

FOR CORPS OF WOMEN POLICE.

Bayonne, N. J., May Be Leader in Unique Movement.

Bayonne, N. J.—This city will soon have a corps of women police, if Mrs. Julia Goldster, 26 East Forty-fifth street, can bring it about.

Mrs. Goldster is an enthusiastic she has already framed up just what kind of uniform her women police will wear.

Light leather leggings and gaiters and a natty military cap completes the outfit.

"I feel positive we would not experience the slightest trouble in getting good women to accept positions as policemen," she said.

"Many of our children are not neglected because of the women's clubs, but because the women do not club together enough."

"An eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so eternal vigilance is the price of good citizenship."

THEY MEET AFTER 72 YEARS.

For Over Sixty Years Brothers Supposed Each Other Dead.

New Cumberland, Pa.—William and James Waugh, brothers who had not seen each other for 72 years, met in this place at the home of their nephew, George W. Butorf.

William Waugh is 86 years old and lives at Canton, Ill.; James is 84, and resides at Johnston, this state.

In 1836 they were boys, 12 and 14 years of age; then their parents emigrated to the west, their father died and they were separated.

Nothing had been heard from James since the civil war, and he was thought to have been killed, and when Mr. Butorf received word from the latter uncle that he had found his brother William and that they had arranged to meet at his home in New Cumberland he was a greatly surprised man, since he had never seen them.

They expect to have a grand old time, as one of them said, since they are in the best of health, and are visiting all the points of interest in an automobile and attending receptions in their honor by members of Mr. Butorf's family.

COPY STYLE OF GERMANY.

Mexican Gendarmeria Clothed Like Soldiers of the Kaiser.

City of Mexico.—Major Luis G. Padilla, chief of the gendarmeria of the army, has obtained permission from the department of war to allow the members of that squadron to use the new uniforms during the military parade on account of the celebration of the independence.

The mounted gendarmes will wear the uniform used by the imperial guards of Germany and known as the regulation "diana" uniform.

The pointed cap is one of the peculiar features of the uniform, black in color with the Mexican eagle in silver in the front.

Silver ornaments prevail, the shoulders and the front of the short sash being adorned by silver corduroy and a silver ribbon running down from the waist to the heel of the trousers.

Pulley Line Saved Her.

New York.—Mrs. Della Adelman, 35 years old, living on the third floor of 1985 Heron street, Brooklyn, was hanging out clothes on a pulley line running from the yard, when she lost her balance and fell out of the window.

There is a pulley line running from the second floor of the house to the same pole. Mrs. Adelman was caught by the second floor line and hung there, the rope twisted about her neck.

The woman's screams and those of her neighbors brought Policeman Jeremiah English of the Liberty avenue station to the scene. English, who is quite an athlete, hurried up the fire escape and pulled in the line from which Mrs. Adelman was suspended.

As soon as the woman got within reaching distance he drew her to safety.

Jersey Egg Sprouts Tail.

South Patonstown, N. J.—Walter Smock has a perfect egg with a tail to it two inches long, which grew out of one end of the egg. It looks as if a mouse had crept into the egg and neglected to draw its tail in with it.

Indiana Carvings Exposed.

Boomer, Pa.—Indian carvings which have not been seen for 26 years because the waters of the Ohio river hid them from view, have been visible at Smith's Ferry.

DATA FOR MUSEUM

EXPLORER VISITS UNKNOWN ISLANDS IN SOUTH SEAS.

Dr. Dorsey Has Thrilling Experiences While Gathering Specimens of Prehistoric Man in Country of Ferocious Cannibals.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Mail advices from Herbertshohe, German New Guinea, bring an interesting tale of explorations of cannibal islands of the South seas never before trod by the feet of white men.

Dr. Dorsey has many thrilling experiences during his travels, and reaped a rich harvest in return for the perils and hardships he underwent.

He has collected for the Chicago museum about 1,000 specimens having to do with prehistoric man, his life and civilization down to the present day.

His specimens will make the Chicago museum one of the foremost institutions of the sort in the world as regards its anthropological section.

Dr. Dorsey sought to converse with the natives, with small success. At one point the natives gathered in force and made a demonstration so menacing as to compel hasty re-embarkation.

Smaller groups were approached, but the natives were suspicious and withdrew in one instance only was Dr. Dorsey able to converse with one of the inhabitants of New Ireland.

A woman was taken by surprise and Dr. Dorsey communicated with her by signs. She was sullen and uncommunicative, however, and the doctor learned little from her.

Nevertheless, he gathered much valuable information about the island and the mixed Malay breed who inhabit it, by observation.

The men are a sturdy type, but not beautiful from Western or Caucasian standards. The adults wear waistbands of cocoonat leaves, while the children go quite naked.

Adjacent islands were visited at more length, particular attention being paid to the Solomon group to the eastward. Dr. Dorsey crossed Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon islands, a feat never before performed by white man.

The trip consumed five days, the jungles of the interior offering much opposition and many perils to the exploring party.

All of the whites suffered from slight touches of fever. The natives here were found to be friendly and they showed the whites with gifts and gave them guides. They were found to be a smaller and milder type than the inhabitants of New Ireland, in fact, being of the average South sea islander type.

The explorers were entertained at a number of native dances and feasts by the black fellows of the island.

Dr. Dorsey is now in the interior of New Guinea with the governor, visiting the Ramu river region.

Dr. Dorsey spent some time in this country visiting the chief museums from Perth to Sydney before visiting the islands to the north. After visiting in Egypt he spent seven weeks in India and then visited Ceylon and Java, where he gathered many valuable specimens.

HUSBAND OWNS WIFE'S GOWNS.

This Is Decision of English Court, Causing a Sensation.

London.—It has been only a few weeks since an English judge decided that a wife had to live wherever her husband said, and now the Brompton county court has gone much more than a step further and decided that a wife's dresses are the property of her husband, particularly if he has given them to her.

The action causing this decision arose from a seizure of dresses and other articles of apparel supplied by costumers to a woman living in Chelsea. Her husband asserted the seizure was illegal, as he had given his wife the money to buy the dresses, and they accordingly were his.

The judge in summing up said that according to law, if a man presented his wife with articles of jewelry and clothing for her use only during his lifetime, such did not become the wife's absolute property.

As was to be expected, this decision has aroused the ire of the suffragettes, and Miss Parkhurst condemns it as unmeasured terms, and the secretary of the suffragette societies called it positively wicked.

However, no body seems to think it will lead any woman to prefer to remain a spinster if she has a chance otherwise.

Jersey Egg Sprouts Tail.

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LIVES ON NINE CENTS A DAY.

Farmer Declares No Meals Should Cost More Than Three Cents.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—M. M. Wood, an advocate of fresh air and a firm believer in the simple life, who is out with a proposition to battle particularly against the great white plague, claims that a man can live on nine cents a day, with the products of his own farm, and proves it by his own living.

"By that I mean," says Mr. Wood, "that a farmer should be able to live well with the expenditure of just three cents per meal for articles that he cannot raise himself."

Mr. Wood illustrated what he meant by giving as an example the breakfast he had just eaten.

"The meal consisted of broiled bacon, Indian meal cake, blueberry pie, bread, butter, cream, preserves and a health substitute coffee. In that entire meal there is nothing that had to be purchased but the flour for the bread and pie and sugar and the entire cost of those two articles not exceeding three cents."

"The health coffee we had to buy, but I figured the whole thing out at less than three cents. The bacon, eggs, lard, fruit, cream and berries every farmer should raise. With a little study of the relative value of different articles of food I am confident that people could live much cheaper than they do. I have seen more meat on a man's table at night, when no meat should be eaten, than we would use in a week."

A workman will say that he has to have it because he must work, and needs meat for its food value. He talks that way because he has never studied and found out just what the value of meat as food really is."

HOME FOR FORLORN CATS.

Women Have Formed "The Cat Club" in Washington.

Washington.—Washington is to have a home for stray and disabled cats. An organization has been formed, of which Mrs. H. L. West, wife of Commissioner West, is president. The name of the organization is the Cat Club.

The purpose of the club is to furnish a home for the keeping of cats which have no one to care for them. A number of ladies prominent in social circles of the capital city are members of the club, among them Mrs. de Buss of the Persian language, Miss Mary Pett, Miss Susan Robinson, Miss L. Andrews and Miss Louise Robinson.

A valuable painting has been donated by one of the members to be sold, the proceeds to go toward the building fund. A committee has been appointed to select a site for the erection of the home, and it is rumored that an option has been taken on a lot of Chevy Chase, one of Washington's most fashionable suburbs, which will cost \$2,500.

A meeting will shortly be called at the New Willard hotel to discuss these matters.

Justice Harlan is the owner of perhaps one of the most valuable cats in this country, known as the "sacred cat," which was secured in Burmah, and is said to be worth \$1,000.

RESTORES MUMMIES' COLOR.

Prof. Wilder First Tried His Process on a Frog.

Boston.—An interview is published here with Prof. Harris Hawthorne Wilder of Smith college in which he tells of the discovery of a process for restoring to their original state the shrunken features of mummies.

Through the use of a weak solution of a caustic potash Prof. Wilder says he has restored the bodies and features of a number of mummies of the race of American cliff dwellers so completely that the color of the skin, the contour of the features, and even diseases of the skin, become easily distinguishable.

A dried frog which had been lying in his laboratory for a year was his first subject. One night before retiring he tossed this flattened and almost shapeless object into a vat of potash. At the time he was not certain whether it was a frog or a toad, so completely had its distinguishing marks been lost in the drying. The next morning he was astonished to find what appeared to be a live frog with all the natural colors and markings clearly shown, floating upon the surface of the potash.

This led Prof. Wilder to begin at once experiments upon mummified small animals, and finally upon the mummies of ancient races.

Finds Deer Among Poultry.

Winsted, Conn.—Mrs. H. L. Frink of Canaan Valley heard a commotion in her hen yard, and on investigation found a young deer among the fowls. The animal seemed to be tired. As the family gathered it sprang against the fence, breaking it down, and bounded away in the woods.

Theodore Platevolt, a Barkhamsted farmer, has killed four deer which were despoiling his gardens. The venison is donated to the county hospital.

Egg Goes 700 Miles Away.

St. Paul, Ind.—A short time ago Goldie, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howard, this place, wrote her name and address on an egg. It was sold to a local merchant and shipped. She has just received a souvenir post card from Eleanor Marsh, West Lynn, Mass., 700 miles away, stating that she had received the egg and would like to exchange cards with her.

OF RARE INTEREST

HISTORIC MANUSCRIPTS IN LIBRARY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

In Its Collections Is the Draft of a Speech Delivered by Louis XVI. Before the States General in 1789.

Albany, N. Y.—Among the manuscripts and early-printed books collected by the late Duncan Campbell of Albany, and presented to the State library in accordance with the terms of the will of his sister, Miss Ellen Campbell, is a manuscript draft of a part of the speech of Louis XVI. at the opening of the states general in 1789. This draft is in the handwriting of Jacques Neckor, the great minister of finance, and agrees closely with parts of the speech as actually delivered.

A catalogue of this collection was published by the State library a short time ago and has already called out the inquiries concerning some of the items of the collection from several of the historical scholars of this country and Europe, among others from M. Dejean, director of the National Archives at Paris, who showed great interest in the Neckor manuscript, first asking for a translation and later requesting the State library to have a photographic facsimile made and sent to the French government office at Paris.

John Boyd Thacher, an international authority on the history of the revolutionary period in France and a connoisseur in autographs and handwriting, says of the manuscript: "I recognized it immediately as in the hand of Neckor, although the speech itself was only (probably) tentatively submitted to the king, who availed himself of only one or two passages."

It is the acquisition of such interesting and important manuscripts as this one which adds dignity and historical value to the already notable and extensive manuscript collection of the State library.

Notable among the more recent accessions to the State library is a volume of the Albany Sentinel covering the period from July 3, 1794, to June 28, 1799, inclusive. The paper was published every Tuesday and Friday, by Loring Andrews & Co., printers to the state, at the printing office in Court street. It was founded by Andrews in 1797 afterward published by Hacks & Whiting, later continued as the Republican Crisis by Isaac Mitchell, and in 1808, merged in the Balance.

The volume just purchased by the library is fairly well preserved. The paper, of course, is yellowed with age and some of the pages are torn, but very little of the text is missing.

The book was, until lately, the property of Mrs. Watson, of Florence, Tex., who inherited it from a great-granduncle.

The library already had other portions of the file of the rare old journal, and welcomed the opportunity to add to its holdings the number covering a year of considerable historical interest.

WINS GIRL IN BALLOON.

Then Marries Her Immediately on Reaching Terra Firma.

Dayton, O.—Away up in the clouds, while making a balloon ascension together at the Darke county fair, Dan Cupid accomplished an aerial romance, which, however, made the earth tremble when the girls' father heard of the coup. The principals were James G. Wright, agent of 123 Hunter avenue, and Hazel E. Townsend, the 17-year-old daughter of Joshua Townsend, a prosperous Darke county farmer.

The latter came to Dayton accompanied by his daughter to consult County Prosecutor Nevin respecting the legality of the wedding which followed.

The young couple had known each other but a short time before they took the trip to the clouds together, and while far above the wondering gaze of thousands of people, Wright popped the question and the girl accepted, simply for the novelty of the thing.

When the parents learned that the marriage was valid they gracefully accepted the situation, but put a ban on any more aerial trips. They have a little hope that Hazel will take head, however, as she made a balloon voyage in Eaton recently and is preparing to take many more.

FOUND A PETRIFIED MELON.

Fishermen Disappointed When They Tried to Slice Big Stone.

Richmond, Va.—W. E. Bell, J. Dean, A. Harris and A. Seay, four colored men, while fishing under the Free bridge, saw lying in shallow water what they took to be a watermelon. Bell was just at that minute wrestling with a James river eel, but as the season for melons is rather late he left the eel, line and all, and made a grab for the melon. It was too much for him, however, and he had to call on his comrades for help.

Finally, through the combined efforts of the four, the melon was gotten into the boat. The hopes of the negroes were doomed to disappointment, however, for when an attempt was made to cut it the blade of Bell's knife was turned back to the handle.

The fruit, or stone, weighs 150 pounds. To all appearances it is a watermelon. Even the stripes can be plainly seen, but it is as hard as a rock.

BISON RANGE IS SELECTED.

Flathead Indian Land, Comprises 12,500 Acres and Will Be Fenced.

Washington.—The bison range in the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana, to establish which congress at its last session appropriated \$10,000, has been selected. The location of the range is the one recommended by Prof. Morton J. Elrod of the University of Montana.

It lies directly north of the Jocko river, near the towns of Ravalli and Jocko. Approximately 12,800 acres are in the tract.

Of the \$10,000 appropriated only \$10,000 will be available for fencing the range and constructing the sheds and other buildings necessary for the proper maintenance and care of the bison. The remaining \$30,000 will be paid to the owners of the land, many of whom are Indians. Funds for the purchase of bison are being raised under the auspices of the American Bison society, which was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation.

The first person to spend actual money in the effort to preserve the American bison from total extinction was the late Austin Corbin, who, many years ago, fenced 6,000 acres at Blue Mountain Park, New Hampshire, and got a herd.

The Corbin herd became, in course of time, the inspiration of the national movement which is now furthered by the American Bison society. This society, of which President Roosevelt is honorary president and William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, is president, was founded in 1904, and the Montana bison range is directly the result of its efforts.

NURSERY IS PART OF CHURCH.

Syracuse Pastor Provides Toys, Crib and a Maid.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The only church nursery in the United States was opened here for babies the other Sunday when the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, reconstructed during the summer, held its first service. There was a maid in charge, blocks of books of rhyme and a variety of toys provided. Rev. E. L. Waldorf, the pastor, said:

"Crying babies will raise voices without the usual effect at a service. The walls of the room will be sound proof. Lullabies will be sung and no one will be disturbed. Mothers may leave the children in a cozy crib or cuddled up on a couch with deep corners and occupying rocking chairs, just outside the double doors at the rear of the balcony. So long as the babies are quiet they may stay with their mothers."

When plans for the reconstruction of the church were being considered a suggestion for a nursery was made. Its adoption came unanimously. Mothers and fathers liked the idea and it figured in the architect's instructions. Parents with babies were fearful that their youngsters might annoy people, and they did not bring them to church and stayed home themselves, said Mr. Waldorf. He hopes by the new idea to have a larger congregation.

PLAN SCHOOL FOR MINERS.

Coal Company Will Start Instruction in Mining by Experts.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The anthracite coal mining companies have embarked upon an educational scheme, which, the officials think, will do more to lessen the number of accidents than any other which could be devised. Its purpose is to give to the rank and file of mine workers the opportunity to learn mining from experts. They will learn, at the same time, how to protect themselves and their fellows and how to overcome the difficult engineering problems encountered in the anthracite fields.

At Lost Creek the Lehigh Valley Coal Company opened the first school October 1. A room has been fitted up with desks, blackboard and other necessary paraphernalia. A reference library and periodicals devoted to mining subjects are also provided. Everybody in the mine, from veteran miner down to breaker boy, is invited to attend.

Three nights every week a teacher from one of the day schools in the vicinity will be on hand to help the "pupils" with their studies. Engineers and superintendents connected with the company, as well as outsiders, will attend the school from time to time and give assistance to the mine workers.

HAS USE FOR MARRIAGE FEES.

Money to Be Spent by Judge in Furnishing New Home.

Edwardsville, Ill.—For six years County Judge John E. Hillskoetter of Edwardsville and his wife have been saving all the fees paid him for officiating at marriages in a fund known to them as "Cupid's toll." It now amounts to \$1,200 and will be spent for the furniture which is to make comfortable and attractive the new home of the Hillskoetters.

Judge Hillskoetter, since he went into office, has tied the wedding knot for about 125 couples annually. The regular fee for such service is two dollars, which makes the average yearly income from that source about \$250.

This is said to be a record which no St. Louis justice of the peace or marrying officer can equal.

Recently the judge, who is well-to-do, ordered a new house to be erected on a pretty lot he owns on West St. Louis street.

OUR FIRST CITIZENS

REPRODUCTION OF THE CENSUS OF 1790.

Names of Those Who, by Their Self-Sacrifice, Made Possible This Great Nation, Are Again Made Public.

Washington.—Rich mines of information for the student of genealogy are contained in the pages of a document printed at the census bureau in response to repeated requests from patriotic societies and persons engaged in looking up the ancestry of prominent American families. Congress appropriated money for the publication of a list of the heads of families, taken in the first census of 1790, and the first volume of the document has appeared. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1907 was insufficient to publish the entire transcription of the first census, and the schedules of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maryland were chosen.

The taking of the first census was, according to information contained in the report, no easy matter. Marshals of judicial districts were required to take the names of all free white males, 16 years and upward, including heads of families, with the number of all free white males under 16 years; of free white females, including heads of families, and of all other free persons and of slaves.

These schedules, says the introduction to the report, "form a unique inheritance for the nation, since they represent, for each of the states concerned, a complete list of the heads of families in the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution. The framers were those whose names appear on the schedules of the first census were in general plain citizens who by their conduct in war and peace made the constitution possible and by their intelligence and self-restraint put it into successful operation."

The first census comprised an enumeration of the inhabitants of the present states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. Unfortunately the returns for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia were destroyed when the British burned the capitol. The total population of the United States in 1790, exclusive of slaves, as derived from the schedules, was 3,231,523. At that period families averaged six persons, and the total number of names taken was about 540,000.

Census takers of that day were treated with even more suspicion than at present, for the inhabitants imagined that some new scheme for additional taxation was on foot, and were decidedly cautious in revealing their own affairs. Many were also opposed to the enumeration on religious grounds, believing that such numbers would bring upon them the wrath of God.

Many names which have since become distinguished in the history of Maryland do not appear in the first census records, showing that the ancestors of many prominent families were later immigrants.

Records show that one of the commonest Maryland names, then as now, was Heall and its relative Heale. The comparatively small number of names of other than British origin is remarkable. Magruder was also a prominent name, as was likewise Howard. The name of Schley appears several times, some one of its bearers doubtless being progenitors of the admiral of today.

Richard Carvell, a name made famous by a recent romance, appears but once in the record, the bearer being the only free white male of that name. Carrolls were fairly numerous and so were Clagetts. Charles Carroll of Ann Arundel county was a large slave owner, possessing 316 slaves. The name of Edelen appears frequently. The names of Peter Ridgely and Ridgway are well scattered throughout the book. The record for Somerset county was destroyed, and the other records are far from perfect, as many entries are illegible in the originals.

SISTERS MEET AFTER YEARS.

An Ordinary Lifetime Spent Without Knowing Each Other.

Hanover, Pa.—To have a sister for 25 years and not see her or even know of her existence, was the singular misfortune of Mrs. Martin Hoke of New Hanover and Mrs. Ada Roth of Bhillerville, Adams county.

The discovery of their relationship was just made by accident. An of the two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie G. of Taneytown, Md., happened to Mrs. Roth visiting in Riggerville during the conversation, the possibility of their relationship was revealed and subsequently fully established.

correspondence. This led to the meeting of the two sisters, Mrs. G. having notified Mrs. Hoke of her newly discovered relative.

The parents of the two sisters died when they were small children, so each child was taken to raise by different persons at different times and, although the two sisters lived as near together as ten miles, neither knew of the other's existence.