

LOST INDIAN CLAN FOUND.

Wandering Creeks Journeying from Alabama Settled in Northern Texas.

Muskogee, I. T.—A field party that has been out collecting data for the Daves commission has found a settlement of Indians living on the North Canadian near Burney known as the Texas Creeks. This clan of people seem different from any other Creeks. They are darker, more swarthy and conform more nearly to the Fenimore Cooper type than any others of the Five Nations.

There are about 50 of these Texas Creeks. They came to Indian Territory from Livingston county, Tex., and were admitted as citizens of the Creek Nation by special act of the Creek council in 1863. They have taken allotments in the country around Burney.

These Indians are a branch of the Alabama Creeks, who started in the early thirties. They lost their bearings and stopped in the pine lands of Livingston county. There are 200 or 400 of them there now, living on public domain in the pine timber which has never been taken up.

When they got lost coming to this country they did not know where to go. All they could tell was that they had started to some place west of the Mississippi and after they crossed that river they were ready to stop. Before they found where the rest of the Creeks were they had established homes. All of the Texas Creeks were entitled to citizenship and enrollment in the Creek nation had they come here and claimed their rights, but out of the entire number only about 50 could be induced to leave their present residence. They are a nomadic people and rove about in the pine lands as suits their fancy.

Two or three small bands from this company of Creeks wandered on westward until they finally arrived in New Mexico and Arizona, where they settled. This accounts for the small clans of Creeks now and then encountered in those territories.

LOSS IN WINDOW GLASS.

Serious Effect of the San Francisco Catastrophe on the Industry.

Pittsburg.—Because of the destruction of a vast amount of business structures in San Francisco and also of the entire reserve supply of window glass in that city, the window glass market of the country has assumed a new phase and probably one of the most unique in its history.

The demand for window glass has been on a higher level during the last winter and spring than at any time. Just when the manufacturers were preparing to close factories for the warm weather, the San Francisco disaster came and wiped out a large reserve stock of glass and opened a great market in the renting of thousands of windows in the stricken city. How to meet that extra demand has now become a problem.

It was estimated recently that over \$1,000,000 worth of glass had been destroyed in San Francisco alone. With what damage has been done in other cities along the Pacific coast this total will be much larger.

The American Window Glass company, it is expected, will operate its machine plants all summer to relieve the situation. The Belgian manufacturers, who always enter above a certain figure, are said to be casting about for a chance to send forward a large amount of imported glass. This feature may keep down prices.

A meeting of the window glass jobbers and manufacturers is scheduled for New York, to talk over the situation and decide some plan that will work out satisfactorily for the market during the busy year that seems to be certain to follow.

MEDALS NOT GIVEN OUT.

Carnegie Badges Awarded Two Years Ago Are Still to Be Made.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Although over two years have elapsed since Andrew Carnegie founded the hero fund commission which bears his name, and the commission, after investigation, has awarded medals to 47 heroes whom it has discovered, some of whom have also received gifts of money from the \$5,000,000 fund set aside by Mr. Carnegie, no hero medals have yet been given out.

The commission has been going ahead making announcements of new awards, and the name of Carnegie has been heralded all over the world as that of the giver of recognition to those who have performed brave deeds, but the performers of these deeds, alas! are still straining their eyes for a first sight of the tributes which they have been promised.

Secretary E. M. Whitmot, who supervises the work of the commission, says that the dies for striking the medals are being prepared, but admits he never has seen them.

San Francisco Horror.

Says the St. James Budget: "San Francisco's tale of disaster continues to grow. Lord Dwyer's silk hat, we learn from a contemporary, perished in the Palace hotel, owing to a valet's forgetfulness. Only the bare fact is known at present."

NERVE OF PERSIAN CHIEF.

Accidentally Wounded by Hunting Companion, He Hid His Suffering.

Lloyd C. Griscom, minister to Japan, recently related an incident about the chief of a tribe of semi-savages whom he encountered in one of the interior provinces of Persia, says the Kansas City Star.

"Although half a savage," said Minister Griscom, "the man possessed the true instincts of a nobleman and a hero. We went on a hunting expedition together, and one night around the camp fire he pointed to an ugly scar that scarred his forehead and said:

"The last time I was wounded while man that came this way did this."

"I pressed him to tell me how the wound had been inflicted, and he said:

"The white man and I were out hunting. We saw a wild goat on a rock across a valley, just a short distance away. My friend took a careful aim and fired. The bullet missed its mark and struck the rocky ledge just below the animal. By a strange freak the bullet ricocheted back to where we were standing and struck me a glancing blow on the forehead."

"Your companion must have felt dreadfully," I said.

"He never knew I was hurt," replied the chief. "I had my tight-fitting turban on and did not remove it. It kept the blood inside until we reached home, and my friend never knew what had happened."

"Who was your friend?" I asked.

"Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the present British ambassador to the United States," he replied.

TRIBUTE TO UNCLE SAM.

Lascars of the Mediterranean Offer Sacrifice on Beholding Dry-Dock "Dewey."

The Lascar crew of the British steamship Imogen, when on the Mediterranean recently, were filled with awe as sailing directly in their path the big dry dock Dewey and the flotilla of steam vessels which is towing it around to Manila. As soon as the huge mass loomed up, with the three collars strung out ahead, and the cruiser Tacoma and the little tender puffing alongside, the Lascars set up a chorus of excited chattering. It was with difficulty that their sarang, Abdul Ben Hamar, quelled their fears and explained to them what the monster was. Having mastered the facts and absorbed an appreciation of the prodigious undertaking, they demanded that a sheep be killed for them; that they might celebrate with feasting and religious rites their admiration of Uncle Sam and his greatness. This is a habit with the Lascars. Every unusual occurrence at sea is the signal for them to demand fresh mutton. The sheep is turned over to them alive and is killed by the sarang with much ceremony after which it is cooked and eaten. Certain choice portions being thrown overboard to appease the demons of the deep.

UNGALLANT LION TAMER.

Man of Sore Experience, Tells Tales About the "Gentler" Sex in Felines.

The lion tamer's bathing suit revealed a multitude of scars on his legs and arms.

"They were all made by lionesses," he said. "This bad one I got from an old lioness in Ultra. The others, I got from young lionesses on the western circuit."

"Lionesses are far more dangerous than lions. Their tempers are more uncertain. They are more treacherous. They are more wily."

"If a lion is in a bad humor he shows it. He growls and snarls and lashes his sides. You know what is in the wind, and prepare accordingly."

"But a lioness in a bad humor is as affectionate as a girl. She brushes, purrs, purring, against your leg and she minds you with the joyous alacrity of a good fox terrier. Then, as soon as your back is turned, whizz—a yellow streak shoots through the air and you are on your back and she is at your throat."

"With all the cat tribe it is the same. Whenever you hear of a trader mauled or mangled be sure it was a female, not a male, cat that did the deed."

Silk-Spinning Shellfish.

Bysus, of which fine, iridescent stockings and shawls are made in Sicily, is a silk made by a fish, says the Popular Science Siftings. The pulna is a Mediterranean shellfish that has an odd little tube at the end of its tongue. Out of this tube, spider-fashion, or silkworm-fashion, it spins a silk thread, with which it fastens itself to any rock that it wishes to adhere to. When the pulna moves on its fastenings, its silken cable remains behind. This cable, which is called bysus, the brilliant fishermen gather. Bysus weaves into the softest, finest, sheenest of fabrics, but it is very rare and expensive.

No More Cowboy Police.

The rapid advance of Indian territory towns from frontier centers of population to modern cities is shown by the changed aspect of the police in some of the leading municipalities, says the Kansas City Journal.

The new administrations both in Tulsa and Muskogee have relegated the cartridge belt and cowboy hat formerly worn by the police to the plains where they belong and have adopted the regulation blue uniform and club of the city police. At Tulsa summer uniforms have been adopted for the force.

BRIGANDS CAPTURE GIRLS.

Fourteen Berlin Maidens Vanish with Band of Moorish Variety Performers.

Berlin.—A Moorish invasion, which, though bloodless, was so successful as to result in the capture of 14 prisoners, has set Berlin by the ears.

The Moors in question are a troop of picturesque brigands, with black curls, bristling white teeth and laughing eyes. They have been appearing in variety performances here. The sheik is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and his bearded followers are hardly inferior.

Having finished their engagement here they were sent a few days ago to Cologne. Simultaneously 14 pretty girls vanished from as many Berlin homes and the city was in an uproar.

Search was instituted, but the police had not far to look. The girls were in Cologne, each with a swarthy Othello.

When their fathers ordered them home they promptly refused to obey. They had fallen desperately in love and would not be separated from the objects of their affection.

The wrathful fathers were at a loss to know what to do. The charge of abduction was absurd, for the girls were of age, and had left home of their own volition.

Then some one had an inspiration, and straightway the Moors were accused of hypnotism.

The sheik thought it over. It sounded bad. He admitted that. But he did not know it. He had never heard of hypnotism, but he was entirely willing to be fair. He would pay the parents a good price for their daughters and take them to Morocco.

WEDDING FEAST IN STREET.

San Francisco Couple Breakfast Guests in the Open Before Ruined Homes.

San Francisco.—Following the solemnization of the wedding vows of Theodore Connolly and Miss Witta Thirsted a few days ago, a wedding breakfast was served to the guests at the residence of the elder brother of the groom at Central avenue and Page street, and that wedding breakfast spoke well for the spirit that is typical of the new San Francisco.

Weeks ago the ceremony was planned. The groom, in association with his four elder brothers, was engaged in a prospering grocery business on Fourth street. The store went up in flames. A fine trousseau had been prepared for the bride. That, too, went up in flames, not a stitch of the finery being saved. But there was no postponement of the wedding, and even the breakfast contemplated by the original arrangement was not dispensed with.

For some time the families of the contracting parties had been on the hunt for delicacies of the sort that properly constitute a wedding repast, and when one of the members of the groom happened on a stock of champagne sufficient for the repast, joy was unbounded. Immediately after the wedding breakfast was served, and soon after the last words of felicitation had been pronounced the groom and his brothers were hustling about to get into contract with contractors and builders, while the bride was busily engaged on the preparation of the evening meal, being by no means proud to woo the cook stove that stood in the gutter in front of the one home left to the family. There can't be much the matter with San Francisco when that spirit prevails.

HAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Nebraska Woman Receives Contract from War Department to Make Harness.

Omaha.—Mrs. Mary D. Lydick of Huntington enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman harness maker in the nation, if not in the world, and she is proud of the distinction and Huntington is proud of Mrs. Lydick.

Mrs. Lydick made and presented to Mr. Longworth and to his bride, Miss Alice Roosevelt, each a handsome leather belt, and she prizes highly the note of thanks written by the president's daughter. She also has an autograph letter from the president written to thank her for the gift of a beautiful hand-made bridle which she presented to the president when he visited the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha in 1898.

Mrs. Lydick has just received a contract from the war department at Washington to make harnesses and parts of harnesses for the western forts, Mrs. Lydick believing that the contract comes as a compliment from President Roosevelt. "I thank the war department for their part of the giving of the contract, however," says Mrs. Lydick, "and I will do my best to please by doing good work."

Charcoal in Japan.

The fuel in use in Japan is charcoal, wood, coal, coke and kerosene oil. The Japanese cooking apparatus is of two kinds—one the "chihin," a small portable construction of metal or earthenware, costing from 25 cents to \$1.25, and heated by means of charcoal; the other the "kamado," a kind of stationary furnace, built of brick and mortar, the price varying from \$125 to \$10, and burning wood as fuel.

Indian Music.

The United States commissioner of Indian affairs has appointed a supervisor of music in the Indian schools and advocates the preservation of the best and most characteristic Indian music.

GREAT SONS OF GREAT MAN.

Fine Example of Continuance of Mental Power in the Darwin Family.

IT IS NOT AN INEVITABLE rule that the sons of distinguished fathers bear witness in their lives to the excellencies of their breeding; but a fine example of such continuance of family power is shown in the Darwins, says the Reader.

Charles Darwin had four sons, Francis, George, Horace and Leonard. The eldest took a course in medicine, but did not practice it. He became his father's assistant, and later his father's biographer and literary executor. He has written extensively upon the physiology of plants, and is foreign secretary of the Royal Society. The second son, now a baronet, is Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. He has inherited much of his father's power of original experimentation, and has written on such subjects as periodic orbits, the mechanical condition of a swarm of meteors, the tides, and kindred phenomena in the solar system, tidal friction on the earth and moon, etc.

He was a wrangler and prizeman at college, is now president of the British Astronomical association, and a member of the Council of Meteorological Office. Horace Darwin, the third son, who is chairman of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument company, assists Sir George in his work. The youngest of Charles Darwin's sons is Maj. Leonard Darwin, who has brought to the service his geographical training. He has served on several scientific expeditions, and as member of parliament, and is the author of books on bimetalism and municipal trade.

ODD METHOD OF GRAFTING.

Curious Effects in Woods Obtained by Indians of Southern Mexico.

Some owners of forests of valuable woods are trying experiments in the southern part of Mexico with the walnut tree. It is not generally known, says the Pacific Fruit World, outside the trade that there are many kinds of walnut woods that only part of them have so far been considered valuable from a commercial point of view. Now the scheme is to make these less valuable or worthless woods commercially valuable. And the process is a curious one.

It consists of opening the roots of the trees and inserting one or more nuts, which are quite small, from the best varieties of walnut tree. It is said that these nuts, which are carefully sealed in with wax or a stiff, water-proof stopper, impart a new or closer grain and coloring to the tree.

The southern Indians of Mexico have for centuries been in the habit of securing curious effects in coloring of the woods by inserting in the above manner nuts of other trees into the roots of the living trees. An enterprising planter in Tabasco has been following out this Indian idea with curious results. He mentioned this to other hacendados, and now several of them are experimenting with the coarser kinds of walnut trees with encouraging results.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Unavoidable Position of "Curley" Reported to Be the Only Living Witness.

The Custer battle field is close to the Crow agency. In a desire to know all that I could, at close range, of the tragedy of the Little Big Horn, writes E. S. Curtis, in Scribner. I spent many days in going over the battle-field foot by foot, from where the troops left the Rosebud to the ridge where the men had made their last stubborn fight. White marble slabs mark the spot where they fell. In most cases the slabs are in two, side by side. Strange how it is when it comes to the final end, we reach out for human companionship. There they made their last earthly stand, bunkie by bunkie.

Among the dozens of Indians I questioned of the fight was Curley, who is so often called the sole survivor of the Custer fight. He has been so bullied, badgered, questioned, cross-questioned, leading-questioned, and galled, by mouth and in type, a coward and a liar by an endless horde of the curious and knowledge seeking, that I doubt to-day, if his life depended upon it, he could tell whether he was ever at or near the Custer fight.

Improved Copper Mining Methods.

Eight years ago, says the Hartford Conn. Times, the Anaconda Copper company obtained over 85 pounds of copper from each ton of its ore. In 1905 the average yield per ton was only 58.0. But the fact that copper was worth about 50 per cent more last year than it was in 1898 and that the cost of production has been greatly reduced enabled the company to show a net profit over 50 per cent greater than in the former year. The advance that has been made during the past decade in the methods of extracting metals from ores is almost revolutionary.

The English in India.

Britain uses only a handful of Englishmen in its Indian civil service to govern the hundreds of natives in India. Says an authority: "Including military officers in active employ and employed in the civil government of 232,000,000 of people and in the partial control of \$2,000,000 more. On the average there are only four members of the ruling race for every million of the subjects. India is a government of Indians under British direction."

DORY FLEET'S BIG CATCH.

Ten Carloads of Codfish an Ordinary Day's Catch for Caps Cod Fishermen.

Provincetown, Mass.—Think of a landman investing 92 cents in the morning and receiving \$50 at night in return for his outlay! Profitable? Yes, very. Yet that is what is happening almost every week in Provincetown. Thousands and thousands of dollars taken from the sea every winter by the largest dory fleet in New England is the proud boast of this fishing village.

The summer visitor who sees these rugged fishermen arrayed as typical yachtsmen seeking to tempt the transients to embark for a dollar cruise at the cost of 25 cents little imagines that these same men during the winter months ply a vocation that, while hazardous to the extreme, gives better returns than the average "landlubber's" position, and that what the summer guest does out as almost charity for the trip is simply "pin money" for the fishermen's wives.

At the present time some 400 of the townsmen are entertaining winter guests—in the shape of rod, haddock and other fish. A few specimen benefactions, taken haphazardly from the multitude, show that Nels Paterson cashed in \$13 in nine hours; that "Billy" Miller and his three associates whacked out \$72, and "Teddy" Newcomb and his two running mates \$62 each in a fortnight, while Frank Crowley, otherwise known by the sobriquet of "Skerrp Jack," and partner earned \$74 in seven days.

The last pair stood at the head of their class, but they were closely pushed by numerous rivals, amounts ranging from \$70 downward to \$50 being their reward, while such as received only \$25 during the week were looked upon as almost candidates for the almshouse.

In one recent Sunday ten carloads—more than 200,000 pounds—of fish, representing the town dory catch of Saturday, was a few feet that arrived during the week to catch the out-put from the local depot; and other enormous shipments are of almost daily occurrence when the weather is not too boisterous for fishing. In all several million pounds of cod and haddock are shipped each year from this port.

GREATEST GOLF COURSE.

Plan of Millionaire Is to Have Links Superior to Any in the World.

New York.—That the much-talked-of millionaire golf club will be a reality is clearly shown by the activity which is now being displayed. The money was all subscribed a year ago, but now there is action. Charles B. MacDonald, the promoter of the club, who is aided by Walter J. Travis on this side of the water, is now in Europe and has just sent the following account of his recent trip to Paris, a copy of which has been published by Walter J. Travis.

"I had an interest in hearing that the project for building a national golf course was being advanced with the possibility of collecting all the opinions of the best golfers in America and Great Britain. Several sites have been considered, and the choice now lies between three localities at varying distances from New York.

"In the meantime I am making it my business to gather together all the requisite data obtainable in Great Britain, so that the national American course, when completed, may combine the best features of the classic links of England and Scotland. It is impossible to settle the distances and the nature of the 18 holes until the opinions of the best players have been consulted and the whole matter thoroughly ventilated in the press of both countries.

"I intend to devote two months to the task of procuring and examining all the data in this side of the Atlantic and shall be able when I return in June to lay before you plans and topographical maps of all the best holes in this country, so that we shall have a large number to choose from and be able to evolve a scheme for the national course which will not only be far superior to anything at present existing in America but will surpass in variety and true golfing quality even the classic links of England and Scotland."

Would Imitate Vesuvius.

A genus at Fort Hill is planning to give an imitation of Vesuvius in eruption at Mount Signal, a peak of the Wichita, next spring. This mountain is about 1,000 feet in height, and is covered to the summit with grass. The idea of the promoter is to form an artificial crater on top and explode partition explosives that pitch out balls of fire, which falling upon the grassy sides of the mountain, would produce a configuration. In a short time the entire mountain would be one solid mass of flames, which could be observed for a distance of about 100 miles.

Extraordinary Theft.

Thieves stole the corner stone of the North Pasadena Methodist church. The stone weighed about 300 pounds, and contained coins and other small valuables worth probably ten dollars. The church was completed a few days ago and is a large and expensive edifice. The corner stone was removed surreptitiously from the premises. It was not known by what means the thieves made away with it, but they must have used some sort of vehicle.

Motor Boat and Deer.

Exciting Race Ends in Escape of Frightened Animal After Long Chase.

Middletown, Conn.—F. S. Peck of this city and E. N. Park of East Haddam had an exciting race one day recently with a doe in the river opposite the Champlain House at East Haddam.

The Pecks were running up the river in their fast motor boat when they saw a doe swimming out of the mouth of the Salmon river and headed across the Connecticut toward the west shore. The river is very wide at this point and the occupants of the boat decided to catch the deer before she reached the Tylerville shore. The deer saw their intention and swam with great speed, but the boat finally drew alongside so that the occupants could touch the animal's head. As soon as the doe touched bottom near the Tylerville shore she gave a tremendous jump, then leaped a fence and sped up across the railroad and disappeared in the woods.

Last summer some people who were cruising near Essex saw a duck swimming the river, and on a drawing alongside one of the occupants tried to grasp the animal's horns. Thereupon the deer lifted a front hoof from the water and gave the boatman a plunge in the chest which nearly shoved him into the water.

Able Colored Man.

Dr. Edward Whitot Blyden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Liberia in France, is one of the ablest living colored men. He has rendered distinguished services to his race, both in Liberia and in the British West African colonies. The special object of his mission in France is connected with the delimitation of the frontiers between Liberia and French territory. French territory touches Liberia on two sides, and with British nearly surrounds the republic.

Perfume to Follow Motors.

M. Belgrain, a young Genevan, claims to have made a discovery for motorists which would be a boon for the public. It consists of a small solid cone, which the inventor has named the motor cone. When the cone dissolves in petrol or benzine gas and leaves the odor of burnt gases and leaves an agreeable perfume behind. Motor cones will be sold in small boxes containing six cones at about 25 cents a box, and one cone is said to be sufficient to perfume 60 miles of road.

FATE OF "GOLGOTHA"

WORLD'S BIGGEST PAINTING MAY BE CUT UP.

Canvas Upon Which Artist Labored for Thirty-Two Years Has an Unfortunate Career.

Chicago.—The biggest painting in the world, "Golgotha," is threatened with an unceremonious end. After being sold by the United States custom house in Chicago for \$650, it is in danger of being cut up into theater curtains.

For 32 years the artist, Jan Styka, labored upon the canvas, and during the last five years he was assisted by his son. When completed the picture is said to have sold for \$118,000, the purchaser being a European syndicate. For several years the painting was exhibited in Paris. Later it was taken to various European cities, and ultimately brought to America.

A year or more ago "Golgotha" was placed on exhibition in Chicago. An old church at No. 1421 Michigan avenue was prepared for it, and the public was invited to view the painting, which is a graphic representation of the crucifixion of Christ.

When the painting was brought to this country it was placed in bond. The duty on it was \$2,000, but as it was expected to take the picture back to Europe this tax was held in abeyance. Finally, when it became apparent that the painting was likely to remain in Chicago, the collector of the duty, in doing so the picture has been sold three times, the first two sales not having been confirmed by the federal court.

The first successful bidder for the painting was Thomas S. Kress, who bought it for \$1,200. The court considered this sum too small, and the painting was put up at auction again. W. Boone bought it for \$450. Again the court refused to let it go, and it was resold to Solomon L. Lowenthal, a lawyer, and I. N. Weingarten, manager of the Tremont theater.

During the final sale there were several bidders, among them being two Christian ministers and a number of Jews. This fact was commented on as a singular incident in the history of the great canvas. The preachers wanted the picture for church institutions.

Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Weingarten have no definite purpose in view. The latter believes the painting could be divided into four theater curtains, while the figure of Christ could be made a picture by itself and sold to a church.

The painting was to have been exhibited at the St. Louis world's fair, but owing to complications that arose in the purchase, it was not taken to Chicago. It has been viewed by many people, but the expenses exceeded the income, and the venture proved a failure. It is said that about \$200,000 of the original purchase price remains unpaid.

MOTOR BOAT AND DEER.

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