



ODD GIFT TO CHURCH

ST. LOUIS MAN BUILDING \$40,000 TOWER.

Decorative Shaft Copied From the Campanile at Venice—To Be Made the Most Beautiful in the West.

St. Louis—One of the most remarkable features of St. Louis will soon be "Lud's tower," an enormous structure which a citizen is erecting at a cost of \$40,000 on King's highway.

Lud's tower will rise from the site of the new Second Baptist church to a height of more than 200 feet.

The style of the church which this campanile is to overtop will be Lombard gothic. The structure is to be executed in brick and terra cotta.

Midway between the two main edifices and dividing the arcades and the loggia will rise the tower, to be composed of the same materials as are used in the church and chapel.

It is the intention of the architects to make the tower the most beautiful in the West. The new church will be located on the west half of the square facing King's highway and Washington avenues.

The builders have studied the campaniles of southwestern Europe and will attempt to incorporate their many beauties in the St. Louis tower.

The historic Campanile of Venice, which "Lud's tower" is modeled after, worked ten centuries before it fell.

Lud's tower will be so solidly constructed that the elements and age are not expected to injure it for many centuries.

The new St. Louis campanile will be so tall that it will dominate all the surrounding buildings.

When "Lud's tower" is completed the photographer can take a better panorama of the new St. Louis, especially of the west end residence section, than has ever before been taken from the roof of the highest west end apartment or hotel.

I looked over the plans for the new church," said Mr. Ludington, "and I thought the edifice ought to be complete. I did not know anything which would be more imposing than a campanile and I suggested one, offering to pay the expense of it.

"My only object in doing this was to keep the church from being overshadowed by the big hotel to the north and to join the church and chapel edifices in a harmonious group.

a tower is absolutely necessary to give the new church the proper architectural finish. Aside from a feeling that it was right for me to contribute my share toward the progress of the church I had attended so long I wanted to see the new buildings so joined together as to add another attraction to the city.

The windows of the tower will be of "art glass," the pattern conforming to the general style of architecture of the whole group of buildings and the interior finish will be in the same woods, colors and marbles as are good in the church auditorium.

The ceiling of the main auditorium will be in brown oak and the walls in warm-tinted plaster, relieved by mosaic stenciling in colors.

"Lud's tower" is to be well lighted and the stairways constructed to make ascent easy. The windows will be placed at the landings, which are to be broad enough to permit many persons to observe the surrounding sections of St. Louis at the same time.

The base of "Lud's tower," 25 feet square, outside dimensions, will be of three-foot six inch walls of granite and brick, resting on a concrete foundation with a seven-foot footing sunk seven feet below the grade.

The thickness of the walls will leave the inside dimensions about 18 feet square. The tower is to taper upward to a belfry, the base of which will be 18 inches smaller than the base of the structure.

The belfry will be 18 feet in diameter, and octagonal in shape. The floor of the belfry will be concrete.

The tower will weigh 3,250,000 pounds and Mr. Garden of the firm of architects says it will be strong enough to support the weight of bells or of a single big bell and to resist the strain of the sounding either. He believes chimes will be installed, although that has not been definitely decided.

The stairways will be steel construction and placed so as to take up the least possible space from the eight floors. The highest point of observation by the stairway will be above 175 feet. A higher point will be reached by a wall ladder.

Brick, stone and terra cotta, the materials to be used in this tower, will make it solid and strong," said Mr. Garden. "We are trying to make this the handsomest tower in the West. Much of the tower's beauty will come from the gothic arch windows."

F. H. Ludington, who donates the tower to the church, is president of the H. & L. Chase Bag company of St. Louis. He was born September 3, 1826, in Boston. At 16 the death of his father threw him on his own resources. He obtained employment in a grocery. He saved money and entered the Phillips Exeter academy at Andover and later the Phillips college at Bridgewater, Mass. He graduated with honors at 23.

He taught school in Massachusetts for five years. Among his valuable acquaintances were the Chase brothers of Boston. In 1856 this firm opened a St. Louis branch and sent young Ludington here in charge. Later Mr. Ludington was taken into the firm. In 1896, his partners having died, Mr. Ludington severed his connection with the Boston house and organized the H. & L. Chase Bag company of St. Louis.

Mr. Ludington is identified with banking and insurance corporations in St. Louis. He is an active officer of the Second Baptist church. He devotes much time and means to church and benevolent work. He has a son, Elliott K. Ludington.

To Make Baby Raising an Art. Philadelphia—The executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers at a meeting here approved a bill which will be acted upon by the congress when it meets in Los Angeles in May, which has for its object the creation of a cabinet portfolio to be designated "the department of child and home." The function of the department will be to train parents in the art of raising children.

No Bibs at Kaiser's Table. Paris—Emperor William recently abolished the old German custom of fixing the serviette under the chin. A guest at the imperial table recently tucked his napkin under his chin in the old way. The kaiser did not notice this for some time. When he did he said to his guest: "Dear excellent, are you by any chance expecting a barber?"

HIGH PEAKS ON SALE

TWO BIG MOUNTAINS PLACED ON THE MARKET.

Whitney and Dwight Estates Trying to Dispose of Holyoke and October in Western Massachusetts—Both Ideal Elevations.

Springfield, Mass.—For sale—Two mountains!

These have been placed on the market in the western part of Massachusetts. One is October mountain, towering above the Berkshire peaks in beautiful Lenox. The other is historic Mount Holyoke, at whose summit still stands the old Prospect house, once the proud show place of western New Englanders.

They have become elephants on the hands of their owners, and seekers of unique summer retreats are to be given an opportunity of acquiring possession of two of the most ideal elevations in New England.

October mountain comprises 16,000 acres of sweeping woods, in which still roams a part of the game with which the late William C. Whitney stocked its preserves, is valued today at \$100,000.

Mr. Whitney, when he purchased this tract of mountain forest metamorphosed it into one of the most beautiful and valuable private game reservations in the country. At the present time a traveler across the mountain infrequently comes upon browsing elk or deer which were sent there by the New York millionaire.

When the mountain is sold, this stock will go with it, as well as the lodge of four camps, a number of stables and a water tower, all erected and lavishly equipped by Mr. Whitney, who in company with his friends during the ownership of the range often was to be found ranging over the mountain in quest of game.

From the summit of this peak a broad view of the sweeping hills of the Berkshires, interspersed here and there in the valleys with towns and hamlets, may be had.

Not far from the lodges which Mr. Whitney built stand the now deserted homes of the colony of workers who kept the preserves in condition and attended to the lodge buildings, the stables and the wild stock.

Nine moose in the Whitney herd still roam at large on the mountain, together with 30 deer and two elk. The buffalo once there have been sent to the New York zoological gardens and to the Austin Corbin preserve in New Hampshire.

Forty years ago upon the summit of Mount Holyoke was erected the Prospect house, with a cable railway running from the base. From the windows of a railway train running from Springfield to Northampton this ancient structure perched like a sentinel at the top of the peak, with the sluicelike tramway running straight down to the base, is among the first show objects that attracts the eye of the traveler.

This mountain is a part of the John Dwight estate, and while not so large as the October mountain, comprises 250 acres and is held to be worth \$25,000.

Double that amount was spent in constructing the railway up the northern side of the slope, and formerly thousands of wealthy visitors from all parts of the country visited the Berkshires for the purpose of spending a week far up among the clouds at this then fashionable place.

From the verandas of the old hotel there is a view of Mount Tom in the distance, and the towns of Amherst and Northampton, together with many little villages and towns scattered along the Connecticut valley.

One of the proposed uses of this site is that of a hospital for the cure of consumptives, as it is said that the clear air and the coldness of the atmosphere during the summer make the location one of the best adapted for this purpose in the country.

In case purchasers are not forthcoming for these two magnificent geographical show places of the state, it is said the properties may be acquired as a part of the land administered by the trustees of public reservations.

The fate of the two mountains which were both the pet schemes of wealthy men, is a matter of interest to the people of the western part of the state.

DEFEAT LAID TO HIS AUTO. Candidate for Office in France Loses Suit Against Manufacturer.

Paris—A case which has recently been decided in the French courts is that of M. Laurenon, who at the time of the last general election was running for office in the Briancon district.

WANTS MORE PAY FOR OFFICERS

Gen. Funston Says Hod Carriers Are Better Off Than They.

Washington.—"In San Francisco a bricklayer, plasterer or plumber receives more pay than a captain of 20 years' service stationed at any of the ports near that city. A hod carrier in the same city receives more pay than a second lieutenant."

So says Gen. Funston in his annual report to the secretary of war in his capacity of commander of the department of California. He makes a plea for an increase of army pay, not for the officers just entering the service, but for those long in it.

"No one believes that army officers should, even in the smallest degree, attempt to compete in style of living and in display with persons of wealth, but they should be able to live decently, maintain their families in comfort and educate their children without being continually harassed by the question of keeping out of debt."

Continuing, he says: "Of even greater importance than the question of officers' pay is that of the enlisted men of the service, for the army will always have all of the officers authorized by law, regardless of the increase of pay, but the very existence of the army is threatened if wages in civil life continue to rise, unless steps are taken to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army. It is a notorious fact that recruits are obtained with great difficulty and that many organizations are below authorized strength."

SEEK FOR EARTHLY HEAVEN. Kentucky Family Spends Fortune Trying to Find New Paradise.

Bowling Green, O.—With all of a large fortune frittered away, save a mere pittance, his health gone, and his mind impaired, Ephraim Shanabarger of Wood county is the subject in probate court of an application for a guardian.

Shanabarger's troubles began when his wife and two sons became the followers of a strange religion, which taught that there was a place upon the earth's surface where there would be everlasting life, and which spot would be preserved when the balance of the world was destroyed by fire.

The scrolls found, according to the leader of the sect, pointed out the place to be some 20 miles from Livingston, Texas, a totally barren country. There the followers went, Mrs. Shanabarger providing the means of keeping the occupants of the "heaven" alive.

The Shanabarger wealth came from old found on Ephraim's farm. The Texas institution and had investments have wiped all but a little of it away, and the application for a guardian was made in order to preserve what is left.

Mrs. Shanabarger died some little time ago and the remaining occupants of the "heaven" are reported to have come to the conclusion that a mistake has been made in locating the sacred spot.

PRESENTS SAUSAGES TO KAISER. Butchers' Guild Prepares Gift to Suit Emperor's Taste.

Berlin.—The German emperor received on New Year's day the usual deputation from the butchers' guild of Halle, who, according to ancient custom, presented gifts of sausages, eggs and salt to the imperial family.

The deputation consisted of three master butchers, who on this occasion wore their historical costume of long coats, knee breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes. It need not be said that the sausages were made from the meat of specially selected animals, born and bred on the fat meadows along the Saale river.

The emperor's sausages were well smoked, for his majesty prefers this kind, and they were neatly packed in a ribboned basket. The empress is fond of goose liver sausage, and so she was presented with a couple of the very finest, tied up with red ribbons. Other sausages were destined for the imperial children. Those decked for the princes were done up in blue bands, while those for the princesses had rose-colored ribbons. The gifts were accompanied by the donor's New Year's greetings in verse.

Young Men Form "Lemon Club." South Norwalk, Conn.—Norwalk has a unique social organization called the Lemon club, and no young man is eligible for membership unless he has been rejected by his lady love and is now sworn to bachelorhood. The by-laws call for an admission of the reception of a lemon and a pledge to leave all fruit alone in the future, including lemons and peaches.

Many of the prominent young men of the town are members of the club, and at a recent meeting officers were elected, as follows: Main squeeze, Arthur C. Hoyt; chief juice extractor, Howard Baker; keeper of pips, Horace Sigman; chief hander out, Edward R. O'Brien; main peeler, Addison Austin.

May Make Speedy Printing. Geneva, O.—E. C. Lamson, of the Jefferson Gazette, has invented and installed a successful device for automatically transferring the assembling matrices in a linotype machine from the assembler to the caster. The device works by the operator merely pressing a key. Formerly the operator was compelled to make the shift by a lever placed some little distance from the keyboard. By Lamson's invention the operator is saved time on every line of type that is cast.

SMITHS FILL LONDON

DIRECTORY FOR 1907 SHOWS 4,680 ANSWER TO NAME.

Jones Clan Is Bad Second In English Metropolis, But It Is Well Represented by Scriptural Cognomens.

London.—If you have a friend called Smith in London and wish to find him the natural course is to consult the London directory. But a glance at the 1907 edition of this colossal volume just issued shows that to look for any specified Smith is like looking for a bottle in the Atlantic ocean.

For the great Smith clan occupies no fewer than 11 closely printed pages of the grand total of 4,680 in the volume, exclusive of advertisements, a volume about as big as a small man can comfortably lift.

There are 110 William Smiths, 43 Thomases, but only 10 Sidney Smiths. The Jones clan comes a bad second with five pages.

Biblical names are well represented. There are 35 Jacobs, 23 Moses, 19 Eves, 18 Abrahams, 16 Adams, one Esau. There is no Lot, but several Lotts, and two Lotzes.

Among "color" names there are, as usual, plenty of Blacks, Browns, Greens, etc., and as well one Blue and one Carmine.

In the "trades" list there is one professional bottle cleaner, one smoked salmon factor, two slate pencil makers and 65 receivers of wrecks at the various ports.

Another famous annual just issued is "Fry's Royal Guide to the London Charities," edited by John Lane. This is the forty-third edition.

It is designed to prevent indiscriminate charity and to show those who desire to give discriminately the thousand and one ways in which they can do so, wisely, profitably and tenderly, in this vast metropolis.

Particulars of the charities given show the address, the objects, the year's receipts last reported, the number of persons benefited last year, when, where, and how application for either information or for aid is to be made, and the chief officials.

From January 1, 1906, the amount bequeathed to charities during the year was over £3,000,000, exclusive of bequests under £200.

Large bequests for charitable purposes include £290,000 from the late Mrs. Lewis Hill, £1,193,635, Mr. Edward Steinkopf, £500,000, Mr. George Herring, £1,060,000, Mr. Beit, £100,000, Miss Cardwell, £26,000, Dr. Thomas Corbett, besides many bequests ranging from £2,000 to £50,000.

BURIED CAN WINS BRIDE. Hidden Twelve Years Ago, Is Found by Prospector.

Leaf, S. D.—A few weeks ago Benjamin Hurst, a young prospector, unearthed in the Black Hills west of here a rusty tin can containing a note scribbled in pencil by Miss Julia Demming and buried by her 12 years ago.

As a result of the finding of the note Hurst and Miss Demming soon are to be married. The note, written and buried in a spirit of fun by Miss Demming, read:

"Whoever finds this note will please the writer of it by advising her that he has unearthed it. Her address is Portland, Ore. JULIA DEMMING."

Hurst promptly wrote the young woman that he had found the note. A week or two later he received an answer to the letter written at Seattle, the present home of Miss Demming.

The prospector wrote her again, she replied, and thus was begun a correspondence which grew into friendship, resulting finally in love and an engagement. Hurst is a young gold seeker who has spent the greater part of his life in the western mountains.

STRANGE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

Craratos of North Carolina Lighter Than Any Other Redskin People.

Washington.—Senator Overman of North Carolina enlightened his colleagues the other day on a bit of romantic American history which few of them had ever heard. He told them that down in his state there is a tribe of Indians unlike any of the aboriginals that had ever been known or written about.

This tribe lives in Robertson county, where for generations it has had its home, and its tribal name is Craratos. Just where the Craratos came from is shrouded in mystery and romance. They are of lighter color than any other Indians known, have lived for a century or more just as white people, own their homes and farms, are clannish to a marked degree, never intermarrying with the whites, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the white citizens of the state.

There is a tradition that they are the descendants of the women of the first colony brought to North Carolina by Sir Walter Raleigh. He settled this colony on Roanoke island and soon sailed back to England for others. When the bold mariner returned to the settlement he had founded in the new world for his royal mistress he found it utterly deserted and was unable to get any trace of his colonists. Cut in the bark of a tree near what had been in the center of the settlement was the word "Craratos."

The legend is that a tribe of aboriginals of this name had swooped down upon the colonists, killed the men, thrown their bodies into the sea and taken the women captive back to their tribe. From this mixed stock is supposed to have come one of the most unique body of citizens in the country.

GOTHAM DONATES PEARL ROACH. Central Park Aquarium Sends Lot of 200 to Washington.

New York.—Car No. 4 of the United States fisheries bureau, on its way from Hancor, Me., to Washington, halted at Jersey City at four o'clock one morning recently, long enough for men from the New York aquarium to put aboard of it cans containing 200 pearl roach.

The pearl roach, a handsome little fish with pearly sides and red fins, familiar to visitors to the aquarium, is the rudd of European fresh waters. It is not indigenous to this country. It was first found existing here, in this city, in the waters of Central park, by fisherman from the aquarium selling those waters for specimens of the fishes known to be contained in them.

How the first of the pearl roach here found their way to Central park is not known, but it is thought not improbable that they were captive fishes liberated in its waters by some one who could not longer care for them. It is not uncommon for people to bring captive fishes to the park for this purpose.

The aquarium people have stocked the waters of Prospect park and of Bronx park with pearl roach from Central park. In the lake in Prospect park, particularly, the pearl roach has thrived greatly. Specimens of these fish have been taken from the waters of Prospect park measuring a foot in length, while the largest ever taken in Central park measured only about eight inches.

The pearl roach were a gift from the New York aquarium to the United States fisheries bureau, which will breed them in its ponds at Washington, with a view to the wider distribution of the species.

SKUNKS PROVE VALUABLE. State of Maine Produces Annually 25,000 Gallons of Oil.

Augusta, Me.—The skunk harvest is on in Maine and it is expected that the harvest will amount to 150,000 of the odoriferous little animals. Maine produces more than 25,000 gallons of skunk oil every year. What is it used for? Many think it a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, in spite of the fact that no oil or liniment or external application can cure rheumatism, and it is used as a medicine in other ways. The skunk skin is a valuable commodity. Milady who thinks she wears a sealskin coat would probably be chagrined to know that it is made chiefly of skunk skins. These skins, which are the foundation of many furs of different names, sell from 25 cents to a dollar. An average skunk will yield a quart of oil, which sells at five dollars a gallon wholesale, and the Maine youngsters find skunk hunting profitable on frosty nights, receiving enough to buy their winter clothes, and they generally need new clothes after a skunk hunt.

Fight Appendicitis. Coatesville, Pa.—This town has an Anti-Appendicitis club the avowed object of which is the prevention of the disease, which has become alarmingly prevalent here. One of the requirements of membership is a liberal consumption of olive oil. A barrel of the oil has been ordered by the club, and a by-law provides that each member shall partake of a tablespoonful before each meal—as a necessity, not a luxury. F. L. Campbell is president, James Jackson secretary and Frank Soule treasurer of the club, and more than 100 prominent men of the town have joined. Within the last two weeks 12 cases of the disease have developed here, and that number of operations have been performed at the local hospital.