

GIVEN A NEW BRAIN

Delicate Organ Is Grafted Into Man's Skull.

Dr. Harry Cushing, Noted Specialist, Performs Marvelous Operation Successfully at Baltimore Hospital—Patient is Recovering.

Baltimore, Md.—An operation that in the history of science has never had a parallel, either in delicacy or in skill, was performed the other day for the second time in the Johns Hopkins hospital by Dr. Harvey Cushing, the world-renowned brain specialist, and the patient, as a result, is on the road to recovery. It is believed the operation, which until a month ago was thought impossible by the best authorities on brain disorders, will prove a success.

The patient, William Buckner of Cincinnati, came to Baltimore November 23, suffering with a peculiar affection of the brain. For weeks before his arrival he had been in a state of semi-coma, except at intervals.

He was placed under the care of Dr. Cushing. His case was a puzzling one, and after a number of X-ray examinations, during which photographs of the brain were taken, Dr. Cushing discovered that a portion of the brain had decayed and frayed tissues were causing the healthy section gradually to become affected.

Dr. Cushing's conception was this: To procure the brain of another patient as soon after death as possible and to transplant a portion of it into the skull of Buckner. The brain had to be healthy and from as young a person as possible. The transplantation of the dead brain and the procuring of it were two widely different things, however, and this was the difficulty confronting the physician, when one of his colleagues casually mentioned that a child had been born dead in one of the wards.

Here was the opportunity. Dr. Cushing hurried to the ward and extracted the brain from the dead child before the body was cold. Meanwhile Buckner had been prepared for the ordeal.

Then in view of about a score of professors and students, Dr. Cushing performed his greatest operation.

He chiseled away the back of Buckner's skull and with great care removed the entire brain, which was laid on a piece of linen beside the head, and could clearly be seen to quiver as each pulsation of the patient's heart was noted. The diseased portion was then severed from the minor brain and while Dr. Cushing was severing the diseased section another surgeon was transplanting the infant's brain.

The major brain was left untouched. After the transplantation the member was restored to its former position and the section of the skull which had been cut out also was replaced.

Buckner stood the operation exceedingly well, and it was later thought that he was well enough to leave the institution. With his wife at his side he was removed to the home of relatives in Charlottesville, Va., but a few days ago his condition became grave and he was sent back to the hospital. Dr. Cushing again performed an operation on the brain and replanted the tissues of the newly inserted member. Buckner was said to have been considerably improved.

SUN ECLIPSE WIRELESS TEST

One to Be Tried in Paris to Find Out Something About Violet Rays.

New York.—A series of notable experiments in wireless telegraphy is to be tried in Paris April 23 during an eclipse of the sun, which will obscure four-fifths of its rays. It has been noticed by scientists that the distance over which wireless messages can be dispatched varies greatly, according to the time of day and the direction. A message sent by rapid vibrations which will not carry more than 700 miles during the day, can be sent two or three times that distance at sunset, especially toward the south. When slower vibrations were used it can be transmitted further during the day.

It is believed that these curious facts are due to the activity of the so-called ultraviolet rays of the sun, the theory being that these rays are a powerful factor in the energy of the hertzian waves. The eclipse, when a great part of these rays will be suddenly cut off, will be an ideal occasion for decisive tests, and the wireless station on the Eiffel tower will send messages continuously from a little before the eclipse until a little after it in several directions.

TO CUT UP FARM BONANZA

Place on Which Chinese Made \$20,000 a Year to Go into Building Lots.

Long Island City, N. Y.—A thirty-acre farm here, which for ten years has been devoted exclusively to raising Chinese vegetables for the restaurants in New York's Chinatown, is to be cut up into building lots. The proprietor of the farm, Louis Sen, has cleared nearly \$20,000 a year on his garden, which is the only one of its kind in the east.

His accumulated profits have been carefully invested and he will retire to pass his declining years on a small suburban estate near here.

SLAYERS' CURSE STILL WORKS

Many Who Had Anything to Do With Arrest of Philadelphian Have Met Violent Death.

Philadelphia.—The prediction made nearly seventeen years ago by H. H. Holmes, the arch murderer, that anybody having anything to do with his arrest, conviction or execution would meet an untimely death, either by their own hands or otherwise, is once again recalled.

This time the victim is Richard Johnson, forty-eight years old, who committed suicide by inhaling gas. Johnson was a member of the jury which found Holmes guilty of murder in the first degree.

Since the execution of Holmes, on May 7, 1896, many persons who had connection with the famous case have either taken their lives or met deaths of violence, their fates recalling the curse of Holmes, better known as the "Murderer with the evil eye."

The fatal seizure of Judge Michael Arnold, who presided over the trial, the deaths by violence of jurymen, witnesses and others, the loss of life or position by officials, the property loss of those who were in business, have from time to time appeared as evidence that the malediction of the criminal of the century was not idly spoken.

Holmes' victims were never counted. He confessed to slaying 47 persons. Johnson, the latest victim to fall under the so-called "spell" of Holmes, suicided because of despondency.

One of the first to meet death following Holmes' prediction, was Linford L. Biles, the foreman of the jury, who was killed by coming in contact with an electric wire. Later, Howard Perkins, superintendent of Moyamensing prison, shot and killed himself. Robert Motherwell, a former superintendent of the prison, also at the county jail when Holmes was there, dropped dead. William Shoemaker, Holmes' counsel, was barred from practice for two years.

CAN STOP DECAY IN APPLES

Government Investigators Find Reason Fruit Spoils, and the Remedy.

Portland, Ore.—Lovers of apples will be interested in the conclusion reached by government investigators that decay of this fruit in cold storage can be prevented through the destruction of the anthracnose germ by the use of the well-known bordeaux mixture. This conclusion is the result of extensive experiments made by B. B. Pratt of the department of agriculture and Prof. W. H. Lawrence, a local investigator of apple growing.

The anthracnose pest has been known to orchardists for years, and formerly it was the custom to chop down the trees that became infected. The work of the investigators brought the remedy several years ago, however, and various infected orchards were sprayed and cleared of the anthracnose and so made into good producers again. Apples, even from these orchards, when subjected to cold storage, however, showed decay and proved that the trouble had not been fully conquered. The result was the special work by Mr. Pratt in the government laboratory here and Professor Lawrence, representing the Hood River growers.

It has been found that the mere ridding of the trees of the pest is not sufficient, for the wind will blow the anthracnose from infected orchards a considerable distance, and a single spore alighting on an apple is sufficient to cause decay.

HAS BROWN POWDER TO SELL

United States Offered Cent a Pound for Million Pounds—May Go as Fertilizer.

Washington, D. C.—Another effort will be made by the navy department to sell several million pounds of brown powder which has been relegated to the scrap heap by the advancement in the use of smokeless powder, before conducting experiments at Indian Head, Md., to determine its value as fertilizer.

Almost every naval magazine in the country has a quantity of this powder on hand, taking up a lot of useful room. Several attempts have been made to sell the powder, which cost 67 cents a pound, but no reasonable offer has been received. One party offered to pay 1 cent a pound if the government would deliver it. As fertilizer its value is estimated at 3 cents a pound.

CLOCK DOUBLES HENS' WORK

Two Eggs Twice a Day Under Schedule Regulated by Alarm—Cobbler Tries Innovation.

Glenoiden, Pa.—The problem of getting hens to lay twice a day has been solved by Michael Selbert, the village cobbler, and the secret lies in the application of an alarm clock to the daily life of his feathered charges. One day, for instance, a hen that had laid an egg at nine o'clock the day before laid a second at eight o'clock.

Selbert's scheme succeeds in dissipating the impression of the hens that a day consists of twenty-four hours for them, just as it does for humankind.

By setting the alarm to certain hours he has established twelve-hour habits in his flock and the unique idea works like a charm and with exceeding profit.

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MOTHER'S ODD PLEA

Fears Her Sons May Become Members of the "Idle Rich."

That is Reason Advanced by Massachusetts Woman, Who Wanted Mill Kept in Estate, Even at Risk of Some Loss.

Boston.—A nice point of business ethics as applied to the estates of millionaires who leave sons behind them has just been decided by the supreme court of Massachusetts.

When Horatio N. Slater died he left a very large estate, a portion of which consisted of the largest woolen mill in the United States. It was one of his legacies to his children, who were minors.

The property was turned over to three trustees and they applied to the court for permission to sell the mill, alleging that the manufacturing of woolen goods, owing to the enormous growth of competition, was not as profitable as it has been in the lifetime of Mr. Slater and his father and his grandfather, and that in fact it was becoming a hazardous enterprise.

The widow, through counsel, protested in behalf of her children, arguing that something more vital than the abstract question as to the fitness of mills for trust development was at stake; that inasmuch as the part of the estate that was not invested in the mill was large enough to stand any losses which operation of the mill might involve, the mill should be kept up in the family in order that the children might operate it when they attained their majority; that their father had made his fortune there and had intended that his boys should continue in his footsteps.

The supreme court decided on the question, but the majority of the judges decided to give the trustees authority to sell in order that the largest income be assured to the children.

The minority of the court agreed with the contentions of the mother that as the estate was large enough to operate the mills and take the ordinary chances of profit or loss without putting the children in the slightest danger of want, the wisest conduct of the estate was that which would make them the most useful citizens. What the mother sought to prove to the court was that to dispose of the mill probably would cause her sons to become members of the "idle rich" class instead of useful citizens as their father had been.

Commenting on the decision, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the official organ of the trade, says in its current issue:

"It would seem that the law, as interpreted by the majority decision in this case, is a conspiracy with the other adverse elements to prevent the children of Horatio N. Slater from making useful citizens of themselves and from escaping from the unhappy fate that the trust promoter in question would predict for them. If so, the law needs modernizing."

PAYS \$20 DEBT 25 YEARS OLD

Blind Man at Chicago Sends \$50 Check, Covering Interest on Board Bill.

Newark, N. P.—Charles Pearson, of 42 Myrtle avenue, who is employed in the tax assessor's office in the city hall, has received from a blind man in Chicago a letter inclosing a check for \$50, in payment of a board bill the writer incurred in the home of Pearson's father, Joseph, twenty-five years ago. The amount of the bill was \$20. The rest of the \$50 represents interest.

The man who sent the money is Joseph Justice. Although stricken blind several years ago he has been able to use a typewriter and his letter is typewritten. In it he recalls how he, his wife and their two little sons came from England to this country, arrived in Newark and found their way to the Pearson home, taking the "red horse car in Bank street."

The letter adds the writer and his family were treated with such kindness as they never could forget, and he now is in a financial position to pay the debt. He said he obtained a position with the B. F. Allen company of Chicago, and is in charge of the office of the concern. He has been with the company for twenty-two years. On Christmas he sent a letter to Pearson to ascertain if he still lived in Newark. A second letter came on New Year's day, and the third, inclosing the check, followed.

HAS HARD FIGHT WITH EAGLE

Bird Attacks Lumberman Who Killed Its Companion Near North Creek Camp, N. Y.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Milton Steves of this city was nearly killed in a fight with a bald eagle near North Creek lumber camp. He was rescued badly wounded by a fellow lumberman and is under the care of physicians. Steves came upon two eagles devouring the carcass of a calf and shot one of the birds. Before he could reload his gun the other eagle attacked him.

He struck at the bird repeatedly with his rifle butt, but the eagle, although one of its wings was broken, was getting the better of the battle when a hunter killed the feathered fighter with a club. The bird weighed seventy-five pounds and measured nine feet from tip to tip.

NOT CORDIAL; LOSS IS \$100

How a Kittinging (Pa.) Church Failed to Get Cash From Visitor.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Lack of cordiality is said to have cost \$100 for a church at Kittinging, Pa. As told, the story is to the effect that a jewelry manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., made a promise to the bishop of his district that whenever in a strange city over Sunday he would attend church and if friendship should be shown him he would put \$100 in the collection basket.

Sunday the jeweler attended a Kittinging church. No person welcomed him nor was he offered a book used in the service. He did not donate the \$100.

HITS SCHOOL OVERDRESSING

Bureau of Education at Washington Points Out That Its Evil Are Twofold.

Washington.—The tendency of older high school pupils to overdress is attacked by the bureau of education in a circular written by J. H. Painter, a high school principal of Dayton, O. It is pointed out that the evils arising from overdress are twofold, the more serious being the tendency of children of poor families to leave school because they are unable to dress like more favored schoolmates.

It is also emphasized that just as older pupils attempt to imitate their elders in dress younger ones endeavor to appear more mature than they are, the result being that many are led into indiscretions that rob them of an important part of childhood.

SPEAKS, BUT LOSES MOTHER

Journey From Russia to "Promised Land" Proves Too Much for Mrs. Lipsitz.

Chicago.—Mrs. Schula Lipsitz never heard her daughter call her "mamma." Months ago the mother and her children, one of whom was a mute, left Russia for the promised land—America. There was some trouble at the dock. Mariese couldn't speak and therefore was barred from the states. Mariese regained her speech, verifying the wonderful stories that are told in Russia about the golden land of promise, and the Lipsitz family came to Chicago.

Mrs. Lipsitz lived to enjoy the promised land only a week. Mortally ill, she called to her daughter Mariese, "Speak to me," she said. Her hearing had become affected. Mariese spoke, Mrs. Lipsitz leaned forward to listen, but the power that had restored speech to the dumb girl took away the mother, and the aged immigrant fell back dead.

Mrs. Lipsitz died at the home of her son-in-law, Philip Singer, 724 Ashland boulevard. The Singer family said her death was due to the excitement attendant on her passage through Ellis island. The doctor declared her death was due to weakness from age—she was 76. But Mariese believed differently. Her opinion was colored by the poetry and superstition of her race.

"God gave me my speech—God took from me my mother," she said. "Now I am able to mourn aloud her whom I loved silently. But it is better to love in dumbness than to mourn even in the language of heaven."

Mrs. Lipsitz, before her death, said she was happy that she was to die in America. Persecution in Russia had embittered her life there. When she left home, it was in the hope she would find freedom. The complications that arose at Ellis island grieved her, but when Mariese regained her voice she felt compensated. When she died the daughter, who had been dumb since a little girl, was at her bedside and called to her continually. Mrs. Lipsitz could not hear, but she appeared to understand and smiled.

WAIT THIRTY YEARS TO WED

German Couple Remain Faithful to Each Other in Order to Enjoy Legacy of an Eccentric Aunt.

Berlin.—An extraordinary romance of love is reported from Ebling, where Hermann Hesseberg, a slipper-maker, has just married a lady to whom he had been engaged for 30 years.

When Hesseberg was a young man of twenty-eight he fell in love and was about to marry. To his chagrin, however—and we may suppose equally to that of his fiancée—a wealthy aunt, upon whose financial assistance the lovers had been counting, forbade the marriage under penalty of disinheritance. The ceremony was accordingly postponed, and Hesseberg and his bride-elect awaited with what amount of patience they could summon for the removal of the only barrier that still kept them apart.

Before long the aunt died, and the last obstacle to happiness seemed to have been surmounted. But when her will was opened the lovers found that her nephew had been appointed her heir upon one condition. That condition was that he did not marry the lady of his lover for at least another 30 years. This intelligence was communicated to the unhappy girl, and with stoical resignation, the lovers settled themselves down to the prospect of a 30 years' courtship. Their period of probation has now expired, and they have become man and wife. The marriage, however, had to take place in the house of the bridegroom, who is confined to his room with a heart complaint.

LIVE AND DIE TOGETHER

Cousins Boarded in Same House, Bear Same Name and Arrive Here Aboard Same Steamship.

New York.—Inseparable in life, Baruch Wolf and his cousin, of the same name, who died within five minutes of each other in the same apartment house, were buried. Since their arrival in this country from Germany during the Civil war days the cousins were constantly together. Both engaged in the woolen business and became ill at the same time. They lived at No. 808 West End avenue.

There was a difference of five years in their ages, the elder being seventy years old. They were born in the same town in Germany and came to New York on board of the same steamship. Entering the employ of a woolen concern, the younger of the two cousins organized the woolen firm of Baruch Wolf & Co., of No. 73 Fifth avenue. His cousin entered the firm of Rice, Brady & Co., and both made rapid progress.

Years of application to business affected their health, with the result that they had to abandon active participation in their firms' affairs. A short time ago they became seriously ill. They continued visiting each other—one lived on the fourth and the other on the eleventh floor—until the elder cousin had a sinking spell. He continued to grow worse and died. The news was kept from the other who at that time was in a precarious condition, and he lived only five minutes longer.

JUDGE UPHOLDS WIFE'S ACT

Philadelphia Magistrate Rules That Picking Pockets is Inalienable Right of a Married Woman.

Philadelphia.—According to a decision by Magistrate Macfarland here, a wife has a perfect right to rifle the pockets of her husband and take his last cent, and the husband has no redress.

The decision was made in the case of John Dorcas, arrested for non-support. Dorcas pleaded that he was forced to leave his wife because she insisted upon going through his pockets nightly and relieving him of every cent she could find.

The magistrate announced that, according to law, that which belonged to Dorcas also belonged to Mrs. Dorcas, and it did not make any difference how she got it.

LARGER MAMMOTH IS FOUND

Skeleton Over Seventeen Feet High Unearthed Near Schiller's Birthplace at Steinheim.

New York.—The skeleton of the largest mammoth so far known to the scientific world has just been unearthed at Steinheim, Germany, near the birthplace of the poet Schiller. According to advices received here, it will go to the Wurtemberg Natural History museum at Stuttgart. The skeleton is over seventeen feet high and the tusks more than eight feet long. It is thought to be about 4,000 years old.

WANTS TO BE AN ANGEL

Young Woman of Paterson, N. J., Refuses Food Offered by Hospital Attendants.

Morristown, N. J.—Anna Geppella, the Paterson girl confined in the state insane asylum at Morris Plains, who believed she was fed daily by angels, has had a change in her mania. She is now starving herself to death. Asserting that an angel comes to her every morning at four o'clock and feeds her, she now desires to be an angel and go about the world feeding the hungry.

The woman gained notoriety for herself by going for days without food. Her meals were left near her, and she would nibble at the food when there was no one near. Of late the woman has consented to eat when other patients offered her food, but would touch nothing from the hands of the physicians or the attendants. Only a little food passes her mouth, despite the efforts of the hospital authorities. They believe the woman intends to starve herself to death.

DIVERS' DEATH DUE TO WORK

Theodore McMahan Viewed Sunken Battleship Maine for Government.

Newport, R. I.—The exertions involved in exploring the wrecks of many vessels including that of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor led to the death here of Theodore McMahan, a diver employed by the United States board of engineers.

The direct cause of his death was Bright's disease, but the attending physician stated that the time McMahan had spent beneath the surface of the ocean viewing wrecks of vessels, seriously aggravated the disease.

After the battleship Maine was blown up the United States government assigned McMahan to view the wreck. He went to Havana and did that work, submitting his report to the officials in Washington.

McMahan planted the explosives and blew up many wrecks along the New England coast during the last 20 years.

McMahan made his home in this city. He was sixty years old, and is survived by a daughter.

OF COURSE HE GOT THEM

Who Could Withstand Such an Appeal as This?—Seeds He Wanted.

Washington.—A "seed letter classic" is the way Representative Swager, of Kentucky speaks of a communication received by him from James R. Edwards, a prominent attorney of Louisville, plaintively and poetically appealing for flower and vegetable seeds for his gardens in the Blue Grass state. The letter was so insistent in its appeal to the Kentucky member that he made it public after ordering a large consignment of seeds shipped to the lawyer. The letter follows:

"Dear Swager—I am writing to divert your views for a moment from the lofty heights of national politics and interrupt your endeavors in limitless fields of constructive statesmanship to call your attention to two spots on Cardinal Hill, in the land that counts you its favorite son; the one which supplies the table with all the splendid vegetables that ripen under the sun, and of a size that has already spread the owner's fame abroad, and of a quality to delight the palate of an epicure and cause Lucullus himself to flee the onyx paving stones of Paradise and vault the pearly gates of heaven to enjoy their excellence. The other, where, in profound confusion, all the variegated colors of the rainbow commingle in a wealth of luxuriant beauty, where the fragrance of the violet and the tuberose, the lily of the valley and the sweet pea, the hyacinth and the lilac, the daisy and the four o'clock, melt and mingle and give their combined sweetness to the winds from the four corners of the earth with the lavish nonchalance of the millionaire spendthrift, drunk with the wines of southern France—a splendid, inspiring soul quaff—producing a restful, dreamless sleep; where Nature dips her brush in sunshine and molten it with rain, and spreads upon earth's canvas every shade of delicate coloring, from the pinkish sheen of the lustrous pearl to the deepest red of the magnificent ruby.

"But, as words without faith are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, so are garden spots without seeds as deserts in the wilderness. 'As we sow, so shall ye reap.' One cannot gather figs of a thorn tree nor grapes from thistles. As 'the hart panteth for the water brook, so panteth my soul' for seeds, seeds of royal lineage, chemically pure, microscopically inspected and germ free."

SUES HER FATHER FOR GOLD

Maryland Farmer Found Treasure While Up a Stump—Has Had Trouble Ever Since.

Westminster, Md.—A suit between Mrs. Rosella Hare and her father, John L. Calp, over a pot of gold found on Mr. Calp's farm, is on trial in the circuit court for Carroll county. With his grandson, Clarence Harmon, digging up a stump on his farm, Mr. Calp struck a glass jar with \$4,500 in gold coins. Mrs. Hare, who was picking blackberries nearby, assisted in counting the gold and carrying it to Mr. Calp's house.

The gold was said to be the property of Joseph Hare, who owned the farm prior to its purchase by Mr. Calp. It was learned that shortly before the death of Mr. Hare, in 1891, he had disposed of two mortgages and had withdrawn from bank a sum closely approximating \$4,500 in gold, and for which his administrators had made a fruitless search in all the banks nearby and in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The administrators of Mr. Hare instituted proceedings for the money. The case was settled by the payment of \$1,200 to the Hare estate.

In 1910 Mrs. Hare, who is in no way related to the late Joseph Hare, brought suit against her father, claiming the entire sum of money found as hers, because she and her son had been present and assisted in the finding. This case is resisted by Mr. Calp, on the ground that he alone found the money; that it was on his farm; and that his settlement with the Hare estate secured to him whatever title the heirs may have had to the find.

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