

INHERITS GEMS IN MAINE.

Miss Hamlin's Notable Collection of Tourmalines and Beryls—Most Precious Stones Known.

Bangor, Me.—By the death of Dr. Augustus Choate Hamlin, Miss Elinor Cutting Hamlin, of Brookline, Mass., who is his only direct descendant, will come into possession of a notable collection of Maine gems, in addition to a famous necklace which she has, and which, it is said, cannot be duplicated in any museum in Europe.

This necklace is of Maine tourmalines, and includes some of the finest of those gems which have been taken from Mount Mica, Maine, since the discovery in 1820 of this mine of precious gems by E. L. Hamlin and his brother, Hannibal Hamlin, at one time vice president of the United States. In the necklace is the first gem found by them 84 years ago.

The necklace is composed of 17 large tourmalines, ranging from three to 30 carats, each attached to a chain of gold, and arranged so that they can be detached at will, and their places taken by others of different sizes.

In the set are 30 additional stones, many being mounted with white tourmalines and beryls. There are also in a cross and two earrings, the former composed of six of the finest tourmalines yet found, the stones being about three carats, and each of various colors. The earrings are of green and pink tourmalines, set with white beryls.

Many of these stones were exhibited by Gen. William B. Franklin, commissioner at the Paris exposition in 1889, and they were also shown in the display of American gems at the world's fair in Chicago.

There are several fine collections in Maine outside of the Hamlin family, and within the last few years local pride in the resources of the state, particularly in regard to its gems, has become so great that in many villages and towns the women will not wear any other ornament.

FIND A "BOTTOMLESS" PIT

Railroad Builders Are Confronted with a Serious Problem Near Hammond, Ind.

Hammond, Ind.—Ten miles from there civil engineers have discovered what they fear must be a bottomless pit. It is alongside the right of way of the new railroad line which the Big Four system plans to use as its approach to Chicago.

For three months or longer employees have been trying in vain to fill up the big hole. The land thereabout is rather swampy, but it was thought that sufficient deposits of dirt would bring it up to grade. All went well until the laborers began dumping earth at the point which turns out seeming to be the entrance of the "bottomless pit."

Car after car of dirt was emptied into the hole. The wildest guess two months ago was that 40,000 cubic yards of filler would solve the difficulty. But it didn't. The employees worked on, and have put over 150,000 cubic yards into the hole, and there is no end of the task in sight. The dirt sinks into mysterious depths as fast as it is deposited.

It is the theory of the engineers that there is a sloping clay bed down which the dirt slips, pressed on by new weight above. Soundings of 42 feet have been made without reaching bottom.

SONG HEN MAKES TROUBLE

Hang "Marsellaise" Instead of the Irish National Hymn at Function Arousing Ire.

Burlington, Vt.—Frank Andrews, a resident of Front street, in this city, is the owner of a hen for which he has been offered a fabulous price, when the price of ordinary hens is considered. This hen is a singer, hence its value. The hen developed its vocal cords when a young chicken, and now when Mr. and Mrs. Andrews takes it in his or her hands and tells it to sing it will chirp away as though singing, rather than laying eggs, was its regular occupation.

The hen was the unsuspecting cause of a quarrel recently. A few friends had gathered at the Andrews home, and the number was Walter Murphy. He heard the hen sing, and finally asked to have it give an Irish air. He was asked what he would have the hen sing, and he called for "The Irish National Hymn."

The hen was told to sing, but instead of the Irish song Murphy desired, the hen was singing the "Marsellaise." Some of those who represented the French faction took offense at this, and a row without serious results followed.

Maybe

The precious stones imported into this country during the past year exceed in value by more than \$10,000,000 the total imports for any other year. Probably some of these gems were bought by paileholders, too.

Probe Is Thorough

Surgeons opened the stomach of a New York man a few days ago and took out a lead pencil several inches long. Finding no stuffed ballots or other evidences of fraud, they closed the orifice and let the man go.

"Queers" the Game

A Michigan hunter has been arrested for shooting a man whom he mistook for a bear. There must be somebody in Michigan who desires to rob hunting of its pleasures.

HALF OF LONDON HUNGRY.

Ten Cents a Day Suffices for Many of Poor While Thousands Barely Hold Life in Bodies.

London's poor number more than half the population of the world's metropolis. The most poverty stricken, computed to number at least 20,000, have a frightful existence, being able to earn not more than ten cents a day by selling matches and boot laces on the sidewalk. They spend their days on the streets and their nights in the workhouse or in cheap lodging-houses. The cheapest are the shelters of the Salvation army, where a bed costs four cents, supper of tea and a thick slice of bread with jam 2 cents, and breakfast the same.

Sometimes the homeless beings have to walk the streets and wait for five o'clock in the morning, when for half-price, one cent, they can buy a mug of stale coffee from the night coffee stalls.

In a class above this are the workers who earn about 50 cents a day, making clothes for "sweaters," or trudging barrow organs through the streets. These are largely aliens. They exist from day to day, living in overcrowded tenements. Even the babies are hired out to street mendicants for 12 cents a day.

The third class of the very poor, who compose the great majority, is that in which the breadwinner of the family earns just enough to support a home. This is the class designated as the uneducated British workmen. The men are railway employes, porters, carters, street workers, bricklayers, bus drivers, laborers and the like. Some get as little as \$4.50 a week, and others earn as much as \$7.50, but the average is about \$6.50.

On that amount a British workman is able to form a home and bring up a family only because London is the cheapest place in the world in which to buy food.

STONE FACE ON RIVERSIDE

Immense Rock in Illinois Has an Extraordinary Resemblance to a Man's Head.

Clinton, Ill.—Overhanging the Mississippi river 200 feet above the Midland line of the Chicago & North-western railway and the Clinton-Savannah line of the Chicago & Milwaukee, the great stone face keeps eternal watch over the Thousand Islands, the lakes and bayous of the Mississippi, and the fat lands of Whiteside and Carroll counties.

It was not until recent years that the immense rock so designated was discovered, because of a thick growth of trees and underbrush that veiled it from the gaze of passers-by.

C. S. Fuller, a former Clinton man, on a winter excursion to the bluffs north of the city, discerned the likeness, and persons were attracted to the spot to gaze upon the great, dark face, which had, sphinx-like, kept its watch through the centuries. The underbrush was cleared away last month, and the trees which hid the face were removed, so that the face of the stone is plainly visible from the railroad tracks.

The rock is about 100 feet from the bluff known as Eagle Point. It is separated from the main cliff by a crevasse 60 feet deep. The resemblance of the great rock to a human head, as viewed from below, is striking. The nose, mouth and forehead are prominent. A depression in its face forms the eye, while a protruding ledge above, covered in the summer with long grass, makes the forehead and hair.

BRAIN ACTION IS ELECTRIC

Claim of Dr. Albert B. Atkins as the Result of Experiment on Steer in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—Dr. Albert B. Atkins, of this city, claims to have proved by an experiment on a steer in the stockyards at Butchertown that brain action is an electrical phenomenon. His theory has the support of Capt. L. D. Wildman, of the United States signal corps, who assisted him in the experiment.

The apparatus used consisted of two platinum electrodes connected with a long copper wire running to a very sensitive galvanometer. The electrodes were inserted in the brain of a living steer. After the first quiver caused by the insertion of the platinum points the animal lay very quiet and yet the needle of the galvanometer was deflected four points on the scale and remained so for nearly six minutes.

Then the animal's throat was cut. Immediately the needle deflected 19 points in the same direction. Thereupon the needle gradually returned to its normal position. As no battery was used Dr. Atkins is of the opinion that the electrical current indicated on the galvanometer originated in the animal's brain; in other words, it was the brain action itself.

Dr. Atkins has demonstrated previously that electrical force is developed in the lungs and hearts of animals.

Brings Roc's Egg Worth \$2,500.

Charles L. Wachter, of Hoboken, N. J., has arrived from London with a roc's egg for which he paid \$2,500. It is the size of a Rugby football, and is said to have been purchased originally from a Madagascar chief for two clay pipes, a piece of chewing tobacco and an old clasp knife.

Predicts Year of Horrors.

A Parisian soothsayer predicts that the year 1906 is to be a year of horrors. "South America," it is declared, "will be contorted with political upheavals." There is a soothsayer who knows how to soothsayer without running any risk of missing the mark.

SLAY 25,000 DEER.

HUNTERS OF MAINE Woods SET NEW MARKS.

Total Results of Season Estimated at 240 Moose and That of Smaller Animals Will Reach and May Pass Record.

Bangor, Me.—The season of 1905 will undoubtedly beat the record for the number of deer slain in Maine, with from 20,000 to 25,000 kills. The moose record also may pass that of 1901, though this cannot be certain until taxidermists' reports are received.

The number of moose shipped on the Bangor and Aroostook railway in 1901 was 259, and the largest approach to that big figure was in 1903 with 232. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the latter figure will be more than equaled this year, but there is a question if the showing made in 1901 will be reached.

While probably two-thirds of the moose shot in the state pass through Bangor, it is not probable the shipments here account for more than from one-sixth to one-fifth of the deer brought down in the whole game region of the state.

The November shipments on the Bangor and Aroostook were 2,170 deer, 74 moose and 15 bear, with a total of 3,711 deer, 157 moose and 29 bear for the season to December 1. There are, it is estimated, from 50 to 70 moose heads now at taxidermists and other northern points where taxidermists are engaged. Estimating this number at 60 makes a total of 217 over the Bangor and Aroostook, which is about nine-tenths the total at Bangor, or about 240 moose for the season, exceeding everything for the last ten years except 1901. Until the taxidermists' work is finished, therefore, it can be seen that no definite conclusion can be established.

With deer, however, the situation is different. In the record year for these animals—1902—3,661 had been shipped out over the Bangor and Aroostook up to December 1, and 834 during the remainder of the season. This year has seen 3,711 up to December 1, and only 725 more are needed to go beyond the biggest year on record. Last year, a comparatively small one, had 678 in December, and the reports of the last seven days show that this will easily be exceeded in 1905. So, it is safe to say, that on deer 1905 will undoubtedly beat the record.

As a matter of fact, these figures by no means represent the amount of game that is shot in Maine during a season, but the railroad records are the only ones accurately kept which are available at this season. The total number of moose killed in the state this year will undoubtedly be from 450 to 500.

HEAVY LOSSES ON LAKES.

Amount Is Over \$5,950,000 and Marine Insurance Men Talk of Advancing Rates.

Chicago.—Seventy-nine vessels on the great lakes have been destroyed by storm or fire during the season recently closed. The total loss to shipping is estimated at \$4,625,000, while the loss to cargoes has been \$750,000.

These figures are staggering to marine insurance men, and they are talking of higher rates for next season. The losses this year have more than wiped out the profits of several preceding seasons.

The total number of casualties reported during the year was 740. Last year's list comprised 430. Of the vessels lost or damaged, 317 went ashore, 137 were in collision, 232 were disabled and leaking, 21 foundered and 33 were destroyed by fire.

The disappearance of 79 vessels will not affect the lake carrying business next year, for in spite of the unfortunate season the shippers are being rushed to their fullest capacity. Many new ships of the largest size are being constructed.

KING OSCAR AIDS EXPLORER

Discovery of the Northwest Passage by Amundsen Due to the Help of the Ruler.

Seattle, Wash.—Information that the Norwegian explorer, Capt. R. Amundsen, who discovered the Northwest passage while working under Nansen was assisted by King Oscar, the London Royal Geographical society and many men of prominence in both Norway and Sweden, has been conveyed to this city. It came in a cablegram addressed to Maj. W. A. Glasford and signed by Capt. Hartman, of the signal corps at Valdez.

The cable also says that many narrow passages, some impossible for the ship to enter, were met on the trip and that the auxiliary oil power in the Gjoa was of the greatest possible value to the little craft in making the trip. No dynamite was used by the explorers in making the passage.

Woman Paints Parson's Fence.

Fourteen women, attired in kitchen garb, paint bucket and brush in hand, were lined up along the front fence of the Gresham (Ore.) Methodist parsonage the other afternoon, from one to five o'clock. When they disbanded a new coat of fresh white paint was on the fence. The women were members of the Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church, and they were painting the new fence because there was no money in the treasury to pay for having it done.

Comes High, But Is Needed.

Senator Clark, of Montana, who owns the queerest house in New York, has paid \$1,750,000 for a California gold mine. When Senator Clark sees a thing that he wants he is willing to pay for it, no matter what the price may be.

A VERY OLD CHURCH.

BUILDING OF QUAKER EDIFICE CELEBRATED.

History of Meeting House Is Read at Fete—Great Gathering of Friends at 221st Anniversary Exercises.

Philadelphia.—The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the erection of the Darby Friends' meeting-house drew 400 members of the society and others to the ancient stone structure.

Friends and those associated with them in veneration for the old building were present from Philadelphia and Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties. They sat on plain unpainted and unupholstered benches that had done service for 100 years. The gathering of Friends was so large that they even filled the quaint gallery. The minister's gallery was occupied by many men and women who have long been active and influential in the ministry and councils of the society.

Open fireplaces at each end of the long room gave a home-like atmosphere to the meeting-room. The anniversary exercises were almost entirely historical, consisting of original poems and papers and reminiscences of Friends who formerly were either members or attendants at Darby meeting.

A history of Darby meeting-houses was read by Morgan Bunting of Lansdowne. The present building is the third erected since the first Friends meeting was established at Darby in 1684, two years after the arrival of William Penn. Among the early settlers at Darby were some English Friends from the county of Derby. They gave the place its name, and very soon began holding meetings for worship in their homes.

With the coming of other Friends from England the settlement at Darby grew to such proportions that private houses were too small to accommodate the meetings. The first meeting house was erected in 1687. It was a log structure, and stood a short distance from the present house.

In 1699 the question of erecting a larger and more substantial building was taken up. It was not finished until 1701. This house of worship was occupied for about 100 years. In 1700 a marriage was solemnized either in the unfinished new house or in the old one at which William Penn's daughter Letitia was present.

After 100 years this second meeting house began to show the ravages of time to such an extent that the Friends began in 1803 "to deliberate on the decay and shattered situation of our meeting-house." The erection of the present house was begun in 1804 and completed in 1806 at a cost of \$3,300.

SPANS SEA TO FIND SPOUSE

Wife Makes Four Trips to Locate Deserter of Forty-Three Years Ago.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—Four times Mrs. August Kopf crossed the sea from Germany to the United States in search of her husband, who deserted her and their four children 43 years ago.

She is here now with her daughters Mrs. Julia Klein and Mrs. Augusta Guenther, preparatory to a trip to the west, where she heard that her husband is living.

On the first journey to America only did Mrs. Kopf find the wanderer, and then he returned to Germany with her. A fifth child was born. At the end of six years Kopf again disappeared.

The wife then swore she would devote her lifetime, if necessary, to searching out the deserter. The second and third trips to America were futile, except that her daughters accompanied her, and, marrying, set up a headquarters here from which the mother can operate in her quest.

"I'll find him this time," declares Mrs. Kopf, who is 72 years old, but vigorous as ever.

PLEA IN INDIANS' BEHALF.

Commissioner Would Preserve Native Music, Establish Reform School, and Erect Sanitarium.

Washington.—The necessity for preserving Indian music, the establishment of an Indian reform school, and the erection of a sanitarium for tubercular Indians are new features of the annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis E. Leupp. After discussing the Indian question generally, the commissioner says that in pursuance of the general idea of saving instead of crushing what is genuinely characteristic in the Indian steps have been taken by him for the preservation through the schools of what is best in Indian music.

The last thing that ought to be done with the youth of any people whom the government is trying to indoctrinate with notions of self-respect he says is to teach them to be ashamed of their ancestry. The Indian schools offer just now, he adds the best opportunity to retrieve past errors on account of the variety of tribal elements assembled there.

Tramps in France.

Police statistics just published show that there are over 20,000 tramps in France. That is to say, 20,000 individuals with no fixed dwelling place, no visible means of support and no occupation, and yet they are lodged, clothed and fed at the expense of their fellow countrymen. Calculating the cost of their support at the rate of one franc per head per day, it is estimated that France's 20,000 tramps cost the law-abiding population 7,000,000 francs, or \$1,400,000 a year.

EACH SHOT COSTS DIPLOMA

Webster's Education Less Expensive Than Firing Sandy Hook Gun.

The amount now spent for education in the United States is \$200,000,000 a year. From present indications the annual appropriation for the navy alone will soon largely exceed this sum, with prospects of infinite expansion. Until recently the combined military and naval expense of the country was less than one-fourth of those of education. We are, therefore, progressing four times as fast in the arts of war as in those of peace.

The latest type of battleship will cost \$5,000,000 to build, as much as the entire appropriation for the army and navy during the eight years of Washington's presidency; since which time the military and naval expenses have increased 15 times as fast as the population—and when this ship is finished it will be merely an experiment. England has had the largest experience in naval construction and has recently declared a great number of her warships to be useless. Eight million dollars is more than three times the cost of all the buildings and equipment of Tufts college, Boston university, Williams college and Amherst college.

The yearly maintenance, operations, interest on investment, deterioration and gun practice of this battleship will exceed \$1,500,000—a sum sufficient to pay every living and educational expense of 3,000 young men or women in our best colleges or to meet the school expenses of 50,000 children. It costs more for the mere material to fire one shot from the gun at Sandy Hook than it did to educate Daniel Webster. A day's gun practice of a single ship firing at imaginary enemies costs more than it did to educate Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Phillips in Harvard college.

Any increase in appropriations and naval activity immediately produces a corresponding increase in activity by the other great naval powers of the world and this, in turn, excites us to further expenditure, so none gains anything in relative strength. The burden is merely increased. The taxpayers of the different naval powers of the world are kept in a state of continual excitement and fear by the activity of the others, each believing there is an intention to secure some unfair advantage and claiming that no other reason can be offered in explanation of this extraordinary and unprecedented growth.

There have been necessary and honorable wars and the future may have others in store. There are nobler sentiments than those of peace—duty, patriotism, justice and honor—but above them all we may write love to man. To deny one penny of necessary appropriation or to cease one moment's needed activity in any genuinely patriotic cause is so wholly un-American that it need not be referred to.

But it is far better to direct our labors toward the things that will build us up rather than toward those that tend to pull us down. It is far nobler and more in accordance with the spirit of American development and progress to direct our energies into the channels through which we may uplift our entire country and aid the whole world.

Shop Girl's Fines.

It was not a very cheerful memorandum, and the shop girl's look was not very cheerful either as, on pay night, she brought it home to her mother.

It was a memorandum of the fines that had taken a good slice out of her wages, and it ran:

Standing on chair 10
Leaving less than one yard on ribbon roll 10
Permitting patron to depart unserved 25
Lateness 05
Gum chewing 10
Error in addition 05
Writing indistinct duplicate 10
Error in address 10

Total 85
"There are 100 rules posted up in our little shop," said the girl bitterly, "and an infraction of any one of them is finable."

Our Guests the Snowy Owls.

Every few years, especially along the sea coast and the larger rivers and lakes, there is a wave of those splendid, day-hunting rascals—the snowy owls. They are great fishermen, the only owls to make this sort of hunting a practice, and may sometimes be seen sitting, silent and motionless, like a block of ice, at the edge of the open water, waiting for a chance to nab an unsuspecting fish. Of course, this is not a very paying way to get a living, and they also catch field mice, muskrats, hares and even large birds like quail or grouse. But there are only two other birds of prey in our country that habitually eat fish, and one of these seldom catches its own, preferring to eat the dead fish along the shore or pirate it from the real fisherman—the osprey.—St. Nicholas.

MAKE WAR ON CROCODILES

Builders of Railroads in Africa Have Exciting Sport in the Jungles.

The building of the bridge at Victoria falls and the Cape to Cairo railway has brought a great many people together at this spot, where there were previously no houses and, indeed, no one but an occasional traveler or hunter. Besides the birds and the butterflies and the fish, the chief living animals were lions and elephants and hippopotamuses and crocodiles and jackals and hyenas.

The crocodiles were found to be so numerous—as many as 30 being seen together sometimes—that they had to be killed in great numbers for the safety of the people at work. One is known to have killed a man and a woman and was itself only killed after it had seized another man. A native woman was taking water from the river when the crocodile knocked her in with its tail, seized her in its horrid maw and dragged her away.

Her husband determined to be avenged and for several nights waited in a canoe with a loaded gun. He, too, disappeared, and it is thought that the crocodile knocked him out of the canoe and took him in its hole under the bank.

A week later it got another man and carried him to an island. Here its victim got hold of the reeds and strong grass and screamed with all his might, and a gang of men with crowbars went to rescue him. This they succeeded in doing and also slaying the dangerous monster.

One of the lions killed had also filled up the measure of its iniquity. The scene of its depredations was a native village north of the falls. In a hut of reeds a woman was sitting when the lion walked in and seized her, carrying her away to his lair in the bush. Then he fancied an ox in an inclosure with other cattle and donkeys.

The lion, failing to get into the inclosure, so frightened the animals that they rushed in a mass from end to end, and their weight upon the palisading broke it down. They rushed out through the opening, which was just what the lion wanted.

After the ox he selected a donkey and then a sheep and then another ox. The natives became panic-stricken until some white men told them they would sit up all night for the lion and shoot him. The lion came and got away with another ox for the white men had fallen asleep. However, they were able to track him.

It was important that having promised to kill the lion they should do so, for that is the secret of the white man's power over the native—never to break his word. So they set off to the thick brush, whether the lion's tracks led them. There they came upon him and killed him with one bullet. Near by was the carcass of an ox, and a little farther in the bush, in a sort of tunnel of impenetrable thorn, were the gnawed bones—the remains of some of his former victims.

Japan and South America.

Japan, according to reports from the east, is to establish a line of steamers with South America. The purpose is to get cheap wheat from Argentina. Rice eating, even in the army, is giving way a good deal to bread made from wheat or from a mixture of wheat and rice or other cereals. As will be seen by reference to Japan's wonderful work in 1904-05 in trade, that country is bound to go out to the ends of the earth to buy and sell. The Japanese government recently charged its representative in Brazil to collect and report information concerning present relations and possibilities between Brazil and Japan, with a view to their further development.

Broke the Record.

The story goes that in a Boston cocktail-lunch resort the other day two colored men were swapping reminiscences. Evidently one of them was from Missouri, for he not only wanted to hear the jokes, but had to be shown. Pretty soon they came very near quarreling and were about to come to blows, when one end of the team said to his partner: "Are you a singer?" "I certainly is, for I broke the record once." "Tell us about it." "I sang in a phonograph."

Wrong Diagnosis.

The local physician had been called in to see the village editor. "Your circulation is poor," said the M. D. after an examination. "You're away off there, doc," rejoined the scissors wielder. "We secured five new subscriptions this week and only lost two old ones."—Chicago Daily News.

Cold Winter Coming.

Basing his prognostications on the habits of the mole, an old mole-killer in Ollen, Switzerland, announces that the coming winter will be the longest and severest for the last 15 years, the moles having added two deeper galleries to their usual winter quarters, and laid in double the ordinary provisions.