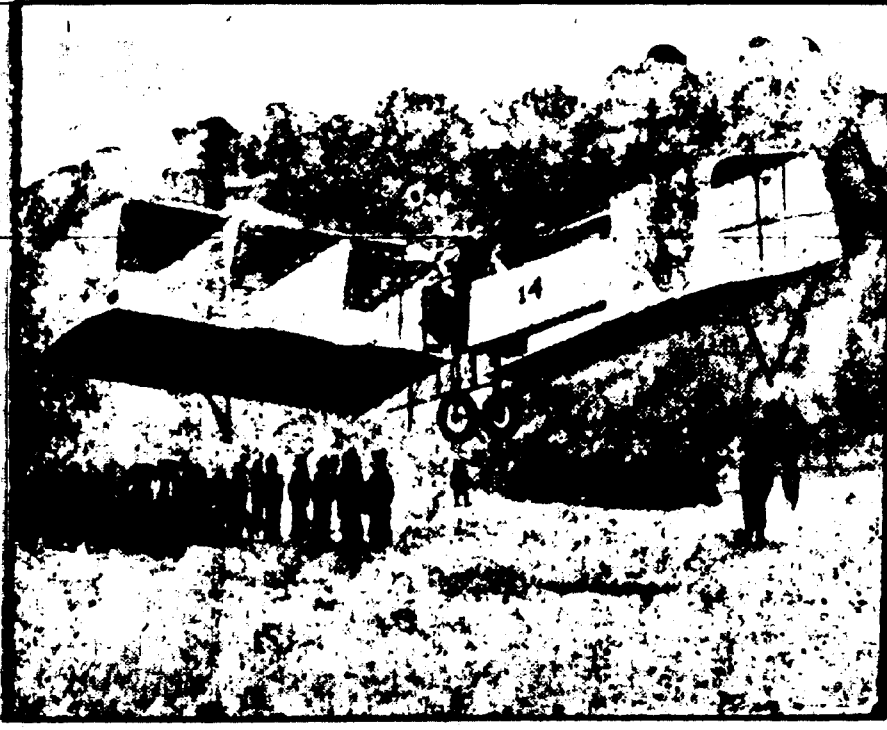


First Flight of Santos Dumont in His Flying Machine.



EVERYBODY WILL SOON FLY BY AID OF THE AEROPLANE

Santos Dumont Declares His New Invention Is Destined to Become the Poor Man's Automobile and Will Displace Bicycle.

Paris.—Santos Dumont, since the successful flight of his aeroplane, the No. 5, talks enthusiastically of the early approach of the day when all mankind will be navigating the air and when flying machines will be more common than automobiles. Indeed, he thinks that the flying machine will eventually become the "poor man's" automobile, be safer, faster and cheaper. In an interview recently he said: "The machine I am experimenting with is large, having a surface of 60 square meters, but the aeroplanes which will be for the use of the general public will be much smaller. With ordinary flying machines it is necessary to increase the size in order to increase the power. With the aeroplane, on the contrary, speed will be increased in direct proportion to the diminution of the resistance surface. My present aeroplane was intentionally built large to overcome main obstacles as to principles. But with increased power, which means speed, the size can be reduced. At the same time increased speed adds to the safety, as a powerful motor is more easily manipulated. We may, therefore, look forward to a practical aeroplane which can be comfortably housed in every home. "From the standpoint of maintenance, the cost both of petrol and repairs, the aeroplane will be much less expensive than the automobile car. There will be no expensive tires to burst and no bad roads to jolt them

to pieces. There will be no collisions. Next year people will be able to go to the seashore on their aeroplanes. It will become the fad and the commencement of a new industry. "What of the danger?" "The only danger would be the risk of a broken rudder, and I cannot see that a rudder could break itself. The aeroplane is immobility itself. The rudder which made me descend on October 23 can be easily rectified by a second rudder to counteract any tendency in that direction. The practical difficulty, while the matter remains in the experimental stage, would, of course, be how to control the supplementary rudder, while the hands are otherwise engaged. My intention is to attach the yoke ropes to my neck and maintain the equilibrium by the instinctive movement of the head. Later this primitive arrangement will be replaced by an automatic mercurial apparatus. "When the automobile was first introduced the man in the street treated those who had the temerity to operate them as madmen, never anticipating the day when the fashionable thoroughfares of every big city would be crowded with nurses and newly born children. Men will drive aeroplanes as they now drive automobiles. There will be a short apprenticeship, but that can be done on terra firma. In brief, the day is not far distant when the aeroplane, as a means of locomotion, will replace in the air the bicycle on the earth."

FORTUNE PUT IN TROUSSEAU.

Bride Wears Dress of Venetian Fabric That Was Years in Making.

Philadelphia.—How would you like to wear, at your wedding, a gown which thoughtful hands had begun to make before you were out of your swaddlers? How would you like to wear a wedding dress which is almost certainly unique—not another like it in the United States, and probably not in the world? That is the kind of wedding dress Miss Ethel Anson Steel, daughter of Mrs. William Steel of "Crosheim," Mount Airy, wore when she was married the other day in Grace church, Germantown, to Wheeler Hazard Peckham of New York and Paris. Years ago, when the bride was a little child, her mother decided she should be married in a complete gown of Venetian lace of the "Raphael" pattern—a pattern so named because the great Italian artist loved to paint this lovely fabric on the beautiful women in his portraits. Miss Steel's gown is made of this fabric, and is a masterpiece of needlework. It is a comparatively small piece, and a complete gown costs a fortune. Queens of Europe possess only small pieces of this gossamer-like fabric, and it was only Mrs. Steel's foresight which enabled her daughter to possess this priceless dress. With this gown the bride wore a necklace of sapphires and diamonds, a gift of the bridegroom.

Has Lock of Washington's Hair.

Norristown, Pa.—The Washington Memorial chapel at Valley Forge has come into possession of a highly prized relic for exhibition in the patriotic hall. It is a lock of hair from the head of George Washington. The gift is from Mrs. Bechin of Philadelphia, to whom it was presented 34 years ago by James Hamilton, then 81 years old, who had received it from his father, Alexander Hamilton, an aide-camp to Gen. Washington, to whom it had been given by the general as a token of esteem.

Wealth of Manganese Found.

Whiting, W. Va.—The discovery of manganese in almost unlimited quantities has been made in West Virginia at a point not yet made public, and the claim is that the experiments and tests already made show the presence of millions of tons of the mineral.

COLLEGE GIRLS ON A STRIKE.

Lone Oyster in Their Soup Strains Endurance to Breaking Point.

Cleveland, O.—The girls at Guildford House College for Women are on a strike because, as they claim, they do not get enough to eat. "The dormitories have not been paying expenses for several years," announced Miss Hissell, the matron. "You eat too much, so we are going to curtail expenses in that department." In pursuance of this policy, the girls say, the menu has been gradually dwindling. For a time the girls suffered in silence. Then the storm came. The first course was oyster soup, in which a solitary bivalve floated. The soup was dispatched with as much expedition as etiquette allowed and 60 pairs of eyes gazed expectantly toward the kitchen door. Nothing was forthcoming. "Lunch is over," announced the matron. Then the enraged maidens hurried for their purses and over to "The Corners," where they dined on roast beef and potatoes. The afternoon was spent in excited discussion of the "outrage." "It is a pity if we cannot have something to eat when we pay \$5 a week for our board and room," exclaimed one miss.

Old Cheese Still Eatable.

Winsted, Conn.—A quarter of a century ago Mrs. George Bushnell of Lakeville made a cheese, and put it carefully away. The other day Mr. Bushnell proposed cutting the cheese. Its flavor was found to be excellent. Although somewhat stronger than the cheese of the present day, it is perfectly eatable. Mr. Bushnell says he thinks the cheese would have kept forever, and that in the future it might have been found by some exploring geologist, who would have pronounced it a relic of prehistoric ages. To save all this trouble and keep preteritly from wondering whether it had found an old-fashioned grindstone or a prehistoric ear wheel, the cheese has been cut and eaten.

Finds Wolf's Jaw in a Tree.

Flemington, N. J.—While cutting up a massive oak tree which he had felled upon the farm of Anderson Bray, near Sergeantsville, John S. Sperling discovered the petrified jawbone of some animal, presumably that of a wolf. The tree was two feet in diameter and the bone was imbedded in the center of the trunk 16 feet from the ground.

WANTS PAY FOR TELLING TALES.

lams Also Protected Old Brokaw From Designing Women.

Bloomington, Ill.—Capt. Lewis lams is suing the estate of the late Abraham Brokaw, who died two years ago leaving \$2,000,000, for \$10,000. lams rendered unique services to Brokaw in the last four years of his life, which he specifies as follows:—Companion and escort, reader and story teller, inventor of cheap entertainment, deflector of "designing females," protector of Brokaw from his own foolishness. Brokaw came here, a poor boy, in the '40s, and while engaged at his trade of ploughmaker and wheelwright he invested every dollar he could spare in land at from \$1 to \$1.50 an acre. He also loaned money on mortgages and foreclosed on thousands of acres and added them to his holdings. Capt. lams was of great service to Brokaw in protecting him from women who wanted to marry the aged millionaire. They were of all kinds, and conditions and from all parts of the country. In some instances force had to be used to get rid of them. Some tried flattery and bribery to secure an audience with the old man, but all in vain. lams's duty was made harder by the fact that Brokaw made love to several women and seemed inclined to take a wife.

RIFLE AS CHIMNEY DESTROYER.

Expert Marksman Proves Right to Title of Champion.

Plainfield, N. J.—When Loftus Hollingsworth of the firm of Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby, local hat fur manufacturers, called a mason to discuss a contract for rebuilding the tall chimney of the mill, because it was unsafe, the contractor told him he knew of no way to do the work without incurring great danger from the structure toppling over. He said he would not dare to build a scaffold about the chimney, because not only the brick might tumble, but a 300-pound casting at the top of the chimney, which held the top layers, might come down and sweep the scaffold to the ground. Mr. Hollingsworth debated the matter with himself and said: "I have an idea, and I think it will work." He has a neighbor, T. A. Albert, who is a good shot, and it occurred to him the latter try with his rifle to dislodge some of the bricks which held the heavy casting at the top of the chimney. Mr. Albert came with his rifle and began shooting at the top row of bricks. Picking them out one by one with his shots, he soon loosened enough of them to unbalance the casting, and it came tumbling down. With it came enough of the loose bricks to leave the chimney safe for a scaffold, and the work of rebuilding has begun.

LOSES TITLE FOR LOVE.

Prince Prefers Humble Girl to Estates and Rank.

Berlin.—Another flutter has been caused by a royal romance in high society, which scarcely has recovered from the revelations of the love affair of Prince Joachim and Marie Sulzer. This time it is Prince Eberwyn of Benthim and Steinfurt who is the cause of the excitement. He became infatuated with Fanny Koch, daughter of a tradesman who is mayor of a small provincial town, and declared his intention of marrying her. His father, Prince Alexis, and other members of his family did their utmost to dissuade him, pointing out that the laws of their princely house would compel him to renounce all honors to which he was born. Prince Eberwyn was obdurate. Thereupon a family council summoned the prince into its presence, and he took a solemn oath never to dispute the right of his younger brother, Prince Victor, to succeed him as hereditary prince and head of the family on his father's death. Simultaneously Prince Eberwyn was compelled to resign as lieutenant in the Prussian bodyguard. His sacrifice involves the succession to many thousands of acres of land and an income that is estimated to amount to \$1,250,000 annually.

PAYING FOR PHANTOM ROAD.

Iowa Town Issued Bonds in 1850 for Railway That Wasn't Built.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fort Madison, Ia., is paying \$5,000 per year interest on bonds issued for a phantom railroad, in 1850, and has already paid \$240,000 interest on the \$120,000 bonds, and so far as any steps being taken will continue to pay interest for the next half or full century. The taxpayers of to-day are paying for the folly of a previous generation. In 1850, when railroads were looked upon as bricks of gold, this city was "gold bricked." The council voted to and did issue \$120,000 bonds. The company which secured the money vanished into thin air, the promoters were never apprehended, and even if they were to-day the statute of limitations have run, the bonds fell into the hands of innocent purchasers, and the city has for half a century, out of the fullness of its treasury, paid the interest.

EVERY SOLDIER TO WEAR TAG.

Identification Scheme Urged by Surgeon General of Army Adopted.

Washington.—Acting upon the recommendation of Surgeon General O'Reilly, Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered that hereafter identification tags of aluminum the size of a silver half dollar, stamped with the name, company, regiment or corps of the wearer, be suspended from the neck of every officer and soldier, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong. These badges will be issued gratuitously to enlisted men, and at cost price to officers. Gen. Barry, acting chief of staff, says there can be no question about the importance of such badges, as is demonstrated by the thousands of graves of the unidentified dead of the civil war. Attention is called to the fact that the Geneva convention provides for the use of such marks and requires belligerents to forward such badges found upon the bodies of the dead to the proper authorities on either side.

Dogfish is Rival to Hen.

London.—Government Analyst Thorpe offers hope to egg eaters when hens strike. Reporting to the fisheries committee of the Cornwall county council, he says the eggs of dogfish when boiled are similar to hard boiled hen's eggs, and that they are wholesome and highly nutritious.

MANY GEMS IMPORTED

ALL RECORDS FOR QUANTITY AND VALUE BROKEN.

Preparation for Big Holiday Trade is Underway, According to Chicago Jewelers—Small Stones in Favor This Year.

Chicago.—The importation of precious stones, both in quantity and value, for the present year exceeds all previous records, according to figures compiled by the customs officials at the port of New York and the big jewelry firms of Chicago have received more than their usual quota. Before the first of the year it is predicted that the importation will reach the enormous figure of \$50,000,000. Chicago jewelers are preparing for the extraordinary holiday trade.

Although the rush for diamonds, pearls and other gems does not generally begin until the advent of the holiday season, a visit to any of the big jewelry firms along State street yesterday revealed that the desire of Chicago people for precious stones is constantly increasing and the clerks were kept busy from morning until early in the evening. "Small stones are much in favor this year," said the head of a State street store, "and they are bringing higher prices than they did one year ago. They are more artistic than the large stones and are particularly attractive to women. The large stones are not in as great demand as they were a year ago. The people seem to want the small material and that is the reason that the bulk of our importations consists of small diamonds and pearls. Pearl strings and pearl earrings are also in greater demand this year than ever before and I feel that when we count our receipts after the holidays our income from this source will be very large.

"One reason for the great increase in importations of precious stones this year is due to the decision of many big jewelry firms to buy their stones from cutters in the United States. We buy about seven-eighths of our diamonds from cutters and the custom house figures show a great increase in the quantity of rough stones imported this year. Up to this year it had been customary for us to buy our stones in Europe. While it costs us more for the labor employed in cutting the stones in the United States the work is of a much higher quality and eminently more satisfactory than the European product.

"Another feature of the jewelry trade that is saving many of the big American firms much money this year is the elimination of what is known as the 'middleman,' or jobber. The stones obtained from the De Beers company mines pass into the hands of what is known as the united selling syndicate, which is virtually the De Beers company. This concern sells them in rough to the cutter and the latter sells them to the jobber. Then the retailer is forced to buy from the jobber his price for them. After months of negotiations and patience our own concern and several others finally succeeded in purchasing the stones direct from the cutter, although a majority of the jewelry firms of the country still buy them from the jobber. Jewelry firms have been enjoying concessions the last year that the trade did not dream of one year ago."

Comparisons made by authorities show that the American demand for foreign gems in recent years has been remarkable. As late as 1900 the aggregate value of these imports at New York was below \$14,000,000. In 1897 the figure was slightly above \$7,000,000. The imports thus far in 1898 are more for the entire year of 1904. In October this year the value of importations was \$5,035,577, which is the greatest for any month since statistics have been kept. For the year 1905 the value of gem importations was \$37,145,337. Because of the difficulty in obtaining the better grade of stones the tendency of prices in the United States is still upward. The demand here is for white stones free of bubble or other blemish.

SEVEN PEARLS FOUND IN OYSTER

Man From Mansfield, O., Makes \$500 Discovery in New York.

New York.—William H. Bloom, manager of a brass works in Mansfield, O., struck a mine of pearls in an oyster in the Cafe Savarin the other day. He went down to the local office of the brass company and Walter Mattison, who has charge there, directed him around to the Savarin for lunch.

Mr. Bloom ordered raw oysters. So the man opened him a half dozen. With four of these oysters this story has nothing to do. The fifth oyster was the one that concealed seven beautiful pearls valued at \$500. If he swallowed them whole Mr. Bloom would have returned to his happy Ohio home ignorant for aye perhaps of how much he was worth to himself inside.

But in Mansfield they chew their oysters. As Mr. Bloom bit into his fifth oyster he felt something round and gritty between his teeth. He ejected the gritty object from his mouth. It was a pearl. In quick succession he produced six more pearls. "I presume that when you serve oysters on the half shell all that comes in the shell belongs to the guest?" inquired Mr. Bloom cannily of Walter Gustav. Gustav admitted that such was the rule. "Well, you should have some reward," said Mr. Bloom as he picked up one of the pearls. "I shall leave you the remaining oyster."

And then he wrapped up the pearls in a handkerchief and told Mr. Gustav to thank "Mr. Savarin" for him on account of "Mr. Savarin's" kindness and generosity, and went away. "MONSTER BELL FOR SCHOOL. New York City to Have 'Peace Distributor' Weighing 7,000 Pounds.

New York.—This city is soon to have the largest school bell in the world, a bronze-throated monster weighing 7,000 pounds. It will be five feet high and six feet across at the bottom, which makes it a trifle taller than the bell in the city hall at Minneapolis and three and a half times as large as the famous old Liberty bell. Its brazen clanging, it is said, will be audible on a clear day for 23 miles. This new distributor of the quiet will be too large to be swung and, therefore, will be sounded by a striker operated by a push button. It is being installed in the college of the city of New York.

Mention of the bell in connection with the number of students to whom it will sound a summons has brought out the fact that New York is the greatest university center in the country. Although Cambridge and New Haven may protest at such a statement, it is borne out by statistics. Incomplete as they are, these figures show that among a dozen colleges here instruction is given to 17,853 students by 1,265 professors and assistants, a far greater number than can be found in any other city in the new world.

ARRESTED FOR FIVE SNEEZES.

German Tailor Fined for "Kerchoosing" in Presence of a Policeman.

Berlin.—Again the danger of sneezing loudly in the public streets in Germany has been brought to general notice. Some time ago a citizen of Mulhausen was arrested on a charge of sneezing loudly in public, thus rendering himself a public nuisance. He managed to get off, as medical evidence showed that he had a polypus in his nose, which prevented his sneezing otherwise than loudly. The Göttingen police next attacked this form of "gross misdemeanor" and arrested a master tailor who sneezed five times while crossing the street with a party of friends. The police declared the disturbance was created purposely. The tailor was fined 75 cents on the spot. He declined to pay and subsequently the magistrate decided in his favor, saying he thought he did not sneeze on purpose, but because he couldn't help it.

GREAT FISH COMBINE FORMED.

Boston Companies Merge to Control Interests Worth \$50,000,000 Yearly.

Boston.—A combination of the fish and fisheries interests of Boston, with a capital of not less than \$5,000,000, is now an assured fact. It will be known as the National Fisheries company and will be incorporated in Maine. Nearly two-thirds of the dealers and vessel owners of Boston have entered the combine, which has ample financial backing. A great fish curing and packing house will be erected in Boston and in this way much of the business now done in Gloucester will come to this city. Among the largest concerns in the combine are John R. Neal & Co., Edward A. Rich, Wills Cook & Co., the B. F. Phillips company, the New England Fish and Halibut company, which owns a large fleet of vessels, and the Bay State Fish company. Fifty million dollars' worth of fish are handled yearly in Boston, and in time all this business will be in the hands of the combine.

Rockefeller Wins Suit for 18 Cents.

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment which awarded William Rockefeller 18 cents damages and \$79.21 costs against Oliver Lamora of Franklin county. Lamora caught fish in Rockefeller's private Adirondack trout stream.

GRAVES KEPT SECRET

CURIOUS CUSTOM OF THE COMANCHE INDIANS.

Burial Places of Tribesmen Must Remain Unknown and Breaking of Obligation Regarded as Great Sacrilege.

Lawton, Okla.—The customs of the Comanche Indian contain many obligations to secrecy, the breaking of any of which subjects the recreant to dishonor among his fellows and sometimes results in his being punished in some of the numerous Indian ways known to this peculiar tribe. One of these secrets is regarding the place of the burial of the dead. This law of the tribe, however, is very flexible, but there are times when every man that digs or fills a grave and every man who looks on the burial scene must preserve throughout his life the secret of this burial place and of the name of the person there buried. Should death claim a warrior of note or a chief of prominence who during life had enemies among his own people or the whites in all probability his burying place would always remain a secret.

Perhaps the deceased is a maiden whom more than one gallant has sought to win; then her last resting place must never be known. It may have been a young brave with a vicious fellow about him; his remains must sleep beneath a spot of earth unmarked and unknown. While these practices of the Indians are sacred to-day and sometimes are observed, it was in the days when they were fighting the white man that obedience was obligatory upon all. If a lone man were ambushed and scalped his remains were buried in a secret place where none could find them. If a man of war mysteriously disappeared when Indians were about none thereafter but the grave-diggers knew the whereabouts of his remains.

This sacred secret of the Comanches is not confined alone to the members of the tribe, white men who have long associated with them imbibed the spirit and look upon the revealing of a secret regarding the dead as the greatest sacrilege. "There are five Indian burying grounds in the Big Pasture," R. P. Sanders recently said, "but I would not for anything tell you where any particular individual is buried. I might point you to the burying grounds and to lone graves on the prairie, but I would not tell you that any one of them contains any particular Indian or any particular white man. If I did my faith with the Indians would be broken and they would have no more confidence in me. I respect their reverence for this secret."

In the Big Pasture there are graves of Indian chiefs, Indian warriors and medicine men, cowboys and army officers who have died or been killed in battle during the last 60 years. Some of the older of the tribe know the resting places of many of these, but none can learn from them where these graves are.

DECREASE IN RAIL DEATHS.

Number of Persons Killed in Three Months Fifty Less.

Washington.—The accident bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ending June 30, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employees while on duty to be 18,827, as against 19,296 reported in the preceding three months. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 194, as against 274 reported in the preceding three months, or 80 less. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,103, of which 145 collisions and 153 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,373,924. The number of employees killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 68, being 16 less than the number reported killed in the last quarter.

MUST TALK TO MOONSHINERS.

Tennesseean Who Lost Election Bet Must Become Crusader.

Lost Coin, Tenn.—Because he confidently believed the Republicans could carry this state, and backed his judgment with a bet, John Weaver, Lang will be found for a few weeks wandering through the Cumberland mountains making prohibition speeches to the moonshiners. Before the election Lang was extremely busy telling his friends how it was impossible to lose, and he would get awake at night to find himself laughing at the predicament of the other fellow. It was a sad, sad day when the state went Democratic. The blow almost killed Lang, and for 36 hours he did nothing but talk to himself. But he is a good loser, and has already begun work upon his series of speeches for the benefit of the ill-fated whiskey men. Unless he meets with a violent death he will make a deep impression.