ROMANCE OF KOREAN PRINCE

Man Who Defied Laws of His Country and Married Chinese Maiden in Chicago.

Chicago -Yun Tchi Ho, a prince in Morea by birth, who addressed the Men's National Missionary congress, held 'n that city recently, became a center of interest to the delegates when it became known that he has played a role in an international romance for which he was forbidden to enter the domains of the royal family of which he was a member, or his own

country. "While the Chinese empire shortly Tollowing his return from the United States, where he graduated from Vandertilt university at Nashville, Tenn., and later from a school in Georgia, where he went to study arithmetic, Prince Yun Tohi Ho, or as he calls mimself, T. H. Yun, met and fell in Nove with a girl from a prominent Chimese family," said the prince's friend. The knew the law in Korea which forbids the marriage of a Korean and a Chinese, but his love for the woman was none the less ardent. Finally, in desperation he wrote to a girl acsquaintance in Nashville, with whom he had become acquainted while attending Vanderbilt, and asked her for ad-

"Marry her and let things take their scourse," was the cabled response, and the prince followed his American friend's advice.

"Promptly he, and his bride, as well, were forbade entrance to the Korean realm. The prince then became a school missionary in China and performed such notable work that his government finally relented and both he and his wife were requested to take mp their abode in the prince's home land. He became a factor in governmental affairs and was finally placed on an important commission to one of the neighboring countries. While member of their ministerial party, he became dissatisfied with the workings of the committee and he left ab-

ruptly. "Then because of his failure to carry out the mission upon which he was sent, he was again barred from Korea. Again he became a school missionary, and after several years the attitude of his government changed and he and his wife were once more reinstated in its good graces."

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DFFICER'S LEGS TOO LARGE

Leggings Too Small for Other Member of Force and He Refused to Mount.

Summit, N. J.—The fact that the calves of Patrolman William Kelly's legs measure three inches more around than do the calves of Patrolman John Gannon's legs tied up the one horse traffic squad here. When Chief of Police Brown bought the equipment for the traffic squad, which consists of one man and one horse at a time, he bought the leggings to fit Gannon's caives, seemingly accepting those calves as standards. It was Kel-17's turn to be the traffic squad and when he tried to put on the leggings he discovered that the boxes they came in would have to come nearer fitting him. To go out on duty wearing leggings that gaped three inches was not to be thought of. To go out without any would be a disgrace to the traffic squad. Therefore he and the lone borse remained off duty

Chief of Police Brown tried to induce Kelly to sink his prejudices and go out any way. "I'll not do it." Kelly said. "H you

want me to be the traffic squad you must get leggings that will fit me. I have entirely too much respect for my legs to have them laughed at. I knew when you were taking Ganmon's legs for standards of measurement you were making a mistake, but I did not say anything. I'll give up my job before I will give up my re-

spect for my legs."

Gannon volunteered to go out, but the chief would not permit it. 18stead he kept the traffic squad indoors and sent to New York a hurry order for leggins of varying sizes from the largest to the smallest.

TELLING CRIMINALS BY HAIR.

Paris.--Professor Bertillon, the famous criminologist, whose inventivemess is inexhaustible, has thought of af new device further to facilitate the identification of criminals.

His suggestion is that samples of the criminals' hair should be classified, graduated minutely according 40)

M. Bertilion is collecting samples of hair from all over the world to aid him in his task. Yesterday a large consignment arrived from Tunis. The eminent professor has not yet hit upon a method for identifying the bald.

War Began on Moths.

Albany, N. Y.-Commissioner Pearto non of the state department of agriculture has announced be has completed arrangements with Secretary ture in Washington for two "scouts" Wilson of the department of agricultrained in searching for gypsy and brown-tail moths, to assist in efforts being made by the state department to prevent the entrance of these pests into New York state.

> Town Without Mortgage. Canton, O.-Linaville, one of the smaller villages of Stark county, is free from mortgages. The report of B. C. Winder, quadrennial appraiser for the town, shows that not a single home ar piece of real estate is plastered with mortgage indebtedness.

BAN ON UNMARRIED WOMEN

Tufts' President Says Middle-Aged Spinsters Should Be Banished as College Teachers.

Medford, Mass.—President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts college has come out with the positive assertion that unmarried woman teachers should be barred from girls' col-leges because their influence is harmful. He says:

"I do not believe that young girls who are just passing into young womanhood are in the proper environment when they are continually brought into close personal touch with elderly unmarried women.

"The larger proportion of women's colleges are in the hands of woman teachers, however, and the educational atmosphere of the places is feminine, the peculiar type of feminity developed by highly cultured, middleaged unmarried women. Now, while the type may be very fine individually, it is not the proper one to create the atmosphere for girls at the formative period of their lives.

"Girls just coming into womanhood are receiving their most valuable impressions and their future attitude toward the questions of this time. Their outlook on life, which I believe is the most important part of the college training, should be broad, and it cannot be so unless formed in an environment of breadth.

"In the lower grades of the schools, too, and in preparatory schools the influence of the unmarried, middleaged woman is counteracted by the dominating influence of the home. I believe that an element of married teachers, widows, who were teachers before marriage, perhaps, would be beneficial. The relationship of these schools and their pupils is differents however, because the pupils live at home. The girls at college live a purely academic life. They are on their resources and they face problems that are quite new to them. They are to be trained to become competent and important parts of life, we hope. They need a large outlook and a broad viewpoint. The elements which go to give these must be brought into their lives at this psychological time, and all elements that tend toward narrowness abould be eliminated."

FAVOR YANKEE FIZZY WATER

Twenty August Visitors Line Up at Seda Fountain Like Little School Children.

New York.-Frederick H. Mills, financial director of the international prison commission, is showing New York to the foreign delegates, the British, Austrian, German, South American, Italian and Chinese prison experts who are going to Washington to attend the first international prison congress ever held in the United States. Today Mr. Mills wondered what new thing he could lead them to. They had seen the tall buildings, the art museum, the subway, the parks and the flatirons, but they still craved novelty.

Struck by an idea he guided a party of 20, including Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, of the British home office; Dr. Van Engelberg, of the German ministry of justice; Charles Didion, of the ministry of justice of Belgium, and Victor Almquist, shief of the division of the ministry of justice of Sweden, to a big ice cream parlor in Broadway near the Herald Square hotel.

Mr. Mills seated them along the counter, then he said to the soda fountain attendant: "Make twenty ice-cream sodas, vanilla flavor."

"Trust me," he added to the delegaths, "they will not harm you. It is one of our principal American luxuries. Stir gently and eat with the spoon."

The dignified prison congress folk went at the sods gingerly at first, but they froze to the mixture and told Mr.L Mills that they intended to try it. again. They had never partaken of. an ice 'cream soda and they were positive that the experience would remain as one of their pleasantest in New York.

There is a German delegate at the Hotel Plaza who set out to taste all dishes on the menu card that were new to him.. At present he is dieting under doctor's orders. "He mixed things too much," said Mr. Mills. "And he acquired one of the finest oldfashiened American stomach-aches you ever heard of."

Sand Good for Dyspepsia.

Boston.-"Common sand, sterilised properly, is a better remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion troubles than any medicine. It is the means of digestion of many animals, so why not a man also?" says William A. Graustein, a wealthy milk dealer of oBston.

"Many years ago I used to sit at my desk, incapable of work, dopy and dull. A physician suggested that I swallow a spoonful of sand three times a day until my attacks passed away. I tried the experiment and it worked. Within two months I was cured. Today. within 10 minutes after eating a spoonful, I am capable of any work, and I think I work harder than any man in the United States."

Find Largest Ice Cave.

Vienna.-An ice cave, which turns out to be the largest in the world. has been discovered within the last few days in the Dachstein mountains. It is nearly a mile and a half in length. It consists of an upper and lower group of great halls, the largest of which is about 700 feet long and 100 feet in height. Many interesting prehistoric objects have been found.

ODD HATS IN JAPAN

Home of Most Picturesque Headgear Ever Worn.

Remarkable Collection of Oriental Covering Brought to This Country by New Yorker-Some Old Specimens.

New York .-- In a recent trip around the world Colonel Edward M. Knox of this city collected some rare specimens worn by the people of many nations at different periods in their civilization and is now exhibiting to his friends what he jocularly calls the trophies of his long journey.

Although Colonel Knox discovered many fertile fields in which to gather material for his collection, he found his most prolific territory was Japan, whose people probably have worn at one time or another perhaps the most pictureaque headgear ever word outside of the American tribes of Indians.

There is not only picturesqueness but classification in the headwear of the Japanese, according to Colonel Knox, so that the specimens of hats he gathered in the land of the chrysanthemum are not only representative of certain periods in the long lifetime of the country, but of the various ranks of all times as well.

Some of the hats obtained are marvels in design and construction, and some of them are extremely rare specimens. In south cases Colonel Knox had to buy his specimens out of museum collections and they cost a great deal when obtained in that way. He had set out to make as complete a collection as was obtainable, however, and where a hat was needed to fill in a gap in time or to represent progression in the art of making hats, he did not stop to consider the

Another difficulty he had to overcome was the territory covered in obtaining the hats, for certain sections of the country had their distinctive styles, and he found it necessary occasionally to send a special agent to some point to get the coveted speci-

Most of the hats in the collection have a finish of lacquer, some in solid and some in variegated colors, and many of them bear the crests of royalty, the crest being a feature of the headwear of men of high social and positical rank and of men who won recognition from the government in time of war for bravery or at other times for high diplomatic service.

One specimen, bearing a design of waves in the lacquer, dates back to 1714. It was worn by the Daiti Usaki, lord of the provinces in that year. Another, made in 1721, bears the crest of the Lord of Dalmayo, the crest being worked out in infinite detail and with much elaboration of color.

Another specimen is representative of the Lord of Kumamoto, who raised an army against the Shogun in 1869. Lord Okrudaira is represented in the collection by a lacquered hat which bears a crest dating back-many hundred years.

Perhaps the specimen cherished most by Colonel Knox, both for its association and workmanship, is that of Lord Hikone. He is considered to have made one of the greatest moves in the advancement of the nation in its history, single acts considered, for it was he who first opened up the country to the peoples of Europe and thus led the way in the first step to intercommunication and interchange

This hat bears the design of a dragon in black lacquer, with waves of gold lacquer over the black. It was conferred on Lord Hikone when he signed the peace treaty with the United States in 1860, before which he was hailed by all of the Japanese nation as its foremost worker for

Colonel Knox will keep the collection intact for a time, after which it is possible that he will give it to one of the New York city museums.

LEAVES SUM TO FIX TEETH

American Bequeaths \$50,000 to Native-Town for Establishment of Free* Dental Parlor.

London.-William Thompson Brown. who recently died in California, has left instructions in his will that a fund of \$50,000 shall, on his widow's death, be handed over to the town: council of Musselburgh, Midlothian, his native town, for the establishment and maintenance of a "ffee dental parior, where the poor inhabitants of the town may receive, free of charms skilled dental service and treatment." The population of Musselburgh at the

last census was 11,711. Mr. Brown and his two brothers, Charles Douglass Brown of Edinburgh and Julius A. Brown of California, presented \$22,500 to Musselburgh last December for public park in memory of their father. William Thompson Brown has also left bequests for the poor of the town in California where he carried on a hardware business.

Lovers' Lance in Parks. Kansas City, Kan.-The Rev. Samnel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city. He says that these shady walks are of no barm and that they should be provided in. the city parks.

Loridae malanitoni lor Etabildo Subilità of Lique no Commence destinonnelle fris de l'anomor est un famo

STUMPS MOVED VERY CHEAP

Charpit Method of Taking Out Tree Roots on Cleared Land Proving Successful.

Chehalis, Wash.—Chehalis is just now the center of an interesting experiment in land clearing. Recently through the offices of Secretary Merrell, of the Chehalis Citizens' club, an arrangement made with Harry Thompson of the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Seattle, and Prof. H. W. Sparks, farm demonstrator of the state college, to conduct some experiments with the charpit process of burning out stumps on logged-off lands. The work has just been completed at the farm of Henry Dupertuis, near Chehalis.

One hundred fir stumps, from two to four feet in diameter, were kept burning in this test, an accurate account was kept of labor. Stumps were completely destroyed, and roots burned out at an average cost of 50

cents per stump.
This voluntation work of the Citizens' club of Chenalis will, it is hoped, prove of great value to western Washington and Oregon, as it establishes the value of the charpit burning method of clearing logged-off lands. The process works most effectively on clay

The method has two valuable features. First, it can be successfully conducted without the high-priced skilled labor required for the blasting powder and donkey engine process. Boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age can do the work thoroughly. Then, it leaves highly fertilized seedbeds for grasses, grains, berries or other fruits, whereas blasting tears holes in the ground and lifts the hard-

pan to the surface. Photographs taken on the farm of Mr. Dupertuis, where he has heretofore used the charpit process, show that wherever a stump was burned out there was invariably a heavier growth grain or grass than on adjoining ground. Fruit trees planted over such a spot showed an unusual growth as compared with others.

Mr. Thompson's report will be issued later by the l'nited States department of agriculture.

SAND CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

Wealthy Boston Man Says Spoonful of Sterilized Product Three Times a Day is Sure Remedy.

Boston, Mass.—"Common sand, sterilized properly, is a better remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion troubles than any medicine. It is the means of digestion of many animals, so why not a man also?" says William A. Graustein, a wealthy milk dealer of Boston,

"Many years ago I used to sit at my desk, incapable of work, dopy and dull. A physician suggested that I swallow a spoonful of sand three times a day until my attacks passed away. I tried the experiment, and it worked. Within two months I was cured. Today, within ten minutes after eating a spoonful, I am capable of any work, and I think I work harder than any man in the United

States. "I have passed on the suggestion to any number of friends and the remedy has been infallible. If you suffer from inability to digest food, sterilize a handful of building sand, take a teaspoonful three times daily, and within two weeks you will be a new

TEACH BRIDES COOKING ART

McKeesport School Board in New Up-Ifft Movement-Young Women Enter Night Classes.

Pittsburg.—The spirit of the uplift in this city is now directed toward women and their housekeeping abiltties. The action of the domestic science committee of the schools in McKeesport the other night in establishing classes in cooking for prospective brides is expected to result in an increase in matrimonial ventures.

The committee, on application of a number of mothers with eligible daughters, announces the cooking department of the schools will be thrown open for night classes for young women, who will pay 25 cents for ten les-

Almost simultaneously in Pitts burg a number of women organised the housekeepers' club to carry out s plan to solve the servant girl question A committee was appointed to devis ways and means to get good servan girls and keep them after they are captured.

* * Two Queer Assidents.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A pneumatic barber chair in a downtown shop blew up and put out the right eye of Frank Miller, shop porter.

While Miller was being treated at the receiving hospital, Albert Long, a waiter in a French restaurant, came in with a broken arm. He said he had stepped on a black cat's tail while carrying dinner to a patron. A seavy soup bowl fell on Long's left elbow as he sprawled on the

Jail Term for Taking Cent. Buffalo, N. Y. For stealing one cent from a slot machine which he had broken open, Thomas Spader was sentenced to five and one-half years in Auburn prison. His previous record was taken into consideration in imposing the sentence.

floor, and fractured a bone.

UNHEARD OF RACE

Horned Men Once Lived on Pacific Coast.

Topango Canon Yields Remains Show-Ing Existence of Ancient Weird Tribe-Scientists Interested in Find.

San Francisco.—The horned men of Topango have been discovered—that is, they were almost horned and of a physioghomy so strange that the scientists who unearthed them are almost persuaded that the existence in the long ago of a hitherto undreamedof race of aborigines has been demon-

Prof. J. R. Pendleton of the geology department of Stanford university is the explorer who has found this new field of anthropological conjecture. With a party of Stanford students he has just returned from a two months' stay in the mountains whose slopes rimerrom the ocean shore near Santa Monica, in Southern California.

In Topango canon, which is in the heart of a district long known to have been the home of Indian tribes now extinct, the excavators found one mound containing the bones of 34 aborigines. Although the bones were disintegrated and broken by the centuries of erosion and geologic change that have taken place since the Indians inhabited the spot, the scientists were able to piece together something of the story of their past.

From fiftt arrowheads found imbedded in the skulls and from the crushed skull bones that bore every evidencer of having been beaten in by war clubs, Professor Pendleton says it is plain that the ancients died in

battle. But of more scientific interest is the amazing countenance conjured by the skulls as found by the scientist. The brow is almost totally lacking, rising from the line of the eyebrows but three-quarters of an inch, and the top of the head being almost flat. Stranger still, the nose, instead of descending in a graceful Roman or Grecian line at an angle to the forehead, projects horizontally, hornlike, and with no resemblance to the human nose. A spirit level laid from the top of the head to the tip of the nose would show but a slight inclination.

These queer tribesmen had bulging heads in the rear and unusually heavy jaw bones, due probably to their diet of clams and other shell fish, the shells of which they crushed between their teeth. In the mound of bones were discovered signs that although they subsisted mainly on sea food, they were also hunters, the bones of deer and bear being found in the vicinit.

Professor Pendleton declares that the tribe, the site of whose village in the mouth of the Topango canon be has unearthed, was probably descended from Asiatics who had crossed the Bering straits and drifted to the southern coast. He believes they were extremely primitive in type, the utensils found in the mound being of the crud-

One indication that the tribes of Topango were allied with the Indians who inhabited the channel's islands was found in the large stones cut in the form of spinning tops, which before this have been uncarthed on San Clements and Santa Catalina islands. It is believed these tops were spun and cast into the sea to charm the fish to their doom for the tribesmen's larder....

RAT TRAP CATCHES CHINESE

Cencealed Oriental Stowaway's Fondness for Rice Proves His Undoing on Ocean Liner.

New York.-Catching Chinese stowaways with rat traps set in rice boxes is the newest diversion of the crew of the liner Nicolas Kuneo, which has just sailed for Jamaica with a captive aboard.

The captive is Ching Sin, who belongs in Port Anthony, Jamaics. He stowed himself away on board the Kuneo on September 27. If Ching had let the rice in the ship's storeroom alone, he might have been able to get to New York safely. But the cook noticed the rice disappearing rapidly and set a trap to catch the rats he supposed were the thieves.

The next time Ching dipped his hand in the box to get his stoyaway rations there was a snap and a few minutes later the cook found Ching a captive. He was put in irons and will be turned over to the British authorities in Jamaica.

"Conscience Fund", Grows, New York.-The "conscience fund" at the custom house, known officially as "duties from unknown hands," has been increased by the receipt of \$15 in Canadian notes. They came in an envelope postmarked Victoria, B. C., with an unsigned letter reading: "When entering the United States

awhile ago, I did not pay duty on some things." The custom house ordinarily does

not accept Canadian money, but has made an exception in this case.

London.—A return just issued shows that from May to the end of August this year 404,448 persons were landed at Douglas, Isle of Man, on whom the Manz harbor board levied a disemmarkation and embarkation fee of two pents per head.

SAYS WORLD IS GOING MAD

So Declares Dr. Forbes Winslow, Expert on Criminal Lunacy, in

Recent Publication. London.-According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, who acquired international celebrity by his sedulous insistence on his theory that "Jack the Ripper" was a homicidal maniac, the world is go-

ing mad. Dr. Winslow considers that the rate of progress to that consummation is shockingly rapid. In a book of reminiscences this expert in criminal luna-CY Save:

"By a simple arithmetical calculation it can be shown the exact year when there will be more insane persons in the world than same. We in England are gradually approaching, with the decadence of our youth, near proximity to a nation of madmen.

"By comparing the lunary statistics of 1869 with those of 1909, four decades having intervened, my reflections are sad indeed. A terrible but real curse is in store, and an insane world seems to me a certainty in the not far distant future.

"In 1869, out of a population of 22,223,299, there were 52,177 registered lunatics in England and Wales, there being one lunation every 418 of total population, whereas in 1969, out of a population of 35,756,615, the number of registered lunatics was 128,757, making on an average one lunatio in every 278 of population. So that in forty years an enormous increase in lunacy is seen. Surely a dreadful future for nations still unborn to have to cope

"These are the facts, and sad to reflect upon. They must be accepted. They cannot in any way be challeng-

Dr. Winslow's phraseology is sometimes unhappy, as when he writes, for instance:

"I have breathed the atmosphere of lunacy for over sixty years, and the conclusions I arrive at are pessimistic in the extreme."

HEART IS ON RIGHT SIDE

Woman Defying All Conventions of Nature by Living With Organ on Wrong Side.

London.-A woman patient at St. Mary's hospital is defying all the conventions of nature by living comfortably with her heart on the right side of her body

The condition was discovered accidentally on her applying at the hospital for treatment for dizziness. On examination it was found that she was suffering from a large aneurism of the main vessel leading from these heart, as well as a smaller aneurism of the carotid artery of the neck. To determine the extent of the aneurism n the chest an X-ray photograph was taken, which showed that the heart, instead of being in its normal position, was on the right side of the body.

Over the usual heart area, where ordinarily one can see and feel the heart beat, there is perfect resonance on percussion (tapping with the fingers), showing that instead of solid heart substance underlying, the lungs have filled up the heart's accustomed space. On the right ride of the breast bone, just where the X-ray photograph shows the heart to be, the heart beat is plainly visible.

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The curious feature of the case is hat although the patient was treated for aneurism twenty-five years, ago. the displacement of the heart was only discovered recently. Despite the grave nature of her arterial disease, the patient has enjoyed ordinary good health most of her life, and is in no way upset by the fact that her heart. is in a different position from that of ordinary mortals.

MAYFLOWER MASCOT IS LOST

Mrs. Rooseveit's Gift to Crew of President's Yacht is Missing, , but Not as Deserter, 1992

New York.-There is sorrow on board the U. S. S. Mayflower, known as the president's yacht, which is being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard. Spike, the Mayflower's mascot. is missing, and its feared that either he has been stolen or has met some evil companions. He has not yet overstayed his shore leave to the point where he can be termed a deserter, but the master at arms will take himin charge wherever he is found.

Spike is the buildog presented to the crew by Mrs. Roosevelt. He is rated the ship's champion swimmer and is entitled to medals for life saving. On two occasions he saved the lives of men who fell overboard.

in a notice sent out by the crew offering a reward for his return. Spike is described as being "all builder. weight about fifty pounds, head about seventeen inches above the ground. He is black and white and has one black ear."

X-Rays Find Old Builet. Fredericka, Del.—Carrying a bullet in his head for thirteen years, Captain D. L. Seacord of this town has just had it located and will have it removed. Thirteen years ago, while gunning, Captain Seacord was acciseems probed for the fit of isid, but, not finding it, supposed it had allipped!

Bince then the captain has sufand never suspected the cause until

he went to a Baltimore hospital, where X-rays were used and the bullet lo-

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