

INDIANA SINK - HOLE

PARTS OF EARTH'S SURFACE DROP OUT OF SIGHT.

Stretch of Railroad Track Have Often Been Known to Disappear in a Night—Effort to Fill Lake Is Vain.

St. John's, Ind.—The bottom has fallen out of Indiana again. This time all but the top ten feet, or a railroad embankment that should tower between 60 and 70 feet over the surrounding Lake county land, just south of this town, has disappeared. Where it has gone is a question. Some insist that it probably has dropped through to China by this time, or has gone to join part of the Monon, Panhandle, Grand Trunk, Big Four, E. & T. H. Wabash and Erie tracks somewhere in the "Unknown Indiana."

The Vanderbilt interests, in seeking to get their own entrance into Chicago for the Big Four, and in doing so building a coal road—the new "Indiana Harbor line"—down into the Indiana and Illinois fields, have at least acquired and are developing one very undesirable piece of property. It is a new hidden lake—commonly known as a sink hole.

There are geographical, geological, geodetic and other kinds of maps of Indiana, but some one may yet write his name in Indiana history by making a map of the subterranean lakes and streams of the state. From time to time one hears of small parts of the state dropping out. For instance, within the last year a section of track on the Wabash railroad, just south of South Bend, disappeared in a single night, though trains had been running over it for years. It has only been three years since the Monon saw a trestle on its Chicago line disappear during a night, and in investigating found that it had only rested on an eight-foot-thick crust of earth overlying an underground lake. Most interesting of all of the discoveries was that the water of this subterranean lake was filled with blind toads, frogs and fish. Others, who keep track of such things, remember the E. & T. H. wreck at Hazelton, Gibson county, on the night of March 10, 1897, when a "bottomless" hole was uncovered and the engine and baggage car and smoker of the night flyer were pitched into it and several bodies were lost forever in its sands.

In fact the history of the sink holes in Indiana is full of interesting glimpses into the unknown Indiana. The indications are that the Vanderbilts will spend many thousands of dollars making a survey of the nother and mysterious regions south of here. The sink hole it is trying to put a bottom in, one mile south of the Monon crossing at this village, promises to develop into one of the most interesting phenomena in Indiana. There are strong indications now that winter will give the new road a crossing for a time by freezing all of the surrounding lands and thus giving the road a bottom, but the spring thaws will probably bring interesting developments and old railroad men who have tried to fill up some of the sink holes in northern Indiana would not be surprised to see a quarter of mile of track drop out of sight next April.

The yawning maw of the insatiable monster which has been for over four months literally devouring 10,000 yards of the earth a day, has kept over 100 men, three steam shovels and numerous dumping trains busy during that time.

SPOUSE SAVES THEIR FARM

Wife Tolls in the Field and Makes Money Enough to Meet All Mortgage Notes.

Knightstown, Ind.—Judge Morris, of the Henry circuit court, has given to Mrs. George Shewmaker, the possession of her husband's farm, thus closing a chapter in the history of a deserving and brave woman.

When Rufus Shewmaker was murdered a few years ago, George Shewmaker, his brother, brooded over the affair until he lost his reason and he was committed to the hospital for the insane at Richmond. He left behind him a frail wife and two young daughters. Shortly before he went insane Shewmaker bought a farm and it was the general opinion that it would revert to the original owner when the first note became due.

But the wife set bravely to work and, without assistance, she met the notes, paid the taxes and saved the farm. All the while she worked the farm herself, marketed the crops and at the same time sent her children to school, clothed them and maintained the family.

She then put in a claim for services, and the court authorized the administrator to turn the farm over to her. Judge Morris complimented her for the struggle she had made to save the farm, and declared that it was more than many men could have done.

Another Kick from Kansas. Even yet Calamity Kansas is not altogether happy. Her complaint is that cornobars are new too high-priced a luxury to use for kindling fires, and that, therefore, instead of utilizing her corn for that purpose, she feels constrained to ship them east to be converted into "maple sirup."

Trouble in Matrimony. A Chicago attorney wants a law against marriage except between persons who hold health certificates. If the tinkers keep up they will make marriage as formal and difficult as matching silk from a sample at a bargain counter.

EXTINCT MONSTERS FOUND

Rare Fossil Remains Are Dug Out of a Cut-Bank in Dead Lodge Canyon.

Calgary, British Columbia.—While on a hunting trip recently H. A. Crofton, of this city, came across some fossilized remains. From the few specimens at hand it is impossible to make a surmise as to what species of extinct monster the animal belonged, but the size must have been enormous.

The find was made in Dead Lodge canyon, and the attention of Mr. Crofton was attracted by some of the original bones projecting from a cut-bank. Investigation showed them to be imbedded in a sandstone formation, and it was necessary to obtain tools and put in some hard work before the remains were even partly uncovered.

Work was started in from the bank, and the developments were watched with great interest. When the excavation proceeded far enough a large portion of the remains of some extinct monster was revealed.

Owing to the difficult nature of the work, it was not found possible to uncover more than a small portion of the remains, but the vertebrae and ribs were laid bare.

According to Mr. Crofton, the backbone is as large as a man's body, and the portion exposed is about seven feet in length. Attached to the vertebrae were eight ribs of enormous size, measuring three or four feet in length, some of them a foot or so in width. There has been no time for further investigation, but three of the fossilized bones have been brought in by the discoverer.

ANTIQUES ARE FORGERIES.

Sorrowful Discovery and Admission Made by Director French, of the Chicago Art Institute.

Chicago.—The Chicago Art institute's terra cottas, masterpieces of the ancients, believed to be priceless, are forgeries. Director French admits it.

Following the declaration of Dr. A. Furtwangler, the famous glyptologist of Munich, in which he says that many of the antiques in the American museums are frauds, Mr. French took down his terra cottas and looked them over. It may be that he will never replace them.

"I am glad the story is out," said Mr. French. "I feel relieved. We are sorry to say that such is the case. We have known that interspersed with our valuable antiques were downright forgeries."

Dr. Furtwangler has been pursuing his researches in Philadelphia, the glyptological center of America, and he startled the lovers of the antique by charging that the Art institute of Chicago, the Metropolitan museum in New York, and the Smithsonian institution in Washington, have been carefully preserving bad specimens from modern factories under the impression that they were products of the ancient.

GOES LONG WAY IN FRANCE

California Traveler Has Strange Awakening in Land of Kangaroo.

Sydney.—A curious lapse of memory of an American just arrived from California is reported. The traveler intended to join his family at Los Angeles. He remembers arriving there, but has no recollection of what happened afterwards. He awoke to find himself lying under a tree in the Australian bush, and was immensely astonished at seeing around him many unknown forms of vegetation. He noticed that his hands were hard and rough, though he had never consciously done a day's hard work.

A bullock driver passed him shortly after his awakening, and he at once inquired the way to Los Angeles. The man stared in astonishment, and answered that Hill End was the name of the nearest township.

The man without a memory thereupon asked the date, and was told that it was late in October, and that he was in New South Wales. He worked his way to Sydney, hundreds of miles, and is now trying to obtain employment here to get the money to return to his family.

ELECTRICITY IN TISSUES.

Dr. Loeb Finds That Physical Causes Underlie Effects of Current on Nerves and Muscles.

Berkley, Cal.—That the phenomena underlying the electrotonic effects of the galvanic current upon the nerve and muscle tissues of animal matter are due to physical causes is the latest discovery of Jacques Loeb.

In previous researches Dr. Loeb found that sodium and potassium ions in solution stimulated muscle and nerve fibers and that calcium and magnesium ions acted antagonistically to the sodium and potassium ions. In his latest experiments Dr. Loeb has found that this phenomenon is due to the migration and concentration in the region of the electrodes of chemical substances contained in the tissues. He has found that oleates, palmitates and stearates, all of which are found in the tissues concerned, precipitate calcium, and that it is in this way got out of the solution, preventing its inhibitory effect upon the sodium and potassium ions, which are left free to act.

Call-Down for Mars. As in the boasted civilization of the inhabitants of Mars, it is more than probable that they don't even know the name of their planet.

CONSUME MOST SUGAR

AMERICANS USE HALF OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCT.

Value of That Brought Into United States During 1905 Was About \$150,000,000—Largest Among Imports.

Washington.—Of more than \$1,200,000 worth of merchandise brought into the United States during the last year more than \$150,000,000 worth was sugar. Sugar formed by far the largest single item in this largest importation which the United States has ever made in any year.

The value of sugar brought into the country during 1905 will far exceed that of any earlier year. Statements just prepared by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that during the 11 months ended with November, it was \$148,575,345, of which \$51,148,256, or more than one-third of the total value, was from the noncontiguous territory of the United States, and it is clear that the figures of the remaining month of 1905 will bring the grand total considerably above \$150,000,000, while the highest figure in any fiscal year prior to 1905 was \$127,000,000 in 1894, when an unusually large quantity was brought into the country in anticipation of a change in the tariff on that article.

The United States is increasing its consumption of sugar steadily and rapidly. Sugar producers at home are increasing their output of both cane and beet product, but even this is not keeping pace with the increasing home demand, and as a consequence the quantity brought into the country grows from year to year. It has doubled in the last 25 years, while the population increased only 50 per cent. The annual average importation during the five-year period ending with 1885 was 1,031,149 tons, and during the five-year period ending with 1905 the annual average was 2,106,043 tons, despite the fact that the production at home had grown from 176,035 tons in 1885 to approximately 600,000 tons in 1905, the exact figures for the full year being not yet available.

The United States is the largest sugar-using country in the world, though the per capita consumption in this country is not as great as that in the United Kingdom. The total consumption in 1904 aggregated 2,767,000 tons, making an average consumption for each individual of about 75 pounds for the year.

Cane sugar is forming at present a larger proportion of the world's sugar supply than was the case during the period from 1890 to 1902. In 1890 beet sugar supplied 63.7 per cent. of the world's product; in 1900, 69.7 per cent., and in 1902, 62.9 per cent., but in 1903 it fell to 59.2 per cent., and in 1905 was only 51.6 per cent. of the total.

ELGIN SISTERS' AGE 265.

Combined Years of Trio Greater by 13 Than Those of Coatesville, Pa., Women.

Elgin, Ill.—The claim of three sisters in Coatesville, Pa., that they are the oldest trio of sisters in the United States is combated here by the friends of three sisters, whose combined age is 265 years. The combined age of the Coatesville women is 252 years—13 years less than that of the Elgin trio. These three women are: Mrs. Nancy Hillis, of Boston, aged 92; Mrs. Laura K. Smith, of St. Louis, aged 89; and Mrs. Ruth A. Thiers, of Elgin, aged 84. Their mother was Mrs. Nancy Kimball, who died here at the age of 101 years. They are in good health, and their chances of passing the century mark are considered excellent.

The Coatesville sisters are Mrs. Charlotte Himes, of Vineland, N. J., 36 years old; Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, of Coatesville, Pa., 84 years old, and Mrs. Catharine Worrall, of Reedsville, Pa., 32 years old. Their combined ages are 252 years. All three were born in the same house, about two miles north of Coatesville, and come of a long-lived stock. Their mother lived to be 97 years old. The sisters, all of whom are in good health, are likely to equal their mother's record.

ECCENTRIC "BLUE MAN" DIES

Dyed Missourian, Who Kept a Store, But Refused to Let Customers Inside, Succumbs.

Columbia, Mo.—James F. French, 65 years old, of Ashland, died here of heart failure. His skin and hair were as blue as indigo, the result of an overdose of mercury taken more than 20 years ago.

For 20 years he conducted a general store at Ashland, but for ten years has kept it locked, and no one but himself has seen the inside of it. Customers would hunt up "Blue French" when they desired an article and he would go into the store at the rear and fetch the article. He absolutely refused to sell to some people. He would have big stacks of certain things and would stack the goods on the porch in front of the store.

Hens Support Missionaries.

Bethel hens of Louisville, Ky., by their own unaided efforts, support four missionaries in Japan. At a meeting held by the Bethel Missionary society some months ago it was decided that all the eggs laid by the hens on Sunday should be sold for the benefit of foreign missions. The hens have given the scheme their heartiest cooperation. The missionary society delegates that they have paid almost all the expenses of the four missionaries.

CANNOT OUST SON.

English Magistrate Refuses Parent's Petition, Declaring Plaintiff Still Owes Duties to Offspring.

London.—"I never heard of such an extraordinary case before in my life," said Justice Buckley in the chancery division in dismissing an application by Dr. Waterhouse, of Scarborough, who wanted an injunction to restrain his son from living with him.

The son, who is 24 years of age, had been trained as an architect, but refused to do any work, and absolutely insisted upon living at his father's house, although offered an allowance if he would go elsewhere.

His lordship said that the father asked the court to grant an injunction which, if granted, would result in him being able to apply to have his son committed to prison if he had the audacity to come to his father's house.

In his judgment, in no circumstances ought a father to divest himself of his duty toward his son. Of course circumstances might arise when it would be extremely difficult to know how to discharge that duty properly. Circumstances might possibly arise in which a father in the discharge of his duty toward others, might be entitled to refuse his son access to the house; but no such allegation was made here. If the conduct of the son led to a breach of the peace, there were remedies other than an application to that court.

A father, added his lordship, had no legal right to an order to restrain his son from coming to his house, and had no right to come to a court of equity to ask to be divested of his parental responsibilities. He absolutely declined to make any order at all.

SCORES CRAZE FOR WEALTH

Schurman Says People Fear Only Prison and the Scaffold in Race for Riches.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The craze for wealth was scored by President Schurman of Cornell university in a remarkable address before the associated academic principals of New York state. He said:

"The universal passion for money and whatever money buys is an alarming phenomenon. It has been nourished by the colossal material prosperity of the age."

"The cardinal maxim of such an age is: 'Put money in thy purse.' And whether the money be thine or thy neighbor's, is a matter of little moment."

"If it is a generation which has no fear of God before its eyes; if it fears no hell; if it fears nothing but the criminal court, the penitentiary and the scaffold. To escape these ugly avengers of civil society is its only categorical imperative, the only law with which its Sinai thunders."

"To get there and not get caught is its only golden rule. To get rich quick financiers of this age will rob the widow and orphan and grind the faces of the poor, speculate in trust funds and purchase immunity by using other people's money to bribe legislators, judges and magistrates."

"And then we hear the praise of poor boys who have become millionaires! 'Oh, God! Send us men of honor and integrity.'"

DIES ON THE WAY TO ALTAR

Romance of a Texas Girl and Lad Who Won Far Sought Riches Has Sadly Tragic Finis.

Galveston, Tex.—Word is received here of a sad tragedy at Bryan, a nearby village, whereby death robbed the altar of a bride. After a betrothal which lasted 14 years, Miss Bertie Plagens was to have been married to John Francis. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and friends from far and near were in attendance. As the bridal couple were going up the aisle to the altar the bride-to-be swooned in the arms of her brother. Restoratives were without effect and the doctors pronounced her dead from heart failure.

A romance is back of the long courtship. Nearly 15 years ago, with the promise of his sweetheart fresh in his ears, young Francis set out to gain wealth in the gold mines. In his search for the precious metal he visited Mexico, Colorado, Alaska and finally went to New Zealand. There he acquired a large fortune in the stock business.

Francis kept up a correspondence with Miss Plagens. Francis was detained at San Francisco and only reached Bryan the other morning. The reunion was of course joyful, but in less than 24 hours after finding his sweetheart she was dead.

Family Mixed by Marriage.

After 38 years of service with the state of Kentucky, during which time he was employed under the administration of ten governors, Moses Butcher, perhaps the best known negro in Kentucky, died at Frankfort after a long illness. Every politician in the state knew Moses and had a fondness for him, and he had the friendship of all the governors and senators of his time. Moses began his service in 1867, when John W. Stevenson was governor. He was appointed a janitor in the adjutant general's office, and remained in that position until John Brown Young was elected governor, serving as janitor under the administrations of Govs. Leslie, McCreaty, Blackburn, Knott and Buckner. Each of these governors as he went out of office recommended to his successor that Moses be retained. When Gov. Brown was elected Moses failed to be appointed in the governor's office and was given a place as janitor in the state library, and he held that until his death.

TAFT'S DEMANDS MODEST.

Less Money Required to Run Department This Year Than During Previous Twelve Months.

Washington.—Secretary Taft has transmitted to the treasury department his estimates of the appropriations required for the war department for the fiscal year 1907. These estimates aggregate \$104,968,267.75, being \$9,717,922.52 less than the total appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The amount estimated as necessary for the military establishment, which embraces the cost of maintenance of the army and of the military academy at West Point, is \$70,170,719, being \$53,731 less than the appropriations for the present year, and \$2,584,437 less than the estimates made a year ago.

Under the head of public works, military and civil, which includes the construction of seacoast fortifications, military posts, etc., and the improvement of rivers and harbors, of various national parks throughout the country and of certain public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, the estimates call for appropriations amounting to \$27,018,129.38, which is a reduction of \$5,876,415.27.

The estimates submitted for the civil establishment, which includes the pay of the clerical force, rent of buildings and other running expenses of the department in Washington, are \$1,870,078, an increase of \$1,310.

The amounts estimated for miscellaneous objects aggregate \$5,931,344, a net decrease of \$3,986.27 from the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Under this head is included the estimate for the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, which is submitted by the secretary of war as required by law.

HOBOS LOVE INDIANA JAIL.

Sumptuous Tables Spread by County Sheriffs Entice "Weary Willies" to Violate Anti-Cigarette Law.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana jails are filling up with tramps from Chicago and other northern cities. The tramps are willing in no other state are jails so luxuriously furnished, so warmly heated, nor in any other are such palatable dishes set before prisoners. County sheriffs vie with one another in furnishing good board.

In no other state is it so easy to break into jail. By standing on a street corner and blowing ripples of smoke from a cigarette toward the town clock one can get arrested in Indiana, for the Hoosier legislature has made it a misdemeanor to smoke "sober talk."

From all parts of the north the tramps are migrating, spurred on by the first chill blasts of the season, toward the Mecca of hoboedom.

They seek out a town and inquire cautiously as to the bill of fare and other accommodations provided at the county jail. If they are up to the standard the hobo takes a position on the courthouse square and rolls a cigarette.

The town marshal arrives and is about to arrest the hobo for vagrancy, when the latter coolly lights the cigarette and puffs the smoke at the official.

If he is arrested on a charge of vagrancy he will get only one dollar fine and costs, which will secure him lodging for only two or three days. But cigarette smoking is punishable by a fine of \$25 and costs. That means three weeks' lodging.

At Plymouth, Muncie and Lafayette tramps have been arrested for violating the anti-cigarette law. They admitted they wanted to go to jail. The weather is getting bad, they say.

RESPECT FOR NAVY GARB.

President Determines to Break Up Growing Practice of Discrimination Against Sailors.

Washington.—The president has determined to do all that he can to break up the growing practice of discrimination in public places of amusement and public resorts and hotels against the blue-jackets and soldiers. Secretary Bonaparte's action in dismissing from the civil service with a scathing rebuke an employe in the Norfolk navy yard, who refused to shelter a petty officer of the service because he wore sailor's clothing, is an indication of the executive purpose.

It has been the subject of many official reports, at the navy department particularly, that sailors of unblemished record and perfectly correct habits have been refused admission to theaters and entertainments in hotels because they wore a uniform which the president believes should be honored to all parts of the land. Soldiers have suffered in lesser degree from this discrimination.

It has taken the navy department some time to disabuse the minds of local magistrates of the impression that the navy is the proper refuge for every scapegrace who should be sent to a reform school.

Fame in Long Names.

Theodore Fairbanks Dilliver Bradley and Lydia Frances Harriet Bradley are the names by which the seventh pair of twins of an Osceola (Iowa) family have been christened. As yet the parents have not found it necessary to economize on names.

But Little Difference.

Henry Waterson says he prefers an English lord to an American snob who has nothing but money. But why an English lord? A decent dog would serve as an object of one's preference in a case of that kind.

LONG TRIP IN CLOUDS

FAURE TELLS OF GREAT VOYAGE IN BALLOON.

Aeronaut's Journey from France to Hungary in Frozen Atmosphere—Fall Three Miles in Five Minutes.

Paris.—Jacques Faure, winner of the recent balloon race, arrived in Paris the other day. He tells the following story of his trip from Paris to Leutschau, Hungary:

"We set off from the Tuilleries garden at 24 minutes past four o'clock Sunday afternoon, and passed across the Place Vendome to the south of the Sacre Coeur at a moderate height, but on quitting Paris altogether we rose to an altitude of 6,000 feet or so above the clouds which had been depressing Parisians throughout the day. Above us, however, at perhaps 12,000 feet from the earth, was another cloud belt. So we whirled along between these two belts, in a clear but frightfully cold atmosphere."

"The cold was really terrible. All our water and other liquids were frozen solid. We felt about as miserable as possible. The hail and rain continually descended, drenching us through to the skin."

"At midnight exactly a remarkable disturbance in conditions took place. The cloud banks above and below us split up as if by magic, and we again saw the earth beneath us. I was not quite sure where we were at this time, but I fancy the mass of light we saw beneath us must have been Strasbourg."

"Above us we could make out the Great Bear with distinctness. Indeed, from then onwards I was able to tell our bearing by the light of the pole star. Thus from midnight to 5.30 o'clock in the morning we glided along in the glow of a magnificent moon. The clouds, however, filled in beneath us and obscured the world from our vision."

"All this time it remained wretchedly cold. Our bags of ballast, which had been wetted, were frozen solid and we were obliged to bang them against the edge of the car to loosen the particles of sand so that they should do no injury when we threw them out."

"At six o'clock in the morning we rose to 12,000 feet and continued to rise. We already had sped above the Danube for over 250 kilometers (162 miles) and had obtained most fascinating views from 'time to time as we swept along at a speed well over 100 kilometers (62 miles) an hour."

"All this time the morning sun was expanding the gas in the balloon and we were crying ourselves nicely. Yet all the time we were gradually sinking. Overboard had gone all our ballast, our spare clothes, bars of provisions—in fact, everything which tended to weigh us down. We were racing, and took every advantage, but all was useless. The moment had come, as it comes to all balloonists, when the gas must dissipate into the air. We were 15,000 feet above ground, and still hurrying along when the descent began. In seven minutes we had dropped through five kilometers (about three miles). In 20 minutes we came down in some trees in the neighborhood of Leutschau. We came in contact with the earth quite gently and suffered no damage. The balloon, scarcely damaged, is now on its way back to Paris by train."

Faure's ballooning feat in covering a distance of 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) from Paris to Leutschau, Hungary, between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, though an excellent performance, considering the adverse weather conditions, does not beat the record established by Comte de la Vaux, when he landed in Russia, a distance of 2,000 kilometers (1,250 miles) from Paris.

HEALTHY AND FILTHY.

Medical Missionary Declares That for Ages Has Been the Condition of the Chinese People.

New York.—Dr. C. K. Roys, a medical missionary at Weihai, China, believes that the Chinese, through age of contact with filth, have secured a wonderful immunity from diseases that would ordinarily result. In Weihai, a city of 100,000, the entire sewage of the place is collected in the streets, to be sold for fertilizer in the spring. "Only the universal habit of drinking boiled water," writes Dr. Roys to the Presbyterian foreign board, "prevents catastrophes. Many Chinese believe that cold water, external or internal, causes the severest pains and cramps and thus superstitious has kept them healthy—and filthy—for ages."

Dr. Roys says that Gen. Li, commanding the troops at Weihai, asked him to give medical treatment to the soldiers. "The old general," he says, "is a great admirer of things foreign. He invited us all to a feast of 12 courses, but I had to insist that without knowledge of the language I could not take proper care of the men. Incidentally, I learned that the general is expected to pay for the medical care of the men out of his own salary, and that free treatment by me would pay him so much to the good."

Old Roman Plain Is Found.

Prof. Giacomo Bond, who is directing the excavations of the Roman forum, went through 29 archaeological strata and reached a muddy plain, showing evidences of once being inhabited. The professor concludes that the mud deposit is that of a marshy valley between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, the inhabitants of which fought there eight centuries before Christ.