES MADE HIM MAD Predictions of a Temale Astrologer Worry New York Man to

Sulcide. Rochester, M. Y.-Because a female astrologer said the stars were unfavorhis to him, and that the month of November would be full of evil for him. Albert Presce, aged 32, employed on the farm of Heary Peck, mear Geneva, comnitted suicide by jumping into a well

ever 40 feet deep. The body was found by Mr. Peck while he was getting water for the stock. At umber of letters signed by "Madam. Toga," Fairfield, Conn., and containing horoscopes and predictions of Presse's future life, in which he was werned against coming evils, were found on the body. Presce had been despondent all morning, and heard the family prayer before he took his life.

The decedent leaves a father and mother and eight brothers in England. He emigrated to America on account of isappointment in love. He was well educated, and hald in high esteem by all who knew him.

Child with Two Heads. Somerville, Mass.-A female child with two heads, born in Mast Somewilla neveral weeks ago, is attracting interest among the medical fraternity of Bonton. The physician who had charge of the case said: "It is unprecedented in the annais of medical science. The child has two separate necks, each supposting a bend, one facing to the front and the other to the rear."

#### BOCTOR FINDS NEW DRUG. Domes from Quaking Aspen and Suspasses Caster Oil-Discovered

by Utah Physician.

Denver, Col.-Dr. W. T. Glescon, of Salt Lake City, says he has discovered a new drug. By experimenting with various vegetable products, Dr. Gleason has found that by special treatment of the root of the quaking aspen, so common on the higher slopes of the mountains of the west, a cortain thick exudation is secured, which, when diffused and mingled with other matter, forms a pungent, serid liquid, which possesses twice the aperiont properties of castor oil and has be-

sides much merit as a tonic. "It should become the most popular remedial agent known to medical science," said Dr. Giosson, "and I be-Heve it will."

Dr. Gleason is on his way to New York to consult the best chemists and pharmacists, as well as the most emiment medical authorities of the country, with a view to securing the testimony of such experts and the recogmition of the great value of the drug by the highest medical authorities of this country.

"It's going to beat oleum ricini or castor oil a whole city block or else I don't know what I am talking about," said Dr. Gleason the other morning

It seems probable that Dr. Gleason has made a discovery that will result in the addition of a new and valuable asset to materia medica, and will necessitate a new paragraph in the pharmacopoela descriptive of a new

### NEW CABLE TO THE ORIENT

Company Would Run-Line to Siberia and Other Places via Behring Strait.

Seattle, Wash.-Cable and telegraphic communication with Siberia, the orient and the old world countries by way of Behring strait is proposed by John Rosens, managing director of the Northeastern Biberian company.

He intimates that if the United States government will extend its Nome telegraph line from Nome on to Cape Prince of Water and thence establish the wireless system across Behring straits between Cape Prince of Wales and Bast Cape, the nearest point of the Siberian side, the intervening distance being only from 28 to 35 miles, the Northeastern Sthertan company will build an overland telegraph line acr. ss northeastern Siberia, for the whole of which it holds a concession from the Russian imperial government, to a connection with the telegraph line extending the full length of the Trans-Siberian railway from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg.

This would place, by means of existing cable connections, Japan, China, the Philippines, Korsa, Manchuria and other far east countries, as well as all of those of the continent of Europe, in cable and telegraphic communication with all points on the North and South American continents.

It could be done, Mr. Rosene points out, at a much more reasonable telegraph and cable tariff than now ob-

## **NEW MECHANICAL SCULPTOR**

All You Have to Do Is to Leave Your Photograph and Patent Driller Will Do the Rest.

London.-If you go to London and want a statue of yourself, made to order and guaranteed to be a perfect likeness, at a very reasonable price, all you will have to do is to go down to Cheisea and order one from "The Mechanical Sculpturing company."

You choose your pose, have your measurements taken, and a week later you have the statue made in marble by a machine invented by an Italian eculpter.

The machine works by electricity, and consists of a long shaft from which five or six arms project. One of these arms terminates in a pointer, which a workman holds, while the others end with drills driven by electricity. All the arms work in accord with the

one controlled by the workman. The workman moves the pointer over the surface of the model and the drills cut out the same shape in the marble. In an hour the machine does as much work as a sculptor could do in two or three weeks, and this work is of the most superior kind if an artist holds

ANIMALS OUT OF THE SKY Christmas Gifts Delivered in a Novel Manner in Worth Carolina Township.

the pointer.

Raieigh, N. C.-There is a township in North Carolina that for many years has greeted Christmas with a balloon ascension and a shower of gifts. At prompt two d'clock of the afternoon people gathered from all the country round to-watch a large red balloon carry up a professional aeronaut. When he reached a proper height he dropped from his basket a dog, attached to a parachute, which floated down to the waiting multitude, who scrambled for it. The fortunate one that gripped it became its owner. When the balloon had climbed the sky a few more rods the helmsman released a fat and desirable goose. This flapped its way down and was welcomed even more warmly than the dog.' Then the crowd melted home well content.

Something to Be Frond Of, "Secretary John Hay," says the Baltimore Sun, "looks like too able a man to part his hair in the middle." It may be mid in defence of Secretary Hay that there are few men of his age who can post their bair anywhere.

## NEW MEXICO'S LOST RIVER

Stream Three Rundred Miles in Length Swallowed Up in the Barth-One in Idaho.

That must be a strange freak of nature in New Mexico-the river which is not a river, suggests the New York Press. Its bed, which lies in the valley between the Rio Grande and the Pecoa. is well defined and travelers have followed its windings to learn, if possible, what becomes of the great volume of water which should be there. It is simply lost. Numerous big tributaries flow into it from the neighboring mountains. but the instant they reach the bed of this main stream they disappear from view. Thus a river which should be some 300 miles in length has no existence which could be proved. Commodore Thomas W. Las. of the Lackswanes foot and general passenger agent of that system of railways known as the "road of anthracite," tells of a wonderful river in Idaho which disappears in the ground and is not seen again for a distance of 25 or 30 miles. There is also a lost creek in northern Idaho, on the Snake river, about half way between Sait Lake City and Butte, where he grows exerything except a few tropical fruits. Here he rusticates for two months in the year in what he declares to be the finest climate on this beautiful earth. A man can breathe twice as much air in Idaho as he can in New York, and when his lungs are fully inflated he can almost float in the ether.

## **HUNGARIANS TURN BADGERS**

Thousands from European Country Migrate to the State of Wisconsin.

A work on "Migration from Huagary" in the Abrege du Bulletin de la Societe Hongroise de Geographie shows that, while the history of Hungarian emigration reaches back into the fifteenth century it has never attained such dimensions as in the last few decades. In the two decades from 1881 to 1900 the migration from Hungary has amounted to 389,000 souls, or 2.3 per cent of the total population. In 1857 there were only 53,000 Hungarians dwelling in Austria, whereas in the year 1900 there were more than 270,000. 100,000 of them in Vienna alone. The emigration to America has set in only since the eighteenth century, and in 1841 the Hungarians founded in the state of Wisconsin the colony of Harasztyfalu, which now as Sauk City has long lost all trace of Magyar character. Not till 1877 did the emigration assume large proportions. It was directed especially to Pennsylvania, New York' and New Jersey, and that in consequence of strikes among American workers. The volume of emigration attained its first maximum from 1886 to 1892, and its second in the year: sub-

## FACULTY LASTS 15 MINUTES

Ability of Clubwoman to Entertain Fades If Used More Than a Quarter-Hour.

"I can shine and entertain for just 15 minutes, but not one second loger, was' the naive admission of a wellknown club woman to a Chicago Tribune reporter the other day. The statement came as a surprise, for her vivacity and ready wit have long been the envy of her friends. But that she was wise in her knowledge of her limitations and the strain her reputation for brilliancy placed upon her is shown by the fact that she has reduced the matter to a system. "I apply a time limit to my social calls as well as my club addresses," she save. "and I should hesitate for my reputation if I trusted myself for longer than 15 minutes.

"No matter how much I may feel like talking, no matter how hard I am persuaded by my hostess, I always leave a house at the expiration of 18 minutes, and then proceed to the next place with a new stock of entertainment ready for the next set of victime. To following this method alone I attribute the reputation for vivacity which has been accorded me."

Jap 'Phone Service Becent. Until 1887 there was no public telephone service in Japan. The first systems were installed in Tokio and Yokohama in 1880, and these were followed shortly by others, until at the end of 1901 there were 179 public stations, with 25 city systems and 25,000 subscribers. At the same time 25,000 other persons were demanding telephone sesvice. The telephone and telegraph apparatus in Japan is of the most modern type, as progress elsewhere is followed: closely. The rapid development of these two arts is characterised by the following statistics, showing the number of telegrams sent for different years: In 1871, 19,000; in 1881, 2,500,-000; in 1891 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,-

Indian Motorman. Purcell Powless, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, grandson of a former chief of the tribe, has been given a position as motorman in the St. Louis street railway service. He is the second full-blooded Indian to be employed by the St. Louis Transit company, Felix Scott, a Sioux, having been in the service six months. Powless is 23 years old. He was born in Wisconsin, where the Oneida tribe has lived for years. His Indian name is Soda-Wah. He was educated at Haskell institutute. Lawrence. Kan.

Tes in Great Britain.

Figures published by the Tea Brokers' association, of London, for the five months ending October 31, this year, show a diminution in the consumption of ten in the British isles to the extent of 4,000,000 pounds, as compared with the corresponding time in 1903, an indication of dire poverty.

### WOMAN HAS BROWN BLOOD Autopsy on Patient's Body Dis-

closes Results Which Puzzle New York Doctors.

New York .- Dr. Philip O'Hanion, the coroner's physician, while performing an autopsy on the body of a woman who filed suddenly at the Presbyterian hospital the other day, found that the woman's blood was of a dark-brown, chocolate color instead of the ordinary color of human blood.

The hospital surgical staff, when the discovery was made, expressed much surprise over the matter, as did Dr. Sulley, the pathologist, who was also present

The person in whose body the brown blood was found was Mrs. Katherine O'Leary, who became suddenly ill while isiting a friend, Mrs Mary Sheeham, and died an hour later at the hospital Mrs. O'Leary was hurriedly taken to

the Presbyterian hospital, where the physicians were unable to diagnose her case, but finding her heart failing, they did everything in their power to save her. Dr. Solley, who is an anthority on blood diseases, was present when the woman died. Dr. O'Hanion, who has performed sev-

sral thousand autopsies in the hospitals of New York, was directed by Coroner Jackson to make the autopsy in this case. It was then the discovery was made of a color he had never seen before in a human being . Dr. Solley made microscopic examinations of the blood and found red corpuscles in the brown blood, but he was unable to learn much about the cause in the absence of a chemical analysis.

In speaking of the case, Dr. O'Hanton

. "I found a peculiar condition of the blood fluid throughout, and a dark thocolate color. All of the blood vessels were stained with this chocolate brown. The brain was anaemic and very pale. Upon cutting the lungs fluid emerging from them was of a dark brown color"

## REIGN OF TERROR NEEDED

Bernard Shaw Creates Big Sensation. by Savage Attack Upon Wealthy Idle of London.

London - George Bernard Shaw the socialist, playwright, novelist, economist and borough councillor, has delivered a speech in the heart offashionable London, and has savagely attacked the wealthy idler class. In his arraignment, which has created a decided sensation, he said: "The only remedy for social evils is

the crude, simple one of equality. Some people argue that it is impossible for men to be equal, because they are seither mentally nor physically equal. Such people should not be argued with; they ought to be burned. That is the way to onle who think that mental at physical equality is the same thing as legal, political and economical equality. We are too squeamish about killing.

There is an immense number of people living in Mayfair who ought to be guilletiped. There ought to be a board like the income tax commissioners before which the rich ought to be compelled to appear and prove that they have earned their incomes. If it can be proved that anybody takes money he doesn't earn he ought to be guillotined.

"The burglar frequently obtains his loot by as proper means as the people from whom he steals obtain their wealth. Moreover, the burglar is brave and clever. He possesses qualities which have made England famous. The thing to do is to establish a minimum income and compel everybody to work for it. That minimum income should be sufficient to make a man a decent member of society. Once that was established it would be right to regard as a criminal any man who proved he could not be a decent member of society. If anybody wanted an income shove the fixed minimum there would be no harm in his having it, provided he worked therefor. A minimum income is the thing and I believe it will play a great part in the economic movement of the future."

## CONSENT MAKES MARRIAGE

Preacher Inspired by a Breach of Promise Suit Delivers Sensational Sermon.

Quakertown, Pa.-A sermon which may have been inspired by the breach of promise suit of Miss Blanche Keck against Rev. Edgar J. Heilman, of the Wyndmoor Lutheran church, was preached by Rev. F. K. Fretz in St. John's Lutheran church. In part Pastor Frets

"The tendency of the day is to treat engagement vows as frivolous and a joke. Let it be understood that, once a man and woman have pledged hand and heart, the abandonment of that pledge makes the transgressor, in the sight of God, a per-

"Consent, and not ceremony, makes marriage. The promise of marriage is as binding as the 'I will,' and not once in 10,000 times is a man justified in breaking that promise. No one has a right to plead he had made a mistake. The specter of a broken heart lying in the church yard haunts many an otherwise happy

Founder of Bed Cross. Henri Dunant, now 76 years old and living near the lake of Constance, was the originator of the Red Cross movement. It is 45 years since he began his work and 46 since the international convention at Geneva. Dunant was first influenced by what he had read of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean

Not Literary Enough. A Chicago man who could quote Plate and Schopenhauer committed suicida. He probably feit that this town was no place for him.

### FIND THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

Peison Squad of University of Michigan Experiments with Ginseng. a Powerful Drug.

Ann Arbor, Mich .- Michigan's drugprovers, the "Poison-Drinking society," are engaged in the most fascinating and greatest drug-proving experiment ever

attempted in this country. They are esting ginneng, the Chinese annerstition ulant and already the medical world is assured that gingseng. instead of being merely a 3,000-year-old superstition, is one of the most powerful

drugs in existence. Chinese stories of gingseng's potency are many, but already, with Michigan's experiment only half finished, one of the most improbable of these has been practically worlded. It is said that in China a man of over 50 who appears to be sinking into his second childhood. is given a large dose of gingsong. He is said to break out in bolls for a time, showing that the stuff heate up his blood. For a period of time, averageing about two years, his second childbood is staved off, while he feels almost as if again in his prime.

None of the Michigan provers has taken sufficient ginseng to renew his youth, but already the 20 boys in the experiment here say that they have felt, in a mild degree, all the symptoms which the Mongolians claim for the drug

The ginseng plant, from which this drug comes, used to be very common in this part of the country. But the sums paid for it by the Chinese, because of the fact that in China ginseng raising is a government monopoly, has made gineeng the rarest and richest of American crops. It is now cultivated only in private gardens, and this fall there are only about 50 acres of ginseng in the United States. The dried roofs to-day market for \$12 a pound. The seeds bring close to \$199 a pound, and since they are very heavy, one bushel of ginseng heeds in worth about \$2,000.

#### INDIANS STARVE IN DESERT

Endure Hardships on Reservations-Compelled at Times to Fight Vultures for Their Prey.

San Diego, Cal -- A pitiful story of hunger and destitution and of patience and faith in the ultimate consideration of a kind government are brought from the eastern mountains of this county by men who have been investigating the condition of the Indians on the government reservations near Campo.

Indian Agent Charles E. Schell, of Pala, and Charles F. Lummis, the author and editor of Out West, have spent six days among the redmen. The gist of what they found is harrowing enough to send a shudder through the On the five reservations near Campo, on the edge of the desert, there are at

the present time nearly 200 Lndiansnot the dirty, victous, untutored, begging creatures who infest the transcontinental ratiroad stations, but bardworking, intelligent farming people, who cultivate every possible square fuch of the practically worthless land reserved for them by the nation No rain has fallen to start the seed

planted and there is no water at hand for irrigating. No large reserve food supply in ever possible and the unfortunates are now subsisting chiefly upon acorns.

"Unless relief comes," said Lummits. "all the Indians will be dead before New Year's day Such emaciation, such patient suffering among old and young alike. I have never seen before and never want to see again. These indians toathe putrid flesh, yet such is their extremity that when they see vultures devouring any animal that has been killed they scare the birds away and ske out their larger with the fiesh. They also go out and catch rats and mice and eat them."

## CANINE IN CABLE SUBWAY.

Dog's Whines Puzzle Pedestrians Until Cabby Comes to the Reserve.

Bultimore.-A handsomely dressed woman stood in front of the biological building, Johns Hopkins university, and attracted considerable attention. She looked first to one way and then another, and appeared to be trying to trace a sound which she heard but faintly. She was evidently worried. A cabby was driving slowly by. Ha. too, seemed to hear something, but he couldn't tell whence it came. He reined in his steeds, got down from his box and spoke to the lady, whose wisible bewilderment was increasing with every minute. Together they stood still and listened. Then they moved slowly out into Eutaw street and stopped short at the car track. The cabby got down on his knees, peered into the cable slot in the middle of the track, jumped up with a laugh and ranacross the street to a carpenter's shop. The lady also peeped into the slot, and then looked after the cabby with am expression that meant "Hurry!"

The cabby did hurry, too. He was back in an instant with a large crowbar on his arm. With this he pried open the manhole, and as the lid was removed the most curious specimen of doghood in Bultimore leaped out with a yelp, turned around three times, tike a homing pigeon, and dashed up Butaw street as fast as his short legs nould carry him.

Find Petrified Grain.

A ...

The drillers at work in a new deep well at Junction City. Kan., are finding all sorts of odd things. Recently the drill penetrated a stratum of what appeared to be petrified rye. The grains were surprisingly like that cereal, and some one has suggested that an ante-glacial elevator or storehouse has been discovered.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS