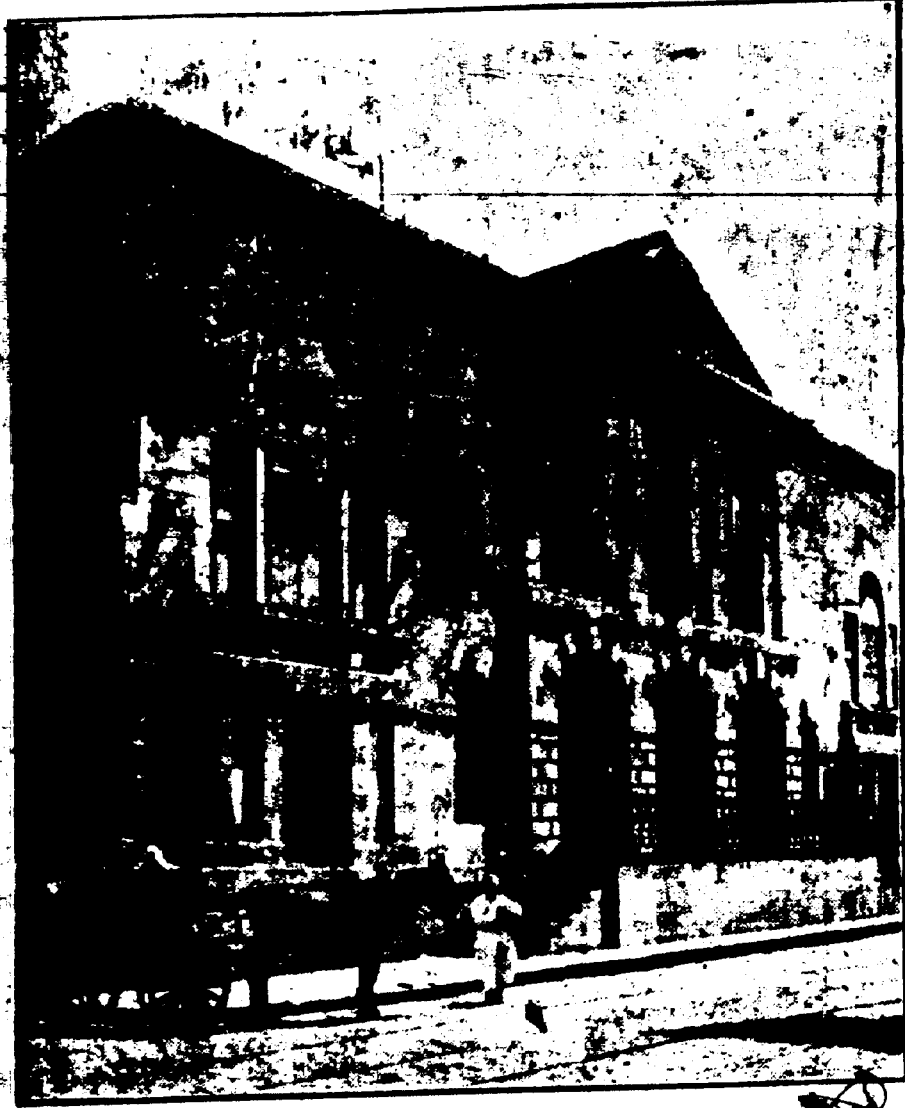


OLD CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C.



This structure is renowned as the birthplace of independent government in America.

WATER FOR NEW YORK

WORK ON WORLD'S GREATEST ACQUEDUCT IS BEGUN.

Enormous Engineering Project Will Cost \$161,000,000 and is Estimated Will Take From 15 to 20 Years to Complete.

Pekahill, N. Y.—With impressive ceremonies work was formally inaugurated the other day on one of the greatest engineering undertakings in the world's history—the aqueduct which is to supply New York city with water from the Catskill mountain region.

The aqueduct will be the greatest of ancient or modern times. It will cost \$161,000,000—\$20,000,000 in excess of the estimated cost of the Panama canal and 30 times the cost of the Corinth canal, which the Roman emperor Nero undertook but did not finish.

It is estimated that it will take between 15 and 20 years to complete the aqueduct. When finished it will increase the water supply of the metropolis by 500,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, led under the Hudson river more than 100 miles away from the seven artificial lakes to be constructed in the Catskills, and of these sources that at Ashokan alone will contain more water than all three of the lakes of Killarney.

The building of the aqueduct, which will have the capacity of a small river, beneath the Hudson river and the irregular country adjacent known as the Highlands is an extremely difficult problem. An enormous territory must be drained, whose northern boundary is 130 miles from New York city. In an area of over a hundred square miles entire towns must be destroyed to make room for the reservoirs. It has been decided to carry the tunnel beneath the famous headland of the Hudson known as Storm King. At this point the viaduct will be built more than 200 feet below the surface of the river.

The aqueduct will be covered throughout its entire length. Much of it will pass far below the surface, where it will be necessary to tunnel. In places where the aqueduct will be above or near the surface it will be built in the form of a trench and later covered over. In such cases even the soil will not be left exposed, but will be covered with earth and stone to strengthen it against all possible attacks of time and weather.

The aqueduct will carry 30 times as much water as did all the famous aqueducts of Rome combined. Twelve reservoirs which must be constructed to hold the enormous flow of water from the various watersheds of the Catskills and adjacent hills will far exceed in size anything of the kind in the world. One of these reservoirs will be 12 miles long, with an average width of one and a half miles. The Ashokan reservoir alone will have a capacity of 170,000,000 gallons, or double the present water supply of New York city.

New Bullet for Swiss Army. Geneva.—The musketry experts of the Swiss army are experimenting at Willenstadt with a new rifle bullet for which several noteworthy properties are claimed. The caliber is the same as that of the bullet now in use, but it weighs several grains less. It has a point of extreme fineness and of great penetrative power, as is proved by the effects it produces on forged steel plates. The trajectory is so very low that up to 600 yards no elevation is necessary, while a new powder is being used that gives a higher initial velocity than any other bullet possesses.

BEER DRIVES OUT ABSINTHE.

France Takes More of the Former and Less of the Latter.

Paris.—The consumption of beer in France has increased by more than 40 per cent. during the last five years. In 1906 it reached the imposing total of 317,000,000 gallons.

It does not appear that the increased use of beer has diminished in the slightest degree the consumption of wine and cider. But Consul Mason is quoted as saying that, as the consumption of beer increases, that of alcohol, especially in the perfidious form of absinthe, is slowly but steadily decreasing.

The statistics of 1904 show that during that year the amount of absinthe sold for drinking purposes in France fell off more than 130,000 gallons, or 2.8 per cent. This is not a sweeping or conclusive reform, but statistics seem to show that the maximum danger point has been passed.

Much of the beer is imported (or purports to be so) from Pilsen and Munich, though most of the leading breweries in other German cities have Paris agencies and distribute their beer to retailers. This entails high prices to customers, as there is a heavy import duty. Under the stimulus of this protection the brewing industry of France has developed rapidly both in respect to quantity and quality of its product.

PLAN TO HUNT POLAR BEAR.

John R. Bradley Will Use Gun and Moving-Picture Machine.

New York.—To hunt the polar bear, the musk ox, the walrus and the caribou at home in the shadow of the north pole, not only with his rifle, but with a moving-picture machine as well, is the summer vacation planned by John R. Bradley, an amateur sportsman of New York city. He will depart on July 1 to board his auxiliary schooner at Boston. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, former companion of Arctic expeditions, will accompany him.

Mr. Bradley, who has hunted in nearly every part of the world, in speaking of his unique trip, said: "I shall attempt to obtain good specimens of game, but one of the interesting features of the expedition will be the taking of moving pictures. I have used the camera largely in all my travels, and had arranged to take a moving-picture machine with me last year, but I could not get films in Paris. We hope now to photograph animals as they live and move.

"While I am hunting Dr. Cook will be pursuing his studies of the Eskimo. He has made exhaustive studies of the tribes and will complete them this year. To him also the camera will be of great benefit."

Long a Hermit in London Hotel.

London.—It seems a curious thing that a man should choose one of London's largest and busiest hotels for a hermitage. Yet for years a man lived in one of those famous hostleries absolutely secluded from the world without and within. He occupied the same rooms for 20 years, and the only time that he ever left them was at each midnight, when he went out for air and recreation, which he took in the open square near by. He never spoke to anyone in the hotel, except to one of the proprietors and his waiter, who served him faithfully for the score of years he spent under the same roof with them. None of the hotel patrons ever saw him. He never received visitors and no letter or communication was delivered to him during his sojourn there. Despite all the mystery surrounding him and his remarkable alliance, the man went through life in an otherwise sane way. He had plenty of money, apparently, as his bills were paid promptly, but no one knew where the money came from.

BIG CITY OVER CAVES

MINNEAPOLIS SAVED FROM FALLING INTO CAVERNS.

Engineers Discovering Subterranean Lakes, Secretly Remove Peril—Streams Diverted and Waterfalls Harnessed.

Minneapolis.—For the last three years, unknown to its citizens, the city of Minneapolis has been in peril of annihilation. The city engineer's department the other day made known the character of the work that has been in progress for the purpose of preventing a calamity that would have had no parallel in history. The entire business section of the city is built over a series of subterranean lakes and caverns as mysterious and baffling as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky or the catacombs of Rome. Into these dark caverns waters rush. The constant wearing away of the soil began to cause a weakening which threatened the stability of the support upon which the city is built.

An investigation made by the city officials three years ago revealed only partially the extent of the underground world. Later an examination was conducted which showed that the peril was becoming greater.

Underneath the Security National bank, one of the largest financial institutions of the city, the soil had become worn away so that burglars might have worked here undetected and bored directly into the treasure vaults of the bank. Another great washout had taken place underneath the Andrus building, one of the greatest structures in the city and directly beneath Nicollet avenue, the thoroughfare of which Minneapolisians always boast.

After the discovery of the situation a consultation of city officials was called and the danger of the situation presented. Working secretly, large sums of money were appropriated, so that now all danger is removed and the city rests as firm on its underground artificial foundation as if it were built on adamant.

Tons and tons of concrete have been used, waterfalls have been harnessed, underground streams diverted and the entire system of underground lakes has been made to conform to the necessities of the city.

The real extent of the underground world has not yet been determined, owing to the difficulty of exploration, and the city will appropriate a large sum of money to have it thoroughly investigated and mapped.

It is thought further exploration of the dimmer recesses will result in clearing up some of the murder mysteries and disappearances that have puzzled the city for years.

HELLO GIRL WINS FORTUNE.

Possessed of 600,000 Acres of Land, She Works On.

Muskogee, I. T.—Miss Irene West, a "hello girl" employed by the Pioneer Telephone company, of this city, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$500,000. Years ago her father lived in Texas and was an extensive ranch owner. He got into a legal tangle over the title of his lands and lost in the lower court.

The decision made him penniless. He took his family to Arkansas and later moved to Muskogee, where, old and broken hearted, he earned a scant living as a day laborer. He died last year, and the daughter has since supported herself, earning \$7 a week at the telephone switchboard.

Yesterday the supreme court of Texas decided the case in her favor. The estate consists of 600,000 acres of land in the black belt of Texas.

Because the exchange was short-handed and needed her, this new-made heiress answered "calls" to-night as usual, and she says she will remain for a week or until the company can fill her place.

\$5,000 for Telling Stories.

Bloomington, Ill.—Capt. Lewis Ijams gets but \$5,000 for his services as a companion and story teller to Abram Brokaw, the eccentric plow-maker, who died last year, leaving over a million dollars to be distributed among distant relatives. A bill for \$9,000, filed by Capt. Ijams, who had been overlooked in the will, attracted attention the country over, due to the fact that it was based largely on services as an entertainer. For four years Ijams had devoted his life to cheering up the aged millionaire, and thought his services were worth at least \$9,000. The heirs have compromised by paying \$5,000.

Girl's Beauty Ruined by Ple.

Hagerstown, Md.—Miss Josephine Eavey, daughter of Samuel Eavey, a farmer residing near Keedysville, this county, was the victim of a peculiar accident and her beauty was marred for life. While she was assisting her mother to make custard pies, Miss Eavey was seized with a fainting spell and fell face downward into a pile that Mrs. Eavey had just taken from the stove. The young woman's face was badly burned.

Groton School Opens to All.

Boston.—On suggestion of the committee appointed to devise means for raising the standard of Groton school, pupils are to be sought all over the country and membership will no longer be reserved exclusively for sons of wealthy Bostonians and New Yorkers. Next year places will be reserved for pupils who wish to enter by competitive examination.

GIRL TALKS FIVE TONGUES.

Young Daughter of Baron Rosen is Most Accomplished.

Washington.—Among next October's passengers to Russia from America will be Elizabeth Rosen, aged 17. Little Miss Rosen will have been in this country then a little more than two years. She is a child of luxury, but it cannot be said that during her stay here she had what an American girl would call a play spell.

Miss Rosen's winters have been passed in Washington, her summer home is on the Massachusetts coast. This sounds attractive enough. One has to consider besides, in her case, five hours a day of hard study, exclusive of time devoted to music and art. For recreation there have been two long walks each day, one with a governess speaking French and one with a secretary speaking English. No society, no theaters, no meeting company at home.

Miss Elizabeth knows French, Italian, German and English. She does not know the language of free young girlhood. She knows what is classical in music, but not what is joyous in the young maidenly romp. During her two years in the choicest center of American life she has made no friends of her own age.

She is the Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, daughter of the Russian ambassador. Because of her accomplishments she will make a brilliant debut at St. Petersburg next winter.

REVOLVER SET HOBBO TO WORK.

Illinois Woman Called Tramp Back and Made Him Labor.

Alton, Ill.—Mrs. Martha Crews, proprietress of the Hotel Crews, has been known as an easy mark by tramps. They always assent to exchanging work for food, but after being fed they have walked away with broad smiles at her helplessness to make them live up to their end of the bargain.

The last hobo to call at the hotel was a 200-pound man, who said he was too weak to work until he had eaten. Mrs. Crews set forth a breakfast, and the man ate largely. Then he rose and started away.

While the tramp was eating Mrs. Crews had obtained a revolver, and she returned with it concealed under her apron. She asked the man if he wasn't going to saw wood as he had promised. He replied haughtily that he would not. Then Mrs. Crews drew the revolver, thrust it into the tramp's face, and compelled him to go to work.

For half an hour Mrs. Crews neglected the hotel to stand guard over the laboring hobo. Perpiration was rolling from his forehead when Mrs. Crews told him he might cease work. Since then there have been no tramps at the hotel.

HIS TRIBE INCREASED MUCH.

Five Thousand Descendants of George Gardner to Celebrate.

Central Village, Conn.—Since the advent into this country of George Gardner, in 1601, there has been an increase in the Gardner clan to 5,000 or more souls. The Gardner settlement in Rhode Island is to be the scene in August next of a national gathering of Gardners and relatives in the blood of that tribe. George Gardner settled in Wickford, R. I.

The committee on the national reunion follows: C. M. Gardner, Washington, D. C.; John M. Gardner, 149 Broadway, New York city; C. H. Gardner, Cleveland, O.; G. R. G. Gardner, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. William Gardner, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Gardner, Providence, R. I.; E. J. Gardner, Broadhead, Wis.; Rev. Austin Gardner, West Willington, Conn.; Thomas J. Pierce, Wickford, R. I.; A. J. Gardner, Allenton, R. I., and Kirk Gardner, Hancock, Mass.

Eastern and western reunions of this family have been held in former years. The demand for a national reunion was so unanimous that the committee called for the gathering.

INDIAN BOYS TURN OUTLAWS.

Emulators of Jesse James Come to Grief After One Victim is Shot.

Muskogee, I. T.—Following an agreement written in blood, vowing to become outlaws of the James brothers type, or worse, and the beginning to put the same into execution, three Indian boys are now in the United States jail in this city.

Chepan Harjo, Webster Harjo and Houdon Waits, who lives six miles west of Sasakwa, I. T., secured a rope and shotguns, and said good-by to their relatives. Quietly slipping away from their home they selected a convenient place along the roadside, where they lay in wait for the first horseman to come along, vowing they would shoot him and take his horse, and repeat the operation until they would be all mounted, when they would tie themselves to the mountain fastnesses of the Cherokee nation.

The first victim was Will Bates, a young man, who received a charge of buckshot. He will recover. The young would-be outlaws were arrested by Deputy Marshal Grant Cowan, of Okmulgee, I. T.

No Choir; Uses Phonograph.

Toulon.—The parish priest of the village of La Mastre has adopted an innovation in his church. Finding himself without a choir or choir boys, he established the novel expedient of using a phonograph to recite the liturgy and chant the responses.

VARIOUS KINDS OF COINAGE.

Twenty-Six Different Monetary Units Are in Use.

Twenty-six different monetary units are used by the 48 principal countries of the world. Thus, Great Britain uses the sovereign or pound sterling; France and six other countries of Europe use a unit equal to the franc; and Canada and the United States use the dollar. In value these different units range from 4.4 to 494.23 cents of money of the United States. They are represented in their turn by coins the values of which are either multiples or are fractional parts of the value of their own chief units, and there are no doubt at least 200 such different coins, not one of which seems to have a value equal to that of any commonly known unit of weight as the gram, for example, or the ounce of gold, although 47 of these 48 countries have accepted gold as their standard measure of value. In the coinage of the world there seems, indeed, to be little that is logical or reasonable. Adoption of a single monetary unit or base, if not of an universal system of coinage to be used in all commerce between the nations, suggests E. W. Perry in Moody's Magazine, would be a long step in that evolution through the centuries, because there has been no concerted, well planned and persistent effort to remove the evils of the existing disorder.

SPLENDID RACE OF MEN.

Native of the Friendly Islands of Magnificent Physique.

"The natives of the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, off the east coast of New Zealand, are the finest in physique of any on earth," said E. A. Powell, of Cleveland. Mr. Powell is returning from a business trip to Australia, where he visited several groups of the Pacific islands. "The average height of the males is five feet ten inches. Many of them are over six feet. They weigh from 160 to 300 pounds and are very straight, being built in proportion. The women average a greater height than the women of America. They have strong figures and average from 130 to 160 pounds in weight. They are of a copper color, straight haired and with features which made the Greeks famous. I firmly believe they are the original Maoris, while the natives of New Zealand are a smaller race—apparently a mixture with the Mongolian race. The islands are crescent shaped and mostly coral. There is neither wealth nor poverty on the islands. Peace and contentment are in evidence and the tribe is exceeding virtuous. The main article of food is the coconut, and this the only drink used is the milk of this nut."

Hot or Cold Water.

It is a debatable question whether it is a wise practice to drink a cupful of hot water immediately upon rising every morning. The hot-water fads fancy that they cannot live without their morning drink, but there are reliable physicians who claim that this practice is debilitating to the stomach and that it cannot fail to do injury. The habitual use of cold water is an excellent habit to form. It is natural to drink cold water. Cold water is a tonic to the stomach, as it is to the skin. It gives tonicity to the mucous walls of the stomach. The practice of taking five or six glasses of cold water a day is a good one. It will help to clear the complexion, brighten the eyes, and is said to be almost a certain remedy for puffiness under the eyes.

A Great Swimmer.

A remarkable swim by an eight-year-old horse, says a Kildysart telegram, is occupying the attention of the local inhabitants. It appears that a farmer named Morgan Macmahon, who lives on a small island in the estuary of the Shannon, took the horse by boat to the mainland, and after working it all day turned it loose in the evening with a number of other horses. When the owner awoke next morning what was his astonishment to find the faithful animal peacefully grazing near his stable. It was not as if the slightest doubt that the horse had swum all the way from the mainland to the island, a distance of a little less than three miles.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Terms of Latin Origin.

In a legal sense an "innuendo" was originally an averment made by the plaintiff in a libel action, putting into plain words the injurious sense he detected in an insinuation published by the defendant. It is the ablativus case of a Latin gerund that has become a common English noun substantive. Another Latin ablativus with a similar modern history is "folio," which literally means "on page" so-and-so. The English language absorbs all cases in this fashion at its pleasure. There is "quorum" (genitive plural) and "omnibus" (dative plural), with "lenormus" as an English noun that was once a Latin verb in the first person plural.

Onions as Irrigators.

A farmer has made a discovery that will be of vast importance to farmers during a dry season. He has found that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions, being so strong, bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such volumes that the roots of the vines are kept moist and a big crop is raised in spite of the drought. It is time to commence putting out your onion sets now.—Reed City (Minn.) Clarion.

WEST LENDS TO EAST

FARMERS OF PRAIRIES SEND WALL STREET FUNDS.

Titlers of the Soil, with All Mortgagee Gene, Furnish Money for Stock Operations and Buy Machinery.

Omaha, Neb.—The day has arrived when the farmer in the west is lending money to the banker in the east. From a state of almost ruin ten years ago and a rebuffed applicant at the feet of the Wall street brokers he has become a financial power, from whom those same brokers are begging money.

He has paid his mortgages, improved his farms, erected buildings and put thousands of dollars into the latest machinery. He has laid up a surplus of wealth, and the banks are stacked up with his wealth, even as his granaries are overflowing.

The state of Nebraska alone recently in one week sent to eastern cities \$7,000,000, every cent of it on short-time loans, and intended to relieve the financial stringency there.

"The demand for money by New York and other eastern financial centers has been the largest in our history," said the cashier of one of the large Omaha banks. "Our bank has carried a great amount of eastern short-time loans, known as commercial paper, for several months, and I understand other national and savings banks are doing the same thing. The demand recently, however, has been greater than ever before."

The deposits in Omaha and other Nebraskan banks are 20 per cent. larger than a year ago, and money never was so plentiful. The west is particularly fortunate to have this cash at this time, when loans in the east are demanding good premiums, and this condition is largely indicative of the prosperity of Nebraska agricultural interests resulting from bountiful crops.

"The Nebraska farmers are buying more machinery, building material and live stock than for many years. They have had several good crops in succession, and they are all on 'easy street.' The sale of their products has brought much money to the state, and this has gone mostly into local banks, which carry their cash balances in Omaha national banks. Comparatively few mortgages are held."

"The money made by the farmers has piled up in the banks until it became necessary to seek short-time loans in the east. Eastern borrowers have not been slow to ask for these loans, however, and eight of the largest Omaha institutions receive daily quotations on eastern securities. Most of these loans are placed through New York and Boston financial institutions which act as brokers."

GIVES LOCATION OF THE SOUL.

Man Who Hopes to Photograph It Says It is in the Throat.

New York.—"The soul of a man is soft and gelatinous, small, practically shapeless, and situated beneath the first rib. Below the Adam's apple in a man, and in a woman at the base of her throat, is a spot of little or no resistance. It is from this place when the hour of death has come that the soul must be taken. It does not pass like a shadow. It is not a flight. The soul must be drawn out by an angel sent by God to perform this operation, and this seat of life is transferred, warm, palpitating, to a body the counterpart of the one it has left. It is substance, material, and could be as well caught by the camera as the human face."

It was thus that Henry Price of Mount Vernon explained recently his theory of the soul's passage and the possibility of obtaining a photographic reproduction thereof.

"I do not think, by any means, that all men have souls. You may and may not have a soul, according as you have merited it."

BEY TO SELL 17,000,000 STAMPS.

Turkish Minister Seeks Cash for Damascus Railroad More.

Washington.—Chekik Bey, the Turkish minister, has announced that his government has a collection of 17,000,000 postage stamps, which will be sold at auction in August and the proceeds donated to the Hijaz railway, which is being constructed from Damascus to Beirut. The funds for building this railroad are being subscribed by the national government, the various municipalities and by citizens who desire to contribute. When completed the road will be operated by a commission designated by the government.

The collection of stamps which the Turkish government has contributed consists of more than 100 denominations, which have been issued by the Turkish government during 43 years. Minister Bey will receive bids for the collections and forward them to Constantinople.

Send Artists to Combine.

Atlantic City, N. J.—"Artists" who eke out a livelihood on the beach here by modeling figures in the sand, have organized a sort of "trust," to chase off the beach all would-be artists who they declare are spoiling their business. Headed by James J. Taylor, the original sand artists will apply to Mayor Stacy to set aside a day for an open contest and thus weed out the undesirable element.