

Secretary of the Treasury.



Secretary Shaw will retire from the treasury portfolio on March 4 and will be succeeded by George B. Cortelyou, at present postmaster general. Mr. Shaw is a native of Iowa.

GIRL STUDENT AT BOWDOIN.

Miss Irish is First and Only One of Sex in History of College.

Boston.—A demure little miss of 18 has violated all the sacred traditions of Bowdoin college by taking part in the regular course there, and now, for the first time in its history, the college boasts of a woman student.

And the woman who has intruded into the circle once solely for males is Miss Bertha F. Irish of Bowdoinham, Me., a little village eight miles from Brunswick.

Although she is not allowed to take the regular college course, she is able by an arrangement with Prof. Ham, to take certain studies which are part of the regular college work.

Miss Irish is a graduate of the Brunswick high school, and last fall entered Mount Holyoke seminary as a freshman.

From time immemorial Bowdoin college has been strictly a man's college.

"No women were admitted to the college," said Prof. Ham, "but honorary degrees have been conferred on two. It is against the policy of the college to admit women students, and the degree conferred on the two mentioned was a doctor's degree, merely a title."

"In the case of Miss Irish she can get no college credit for her work, although I do not believe that she is thinking of returning to Mount Holyoke. I don't think that she is fitting herself for any particular vocation. Her studies here are principally English, modern French and German, and as it is her father's desire that she make a tour of the old world next year, that is probably her object in coming here, simply to brush up on the subjects she will need to have a working knowledge of in her trip to Europe."

SLAVE TO HAVE A MONUMENT.

Colored Man Who Founded Unique Town to Have Grave Marked.

Hastings, Me.—On the side of a hill not very far from the deserted lumber mill here is the grave of "Nigger Tom," to whom is given the credit of discovering the town of Hastings and becoming the first settler thereof. The grave is marked only by a mound of earth and a beech tree. On the sides of the latter are marks which show that some one at some time engraved the biography of "Nigger Tom," for it reads:

TOM, 1853. FIRST SETTLER AND A SLAVE.

The last time he was seen alive was in the fall of 1853, when a party of lumber prospectors were tramping through the woods and stopped at the camp of "Nigger Tom."

Next year a small lumber mill was built near the spot where Tom's cabin had been situated and the place was called Hastings. It was more than seven miles from the railroad, the nearest station being Gildad. It had and holds to this day the distinction of being the only town in the world which is not reached by a carriage road, and also the largest settlement in Maine which is exempt from state and bank taxes.

EVOLUTION OF A POTATO.

Variety from Uruguay Cultivated in New Forms in France.

Paris.—During the last season remarkable progress has been made in the cultivation of a new species of potato in the department of Vienne in France. It originated in Uruguay and is called the solanum commersoni. Amid its new environment in France and by dint of careful cultivation and selection it has developed several forms which promise to become fixed and to possess much value as additions to the food resources of Europe.

Among these forms, springing from our parent species, there are a yellow variety, a white variety, a red variety and a variety not specially characterized by color, all of which possess distinctive shapes and qualities. A fact that particularly interests botanists and cultivators is that these varieties have evidently not yet reached their final settled forms and the experiments of M. Lobergerie in Vienna are closely watched because it is thought that they will throw light upon the unsettled question of the general origin of the potato.

RICH GROOM WORE OVERALLS.

Story of How Bride First Met Young Westinghouse Leaks Out.

Pittsburg.—That Miss Violet, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank of London, whose engagement to George Westinghouse, Jr., followed a case of pure love, first saw young Westinghouse in his overalls and greasy jumper came out to-day.

Miss Violet several years ago saw George Westinghouse, Jr., at work in his father's shops, and not knowing his name, but only admiring the open, frank countenance and the athletic bearing of the workman she asked him a few questions.

Young Westinghouse signaled the guide who was conducting the party through the works not to uncover his identity to the young lady and he showed her all she wanted to know about his end of the monster works of his father. She departed, thanking him, even hesitating whether or not she would offer him a tip.

Must Allow Boys to Climb. Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia state supreme court, in a decision holds that small boys have an inalienable right to climb trees.

WEALTH UNDER RIVER

PLAN TO RECLAIM LOGS SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Search Will Extend Over 250 Miles of Great Watercourse—May Recover Millions of Feet of Valuable Lumber.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Logging operations in Minnesota have now advanced to the point where not only the dead and down timber is utilized to the utmost, but steps are now being taken for the reclamation of the "deadheads" or sunken logs at the bottom of the Mississippi river. Fabulous wealth, represented by the untold number of logs that have been accumulating along the river for decades, awaits the men who reclaim it from the depths.

It is believed that the river bottom is literally paved with logs from St. Anthony's falls almost to its source. For the last 40 years from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 feet of logs have been floated down the river, and the number that have gone to the bottom is beyond estimating. For more than 250 miles the bottom of the river is lined with logs.

It has been demonstrated that logs may be raised with great profit. Wallace A. Burt and others have been contemplating for some time the advisability of hoisting these logs, and with that object in view have laid their plans before a number of the leading lumbermen. The plan is to raise the logs by hoisting engines and land them ashore, where a government official will scale and record the marks on them. When the original owner can be found he will be compensated for the logs at the rate of eight dollars per 1,000 feet. This represents just so much "velvet" to the owners, and still leaves a margin of profit to the hoisters, who can find a ready market for the reclaimed logs at from \$12 to \$14 per 1,000 feet.

The logs that became deadheads or "sinkers" are chiefly of the small Norway pine variety, known to lumbermen as "pig iron" Norway. The seldom get to be more than eight to 12 inches through at the butt and are heavy and soggy. Rivermen say that a great many of these sink before leaving the landing, a few of them deadhead it down stream for a way, one end bobbing above the water, until, thoroughly water-soaked, they sink to rise no more. Some of these bobbers succeed in reaching the mills, but a large percentage of them go to the bottom.

It is generally believed that a hollow log will not sink, but that is an erroneous impression, for a great many hollow butted pine logs are among the deadhead class. By striking against the bank repeatedly the butt becomes filled with sand and gravel, and soon the log goes down.

Rotten logs also sink readily and become practically worthless after a short time. The other logs, it is said, do not lose much in value by being submerged, even if they have been under water for many years. They are never of the high grade variety, but are well worth reclaiming.

The men who have interested themselves in the reclaiming project are preparing to begin operations as soon as the ice goes out in the spring.

NEW RED CLOVER IS FOUND.

Product of the Black Soil of Russia To Be Introduced.

Washington.—The bureau of plant industry has been experimenting with a new form of red clover which came from the black soil region of Russia. The plant is practically hairless and therefore does not hold dust like the common red clover.

For this reason it is believed that it will make a better forage plant for horses, since it will be much less likely to cause heaves and will be cleaner and more convenient to handle. Blood-tinged in cattle is perhaps due in part to the presence of hairs on common clover. If this be true the trouble would be obviated by feeding them the new hairless Orel clover.

Another objection to the common red clover is that it matures much earlier than timothy, with which it is usually sown. It is thus impossible to harvest the mixture at a time when the full value of both the clover and timothy can be obtained.

The new Orel clover matures two weeks later than the common red kind or at the same time with the timothy and at a season when the farmer's attention is not so imperatively demanded for his corn and also at a time when in the most of the clover belt the weather is more favorable for harvesting the crop without injury by rain.

Would Unearth Garden of Eden.

Jackson, Miss.—Prof. Clinton McKie, a Kansas scientist and archaeologist, is so confident that the Garden of Eden was located in the Yazoo valley of this state, that he wants to organize a stock company for the purpose of making extensive excavations on the farm of W. A. Henry, a planter, about seven miles south of Yazoo City. He thinks he can unearth the ruins of a once-splendid city erected shortly after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden. Prof. McKie says he has conclusive evidence, based on the book of Genesis and Greek and Egyptian records that Yazoo county was the birthplace of man, and it will only be necessary to dig the required depth in order to find proof of his belief.

HIS HAT MAN'S WEAK SPOT.

In Nothing Else Do Conventions Iron Laws Show So Strongly.

There are things, it is a comfort to know, which even a man cannot do, and a man is supposed to be able to do almost anything.

Now a novelist may put his heroine's hat on her head at any angle he chooses—it is one of the few privileges of womanhood—and leave her not a bit less charming or dignified, but I defy him to put his hero's hat at a rowdy angle over his ear at a crucial point in his career and leave him still heroic!

The Achilles heel of a man in his hat. He must guard that as he does his reputation, for it is at once his strength and weakness, says a writer in Putnam's Monthly.

It would hurt an archbishop less in the eyes of the public to "commit a crime than to wear his hat on the back of his sacred head—real back!—and so exhibit himself to his distressed diocese.

Still, if he is so inclined, why should not a good and great man wear his hat over his nose without creating unfavorable comment? The fact is, he cannot. He is ruled by convention, and convention is red tape of society.

The castron laws of fashion, which is only another name for convention, are such that if the greatest man in England were to walk with all his accustomed dignity from the Marble Arch to the bank with a trailing peacock's feather attached to the band of his silk hat he would be followed by a mob in two seconds and by the time he reached Vere street the outraged majesty of the law would take him into custody as a suspicious character.

HAD A PAYING BUSINESS.

Street Sweeping Not Altogether a Bid for Charity.

A merchant in a Scotch city used to give an old crossing sweeper sixpence every Saturday. One day he discovered he had given him half a sovereign by mistake. So he hurried back to the crossing. The sweeper said in reply to a question: "Will you come, sir, after four o'clock to this address, and I will see if you are right about the coin."

The merchant did so, and found a small office and two clerks busy at work. Presently the sweeper appeared, but oh, so altered. He was dressed neatly and looked a business man.

"Oh, yes," he said to the astonished merchant, "you were correct. Our receipts to-day were about ten shillings more than usual, so here is your half sovereign." As the merchant left the office, vowing he would never give to the rogue again, the sweeper called after him: "You've forgotten your usual sixpence, sir."

Where Cannibals Abound.

Cannibalism exists, in spite of the dictum of the report of the inquiry commission. Dr. Hinde has told that after one particularly murderous battle, in which the fierce Hototela tribe of Congolese negroes had been used against the Arabs, every member of these cannibal allies had at least one body to eat.

"All the meat was cooked and smoke-dried, and formed provisions for the whole of the force and for all the camp followers for many days afterward." Dr. Hinde presents a somewhat novel point of view: "During the war in which we were now engaged for two years, we reaped, perhaps, the only advantage that could be claimed for this disgusting custom. In the night following a battle or the storming of a town these human wolves disposed of all the dead, leaving nothing even for the jackals, and thus saved us, no doubt, from many an epidemic."—Everybody's.

Rescue Work for Firemen.

Horseman Fred Dobrats of engine company 34 of Brighton says that while his company was fighting a fire in Allston the other day an old man pushed his way through the crowd, and grasping a fireman by the shoulder begged him to go back into the house and save the old man's glass eye.

"It's worth \$20 to me," yelled the loser, "and I can't afford to lose it; and while you're up there you might bring down a box of curls which a little fellow who lives in the house says were cut off some years ago."—Boston Herald.

The Instinct to Play.

A scientist attached to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington will shortly publish a report wherein he undertakes to show that the desire to indulge in play is a true instinct among the lower creatures. As in man, the tendency to play is stronger in young animals. The scientist in question divides animal sports into a number of classes. Among them are "play-hunting," in which the prey is sometimes such as the animal naturally chases, and sometimes a "make-believe," "play-fighting," "building-play," "nursing play," "plays of imitation" and others.

Held Her Tongue.

"Miss Anteck has such an unfortunate disposition, so disputatious and so sensitive about her age."

"Yes, she was in perfect agony the other day while Col. Bragg was telling some reminiscences. She knew he was wrong, but it was something that happened 30 years ago."

CREAM MORE COSTLY

PRICE HAS INCREASED 247.9 PER CENT. IN FIVE YEARS.

Aggregate Capital of \$47,255,566 Invested in Milk Industry in 1905—Hand Separator Causes Decrease in Establishments.

Washington.—That the cost of milk, and particularly cream, has advanced enormously since 1900 as the result of the curtailment of supply to the factory and the increasing market in the large cities is indicated in a census bulletin relative to the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed milk, flour and gristmill products and starch for 1905.

A substantial increase in the manufacture of all these products is shown since 1900, except starch, which declined markedly. Cost of cream increased 247.9 and milk 3.7 per cent. The statistics given include only such establishments as were engaged primarily in these industries, plants engaged primarily in selling milk or in separating cream from milk not being regarded as engaged in manufacturing.

According to the statement there were 8,928 establishments engaged in the butter, cheese and condensed milk industry in 1905, aggregate capital \$47,255,566, employing 15,557 wage-earners, who received \$8,412,937 in wages. The cost of materials was \$142,920,277 and the products were valued at \$168,182,789.

The decrease in the number of establishments was principally due to the consolidation or absorption of smaller creameries into larger plants. The hand separator, which enables the farmer to separate his own cream, was a prominent factor in this tendency to centralization, enabling easier handling and making it possible for a single creamery to obtain its supply from a wide territory. As a result the larger plants, in which butter was manufactured at less expense, gradually crowded out or absorbed smaller plants.

The total cost of materials increased over 31 per cent. There was a decrease of 121,707,811 pounds, or 14 per cent, in the quantity of milk used in making butter and an increase in the quantity of cream of 384,512,510 pounds, or 188.8 per cent. Condensed milk manufactured between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 increased in quantity 65 per cent, and in cost 65.5 per cent. The quantity of butter produced increased over 25 per cent, and cheese over 12 per cent. Great Britain and Canada are the chief foreign markets for these products. Importation of cheese has shown a steady growth both in quantity and value.

At the census of 1905 the grain reported to be used by the merchant flour and grist mills of the country amounted to 754,945,729 bushels and cost \$385,065,067. Wheat formed over 65 per cent of the total quantity and 78 per cent of the total cost of grain. The quantities of wheat, rye, buckwheat and barley used were greater in 1905 than in 1900, and the quantities of corn and oats were less.

RAILS WILL SCALE PEAK.

Project for Electric Line to Top of Famous Matterhorn.

Geneva.—A daring engineering scheme is attracting attention here. Two engineers well known for their work in designing mountain railroads have applied to the federal council for a franchise to construct a railway from Zermatt to the top of the Matterhorn.

The project includes a cog and ratchet track from the Viège-Zermatt station to the Lac Noir (2,500 meters), tunneling through the Hoerli peak, and two funiculars from the refuge station to the summit (3,802 meters), the latter being constructed in a tunnel with a gradient of 85 to 90 per cent. The whole system is to be electrical.

The promoters intend to construct buildings at the summit sufficient to accommodate a number of visitors, including, if feasible, a compressed air room for persons who suffer from mountain sickness. It is estimated that it will require four years to construct the railroad, and that it will cost 10,000,000 francs. The journey from Zermatt to the summit will require one hour and 50 minutes and will cost 50 francs. At present the ascent takes 24 hours, and charges for guides amount to 180 francs.

Alpinists oppose the project on the ground that it would make one of the most difficult peaks in Switzerland accessible to every tourist, and the Fribourg and Berne sections of the Alpine club have issued appeals against it.

Diaries of Washington Sold.

Philadelphia.—Two small diaries, years 1786 and 1798, of George Washington, with the events chronicled on the pages of a cheap almanac in vogue 100 years ago, were sold for \$4,300 at an auction sale held at Davis & Harvey's rooms. They are believed to have been purchased for the Pierpont Morgan collection. In his diaries the general failed to even make note of the fact that Feb. 22 was his birthday. On Feb. 22, 1798, the only entry refers to the weather. The almanac used by the great man in 1795 is more up to date, containing this printed entry against Feb. 22: "The birthday of George Washington." Beside this entry Washington simply made a small check mark.

FORTUNE IN A TRUNK

OLD RECEPTACLE OF TRIPLER PROVES TREASURE CHEST.

Search for Valuables of Liquid Air Man Results in Discovery of Jewels and Papers Believed to Be Worth \$35,000.

Manhasset, L. I.—Considerable interest has been aroused here by the announcement of the finding of unexpected wealth in the Tripler mansion on Broadway, in this village. A trunk that has been passed over by everyone coming into the house was finally opened and found to contain valuables and jewelry to the amount of over \$35,000.

The mansion belonged to the late Charles Tripler, who gained fame in connection with liquid air experiments. Several years ago he came here, when his health failed him, and purchased the Haak place on Broadway. He lived there until last fall, when he died. After his death it was found that he had left everything to his wife. She began to make arrangements to settle up the estate when she was taken ill and soon afterward died.

The only heir to the noted scientist's wealth was his son, L. B. Tripler. He was recently appointed administrator by the surrogate's court in Mineola. After his appointment he began going over the effects in the house. Most of the supposed wealth of his father was well invested, and was quickly gotten together. Recently the administrator began making an inventory of the contents of the mansion.

In an out-of-the-way place was the trunk that later proved to be the treasure chest. It showed the signs of age and neglect, and very little attention was paid to it. Finally Mr. Tripler, after looking over everything else, decided to see what the trunk contained.

There was no key to the trunk, so the lock had to be forced. Scarcely had the trunk been opened before the searchers began to be astonished. Neatly done up in packages in the upper part of the trunk were diamonds and jewels of thousands of dollars in value. Then valuable documents were disclosed. According to the rumors the total value of the contents of the trunk was more than \$35,000.

Mr. Tripler is now giving attention to all of the unusual places in the mansion and to the contents of all boxes and packages in the hope of finding other hidden treasures.

RULES LIFE PASS IS LEGAL.

Court Interprets New Rate Bill Favorably to the Holders.

Louisville.—Judge Walter Evans, in the federal court, has overruled the demurrer of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company to the equity petition filed by Erasmus L. and Annie M. Motley, in which the latter sought to enforce a contract by which the railroad company agreed to issue annual passes to each of the plaintiffs during their lifetime.

The court says that the act of June 20, 1896, known as the railroad rate bill, under which the railroad company declined to issue the passes as agreed, in January, 1907, should be considered precisely as if, in its general language, there was an express exception excluding from its operation the complainants' contract. In no other way can the vested contract rights of the complainants be preserved.

The general tenor of the opinion is to the effect that congress did not intend to annul any previously made contract founded upon good consideration. The court says, further, that the passes issued the Motleys, while called "free passes," were not so any more than a ticket bought and paid for. The demurrer of the railroad company, which was argued by Col. H. L. Stone, was based on the rebate law which prohibits the issuing of passes, the railroad taking the position that this law voided its contract with the Motleys.

FISH WEARS FUR OVERCOAT.

Strange Tale of Freak of Nature from Alaska.

Winnipeg, Man.—The following has been received by mail from Dawson City:

"Scientists will be puzzled when they hear of a recent discovery made at Moosehide. So strange a demonstration of freaks of nature has never before been published.

"Indian Tom of Moosehide brought in the news. He says the whole tribe is worn out with speculation as to what the strange happening portends for the future of the Indian race.

"After Christmas—just after the annual potlach—some industrious Indians thought it would be wise to catch some fresh greynling for the Dawson market.

"The first fish hooked was a greynling ten inches long. It had fur all over it. Never before did an Indian see any edible fish wearing a fur overcoat. The head of the strange fish, says Indian Tom, is just like that of an ordinary greynling, and the shape is the same.

"But from the back of the gills down to the end of the tail the fish is covered with a soft fur. The color of the fur is a dark brown, exactly the achromatic tone and color of the taste of the morning after a whole night of jackpots. No wonder the Moosehide Indians have all decided to swear off with the new year."

HOW WE ESCAPED BEING FISH.

Earth Would Have Been Completely Enveloped by Oceans But for Moon.

Chicago.—If it were not for the moon the inhabitants of this world would to-day be swimming around in one world-sized fishpond. Fins and scales would be their only clothes. Anglerworms would be their diet, and they probably would be furnishing the greatest sport for the fishermen who inhabit Mars and other nearby worlds.

How they escaped this fate is explained by Dr. William H. Pickering, professor of astronomy in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the Harvard observatory, in the Journal of Geology, issued from the University of Chicago.

He contends that the moon was made out of materials which formerly filled the basin of the Pacific ocean, and that when it separated from the earth it took along three-fourths of the earth's crust, the remainder of the crust being torn in two to form the eastern and western continents.

"If the moon had not been formed, or if it had carried away the whole of the terrestrial crust, our earth would have been completely enveloped by its oceans," he says.

TROUT STORY DRAWS TEARS.

Dinner Speaker Tells of Great Love for Michigan Stream.

New York.—Many of the hundred or more diners at the annual dinner of the Michigan society of New York city at the Hotel Astor were moved to tears by the speech of Levant F. Brown, who told of his love for a certain trout stream deep in the woods of the Wolverine state. Mr. Brown is almost 70 years old and has fished in the stream for 40 years.

He told the diners that the chimes of old Trinity church here rang daily for him that there were just so many hours less for him to suffer the pangs of civilization in this city and that every deep note of the bells accentuated the call of the crystal voice of that trout stream in his native state.

Next summer, he said, an iron railing will be placed by his direction around a bit of ground on the bank of his beloved stream and it will enclose a space for his grave and those of two fellow fishermen who have kept him company many summers at the brook and are as fond of it as he.

To Propagate Land Terrapin.

Allentown, Pa.—So profitable has trade in mud turtles become that the systematic breeding and raising of them is being seriously considered by quite a number of people.