## DIFFIGULT TO WED

Italy Offers Many Obstacles That
Are Hard to Overcome.

Americans Abroad Find It No Easy
Matter to Marry Owing to Our Dievorce Laws—One Noted
Case Cited.

Rome.—An American must live abroad to have an idea of how life is complicated by each state at home having different laws, for which the federal government is not responsible. Up to the present Italy has tried to cope with the different questions that arose, although, said a high official, much confused as to how a woman could be a wife in one state and not in the next, how she could be divorced in another and a wife in still another, how a person can be insane in this state and sane in that, and so on.

This has created a very difficult situation for Americans who wish to marry here, and the best example is that offered by the marriage of Homer Edmiston of Cambridge, Mass., to Signorina Emma Maria Maggiorani. Mr. Edmiston is very well known in Rome, as he was first a student at the American School of Classical Studies, under Prof. Norton of Boston, and then lived here several years engaged in literary work. All the same, to marry legally, according to Italian law, that is, before the municipal authorities, as the religious ceremony alone is not recognized by the government, he was obliged to produce a document from the American consul stating that he was not already married. But according to a decision of the supreme court of the United States, a consul is not competent to act in cases of marriage, according to the United States laws or according to international law.

The consequence is that no American can legally marry in Italy. The other day another couple, one being an American, was obliged to go and live for a few weeks at Lugano, Switzerland, and marry there according to Swiss law.

In the case of the Edmiston-Maggiorani marriage, after having tried all
in their power, but in vain, to demonstrate to the Italian authorities that
the gentleman is a veritable bachelor,
they decided to have only the religious marriage, start on their honeymoon journey abroad, and marry civilly in the first country where the
civil marriage can be performed without having to surmount the difficulties
existing here.

Even the religious marriage, however, was not an easy matter to arrange. Mr. Edmiston being a Protestant and Signorina Maggiorani a Catholic, a dispensation was necessary, which the parish priest undertook to obtain. The day of the marriage approached and the dispensation was not yet at hand, and on inquiry it was found that the papers had been sent from the vicariate to the holy office, but the holy office had not received them, or at least could not find them.

To make a long story short, it was discovered that the holy office was using a kind of obstructionism, as the bride came from a family of noted patriots and conspirators, who were all exiled in 1863 from the papal states. and enlisted with Garibaldi, returning to Rome after the fall of the temporal power in 1870, the grandfather of Signorina Emma being the first Roman to be made senator by King Victor Emmanuel. Finally the cardinal vicar himself gave the dispensation. and the marriage took place in a priwate chapel in the Maggiorani house, one of the witnesses for Mr. Edmiston being Prof. T. F. Crane of Cornell university. A very large number of friends attended the ceremony, both American and Italian, among the former being Prof. J. B. Carter, director of the School of Classical Studies, and Mrs. Carter, Elihu Vedder, the veteran American painter, and Miss Vodder.

## Blast as Nerve Test.

Trenton, N. J. — Vice-Chancellor Walker the other day ordered the Delaware River Quarry and Construction Company to set off a large dynamite blast in order to test the nerves of Mrs. Eva L. Parent, who complains that the heavy blasting shatters her nerves and makes her life unendurable.

The quarry people retaliate by saying that she lives in a tumble-down shanty, where the windows and plaster are loose. They also claim that she is supersensitive.

The master in chancery, together with the two experts, will witness the blasting and note the effect on the woman and on her property. This is considered one of the queerest decisions ever rendered by the court of chancery.

Rock Pile Plea Granted.

Kansas City, Mo.—"I would rather go to the workhouse and break rock than go home to her," John Hains told Judge Kyle when he was arraigned in municipal court on a charge of disturbing the peace of his wife, Ethel.
"You shall have your wish," said the court. "You are sentenced to 115

days on the rock pile."

Mrs. Hains, a delicate little woman, carrying a small baby in her arms, told the judge that she was married last March. Before the baby was born, she said, Hains began to abuse ther. The other night when she returned from work she found Hains with another woman. When she remonstrated he beat her, she said.

### LABOR 8 YEARS ON REPORT

Statistical Abstract of Commerce of World Finally Concluded by Government Experts.

Washington.-After eight years of arduous labor the experts of the boreau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor have, under the direction of O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau, completed a statistical abstract of foreign countries. The volume is somewhat similar but in many respects vastly superior, to the statistical publications relating to foreign commerce issued by other progressive nations of the world. One of the most striking differences between the American publication and that of foreign nations is that the statistics on commerce are stated in terms of American money and measurements, while the foreign publications use native standards.

The new publication consists of 446 pages and is divided into three parts. The first shows the total imports and exports of merchandise and gold and silver of the principal countries of the world. The second part shows imports into and exports in specified years by countries. The third part shows a similar tabulation by articles. In each instance the comparisons are carried back in official figures as far as complete records have been available.

Mr. Austin began work on this valuable publication by detailing a few employes of his bureau to undertake it in 1901. From time to time, as he had available experts, he increased the force. In 1903 a publication of the aggregate commerce of the world marked the first step toward the complete publication which has now been issued. By law the bureau is limited in its edition to 1,000 copies, and the supply is already more than half exhausted. In all probability congress will be asked to increase the number of the edition, and it is hoped that Mr. Austin may be authorized to issue it annually hereafter.

#### GAIN IN BERLIN BY YANKEES

Reports Show American Trade Association in German Capital Attains Record Membership.

Derlin.—An election of officers and directors in the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin took place the other day. F. Hessenberg, managing director of the Gomman Westinghouse interests, was researched president for his fourth successive term.

Reports of officers and committees indicated that the association has attained a record membership of 232, including the biggest firms and corporations in the United States. It expects to play a conspicuous role in the unofficial negotiations leading up to the new German-American tariff arrangement early in 1910.

In his annual address, the president said the association had been given to understand in Berlin that the kaiser's government lays less stress on the actual reductions in the Payne-Aldrich tariff schedules, than on a fair and square interpretation of the law, especially in appraisals at the New York customs house.

## BACK TO WED IN 50 YEARS

Maryland Man of 63, Now a Widower, Claims Sweetheart He Courted Long Ago.

Sellersville, Pa.—Almost half a century has passed since Benjamin Garvin of Rising Sun, Md., now 63, courted Miss Mary E. Rhyner of Sellersville, who is 62. Something parted them, and Garvin married and lived happily on his farm near Rising Sun, until three years ago, when his wife died.

Lonely in his bereavement, his thoughts turned to his first love, who, true to him, had never married, but lived with a sister, Mrs. George Kailer, here.

Twice the aged Romeo made the

trip to Bucks county, renewed his suit, won the woman's consent and departed for his Maryland home with her by his side.

The ceremony joining the happy oldcouple was performed in Maryland.

## BORROWS A CRIPPLE'S LEGS

Stranger in Ohio City Begs Crutches and Then Forgets to Return Them to Owner.

Canton, O.—Mrs. L. Wilkins of West Third street would like the return of her crutches which she loaned, so she can move about. Furthermore, she would like to know the name of the man who borrowed them.

A stranger came to the Wilking home and asked the loan of the crutches, she says. He told a tale of a poor crippled friend, bedfast for weeks, who wanted to get out into the sunshine.

"It was a good bit to ask," said Mrs. Wilkins, "but there was the poor cripple, who had had no sunshine for weeks, and I let the man take my crutches with the promise that they were to be returned soon. I fear the poor fellow isn't through using them yet."

Scorn Uncle Sam's Jobs.

Little Rock, Ark.—Six fourth-class postoffices in Arkansas have been discontinued because no one is willing to accept the postmasterships. F. W. Tucker, chairman of the Republican state committee, stated that the people of the rural districts are so properous that it is impossible to secure any one willing to accept offices which offer such small remuneration.

# DIFFICULT TO STEER

Dirigible Balloon Hard to Manage at Night—No Landmarks.

Count Zeppelin Said to Have Lost
Five Hours on His Celebrated
Flight to Berlin for Lack of
Means of Navigation.

London,—"No one who has not been at a great height in a balloon can have any idea of the difficulty of steering a dirigible toward any given point."

So said an experienced pilot of airships with special reference to the approaching Paris-London voyage of the monster Clement-Bayard, now almost ready for her trials in France.

"The most obvious way of navigating is to hold a map in hand and to keep track of one's position from moment to moment. This is, you can understand, very tiring. But if for any reason you lose your position you are in a bad case. You see below you a network of roads and houses, a limit-less expanse of fields, looking almost exactly alike. Unless you happen to know the country well or come across some big place which can be recognized, you'really have little chance of fixing your position again.

"You can't think how different a landscape looks from above. The objects which were prominent so long as you were on the ground seem to have disappeared. You sail over a high tower and fail to see it at all. As you look down on it, it appears merely a dot in the ground. You can only see the top of it, of course.

"In the darkness the difficulty is increased. Count Zeppelin, during the voyage which ended up in a pear tree at Bitterfeld, when he was desperately anxious to reach Berlin at the appointed time, is credibly reputed to have spent five hours of the night circling round and round. He had lost his position. He did not know where he was.

"If he had stopped his engine, he would either have come down or else the balloon would have risen and he would have lost gas. He was afraid to steer any course lest it should be the wrong one. He was obliged, therefore, to mark time until daylight. He lost five hours for lack of a good means of navigation."

Naturally it occurred to a correspondent to make inquiries as to whether there was any chance of such a delay befalling the Clement-Bayard. She is to start from Paris at night with a view to reaching the garage at Wormwood Scrubs next morning. What if she lost her position and had to circle about in the north of France awaiting the late winter dawn?

Let it be said at once that there is no fear of the occurrence of any such mishap. It will be guarded against by the use of special compasses, made by Mesrs. Kelvin and White, who make all the compasses for the British navy. With these very accurate bearings can be taken and, in addition, the angle of any object below the horizontal can be noted.

Suppose that the pilot of the Clement-Bayard should lose his position. It may be assured that he would know it within ten miles. Very well; he would choose some conspicuous light, take a bearing of it, and fix its distance by knowing the angle of depression and the height of the airship.

After steering an accurately known course for a few minutes he would repeat his observations with the same light. The line joining these two positions which he has just fixed would give him his right course and his speed. Then he would go ahead in the direction of his destination. He might be any distance up to ten miles off his true route, but this margin of doubt would not be increased.

The object of the airship when it leaves Paris will be to strike the French coast. If it does that within twenty miles either side of Treport, all will be plain sailing. At what distance inland the coast lights will be useful has not yet been ascertained. Inquiries are now being made. But as soon as the coast is reached the lights will enable the channel to be crossed without difficulty.

It is when the channel lights come in full view that the navigation will be taken over from M. Clement by Lieut. Osborne, R. N., the officer who is superintending the construction at Barrow of the first rigid naval airship for Great Britain.

In front of him upon the pilot's bridge will be a number of instruments. There are two pressure gauges for the gas bag and two for the balloon containing air. There is an aneroid barometer, which registers height, and there is an infinitely delicate apparatus called the statoscope, which shows instantly whether the

airship is going up or down.

Then there is a sextant, which measures the angle of the sun or star above the horizon or above an artificial horizon, and there may be also a perfect compass which will enable the downward angle of its needle to be read accurately, so that the exact latitude can be obtained.

Compass needles, if left to themselves, will always point downward in a northerly direction. The angle at which they point downward corresponds to the latitude, but it is only just now that accurate readings of this angle are becoming possible. This will, of course, be a great aid to aeronauts. If they know their latitude and longitude they know where they are A constant exact knowledge of latitude would at any rate be half way to perfection. Navigation of the air would become far easier than it is at present.

#### DISLIKE THE BROAD STREETS

Londoners Abhor Spacious Thoroughfares and Prefer the Narrow

London.—Londoners like narrow streets. They love to be jostled and abhor broad, spacious thoroughfares, where there is plenty of room to walk.

This interesting opinion was given by a Regent street land agent and surveyor, who said that the 'growing tendency to construct wide streets was a "fatal mistake" from a shopkeeper's point of view.

"Bond street, Cheapside, the Strand and other more or less narrow streets," he said, "owe much of their commercial success to their narrowness and consequent warm, sociable atmosphere. If Oxford street and Regent street were as narrow I think their commercial value would be increased.

creased.

"In wide streets, one side is sure to suffer. Thus along Picadilly most people going toward Hyde Park walk on the left to Prince's restaurant, and then on the right until they reach the park."

"As for the north side of the Strand, it is most curious to note," said another real estate agent, "how the huge east going traffic melts away at the Gayety theater and the west-going traffic equally mysteriously dies away at the law courts.

"So, too, with the Embankment—the shortest route between the city and Westminster. It is wide and open and commands a magnificent view, but it is lonely—as lonely as the south side of Piccadilly along the railings of the green park.

The question inevitably arises:
"Are Londoners suffering from agoraphobia, or 'fear of open spaces'—a well-defined nervous disease?"

"I would not like to say that agoraphobia, even in a mild form, could affect a whole community," said a well-known nerve specialist, "but there can be little doubt that city bred people find great consolation in a crowd.

"Some years ago I was employed in making a medical examination of thousands of emigrants to Canada. Quite a number of London people, thoroughly healthy in every way, were depressed by the loneliness of their new life, and some went so far as to throw up excellent prospects in Canada and return to the hardships of London life, preferring poverty in a crowd to wealth and comfort in a sparsely populated country."

#### RAISING CRICKETS FOR ZOO

Curator to Make Things Livelier in Reptile House This Winter—
To Cultivate Insects.

New York.—Curator Ditmars of the Bronx Zoo is raising crickets to make things livelier in the reptile house this winter.

Among four varieties he has procured for the fireplace in this building is one with the appropriate name of rattlesnake cricket. The others are the field cricket, which makes the summer boarder dismal after the sun has set; the tree cricket and the sleigh bell cricket, whose song resembles the tinkle of winter chimes.

Last winter Mr. Ditmars, one cold night, heard a chirp and on lifting a brick out of the hearth in his dining room, discovered a cricket. For about three months it cheered the home of the curator. So last summer he determined to cultivate a colony of them and keep them in the reptile house, where they will make the only music to be heard there.

## LEMONS CURE WHITE PLAGUE

lowa Woman, Given Up as Hopeless by Doctors, Ate Dozen Citrus Spheres Daily.

Sioux City, Ia.—Eat twelve lemons a day for twelve days. This is the simple cure for tuberculosis recommended by Mrs. Charles Si Banse, who, after being given up to die by the physicians, made herself a healthy woman by taking the lemon remedy.

"Boil the lemons until they are palatable," she says. "I took 12 lemons a day in this manner for more than 12 days, but I saw marked improvement before the 12 days had elapsed. I am a well woman to-day."

Mrs. Banse now is a picture of health. Her lungs are in no way affected and she swears by the lemon cure.

## Plague Germs in Milk.

Washington.—Fifteen per cent, of those who die from tuberculosis in the District of Columbia contract the disease from milk, according to a declaration by Health Officer Woodward. Inspectors from the department of agriculture, working during the last week, found that a large percentage of the cows in certain herds in the district were infected. Of 154 animals examined, it was said that 57 were found to be diseased.

Tuberculosis Hospital,
New York.—A \$2,350,000 hospital
for treatment of New York tuberculosis sufferers will be completed next
year. It will provide for more than
1,000 patients. It was begun on a
Staten island site with a city appro-

priation of \$1,000,000. An additional

appropriation of \$1,350,000 has been

voted.

Orchid with Seven Tails.

London.—Bearing seven red and white tails prolonged six inches to the fineness of needles, and tipped by little speckled petals, an orchid bloom won a special prize for Sir Trevor Lawrence at the Horticultural soci-

ety's flower show at the Horticultural

Waltiler Loobdomadaien , \$5,00.

# HERMITS ARE HAPPY

Safe and Comfortable Seclusion from World on Blue Mountain.

Woman Over 70 Never Saw Trolley
Car, Electric Car or Automobile

Has Not Left House Since
Husband's Death.

Alientown, Pa—On the southern slope of the Blue mountains, in Lynn township, beyond the Jacksonville, live an elderly couple in a dilapidated story-and-a-half log cabin who are remarkable for the simple life they lead and for their hermit-like existence. They are August Betka and Mrs. Abigail Frey, but known thereabouts as "Die Alt Ab" ("the old Ab.").

Their home is near a little traveled road leading across the Blue mountain from Jacksonville to Tamaqua, and two and a half miles from the former village. It is the only habitation thereabouts, and is as lonely and secluded a place as the veriest recluse could desire. Rarely, very rarely, indeed, does any one wander to their forest home, save occasional berry pickers and hunters.

Their cabin is a rough, antiquated structure of logs, about 10x14 feet, with a primitive porch in front, surrounded by a rough stone wall. The house has only one door and two windows. It has one room with a sort of vestibule. There is, however, an attic, reached by a rickety stair. The basement is a low apartment, and tradition has it that at one time it was used as a moonshine distillery.

Here, in season, the occupants of the home maintain a modest little garden with a few staple vegetables as well as a few flowers. They keep no live stock, nor even hogs or chickens, cats of dogs. Here, remote from contact with their fellows, they eke out a scant subsistence. At the time the correspondent visited them about half a dozen cottontails, trophies of Mrs. Frey's prowess with the gun (for she is an expert shot), hung from the rafters overhead, and thus she keeps the larder replenished with fresh meat. A lot of rabbit skins also hung on the outer walls of the porch.

Gus Betko is a German, born in Prussia, and is 76 years old, and is a robust and vigorous old fellow. No one knows when he came into that neighborhood. He works at times for farmers in Lynn township, generally in the potato season, besides which he makes ax helves, singletrees and butchers yokes. Old Mrs. Frey cuts down the trees from which the wood is procured.

Mrs. Frey was born and spent her whole lifetime in the Blue mountain. Her father was known as "Der Roth Follweiler" (the red Follweiler), to distinguish him from others of this well-known family with other characteristics as to color. Their home was on top of the mountain and along the old Indian trail, by which the red man traversed between the Delaware and the Susquehanna valleys long before the white man ever set foot in Pennsylvania. Their home is now a pile

Fullweiler kept a primitive tavern there for the accommodation of chance wayfarers, and there Abigall was born 73 years ago. In her earlier days she attended the battalions and frolics of the region, whose memory she still recalls with intense pleasure. In her twenty-eighth year she married Joshua Frey, and they moved to their present home. The stone wall which surrounds the house she helped as a bride to build. They had one child,

which died in intancy.

Here Mr. and Mrs. Frey lived and eked out a living, well content with their lot, and not caring about the carryings on of the greater world beyond.

One daw-in 1882 Mrs. Frey had one

ryings on of the greater world beyond. One day in 1882 Mrs. Frey had occasion to go to the village of Jacksonville, two and a half miles away. When she returned she found her husband sitting at the window, apparently awaiting her return. When she spoke to him she found that an unbidden visitor had preceded her and had laid his hands on Mr. Frey. The shock was so great that from that day to this, 27 years, Mrs. Frey has not been in Jacksonville or any distance from home, and in the last 12 years she has not been away from the clearing surrounding her cabin home.

By tilling the little garden and by shooting game and birds she is able to keep body and soul together. She also works baskets, for which there is sufficient demand among the neighboring farmers, and these Gus takes to the village to sell. In addition the county poor directors contribute 50 cents a week to her support, of which fund Joshua Lutz, the hotel-keeper at Jacksonville, is custodian, and which he handles faithfully for Abigail's benefit.

Mrs. Frey never saw a trolley car; she never saw an electric light; she never saw an automobile, and if she ever saw a railroad train it is pretty certain that she never rode in one.

They are content with their lot and

They are content with their lot, and Abigail's world is confined within the 20 by 40 feet. What is beyond she neither knows nor cares.

Belleville, N. J.—Because his automobile was badly battered and he needed money to get home, A. S. Collington of Westwood, N. Y., sold for \$10 the \$2,500 machine in which he and three companions came to grief. The wrecked machine, which was smashed in collision with a truck, was purchased by a local farmer, who said that he expected to be able to use some of the machinery, around the

#### NO PLOWS IN PANAMA ZONE

United States Bureau of Soils Reports
Agricultural Possibilities as
First Class.

Washington.—The Panama canal zone, considered from an agricultural standpoint, is a country possessed of possibilities, but utterly devoid of plows, farmers or farming. That is the substance of a report made by H. H. Bennett, one of the experts of the United States bureau of soils after an examination of the land of the canal strip. Mr. Bennett's opinion of the possibility of the canal strip is not pessimistic by any means.

"We find among the Panamanians the crudest agriculture imaginable," he says in his report. "They do no plowing or cultivating, but simply put in a few hills of corn, rice or inferior vegetables and allow nature to do the work. How they can live on these little patches of a half acre or so is more than I can understand at this time. They do live, however, and occasionally sell enough fruit to buy a little rum and some clothes for the older members of the family.

"There are no plows on the isthmus of Panama, as far as we have been able to learn, except a few belonging to the canal commission. There is not a great variety of soils, but they are exceedingly hard to get at. The topography is extremely humpy and rough.

"Trails are scarce and often impassable on foot. They are never passable in a buggy. The only way to-move through the uncleared country is to cut a path. So far I have seen two important soils. One is a residual red clay and the other a brown clay loam of alluvial origin. The former covers about three-fourths of the territory explored on the Pacific side.

"I believe that as a result of our investigations there will be some effort to establish school gardens throughout the zone as a means of interesting the children of laborers and natives in agriculture."

## HUGE SHIPMENT OF WALNUT

According to Estimates Year's Crop-Worth Over \$600,000 to California Growers.

Santa Ana, Cal.—According to entrates at the walnut packing hous in this county, exclusive of the Fulton, Anaheim and Placentia districted shipments for the season reach 288 car loads. The bulk crop has moved, and there rem a few car loads from each 1 house still to go. Of the 288 ca 228 went from Santa Ana, Lanta Ana the biggest shipping for walnuts in the United States.

The associations this year con trolled 65 or 70 more car loads than they did last year. Even with that this locality remains the stronghold of the independent shippers of California. The association estimates for the season are: Santa Ana Valley Walnut Growers' association, shipped from Santa Ana, 80 car loads: Richmond Walnut Growers' association, shipped Capistrano Walnut Growers' association, shipped from San Juan Capistrano, 30 car loads. The independent houses reported as follows, all from Santa Ana: Gowen & Willard, 110 car loads; Smith & Miller, 15 car

loads; C. C. Collins, 13 car loads.

These nuts will total between \$610,000 and \$640,000 for the growers.

The Santa Ana association alone by the end of the season will have distributed \$200,000.

## CAN'T GET HIS WAGES CUT

New York City Employe, Who Asked for 15 Per Cent. Reduction, Refused by Comptroller.

New York.—A city employe who last week stirred up a furore among the municipal officeholders by requesting a reduction of 15 per cent in his \$1,500 salary, received a reply from the comptroller, refusing his request. The comptroller said:

"This matter is not within my province. I am also informed that the salary you draw is the lowest possible for the position you hold under the civil service laws. I cannot believe that your financial condition warrants the cut which you recommend."

The comptroller does not expect any further calls for salary reductions from employes of the city.

Year's Tebacco Output.
Washington.—More than 150,000,-

000 pounds of cigar tobacco and nearly four times that quantity of the other types of tobacco was grown in the United States in 1909, according to a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture.

Kentucky leads all the states in to-

Kentucky leads all the states in tobacco grown, producing more than one-third of the crop of the country and about one-ninth of the entire crop of the world. While some tobacco is produced in almost every state, less than one per cent, of this country's crop is grown west of the Mississippi river, Texas being the only trans-Mississippi state in which the industry has gained much importance.

Travels Million Miles.

Creston, Ia.—One hundred miles a day is the record of Conductor Charles Flint of this city, as he figures it, since he began work for the Burlington road 48 years ago. Forty years of that time he has been in the capacity of conductor. He figures off one year of the 40 to allow for sickness and vacations, and at the rate of 100 miles a day he estimates he has traveled more than 1,216,800 miles, or a distance of more than forty-eight times around the earth. Conductor Flint began work for the Burlington in 1861.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Frenche im Londolone et dans tone los Etats du Ande Cile emblicité aftre dons lar commerce des avantages? exceptions et in de l'abounement fon l'ain : il Lette les lans les commerces des avantages? exceptions etc.