FAKE BRIDES' GEMS

Lapidiary Tells How Public is, Fooled by Bogus Jewels.

Zircon, When Properly Cut, More Brilliant Than Real Diamonds, Expert Asserts—Pure White Most Sought For.

Boston.-The majority of brides today are wearing take diamonds, according to Fred A Knelp, a lapidiary, to whom successive inspectors of gems at the custom house have referred.

"Most of the stones that are mounted are not real," he says, "and a great many of the so-called diamonds worn today are fictitious. Nor is it. alone the private individual who is sometimes imposed upon. Wholesale adulteration is not confined to sugar and flour. Papers of gem stones selected by the importer can be adulterated with a wide variety of imitation and similar appearing stones.

"Frequently, too, diamonds that bave been handed down through generations are found to be nothing more than paste. Such a case came to my notice when a drummer for a large New York stone house, in a Boston lawyer's office, submitted to me a brilliant white stone weighing perhaps two and one-half carats, which had been placed in his hands to be taken to New York for examination. I found It to be nothing but a brilliant cut strass, or paste. This stone, it was understood, was held in the highest setimation by its owner, who had inherited it from a deceased relative who had always valued it as an heirloom of great value.

"Again, an examination of a number of fine rubles sent me by a wellknown firm to be recut disclosed the fact that while they were all alike in appearance, both in color and in style of cut, they were only about half real. Returning them immediately with this announcement, the firm submitted the whole paper of rubies for examination, and half of these I also found to be unreal. This house had aiready sold the major portion of these stones in good faith, and had purchased them from a New York importing house of high standing.

"One reason of this deception of seven experts." he explains "is that it is commonly supposed that the dissmond is the only stone that has a prismatic play of colors. There are very few dealers in precious stones who are aware that there is another white stone which, when properly cut, displays an even greater brilliancy of color under artificial light than the diamond. This stone is the zircon, being 7% in hardness, whereas the diamond is 10, the hardest of all known substances.

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"About a year ago I cut two white 💹 afreens and mounted them in tiffany jirings. They were shown to a diamond setter who had grown gray in his business, examined under electric light, and declared to be handsome stones. Then turning to me he asked: 'Are they pure white?' That being the most sought for that in commercial diamonds.

"These same stopes were afterward sold to a man who wished one for his sweetheart's ring, and one for his own. As both were mounted in ladies' rings, one had to be remounted. The Heweler someway everlooked instructing his diamond setters that it was a poft stone, and this expert assumed that it was a real diamond, and used emery cloth to smooth of the claws. a process which would have been pereffectly safe with a diamond. But in this case it proved quite disastrous to the polish of the stone.

"But the diamond is not the only stone that has its counterparts in naiture. The pale blue and green beryls may with difficulty be distinguished from Montana sapphires of the same

"Certain pale blue sapphires have Stheir exact duplicates in spinels of the same color. Ahe oriental ruby, which is a pussie, is very generally simplicated by a softer mineral known no commerce as the ruby spinel.

"Certain shades of amethyst can mearcely be told from Indian sanphires. The orange colored sapphire he precisely matched by the Madeira hopes, which is merely quarts.

"There are a variety of cat's-eyes, The precious one being the chrysoberyt sant's-eye. Poor specimens of this are pometimes duplicated in quarts, and the Japanese imitate it in abalone mbell, different colors being secured by polishing on different layers of the shell. Another cat's eye mistaken for the gem variety is the crorodolite, or, there'eye, which is nothing but petrifled asbestos artificially colored."

Married Over Three Phones. Coin, la.--Marriage by telephone. 🞉 with the clergyman in one town, the bridegroom and the bride-to-be in two sthers, is an innovation in weddings. Mev. H. B. Minton, in the study here, married George Prentice, at his home Northboro, and Miss Mary DeWitt, An her home in Blanchard. Coin is Bre miles north of Bianchard and Merthboro three miles west. The bride sand bridegroom, each holding a phone, meswered the customary questions and each heard the minister promerusos them husband and wife.

Button Saves Life. Boulder, Colo.-A defective suspender button saved Harry Jamieson's life limbes he was caught in the beiting of a stone crusner. m stone crusher. The button mave

MANY GIVE SKIN TO WOMAN

Relatives and Friends Suffer to Save Life of English Farmer's Wife -She Recovers.

London.—Skin grafting operations on a remarkable scale have resulted in the complete recovery of Mrs. Hawkey, a farmer's wife living at Beauchamp Roding, in Essex, who was badly burned about the arms and back when some clothes she was cleaning with petrol became ignited. No fewer than 20 relatives and friends allowed skin to be grafted from their

bodies on Mrs. Hawkey. "For months after the accident," said Mrs. Hawkey, in narrating her experience, "I lay in a very serious condition, and at last the surgeons who attended me agreed that I needed a fresh supply of skin.

"The question as to where it should come from was settled immediately. Relatives and friends, regardless of the pain involved, vied with one another in being first to undergo the skin-grafting operation."

So many friends underwent the operation for her sake that Mrs. Hawkey forgets exactly how many there were, but there must have been at least 20, including her husband, four brothers, three sisters, four uncles, sister-in-law, and several cousins and

friends. "All displayed the utmost fortitudein their sufferings," said Mrs. Hawkey, "and the surgeens were astonished by so wonderful a demonstration

of family loyalty and affection. "Perhaps the greatest pluck, considering his age, was displayed by my little ten-year-old brother, who had a deep incision made in his arm. He refused to take any anaesthetic and bore his sufferings bravely. Altogether some 200 pieces of skin were grafted onto me and and the operation lasted over soveral months."

FEW PUPILS USE TOOTHBRUSH

Only 2,964 Out of 8,606 Examined Care for Molars-744 Perfect Dental Sets Found.

Chicago.—The supervising dentist. attached to the school medical inspection service of the health department has completed a tabulation of some 8,608 dental inspections of school children. Primary statistics are as follows:

Good. Fair. Bad. Condition of Mouth 3.163 3,895 988 Gums 3,545 3,613 1.208 Only 2,984, or about one-third of the children examined, used a tooth brush, while 5,624 never did, and 5,654 never had any fillings placed in their teeth. There was malocclusion in 1,359 cases and palatal defects in 114.

says in regard to the inspection: "Of the number designated as good, 744 may be classed as perfect. On 4,388 of the charts cavities appear in the first permanent molars, 867 being marked as possible to save by devitalisation and root filling, 1,137 being noted as beyond all possibility of sav-

The health department bulletin:

"When it is considered that the first permanent molars are most necessary while the deciduous teeth are being exfoliated and their successors of the permanent set erupted it can be seen how essential it is that all which can be saved should be attended to.

"Percentage of teeth needing dental attention varies with the locality and class of people. In the poorer districts this percentage runs as high as 97, while in the better residence districts it runs as low as 40 per

"If the employment of 'dustless quis' on floors overcomes the dust nuisance in schoolrooms to the extent indicated in some recent experiments conducted in Birmingham, England, one of the most dangerous and troublesome problems of the classroom can be materially minimised in a simple; and inexpensive way."

KING PROTECTS SMALL BIRD

Wice Thrush Builds Near Buckingham @ Palace-Must Not Be Disturbed on Any Account.

London.—Here is a curious story of how even the most trivial things

reach the ear of the king: Close to the tradeomen's entrance at Buckingham palace is a bush, and in this particular bush a bold thrush built her nest in full view of anyone who might pass by. A butcher's boy was the first to spy the nest, and he confided the affair to the policeman on duty, who, after due deliberation, informed one of the royal footmen. The last-named personage happened to be something of a naturalist, and after severely warning butchers' and bakers' boys against disturbing the enterprising bird, passed the story on to the royal maid servants, who in turn informed one of the ladies-in-

waiting. This lady, who was not on duty, wrote of the incident to Queen Mary at Windsor, and her majesty immediately informed the king, who promptly issued orders that on no account was the bird to be disturbed. The wise thrush hatched out a fine brood of young, and the male bird warbles defiantly all day just to show, apparently, that he is "in court cir-

Stops Train to Hunt Gems. Trinidad, Colo.-Mrs. R. M. Warden of Dallas, Tex., while on the rear platform of a Colorado & Southern passenger train, dropped her purse, containing \$100 and diamonds valued at 23,000. The conductor stopped the train, and a brakeman went back three miles and found the purse.

BOY TIRES OF WORK

Seeks to Palm Off Murder Story. But It Fails to Convince.

Didn't Want to Mind Baby, Get Evening Meal and Do Sundry Other Odd Jobs So Hatched Up Horrible Tale.

New York.-The last-straw burden was placed on the shoulders of thirteen-year-old Andrew Gussig when his big, married brother John augmented the Gussig household in the basement of No. 829 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street with Ablenous Gussig, an infant daughter. Before her coming Andrew had no time for play. The front door had to be polished, the hallways of the house, of which his father is janitor, must be cleaned and the vacant flats shown to prospective tenants. Andrew, Jr., had had to assist his father in all there tasks.

But after the coming of the baby, while Andrew's father, mother, brother and brother's wife were out at day's work in the neighborhood, the boy had the additional task of minding Ablenona and preparing the evening meal.

"And there were a lot of fellows had a tent in a lot," said Andy, after it was all over, "and they said I could go out and play with them and one of them had a gun and they was playing Wild West. But I didn't have any time.

"So today when they left me all alone I saw a chance to get even. I put the baby outside with some little girls and I went in the house. I had a lasso and I tied it around my feet. I turned on the gas in the kitchen and then I cut a little bit from the lasso. I lay down on the kitchen floor, tied a piece of my mother's dress around my mouth, made a noose around my hands and turned them until it was tight.

"Then I waited on the floor for my father and mother to come home. I thought they'd believe somebody'd tried to murder me and they'd let me play outside and not leave me alone in the basement to mind the baby and mind the house.

"John, the bakery boy, came into the kitchen to leave the bread. The door was open. You'd ought to seen John! He ran out yelling."

John went to Frank Klein, janitor at No. 825, and told what he had seen. Klein ran back to the Gussig kitchen. and cut the ropes from Andrew's feet. and hands. "A big man came through that win-

dow," said Andrew, "and tied me down and turned on the gas." Patrolman Wolf was called. Acting

Captain Place of the Morrisania station came with detectives. Captain. Brennan of the Tremont station likewise, after word had reached Captain Price of the Bronx detective bureau that murder had been attempted. The block was surrounded, men went to roofs and others questioned

dwellers in the neighborhood. While an ambulance surgeon was working over the boy his mother ran in. "My poor boy!" she wailed. "I left

Andrew was equal to the occasion "It's better for me to play outside with the other boys," he said. "Then no big men will come in and try to murder me."

you all alone to mind the baby."

His mother agreed fervently. But Detective McIlhardy became suspi-

"Where did you may that big man

came in?" he saked. The boy indicated a window, close to which stood a feather bed in such a position that one entering by the window would have had to crawl over the bed. But there wasn't a mark on it. The detective took the boy into another room and there made him con-

"I tied myself up," said Andrew. "I didn't want to stay in here. I wanted to go out in the field and play detective and Wild West."

When the detective informed the parents they cried:

"Take him away to jail! He's a bad boy."

So Andrew, Jr., was taken to the Children's society rooms and will be arraigned in the children's court, charged with attempted suicide and Juvenile delinquency.

"Gee! it looks like I'd never get a chance to play," he said.

MEDAL GIVEN TO CONDUCTOR

Street Car Company Awards Prize to Man Who Was Always Polite and , Courteous on Car.

Chicago.-E. H. Igou, a conductor of the Chicago and Milwaukee electric railway, has received a gold medal for politeness, the first of a series of medals to be awarded by the company for this newly discovered virtue among the back platform geniuses. Here are some of the maxims that

won the honor: Passengers are patrons of your employers. Treat them as such.

Help old women, or women with bables to get on and off the par. Remember where your regular passengers get off and don't haul them

If old women or women with bebies have no seat, ask some man to give them one.

On rainy days open umbrellas for Women passengers. Never give curt answers. If you are busy wait to answer until you are through. Be as polite to homely women as to pretty ones.

Keep your oar clean and your patsons will help you.

RATS CAUSE PLAGUE

First Cases Appeared Nearly Ten Months Ago.

Infected Rodents imported With Grain Held Responsible-War of Destruction is Being Strongly Urged.

London.-Three reports of the extremest importance, dealing with the suspected cases of human plague in East Suffolk, and more especially with an epidemic of plague in rats, were issued the other day by the local government board with a covering letter by Dr. Newsholme, the medical officer of the board.

The history of the outbreak, which has been the subject of many articles in the Daily Mail, is as follows: On October 2, 1910, four cases of pneumonic plague were notified to the board at Freston in Suffolk. All four persons affected died, and it is a reasonable inference," says Dr. Newsholme, "that the cases may have been plague; and there is a further possibility that two previous limited outbreaks of illness in the same part of East Suffolk may also have been plague."

On investigation being made it became clear that rats were injected. Rats and hares found dead were bacteriologically examined and proved to have had plague. At first the infected animals were found only in the portion of the Samford rural district between the Orwell and the Stour, But in the middle of November the Woodbridge, Cosford and Tendring districts were also affected.

"From the first it was realized that grave significance attached to the presence of a focus of plague in rodents in East Suffolk," Dr. Newsholme says, and the local authorities were urged to show activity in meeting the danger. Other sanitary authorities in England were warned, but though rats from various parts were examined none of them were found to be infected. In the infected area rat destruction has been hampered by the failure of some owners of property to co-operate. It is suggested that the question may arise whether the local authorities may not have to compel "the assistance of individual owners and occupiers in destroying rats on their premises and rendering their premises and food stores fairly safe

against invasion by rats." In December, 1910, a systematic examination of rats from a belt of country round the infected districts was carried out. Altogether 6,071 rats were examined and none showed traces of plague. Rat flees from the infected area were also examined, and it was found that the number per rat is small. From 568 rats only 584 fleas were obtained, and of these about half were of a kind that does not bite man. The other kind readily bites man and was found in many cases to be infected. The test was made in November, and it is not certain whether the comparative freedom of the English rat from fleas holds good in

the summer. The probable channel by which plague was introduced was infected rats, imported with foreign grain. But it is pointed out that no other instance, with the possible exception of Glasgow, has been known in this cuntry of the spread of plague from ship rate beyond the limits of a port. This is reassuring, the more so as if there had been any such spread it would have been indicated by exces-

sive mortality in rats. The evidence appears to indicate that rat plague has been present for several years in East Suffolk. Nevertheless, during that time only three very limited outbreaks of probable human plague have occurred, showing that under the conditions there existent human infection is an exceptional and, as it were, an accidental phenomenon. As is well known, the possibilities of spread of plague from rats to man are much smaller in this

country than in India." Bubonic plague is spread by rat. fiens. Pneumonic plague, however, can spread from human being to human being, especially where the domeetic conditions are uncleanly. The precaution of regarding all cases of pneumonia in a suspected district as plague, obtaining bacteriological analysis and securing isolation is recommended.

"A considerable outbreak of human plague might be anticipated," Dr. Newsholme concludes, "if such failure to recognise early cases occurred in a district in which the conditions favored spread by direct infection by means of fleas."

Auto Mows Hay. Lenox, Mass.—So heavy is the hay crop on the October Mountain estate of Harry Payne Whitney that he is using one of his high-powered automobiles to propel the mowing machine. With it he can cut more hay in one day than a horse-drawn mower can in three. About five hundred acres are cut over to get hay for the moose, deer and elk during the win-

Ninth Snake Bites Him. Denver, Colo.-Homer Rimeil, a carpenter, after killing eight large ratticenakes during a walk of a halfhour near Palmer Lake, was taken unawares by a ninth snake, which sprang at him, burying its fangs in the little finger of his left hand. After his injury had been dressed by a surgeon at Palmer Lake he came to Denver, where at his home here he to said to be in a serious condition.

IT WAS "DELIGHTFUL POISON"

Pretty Legend of the Origin of Wine In Persia, Where It First Was Made.

The making of wine is said to have originated with the Persians who discovered the process quite by accident. One of their earliest kings, Jensheed, who, it is said, was only five or six generations from Noah, was the discoverer, or rather a woman of his household was.

"He was immoderately fond of grapes," says the narrative, which is found in Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia," "and desired to preserve some, which were placed in a large vessel and lodged in a vault for futuse use. When the vessel was opened, the grapes had fermented and their fuice in this state was so acid that the king believed it must be poison-

"He had some vessels filled with it and 'Poison' written upon each. These were placed in his room. It happened that one of his favorite ladies was affected with nervous headache; the pain distracted her so much that she desired death. Observing a vessel with 'Poison' written on it, she took it and swallowed its contents. The wine, for such it had become, overpowered the lady, who fell down into a sound sleep and awoke much refreshed.

"Delighted with this remedy, she repeated the doses so often that the monarch's poison was all drunk. He soon discovered this and forced the lady to confess what she had done. A quantity of wine was made and Jensheed and all his court drank of the new beverage, which from the circumstance that led to its discovery is to this day known in Persia by the name of Zeher-khoosh, or 'the delightful

CYNIC REACHES THE ALTAR

There the Bride Consents to Take Him, Just as He Was Afraid She Would.

Price is really quite an ordinary, primitive sort of person at heart, but he has a reputation among us for unconventional ideas and a decadent point of view. He referred to his engagement as "this regrettable entanglement," and, when he asked me to be his best man he took care to write that "a lady having proposed marriage to him and having shown no signs of relenting, he supposed it was up to him to go through the solemn farce of giving his formal consent to her autocratic designs." I agreed willingly, for we all felt that Price, when he was married, would have to give up saying that sort of thing, and, therefore, one of us ought to be near by to take a note of his last utter-

ance. in her white Je-ne-sais-quoi looked charming, the bridegroom pale, but prepared, and the parson much as usual. With the help of a little stage management from a discreet curate we succeeded, at the appointed time, in being at the chancel steps; the bride's father, the bride, Price and myself, in the customary formation.

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" asked the parson of Price, and I thought for a second that he was going to seize his opportunity and make his great remark then. But no; he merely, as he would have himself described it, politely so-

"Wilt thou have this man to be the wedded husband?" asked the parson, of the bride. "I will," said she.

"Ah!" whispered Price in my ear. "I was afraid she would."-Punck.

Not Needed.

A man recently acquired a motorear. For its proper accommodation he built a shed near his house, and, when the structure was completed a party of friends, who were invited to inspect it, noticed that, though quite small, the shed was a two-story build-

They wanted to know what he intended to keep in the second story. The owner's reason was not satisfactory, but his wife revealed the rea-

son for the second story.
"You see," she said, "the second story was intended for a hay-loft, and it wasn't until the thing was built that Henry and I realised that a motor-car doesn't eat hay."

Monkey as a Murderer. Peasants living in the valley of the Nesles are at present in a state of terror concerning a mankey which eecaped from a menagerie some miles AWAY.

The animal has been at liberty for several months, and every one talks in dread of the animal's feroclous exploits. It is credited with the murder of two women, stealing various articles and eating children alive. Innumerable battues have been made in the hope of capturing the monkey, but so far it has succeeded in eluding all pursuers.—Paris Correspondence London Daily Mail.

Tin Used in Weighting Silk A chemist has recently analyzed @ gample of a silk dress that was submitted to him by a lady. He found that it contained only a fraction over 36 per cent. of silk, and as much time was found in it as that present in moor tin ores from Cornwall. The time occurs in the so-called weighing of the allk. The chemist states that he at ence realized the fact that the silk dresses worn by the ladies in London, taken together, would represent a Cornish tin mine of very fair quality, -London Mail.

USE SHOVELS TO AID CHURCH

Bankers, Brokers and Shopkeepers Make Excavations for Structure in New York Town.

New York,-Led by the Rev. Hedley Cook, summer visitors and natives of the little village of Greenwood Lake, N. Y., have just completed excavations for an edifice to be erected in the main thoroughfare by the Protestant Episcopal church of the Good

Shepherd. With their sleeves rolled up and in overalis, bankers, brokers and merchants from the city joined with local shopkeepers, farmers and even the proprietor of the Greenwood Lake tavern in using the shovels. Some of the city men are now walking with the aid of canes and consulting their physicians regarding the length of time required for the mending of a lame back.

At one stage of the work it was feared that Greenwood Lake would have a scandal. That was when the tavern keeper appeared with two large pitchers and glasses of the schooner type.

The sound of pick and shovel was hushed and the faces of the workers turned to Mr. Cook to see how he would meet the situation. But before the rector could clear his throat the tavern keeper called out cheerily as he filled the schooners.

"Prosit, boys. The lemonade's on

The cellar digging was suggested by Mr. Cook, who announced at the Sunday morning service that enough money had been raised to erect the church structure, but that there was

not enough for a cellar. "I think it would be a good thing not only for the work in which we are engaged, but for the health of some of our members as well, if we would turn out and dig the cellar our-

selves," he said. The rector lifted out of the ground the first shovelful of dirt. The charch. he had been using is on an island, worshipers rowing to it. In stermy weather the congregation has small. Mr. Cook has raised \$6 for the new church. He expects building will be completed by the Sunday in September next.

FEAT OF A MODERN COWBOY

Toxas Ranchman Evades Law With-Automobile and Lariat-Plenty of Trophies as Witnesses.

Dallas, Texas.-Polks used to think that Buffalo Jones was quite some wild west performer. Of course he is all right in a, way, and little stunts like lassoing lions and rhinos in the African jungle land is, at least, out of the ordinary; still, his work is crude. At least, it lacks the final touch of refinement and eclat which

Down on the plains of Texas, north of Big Springs, is the Soash ranch, owned by the C. C. Slaughter company. R. L. (Bob) Slaughter, a merchant, club man and all-round good fellow of Dallas, Texas, is president and general manager of the ranch and, incidentally, is interested in the automobile trade. His favorite sport, it seems, is hunting animals.

Now, as a matter of fact, it, is against the law to shoot antelope in Texas. Slaughter is a law-abiding citizen, so he wouldn't shoot one for anything. He simply gets out his trasty auto, loads it with gasoline and a lariat and goes out after the game. He ties one end of the lariet to the sfeering post of the auto. He handles the rope with one hand and the steering wheel with the other. When he sights a bunch of antelope he simply throws the throttle wide open, goes down among them and deftly plants his neces over the best one in the herd. To prove that this isn't a fish story. Bob has plenty of trophies and

In a recent letter to his brother. telling of a trip he made in the early part of the month, when he took his father out to Soash, he says: "My tires are giving wonderful satisfaction. I got two more antelope last week. This makes six we have caught without even a puncture, and you can imagine what a hardship that turf work is on tires at the speed antelope generally force you to use."

SWALLOWS FRONT DOOR KEY.

Feat Following Dece of Carbolic Acid Gives Menticello (N. Y.) Youngster Distinction.

Monticella, N. Y.—After drinking carbolic acid and swallowing a fourinch door-key, three-year-old Harry Fulton is enjoying life as much as

any of his playmates. Recently he found a bottle of acid and sampled it. Prompt action of physicians saved him. The other day, presumably feeling the necessity of a brass lining to his stomach for acid' experiments, he proceeded to swallow. the ancient door key. He shows no ill effects, but the doctors say an op-

eration will be necessary. There is consternation in the Fulton household. Harry holds the only key to the front door, and does not seem to care what may happen.

"Times Bed;" Hangman Quits. Sydney, N. S. W.—The government hangman has resigned, owing to "bad times."

Since the present labor government went into office seven persons have been sentenced to death, but in every case the sentence was commuted, and the executioner deprived of his fee. Th salary attached to the office is \$500 per annum, plus \$50 whenever

the bolder's services are requisitioned.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS