TRACK BRUIN FAMILY

Footprints Followed in Snow for Over Twelve Miles.

Farmer Overtakes Bear After Long
Chase, and Now Pelts of Five of
Them, Worth at Least \$100,
Hang on Side of His Barn.

Williamsport, Pa.-The first November tracking snow brought grief to a colony of thieving bears in the Brobst mountain district west of Trout run. Frank Kinley, the loser of five sheep during the fall months, and one of the men who wants protection of the law removed from the bear tribe, so that farmers can wreak vengeance upon the overgrown pests whenever they set eyes on them, is at least \$100 better off than he was the day before the unseasonable snow fell, for he has the hides of five bears hanging up against the end of his barn to dry, these pelts representing the tackets of the animals which he feels sure are the ones that raided his place and killed his

Kinley, for three days before the snowfall, had been picking apples, hauling them to the cider mill and drawing the barrels of cider back home again. He wanted two barrels of the cider to cure for winter, and these he rolled onto the ground next the smokhouse, but within two rods of the back part of the house. The next morning one of these barrels of cider had been rolled down the hill and one through the fence, the speed of the barrel evidently being such as to break down the rails.

There was evidence of bears in the soft earth of the road, for there was a perfect network of tracks, though the creatures had been unable to get the bung of the barrel open; hence the contents were safe. But Kinley vowed he would catch the thief, so he set a steel trap close to the barrel and perimitted the latter to remain in the road. But, unknown to Kinley, while he slept soundly that night, snow began to fall, and though the bears had returned, they neither got into the trap nor did they get the barrel open.

The next morning in the inch or more of snow Kinley had a glorious opportunity to track the animals. He first thought the tracks were only those of two old bears and a pair of cubs. He and his two boys began the chase soon after daybreak, but it was almost noon before they came to the lair of the bears. They had tramped over 12 miles.

Once they came to where the bears had lain in a laurel thicket, but, as though learning that they were being pursued, they had resumed their "hike." this time bearing off as though intending to make a circle of their day's journey. Upon discovering this fact, Kinley himself started in a direction that would take him to a point cross-tracking the animals, if they kept their circle travel.

Once on the brow of a ridge where he calculated the beasts would pass, he hid himself behind a rock and waited. He had been there hardly half an hour when he heard a succession of grunts, and, squinting from his cover, he beheld an old bear and two cubs not a rod away from him, andheading right toward him. He cut loose with his rifle, and while he only wounded the old bear, he succeeded in making a ten-strike on the cubs, and each of these tumbled in his tracks. In hardly a minute after the shootdng a third cub put in an appearance, and a shot fixed it

Then Kinley concluded that the other old bear was not far off and started on a run down the trail expecting to overtake it, but a shot from the direction in which he knew his, boys must be indicated to him that the old bear must have cross-countered and was heading for the laurel thicket again. Two more shots were fired by the boys soon after, and he heard one of the boys calling: "There's another."

Then he rightly concluded that the bear which he had wounded must also be making for the cover of the laurels. and he ran at top speed in the direction from which he had heard the shots. It was lucky he did, for he found one of the boys cornered in a ledge of rock, having permitted his gun to slip from his grasp when he scrambled up to get a view of the surrounding country, and the wounded bear-which proved to be the mother—in dangerous proximity to him. though evidently badly hurt and fast becoming weak. Had she reached the unprojected youth, however, she would! yet have done bad work. Kinley killed her with one bullet. The other son had killed the male parent. Then they gathered up their game-one of the biggest bags ever brought in in this section of the state.

Tramp Makes Reward.

Kewanee, Ill.—Fifty dollars in bills was received in a letter by Mrs. Frank H. Davis, living on Lake street, this city, from a tramp to whom she gave supper ten years ago. The letter is signed "The Tramp," but tells that the writer is now in comfortable circumstances at Cripple Creek, Col., and that Mrs. Davis will hear from him again.

Post Card Craze.

London.—The post office annual report shows that the picture post card craze is rapidly declining and that fewer telegrams are sent, due to an increase in the use of telephones. Over \$3,000,000 has been found in lefters undelivered because wrongly addressed

TO PROMOTE CHILD WELFARE

Parents All Over Country Besiege New Department of Clark University for Information.

Worcester, Mass.—Secretary Henry S. Curtis of the "Child Conference for Research and Welfare" instituted at Clark university as the first department of its kind in this country, is flooded with inquiries from parents in all parts of the country who desire to have their children examined by the new methods.

The purpose is to gather statistics as to the best methods of promoting the health, happiness and welfare of children and form child-welfare organizations. The endeavor also will be to determine in what points children are weakest morally or physically.

The head of the department, directly under Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, is Dr. Curtis, formerly of Washington, who has been engaged all his life in child welfare work. Already letters have been received from 900 parents who desire measurements made of their children to determine moral and physical defects.

The department has not been long enough organized to show results, and it is not definitely known how it is to be received by the child-welfare organizations of the country, but from the number of letters received lately concerning it, Dr. Curtis thinks it will leap into popularity at once.

Parents who have children with physical or moral defects may have them examined. Those who fear to pass them into the hands of scientists need only consult with the head of the department of experimental dietet-

It is planned to have every department so well organized that every question pertaining to the child can be adequately answered.

"The chief purpose of the organization," said Dr. Curtis, "is to correlate the work of child welfare institutions and especially to provide all workers in these various fields who desire it with the latest results of scientific child study that bear upon their work. One of the most valuable features of the work will be to provide parents, teachers and others who have the responsibility of the care of children with the results of the scientific study of children."

MAKE MONEY IN NICARAGUA

Minister Tells How to Clear 1,000 Per Cent. Profit in Eight Months on Plantation.

New York.—Alejandro Bermudes, minister of posts in the republic of Nicaragua, was in New York the other day, having come here in the interests of his country with a view of establishing cordial relations between the two countries and also of letting the people of the United States know more about the country he represents. Senor Bermudaz' itinerary includes a visit to President Taft.

Talking to a reporter, Senor Bermudaz, who was formerly Nicaraguan charge d'affaires at Washington, said Nicaragua was going ahead by leaps and bounds. The American people, he said, had a wrong conception of President Zelaya, who, far from being a trouble seeker, is a most peaceful man, and never declared war on any one until his people rose up and demanded it.

Fifteen years ago, said Senor Bermudez, when Zelaya was first elected president. Nicaragua was virtually "down and out." To-day it is, he said, easily the most prosperous republic in Central America. There is a great chance for Americans there, he said, to make fortunes in a few years. For \$200 one could obtain 1,000 acres of land on which cocoa, rice, sugar and coffee, etc., could be grown in such quantities as to return a profit of 1,000 per cent, on the investment in eight months.

STILL GOOD FIGHTER AT 95

Aged Pennsylvanian Battles Fifteen Minutes with Three Foreigners Before Big Crowd.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Witnessed by 500 persons, a battle between Patrick Crowley, who says he is 95 years old, and three foreigners, Jacob, Herman and Mendel Berkovich, was waged at Eleventh avenue and Water street, McKeesport, for 15 minutes until the arrival of police who answered a riot call. The four were arrested.

A patch of ground near Crowley's home, which he declares is his property, was the cause of the fight. The city claims the property, also, but for years Crowley has been growing garden truck on it and keeping an eye open for trespassers. The three men went on the ground and refused to leave at Crowley's command. He attempted to eject them and the fight followed.

Crowley was cut and bruised. Jacob Berkovich charged Crowley before an alderman with assault and bat-

Horse Likes Pie.

Columbus, Ind.—Because of his fondness for pie one of the delivery horses for the Geilker bakery here has been named Pieface. The animal got the pie habit from being fed bits of pie at intervals by his driver. The habit has grown on him to the extent that he now refuses to start on the regular deliveries until he has had his pie and he guips down a half one at a bite. The animal shows a preference for mine, yet, if necessary, he will eat any sort.

BIG DIVORCE MILL

Percentage of Cases to Population Exceeds Other Countries.

Conclusions Gathered by Statistician at Cornell University Contain Much Interesting Information Regarding Legal Separation.

Itacha, N. Y.,-The average annual number of divorces in the United States is nearly twice as great as the average annual number of any of the countries from which statistics are obtainable, except Japan and Algeria, and it is more than twice as great as all other Christian countries combined from which the census bureau has been able to get records. These are some of the conclusions gathered by Walter F. Willcox, prolessor of statistics and sociology at Cornell university, consulting statistician for the department of health, and for years connected with the statistical division of the government census bureau. Prof. Willcox gathered some statistics for the International Statistics institute, which met in Paris recently, and has made them

public in his report in this country.

"There is probably no country," the professor writes, "to which the problem of divorce and separation is of greater importance than the United States. For that reason more attention has been given to divorce by the government of the United States than by that of any other country.

An international table accompanying the report shows that Japan heads the list of divorces, with 215 per 100,000 population. If Algeria is to be counted, her records even exceed Japan's, being 288, on the same ratio. Next to these two is the United States, with a ratio of divorces to population of one-fourth that of Algeria, one-third that of Japan and more than

twice that of Switzerland or Saxony.

France has 23, and at the other extreme; Mr. Willeox's figures show, is Ireland, with an annual average of about one divorce to the 100,000 population.

In another table Prof. Willcox compares the divorces and separations to the number of marriages, per thousand, as follows: Algeria, 318; Japan, 257; United States, 82; France, 31, with Paris itself, 59; Switzerland, 42; Austria but 8, but its capital, Vienna, 40; German empire, 20; England and Wales, 2.

In determining the probability of marriages ending in divorce in the United States, Prof. Willcox says:

"It seems fair to conclude that between 65 and 80 out of every 1,000 marriages celebrated have ended in a divorce, and as the divorce rate is rapidly increasing, probably at least eight out of every hundred marriages contracted will end in divorce." The professor also finds that the marriage rate in this country is increasing, and the divorce rate is more than keeping

pace with it.

The average number of persons married each year to the 10,000 population is 186; a rate exceeded only by western Australia among the thirty-nine regions from which figures were obtained. The average annual number of marriages to 10,000 marriageable population for the last given five-year period was 714, a rate exceeded only by Hungary, among the twenty-three regions from which figures were obtained.

The marriage rate in the country is the lowest in the northern states and highest in the southern states the rate being twice as high in the states where negroes live as in the north.

The figures show, Mr. Willcox points out, that the early marriages are much more common among the negroes and Indians than whites, but they also show that among the white population of both sexes early marriages are much more common in the southern states than in the northern. He also says that in the United States married life begins in the country districts at an earlier age than it does in the cities, that it probably lasts longer and that if the union is broken it is more likely to be succeeded by a second marriage.

Mr. Willcox adds significantly: "It demonstrates that the influence of city life in the United States is to delay and thus in some measure to prevent marrisge; that this influence among men is somewhat counteracted by the excess of women in the cities, and upon women by the same influence."

The western division of the United States has had the highest divorce rate in the last forty years. The increase of divorce in the southern states has been for more rapid than in the northern. The average divorce rate in the country has increased threefold in forty years.

Tears Restore Sight.

Sloux City, Ia.—The sight of William Holloway was suddenly restored to him following a brief spell of weeping

Some time ago Mr. Holloway became blind while reading a newspaper. Specialists held out little hope for the aged man.

when Thomas H. Holloway, a son who had not been home for a long time, came to visit the aged father, the latter was almost overcome with joy. He buried his face on the son's shoulder and wept.

On wiping away the tears, Mr. Holloway suddenly exclaimed: "I can see; I can see you, Tom." The sight had returned to his eyes.

RAIDING EAGLE FOUND DEAD

Last of the Golden Variety in the Black Hills Succumbs to Old Age in Strange Nest.

Deadwood, S. D.—When the ploneers entered the Black Hills 35 years ago, golden eagles were as common as English sparrows are at present, but in the death of "Old Sentinel," a few days ago, it is believed that the birds became extinct.

Unlike eagles of other sections of the country, the golden eagles were much larger, more fierce, swifter of flight and of a different color. The feathers of the back were almost a jet black, the wings a light brown and the breast a golden yellow, hence the name.

In the early days of the hills the birds were so numerous that they were a menace to the settlers. Frequently they would swoop down into ranch lots, pick up a lamb or a small pig and fly away to some crag, where they would devour the catch, or carry it to their young. Many stories are told of golden eagles having attacked small children.

"Old Sentinel" had been one of the landmarks for more than a quarter of a century. During all of this time he occupied the crest of one of the highest of the peaks of the Ragged Top range. There, upon a shelf of rock, 4.000 feet above the valley, "Old Sentinel" and his mate made their home until about five years ago, when the latter died.

latter died.

After the death of his mate, "Old Sentinel" made trips to the southern and western hills, frequently being absent for weeks. Many times he was shot at, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, for the bullet was never east that was to end his life.

Ernest N. Norman of the United States land office at Rapid City, came here, determined, if possible, to capture the golden eagle alive. He realized that "Old Sentinel" was the last of his race in the hills, and that in his capture he would get a prize well worth the effort. Going out to the Ragged Top range with a small party of friends he was told that "Old Sentinel" had not been seen in more than a month.

Mr. Norman concluded that a trip to the lofty home of the eagle was worth the trouble and climbed to the top of the mountain. There, covering a space more than 20 feet square, were the bones of almost all kinds of small domestic animals, lying about in heaps. Not far away was the skull of an infant, whitened and polished by the storms of years. Bones that were taken for those of the legs and arms were also found, indicating that perhaps the stories of "Old Sentinel" and his mate carrying away children were not wholly untrue.

CLUB RUN BY ELECTRICITY

Latest London Organization Has No Visible Attendants—Everything Done Automatically.

London.—The latest London club is called the Five Hundred. Its formal opening will take place on New Year's day. Every member will be known by a number, and the use of names will be forbidden. There will be an electric tablet in an ante-chamber, which will contain every member's number. On entering, each member will be required to announce himself by registering on the tablet, which will display his number in the clubrooms. On leaving, he will go through the same process.

No waiters will be visible. The members will serve themselves, paying for whatever they take. In the case of drinks they will write their requirements on a piece of paper and drop it in a revolving desk, which will turn immediately with the required drink. The members will be largely actors, artists and musicians. Fines will be imposed for violations of the peculiar rules. The proceeds will be devoted to paying for first night theater tickets for members chosen by

The members called upon to attend first night performances will be obliged to go in the club costume, which will be a black Florentine robe, with a red number.

MOST QUIET CLUB IN WORLD

National Deaf Organization in London Wins Praise of Landlady as Model Tenants.

London.—The quietest club in the world has held its annual meeting here. It is known as the National Deaf club and is composed entirely of members who have no other language than that of signs.

Hardly any have learned the lip system and the only method of communication is with the fingers. They are a small but interesting body. Nearly every member is earning his living in commerce and some are even travel-

The landlady of the house in Tottenham court, where they have their clubroom, describes them as the quietest, gentlest tenants that a woman could have.

"I let them just one big room," she said, "and they have their meetings and you would never know they were there."

Police Wireless Uutfit.

New York.—A part of the equipment of the new \$3,000,000 police headquarters is to be a wireless telegraph outfit operated from the dome. It is expected that branch stations will be established, not only in the outlying districts of the city, but in counties more remote, so that if wires fail communication may be maintained.

GUNS GUARD SEALS

Cannon and Rifles Bar Poachers
from Pribilof Islands.

Group of Islands Containing Richest Seal Rookeries in World Carofully Watched by Government Officials and Natives.

Washington—Gatling guns, mountain howitzers and Krag-Jorgenson rifles made last summer's sealing season in the Pribilof islands freer of depredations than ever before, according to W. I. Lembkey, United States government agent there, who has returned to Washington to prepare his annual report. This group of islands contains the richest seal rookeries in the world.

The determined raids made on the herd in 1906 by Japanese pelagic sealers, when they were driven off with a loss of five killed and many captured, introduced an element of danger to the good relations of Japan and the United States.

Japanese schooners still hover outside the three-mile limit of American jurisdiction, but a revenue cutter patrol and a strong guard on the beach have discouraged raiding attempts. When at the opening of last season Mr. Lembkey went to his post he took several Gatling guns and howitzers.

"There are about 30 natives on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, the latter being the larger," said Mr. Lembkey. "It has a shore line of about 50 miles. The guard, which has been thoroughly organized, is posted at prominent lookout points. Telephone connection is maintained with headquarters, where the Gatlings and howitzers are kept on carriages ready for instant transportation to the scene of attack.

The revenue cutters the Bear, the Manning, the Rush, and the Perry, form a cordon around the islands, three of them always on patrol, while the fourth goes to Unalaska for coal. The officials maintain a sharp watch upon all pelagic sealers, that is, on all vessels which take seals by catching them from the sea outside the three-mile limit.

"The taking of seals from the rookeries ashore, where they are thickest, is restricted to the North American Commercial Company, to which the government has leased the privilege to take 15,000 fur seals annually. It costs them \$10.22½ a seal. Therefore the government this year derived an income of \$150,000 from the fisheries.

The lessee must not take those above or below a certain size, and must refrain from slaughter of the young males annually marked for exemption in order that they may serve the useful purpose of breeding and prevent the rapid depletion of the herd. Two thousand bachelors were so marked last year.

"The whole herd now numbers less than 140,000 seals, and of these less than 50,000 are breading females.

The shore guard is composed of Aleuts, who deem it a distinct honor to bear arms for the government. They regard the seals as property of the American government and themselves as American citizens bound to protect the herd as a matter of patriotic duty. An alarm from a lookout that a raid is in progress is sufficient to bring the whole native population to the scene of danger, anxious for a fight. This alertness has resulted in a steady decrease since 1908 in the armed efforts

to raid the rookeries.

"We have made no thorough enumeration of the herd for several years because to do so effectively requires that all the females should be driven off the rookeries and this would force many of the ainmals outside the three-mile limit where they would be ruthlessly taken by the pelagic sealers."

ALLIGATOR LOOSE IN PARIS

Saurin Accidentally Released Causes
Much Excitement — Bullets
Glance Off Its Back.

Paris.-Some sensation was caused in the Rue d'Amsterdam by the escape of an immense alligator which was en route to an establishment at Neuilly. This had arrived by train in a large box, which was loaded on board a dorry outside the Saint-Lazare station. The box, however, was badly fastened, and when the lorry was set in motion fell to the ground. In its fall it was burst open, releasing the saurin. At first the animal seemed rather dazed by the electric light and its general surroudings, but after hesitating a few moments, it started to climb the Rue d'Amsterdam, causing general terror among the passersby.

general terror among the passersby,
Upon the reptile's arriving at the
corner of the Rue d'Athenes, a man
drew a revolver from his pocket and
fired five shots at the alligator. They,
however, glanced off the animal's thick
hide, fortunately without doing any
harm to anybody.

A minute later a number of police arrived, accompanied by the owner of the animal. Cords were thrown round it and it was dragged back to the lorry, on to which, after some difficulty, it was hoisted and sent off to its destination.

Lightning Kills Ducks.
Chillicothe, Mo.—One of the queerest freaks from lightning in this vicinity this season occurred at the home of Jacob Bruner, a farmer Mying south of here. During a severe electrical storm a flock of ducks flew over the Bruner home, when a flash of lightning killed the entire flock, numbering 56.

SCIENTIST TO STUDY INDIANS

English Ethnologist to Go Among
Blackfoot Tribe in the Northwest for Data.

Seattle, Wash.—As a finishing touch to his ethnological observations of the Indians to be found in the northwest, which have lasted over a period of six weeks, Dr. A. C. Haddon, reader in ethnology in Cambridge university, Eng., and a scientist of international reputation, left Seattle the other day for a month's stay in Montana, where he will conclude his study of the American Indian.

On this expedition to the government home of the famous Blackfoot tribe, whose physical development is expected to furnish the professor with plenty of splendid data, Dr. Haddon will be the guest of Ed S. Curtis, the Indian photographer, who will establish the camps among the redmen. The party includes Erice Horniman, an Englishman, who accompanied the scientist to this country, and several interpreters.

Dr. Haddon says the party will leave the railroad at Midvale and ride out within a few miles of the Flathead reservation, where the first camp will be pitched. The expedition will halt there for about a fortnight, Dr. Haddon pursuing his observations while Curtis takes photographs.

The professor expressed himself as delighted with the ethnological data he gathered from the Indian family at the mouth of the Fraser river, among whom he spent several weeks. He said they submitted with charming grace to his measurements of their heads.

"We expect to have a thoroughly delightful trip," said Dr. Haddon, in speaking of the journey. "I have become very much attached to Mr. Curtis and it is through his courtesy that I am going out to study in Montana. I met Mr. Curtis in Seattle, although we had corresponded for a long time before the meeting. I have been very much impressed with the beauty of his photographs, and I believe them

or be of great ethnological value.

"I shall be intensely interested in my observations of the Blackfoot Indians. I had wanted to take this trip for a long while, and now, at last, we are off. I do not anticipate any translation.

ble in getting measurements.
"I shall, first off, attempt to accurate measurements of 30 of the Blackfoot family. The form the basis of my study in country, and when I go home it be with the satisfaction that I is gained much in the study of ethnological."

"I shall net publish the fruit of nobservation. You must understand that. This study of the American Indian is for my own personal edification and for the purpose of adding to science. I will have gained some splendid data from personal observation, and on my return to Cambridge university, I shall likely use it in some of my lectures on ethnology."

BITTER WINTER, SAYS SEER

Pennsylvania Man Watches Weather at Equinox and Forecasts Three Months Ahead.

Darby, Pa.—Coming out at least two months ahead of the usual crop of weather prognosticators, goosebone prophets and others, John T. Roberts of Darby, who declares he has never made a mistake in foretelling the weather for the last 42 years, makes the unpleasant assertion that a winter of unusual severity is ahead of us. He says:

"I predicted that last winter would be mild with an early spring, despite the fact that the goosebone prophet of Reading declared a big blizzard was booked for around January 15 or 20, with February unusually cold. I take my observations on the first three days of the fall equinox, September 20, 21 and 22, and base my calculations on the direction of the wind for these three days. The first day, September 20, gives us the weather for the first winter month, December; the second, the weather for January, and the third day for February.

CHICKS BY ELECTRIC HEAT

New York Millionaire Amuses Himself
by Watching Incubator as
Little Ones Pop Out.

New York.—A large electric chicken incubator at the Madison Square Garden electrical show, which formed one of the features of the exposition, is expected to stimulate a widespread interest in the industry of chicken raising.

Manager Parker tells of a millionaire who is so absorbed in the pastime of raising chickens that he keeps an electric incubator in the library of his Fifth avenue residence. This man is of a decidedly domestic turn of mind, but his family is abroad a good deal of the time, and, to amuse himself, instead of going to his club or to the theater, he often spends the evening sitting in front of his incubator, watching the young chicks and ducklets popping into life from the shell like hot corn on a corn popper.

Calis Hat Ugly; Fined.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—For making unkind remarks about the hat which Miss Ruth Devonde was wearing, Miss Mae Carey was fined \$25 by Alderman Brown. Miss Devonde had Miss Carey arrested and complained that while she was in a restaurant and wearing what she believed was a perfectly stunning hat, Miss Carey entered and criticised it, saying it was out of style, ugly and showed no taste. When Miss Devonde remonstrated she said Miss Carey made a scene.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS