

EXPENSIVE PRACTICE

VALUABLE SOUVENIRS GIVEN AT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

New Jersey Couple Celebrate Daughter's Birthday by Presenting Diamonds to Guests—Two Dinners of Note.

Athletic City, N. J.—In no place in the world is the souvenir so firmly established as in the United States, where it is now considered indispensable at dinner parties, balls, weddings, christenings, and, in fact, any function of a social nature given in celebration of some interesting personal event.

One of the most startling entertainments ever given in honor of a girl took place here the other day, when Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil gave a dinner in celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of their youngest daughter's birthday.

Four years ago Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Crants, of Pittsburg, celebrated their diamond wedding by giving a dinner of 20 of their friends. The occasion was marked by much costly expenditure, the souvenirs taking the form of diamond pins for the men and bracelets for the women.

Just prior to the arrival of the ice the "star" guest rose and proposed the health of the couple whose diamond wedding they were celebrating, and referred to the interesting fact that the combined ages of Mr. and Mrs. Crants totaled 160 years.

After the toast had been drunk Mrs. Crants rose and proceeded to fasten the pins in the laps of the men's dress coats, while Mr. Crants clasped the bracelets round the arms of his fair guests.

Perhaps the most interesting souvenir ever given away were those die tributes at a dinner last March inaugurated by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in honor of Thomas Alva Edison.

These souvenirs consisted of small ivory boxes bearing a Grecian figure holding aloft a light and inscribed, "The Genius of the Lamp." This was a copy of the famous statue in Mr. Edison's laboratory at Orange which typifies the triumph of electricity and which Mr. Edison bought some years ago at the Paris exposition.

Besides these ivory boxes there were also beautiful pins made in the miniature of an incandescent lamp, the bulb being formed by a single pearl. These latter, however, were given to the women only. The menus also formed interesting souvenirs, for they bore on the outside the picture of a bronze bust of Edison, while below was an autograph signature of the "wizard."

Another interesting feature of this remarkable dinner was the procession of waiters bearing the food, each out of which was contained in a model of an Edison invention—motors, phonographs, switchboards, automobiles, incandescent apparatus, etc. The food themselves were in the form and size of incandescent bulbs.

LAD DISLIKES NEW SISTER.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Objects to Baby and Tells Police to Take the "Strange Kid" Away.

Jamaica, L. I.—A little girl came into a family living on Union Hill street the other day. Previous to the event Johnnie, aged 7, was the only child.

Missing his mother at breakfast, Johnnie was told of the new arrival. Returning from school, he was permitted to see his sister and mother. A tiny, red-faced, walling affair was all Johnnie could see.

"What's that?" asked Johnnie. "It's your new sister," said his grandma.

"Don't want it," said Johnnie. "It's got to get out."

Leaving the house, Johnnie went to the police station, six blocks distant, and told Capt. Hackman that some one had left a "strange kid" at his house and it had to be taken away quick.

Followed by two big policemen, Johnnie marched into his home and showed the way upstairs.

Johnnie's grandmother appeared at this critical moment and explained matters. The policemen are wondering if the laugh is on them.

Puts Letter in Fire Box. Miss Sarah Smalley, of Greenport, L. I., was a badly scared young woman the other day. Incidentally, the fireman are looking for some one who turned in a false alarm.

PAUL JONES' TOMB FOUND.

Ambassador Porter Believes Burial Site of Noted Sea Hero Is Known.

Washington.—Ambassador Horace Porter, at Paris, has new hope that he at last has discovered the remains of John Paul Jones. Four years ago a clue indicated that the remains of Jones, who died in Paris, had been interred in a small urban cemetery, but its site was covered with buildings.

Not long ago, however, Mr. Porter found information which warranted at least the hope that the sailor's skeleton was not removed when the buildings were erected, and that it now reposes beneath the foundations or within the cellar of some of the dilapidated old flats on the ground once occupied by this cemetery.

It has been suggested that even if the remains are found in the work of excavation it would not be possible to identify them after this lapse of time as those of John Paul Jones. Mr. Porter, however, thinks otherwise, pointing out that the American sailor was buried in a lead coffin, an unusual means of interment at that date, and one likely to preserve the body in fair condition for an indefinite period.

Mr. Porter believes the hermetically sealed coffin, if found, will still contain sufficient evidence of the identity of its inhabitant. The ambassador has suggested to President Roosevelt that to defray the cost of searching for the remains Congress be asked to appropriate a fund of \$35,000, and the president, it is believed, will approve this recommendation. It is contemplated, in the event that the search is successful, that the remains shall be placed on a United States warship and brought to Washington to be interred in the National cemetery at Arlington.

A WOMAN HATER 60 YEARS

New Daughter of Girl Who Jilted Iowa Man Gets Most of His Fortune.

Webster City, Ia.—Isaac Showers religiously kept a vow for 60 years that no woman should cross his threshold or enjoy a cent of his wealth. Now that he is dead, the carefully drawn will by which he hoped to perpetuate his vow has been broken, and the bulk of his estate goes to the daughter of the woman who jilted him and made him a hater of all womankind.

Showers came west years ago from New York to make his fortune, leaving behind him a girl who had promised to wait for him. When he became wealthy, as wealth was counted in those days, he journeyed back to claim his bride, only to find that she had married his brother. Without a word he returned to Iowa. When his father died, leaving a considerable estate, he refused to take any share of it because his brother was administrator.

In his own will he left his vast acreage of valuable lands to various schools, aid societies and churches. Mrs. Edward Price, daughter of the girl who jilted him, contested the will and has broken it, and will inherit something more than \$250,000.

HARVESTS FISH AND ICE.

Angletworms Planted by Michigan Farmer When River Froze Will Yield Good Returns.

Union City, Mich.—J. S. Graves, who owns a farm bordering upon one of the inland lakes, is now not only harvesting a fine supply of ice for use next summer, but also combining with little extra labor the accumulation of a food supply in the form of fresh fish, which will be just as fresh and edible when he deems to eat fish next summer as they are now.

When the ice began to form on the lake and before it had attained any great thickness Mr. Graves scattered angletworms and grubs over a considerable area of thin ice.

The fish in the lake, attracted by the food, which they could plainly see, but could not quite obtain, kept their noses pushed persistently against the ice. So hungry were they that they did not notice the rapid formation of ice about them until they were finally frozen solidly therein, within a few inches of the surface.

INDUCEMENT FOR BRIDES.

Michigan Justice Offers Trading Stamps with Each Marriage Certificate.

Menominee, Mich.—Justice Martin Vanderberg will hereafter give trading stamps with every marriage certificate, is an advertisement which appeared in the local papers here recently. The justice says the marriage business has been dull the last few weeks, and he had to do something to stimulate it. Whether or not the scheme will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

"I thought of several schemes," said Justice Vanderberg, "but decided trading stamps would be the greatest inducement to young couples who wished to furnish a home and had little means. I haven't decided yet how many stamps I will give with each certificate. The cold weather lately seems to have discouraged people from getting married."

Have Good Cause. A college professor says that American girls of 18 are terribly conceited. And so would the college professors be, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger. If they could only be 18 again.

"A Social Function." The cable says the duel between Count Czaykowski and M. Villette "was well attended." It was quite a social function, in fact.

DEER RAISED BOSSY.

MOTHERLESS CALF GROWS FAT WITH WILD HERD.

Vermont Farmer Finally Recaptures Missing Animal, But She Refuses to Return to Civilization.

Shrewsbury, Vt.—A calf lost last spring by John Wyman has been found back on Shrewsbury Peak living with a herd of deer, and refusing to return to civilization and to orthodox bovine habits. The animal, a Holstein, was missed one morning in May when it was about a month old, and three weeks later was reported by a fisherman, who said he had seen it, with a herd of deer near the western base of the mountain. The calf's mother had been sold three days before it disappeared, and Mr. Wyman was of the opinion that the little creature, which was bullied by the cows in the baryard, sought companionship among some does that came down to the meadows to feed.

Several days ago the farmer went up the mountain to mark out a wood lot near the forested cone. He had finished his work, and was eating his lunch when his attention was attracted by a movement in the underbrush. He remained quiet, and in a few moments a big buck passed within 30 yards of him, crossed a clearing and ambled leisurely down the mountain. A short time later a doe followed, and then another doe. Eventually six female deer passed, and then a well-developed young Holstein cow, its coat sleek and its horns long and sharp, came into view. It saw the man and stood stock still. The report of the fisherman flashed over Wyman's mind, and he started cautiously toward the cow. He had branded his calf on the left side, and he finally got around where he could see her flank. There, sure enough, was his herder's mark.

The animal seemed quite tame and the farmer got up almost close enough to put his hand on her before she bounded off into the woods. Mr. Wyman was anxious to regain his cow, and next day took his hired man and a rope and returned up the mountain. He picked up the trail where he had seen the animal, and a few hours later came up with the herd close to the peak. The buck stamped and ran, but the heifer and three of the does remained.

A box of grain was placed in the snow and a noise was stretched across the top. Then the men, with one end of the rope in their hands, retired to a distance and waited. First the doe approached and nibbled the grain. Then the cow came forward and did likewise. When she got her head well down in the box the noise was pulled down and the end of the rope wound around a tree. Instantly the heifer began to kick and bolt, but she couldn't free herself, and after the does had been chased off the men set about getting her to the farm.

This was a serious undertaking, as the cow was strong and wild, but by coaxing, prodding and pulling they finally got her to the village, where she was an object of uncommon interest. That night the cow was locked in the horse barn and spent several hours trying to butt her way out. She refused to eat or drink, and fearing that she would die, Wyman placed her next morning in an inclosure used for coals. This is a yard with a strong fence eight feet high, and he had no idea that bossy could get out. But she had hardly been liberated when she took the fence at a single bound, and the last seen of her she was making for the mountains with her tail in the air.

WHAT THE WORLD DRINKS. European People Beat Americans in Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.

London.—An official return is published of the quantity of alcoholic beverages consumed by various nations in the year 1903. The Bavarians were the greatest beer drinkers, averaging 51 gallons, and America was sixth on the list, with an average consumption of 15 gallons.

The United Kingdom averaged 29.7 gallons, and America was sixth on the list with an average consumption of 15 gallons.

In regard to the consumption of wine, France leads with 30.2 gallons. America is last on the list with 0.4. In spirits Denmark leads with three gallons. The United Kingdom consumed 39 gallons per head. The consumption in the United States is not given, but it is stated to have been greater than in the United Kingdom.

In regard to the revenue derived from alcoholic beverages, the United Kingdom has the highest proportion, 33 per cent. The United States comes next with 20 per cent. Several other countries have 18 and 18 per cent, and the average is 8 1/2 per cent.

Laborer Gets Small Pay. Joseph Bubra, an intelligent Polish laborer, was taken sick the other day at Perth Amboy, N. J. He was on his way to New York from Baltimore, and had been walking nine days when he reached that city. He went to Baltimore two months ago and secured work on an oyster boat which was dredging in Chesapeake bay. When the ice made further work impossible, Bubra received 25 cents for 31 days' work. The man then began his long walk home.

No Artificial Means Needed. The Wisconsin legislature wants to do away with corsets. If the Wisconsin women men their waists a second the Wisconsin men are there to attend to it.

TO PROLONG LIFE OF TREE

Historic Washington Elm at Boston Will Be Preserved for Future Generations.

Boston.—That combined landmark and historic treasure, the Washington elm, beneath whose branches Gen. Washington took command of the American armies on July 3, 1775, and which Cambridge holds in trust for the rest of the country, is to receive attention in the near future from forestry experts with a view of adding materially to its length of years.

A recent examination of the ancient tree made by Park Commissioner J. A. Montgomery, of Cambridge, and expert foresters showed that the elm was in excellent condition for one of its great age, yet it was agreed that prompt attention to its needs this year was necessary in order to preserve it for the admiration of generations yet to come. In his annual report, yet to be submitted to the Cambridge authorities, Park Commissioner Montgomery recommends that a special appropriation be made for the work of looking after the health of the tree.

For some time past reports have been in circulation that the tree was slowly dying, but the examination showed new shoots and sprouts formed during the past year, and all that the tree now needs is the introduction of fresh loam about its roots. After the first good thaw this year the old earth will be removed from the roots and new substituted to give its fresh vigor. The only other care necessary will be the sawing off of several decayed branches and the painting of the stumps thus left.

The historic elm, which stands on a plot of ground at the corner of Garden and Mason streets, in Cambridge, is visited annually by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world, and its association with the career of the "Father of his Country" is revered by the school children of America from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

TO HUNT FOR LOST INDIANS

Cherokee, Numbering 2,000, Named on Payment Rolls, Fail to Apply for Allotment.

Muskogee, I. T.—The Dawes commission will soon put a party at work in the Cherokee nation to find out what has become of 2,000 Cherokee Indians whose names appear on the old payment rolls of 1866, but of whom the commission can learn nothing. If these people exist they are entitled to allotments. It is claimed by many that the names are fictitious and were fraudulently placed on the rolls by persons who drew money for them and pocketed the funds.

The rolls of the Cherokee nation were closed two years ago, but a commission representing the Cherokee nation entered the application of these 2,000 Indians, believing that they were entitled to allotment and had not made application. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations there are a few hundred names of Indians where the same status prevails.

When the Creek rolls closed it was found that there were 4,100 Creeks whose names appeared on the old rolls who did not make application. These were called the "lost Creeks."

CANNOT KILL THIS CANINE.

Hanging and Burying Failing to End Dog's Life, Owner Decides to Care for It.

Trenton, N. J.—Hanged by the neck until it was thought he was dead, battered against a tree to make sure of it and then buried for a week in a snowbank, the pet dog of Richard Prichard, a resident of Hamilton square, near this city is still alive.

Prichard tried to kill the dog on the ground that the animal was old and useless. He hanged him by the neck for half an hour. Then he beat him against a tree, and finally put him in a box for burial. The ground was frozen too hard for digging, and so the box was buried in a snowbank. A week later the Prichard children declared they heard noises in the snow. The box was exhumed, and the dog struggled out. In a few minutes he was wagging his tail. Since then he has become as frisky as a puppy.

Prichard says the dog shall never be killed, and that he shall have the fat of the land for the rest of his life.

SHE WOULD SLAY CRAZY.

Chicago Woman Says It Would Be Best to Have Hopelessly Insane Killed.

Chicago.—"The Spartans and Medes and Persians, who put their deformed children to death as soon as born, were wiser than we," Mrs. Margaret Forwerth told the Social Economic club here the other day, in a general discussion of penitentiaries, reformatories and insane asylums.

"Brutal as it may seem, such an attitude is necessary for the greatest good to the greatest number. Society would profit if the insane and the hopelessly deformed were put to swift, painless and legal death. In this respect some old pagan civilizations were in advance of our own. "Asylums for the seclusion of such persons, where they drag out a miserable existence, should be replaced by hospitals for those of criminal and degenerate tendencies. Those who are hopelessly should be done away with under legal sanction."

They Might Learn Something. That St. Petersburg editor who sarcastically suggests that it might be well to have an American syndicate come over and run the Russian government merely proves again that there is many a true word spoken in jest.

BIG CAVE HAS RIVAL.

LABORER IN THE WORLD DISCOVERED IN CANADA.

Wonderful Subterranean Cavern Said to Beat Mammoth Cave in Kentucky—Over Two Miles in Length.

Revelstoke, B. C.—A wonderful subterranean cavern, believed to rival the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has been discovered in the Canadian northwest. It is believed to be the largest cave yet found in the world.

This cave is situated near Revelstoke, in a country which was thought to have been thoroughly explored by those living in the vicinity. It has four entrances, and its length is two miles and its width is nearly half a mile. It has a depth in some places of more than 2,000 feet. It is studded with millions of bright crystals, and colored stalactites, ranging from colorless pink, red and purple, to blue, green and yellow. Beautiful colored corals from six inches in diameter reach from floor to ceiling.

The formation is a blue lime rock. The cave was probably formed through the action of water, for far down in the depths of the abyss in the center of the cave can be heard the rushing of waters of a mighty subterranean river, whose source or outlet is yet a mystery.

There are evidences that this cave has been inhabited by Indians of an ancient race. Old stone weapons, tools and bones are lying around in odd corners, but they are far from being plentiful. In one of the recesses explored were found the mummified bodies of two human beings, now resembling dried and spongy leather. The outlines of the forms are plainly discernible.

The discovery of this cave was made by prospectors for coal or gold, and it was then partially explored by a party of Canadian engineers, who made measurements. An exploration party is now being formed to systematically traverse the entire cave and gather such information as it may.

Inquiry among the native Indians who have lived in this vicinity for generations reveals the fact that the existence of this cave has been unknown to them. The location of the cave is 120 miles north of the international boundary from the state of Washington, west of the Selkirk range of mountains, and it is thought the subterranean stream may be connected with the Columbia river, which flows past Revelstoke, two miles distant from the cave.

ASKS FOR LIFE SENTENCE.

Novel Request of a Prisoner in London—Says He Can Only Be Happy in Jail.

London.—An astonishing dilemma confronted a justice here recently. A prisoner named Edward Lee, a farm laborer, aged 42, was indicted for obtaining food and money by false pretenses. He pleaded guilty with cheerful alacrity.

The judge was turning over the deposition when he stopped with a look of amazement.

"It is stated here," he said, "that when before the magistrates you expressed a desire for 20 years' penal servitude."

"Yes, sir," said the prisoner eagerly; "but, oh! if you could only make it a 'life!'"

"You have continuously been convicted for 14 years past," said the justice, "and you have had two terms of three years' penal servitude."

"Yes, your lordship," said Lee, visibly brightening; "the more I get the better I like it."

"You are the most difficult case I ever had before me," said the judge. "I do not know what to do with you."

"Make it a 'life,' my lord," cried the man, with tears in his eyes. "I'll give up better than anything on earth. Make it a 'life,' and then I shall have a home!"

"None of us can get what we like in this world," replied the judge, mournfully. "I am sorry, but I cannot gratify your desire. You will have five years' penal servitude."

"Make it ten, my lord, make it ten!" cried Lee, in despairing tones.

"No," said the judge, sternly, and Lee was taken away thoroughly unhappy on account of the shortness of his sentence.

EGGS HATCHED BY BEES.

Ohio Farmer Tries an Odd Plan Which Dispenses with Need of an Incubator.

Cincinnati.—This is how a farmer in Ashtabula county says he succeeded in hatching eggs in a bee hive.

"I was transferring a swarm of bees and noticed that the heat was about the same as I had it for my incubator. With a thermometer I found it was the same. That night my wife inquired whether we had not better set another hen. I said: 'All right' but that night I put 20 eggs in the top of the hive and said nothing about it, but waited to see what would happen. In 19 days I took out 18 chickens. Since that time I have tried it several times and have done as well, and I know that others will succeed in this same way if they should try. "I can hatch over bees every egg that is fertile. First you need an out-chaff hive. Then stretch a piece of cheesecloth above the bees and lay the eggs on it. Put a cushion on its side and top around the eggs. If any have doubt about the temperature being right for hatching eggs, they can test it for themselves if they have a swarm of bees handy."

Train Falcons for War Use. A dispatch from Tokio says the Japanese are training falcons to capture Russian carrier pigeons.

"MAY LAWS" IN RUSSIA.

Have Had the Effect of Herding the Jewish People Into the Towns.

Maj. W. Erass Gordon, the member of parliament from Stepany, that part of London containing the ghetto of the city, recently succeeded in introducing his bill for the regulation of immigration into the United Kingdom. The bill is proposed as a government measure, under the auspices of the home secretary. The great problem of London is the Russian Jew. Sentiment in favor of their exclusion is general and extends even to their own countrymen who have long been residents of London. An example of this was given within the year when the Jewish bakers went on a strike against the employment of newly arrived Jews, who offered to work for lower wages than were being paid to those already employed.

It is difficult to exclude any man from a country when no reason of physical disability, criminal career or promise of immediate helplessness presents itself. To obtain an intelligent knowledge of the situation Maj. Gordon was sent by the royal commission engaged in considering this matter on a tour through Russia, where he visited the provinces which are furnishing the bulk of the Russian emigrants for England and the United States. He says:

"Persecution I found to be a relative term. From an English-speaking point of view everyone in Russia is more or less persecuted, owing to the close personal control which is exercised by the government over the movement and actions of all its citizens. Jewish emigration is due, primarily, to what are known as the 'May Laws' of 1882. These laws provided that only those who could prove the right of residence prior to that year would be allowed to live in the country. All others were driven into the towns. Some idea of the operations of this law is obtained from the fact that in 18 months after it was passed the Jewish population of the town of Tcherzigov rose from 1,500 to 20,000 souls, so that four persons had to find a living where previously it was difficult enough for one to earn bread."

"It is obvious that this confinement to the towns must lead to overcrowding, not only of the houses but of all employment, and here again the Russian law steps in to make the lot of the Jew as burdensome as possible. No sort of employment paid directly or indirectly by the state is open to a Jew. He can obtain no work from the municipality of the town in which he resides, the government endeavoring as far as possible to prevent it."

DOGS WEAR MOCCASINS.

The "Huskies" of the Eskimos Are Specially Shod to Travel Over the Rough Ice.

In Alaska even dogs wear shoes—at least part of the time says the New England Farmer. It is not on account of the cold, for a shaggy Eskimo dog will live and be frisky when a man would freeze to death. The dog does all the work of dragging and carrying, which in this country falls to the horse, and in trotting over the rough ice of the mountains passes his feet become bruised and sore. Then his driver makes him soft little moccasins of buckskin or reindeer skin, and ties them on with stout thongs of leather. In this way he will travel easily, until his feet are thoroughly heated up; then he bites and tears his shoes with his sharp wolflike teeth, and eats them up.

Wonderful animals are these dogs of Alaska. Although they are only little fellows—not more than half the size of a big Newfoundland—they sell from \$75 to \$200 each, more than ordinary horses will sell for in this country. They will draw 200 pounds each on a sled, and they are usually driven in teams of six. They need no lines to guide them, for they readily obey the sound of their master's voice, turning or stopping at a word.

But the Eskimo dogs have their faults. Like many boys they are overfond of having good things to eat. Consequently they have to be watched closely or they will attack and devour stores left in their way, especially bacon, which must be hung up out of their reach. At night, when camp is pitched, the moment a blanket is thrown upon the ground they will run into it and curl up, and neither cuffs nor kicks suffice to budge them. They lie as close to the men who own them as possible, and the miner cannot wrap himself so close that they won't get under the blanket with him. They are human, too, in their distaste for getting out in the morning.

Told of the Egyptians. An official of the up-river railway received from a native clerk, at a small station, the following telegram:

"Station master dead. Wire instructions." The reply was sent: "Having made certain station master dead, bury him."

Back came a wire: "Have made certain station master dead by hitting him thrice on head with fish plate. Have buried him."—Stray Stories.

Battleship Armor. The thickness of armor on modern warships is truly astonishing. The side armor of a first-class battleship usually varies from 16 1/2 inches thick at the top of the belt to 8 1/2 inches at the bottom. The gun turrets are often protected by armor from 15 inches to 17 inches thick.

Sweeps Out of Work. English chimney sweeps are out of employment and starving on account of the recent general introduction of gas stoves.