

FIND WILL NOW RICH

BRITISHERS UNEARTH COPY A CENTURY OLD.

Score of Humble Englishmen Discover Ancient Parchment and Receive Neat Fortune—Eld Behind a Picture.

London—According to details circulated in Margate, a will made over 100 years ago and affecting the disposition of property valued at upwards of £10,000, has been discovered by accident. The story is as follows:

A few days ago Mrs. Horn, who resides at Byron road, Margate, was taking down from the wall an old copy of Lamb's picture, "Shoeing the Old Bay Mare" when a small parcel of parchment fell from the back.

Not thinking it of any value, Mrs. Horn gave it to her children as a plaything. The little ones soon commenced to cut it to pieces with scissors.

Some time afterwards Mrs. Horn happened to mention the had casually to a neighbor, Mr. R. Gishy, who is the caretaker of the Arcade seamen's rooms. His answer made her rush indoors to gather together all the pieces of the half-destroyed parchment.

"It must be the will of my great-grandfather, Jacob Gishy," said her neighbor. "He died at Swadling, in the Isle of Thanet, and was known to have money. Gishys have been advertised for several times in the chantry list, but we have all been too poor to claim our rights."

The will is signed by "Jacob Gishy, a yeoman" and also bears the sealed signature of Nathaniel Austen, named as executor, and John Harman, his clerk. It bears the date May 25, 1795. It bequeaths the testator's property, which is situated in Thanet, and which, of course, has increased enormously in value since 1795, to the males of the Gishy family, all of whom there are now 21 living, all of them being in very humble stations.

The eldest surviving grandson of the testator is Mr. James Gishy, who is a wharper, living at Upper Strand street, Sandwich.

Behind which it was concealed were bought a year ago for nine pence. Mrs. Horn becoming its owner at an auction sale held in Margate.

CALL DRUMMERS THIEVES.

Gang Located in France Has Capital of \$1,000,000 and Agents to Spy Out the Land.

Paris.—The courts are trying a remarkable case, recalling "All Baba and the Forty Thieves." Twenty-eight members of a band of thieves, extending over France from Calais to Marseilles, with a perfect organization and a capital of \$1,000,000, had regular traveling agents, paid \$100 a month and expenses, with headquarters in the Rue de Clief, Paris. The traveling agents telegraphed whenever they found a territory available for the purposes of burglary and rich hauls were made.

They had a system of telegraphing with a perfect code, and Portuguese lawyers were employed to protect any member arrested. Money was also supplied to their families. The significance of the dispatches depended upon the name signed.

The head of the organization is said to have been one Jacob, who ran a paper called Le Crie de la Revolte, the idea being to hide the thieving object of the association under the guise of an anarchistic organization.

LIVES WITHOUT A STOMACH

Girl in Vienna Undergoes a Remarkable Operation with Phenomenal Success.

Vienna.—In the Rothchild hospital in this city is a girl without a stomach, that organ having been removed by a surgical operation, necessitated by a cancerous growth. This was about two months ago and the patient is doing much better than could be expected.

Immediately after the operation the surgeon inserted an intestinal tube for the purpose of introducing the necessary nourishment. After a lapse of a few days, during which the patient's life hung by a thread, a change for the better took place, and it became evident that the operation had succeeded entirely. For the first week the patient, though receiving sufficient nourishment by means of the tube, suffered terribly from the effects of thirst, as she was not permitted to swallow water. After the eighth day milk in very small quantities was given to her, and now she is permitted to take as much as she wants. The patient is allowed to leave her bed occasionally.

Important Literary Discovery.

New York.—An important literary discovery is announced from Ochenfurt, a small place near the city of Wurzburg, Germany. Dr. Hofner, a chaplain there, has found three fragments of a German heroic epic of the thirteenth century. The subject is a love affair of Alexander the Great, and is supposed to have entered German literature from Latin and French sources.

Coal Dust Good for Lungs.

In a paper which he presented to the Luzerne County Medical Society Dr. Wainwright, of Scranton, Pa., declared that work in the anthracite mines makes a man practically immune from tuberculosis. He finds that the tubercular bacillus does not flourish in the mine air and that coal dust may protect the lungs by stimulating the connective tissue growth and thus repelling the bacilli.

GIRLS RUN A DAILY.

FAIR EDITORS PUBLISH ENVIABLE MORNING PAPER.

Greensburg, Ind., Graphic Is Ground Upon Which the Maidens Labor—Staff Covers Night Police Stories Like Veterans.

Greensburg, Ind.—Seven young women, toilers of the white night, got out the only morning newspaper in Indiana that is written, made up and taken from the press without the aid of man. In the editorial rooms, in the composing rooms and in the pressroom the man as a factor in the making of the paper is practically banished. The Greensburg Morning Graphic is owned and managed by J. W. Rucker, but he confines his attentions largely to the business end of the paper and the real work of printing a morning paper for the newspaper reader of this county is left to seven young women.

Every one of the newspaper workers is intensely interested in her work, and, although the Graphic is not the oldest newspaper in the town, "beats" have been few since the entire paper has been in the charge of young women, and typographically it bears comparison with newspapers in other cities the size of Greensburg.

Miss Daisy McLaughlin, the city editor, and Miss Edna Taylor, her star reporter, enter into the spirit of working up a good story with the ingenuity of veterans. Miss McLaughlin has had experience on all the newspapers in the city, and the assistant has profited by the city editor's training until she is able to cope with any situation that may arise.

The workers on the local force of the morning paper are confronted with more difficulties than their rivals of the evening papers encounter, but neither dark nights nor winter storms have prevented Miss McLaughlin and her staff from covering the news. No matter what sort of police story breaks loose at midnight, the Graphic next morning always has told about the fight, the fire, the accident or whatever the story may have been.

In addition to covering the local news Miss McLaughlin and Miss Taylor handle the telegraph news for the daily paper and prepare the copy for the weekly Graphic. Sometimes when they are "up against" it the "foreman" of the composing room is called to their assistance, but neither the city editor nor the "foreman" has yet condescended to call on the "big boys," Mr. Rucker, for help.

Miss Lillian Solder sets type for the weekly edition. The young women in the composing room often have a half-page or a full-page ad. with which to contend when it is nearing time for the paper to go to press, but they never have faced a situation when the paper has been "stuck" because of a hitch in the composing room.

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CLAIM OYAMA AND OKU.

Irish Orator Traces the Descent of Japanese Generals Back to the Emerald Isle.

Logansport, Ind.—New light upon Japanese history was cast at the St. Patrick's banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city. O. P. Smith, state labor organizer, aroused the enthusiasm of his hearers to a high pitch by declaring the Japanese generals Oyama and Oku, were descendants of Irishmen and still bore the original Irish names of their families, slightly modified.

"Oyama is of Irish ancestry," said Smith, "and his name as originally borne by his forebears was O'Yama. The original O'Yama, whose given name was Patrick, left Ireland during the Elizabethan era of France, but was shipwrecked in the bay of Biscay and rescued by a Spanish ship bound for the Philippines. He was taken there and cast adrift. His descendants went to Japan and turned naturally to the career of fighting men. Intermarriage with the natives gave them standing and position close to the mikado, which was advanced by their activity in military affairs.

"Gen. Oku's name originally was O'Kough, who, though a military genius, was a poor hand at spelling. The rigors of the Japanese alphabet proved too great for him, and by implication he was given permission to cut out a few letters. Thus the family name became Oku, and the sons and grandsons for many generations followed the fighting trade."

Pig Suit, Ten Years Old, Ends.

The hog cholera suit of Willett against Morse, involving the value of 15 pigs, valued at \$3 each, has been decided at last by the court of errors and appeals at New Brunswick, N. J., in favor of Willett, after ten years of litigation. Each side has paid in costs and traveling expenses probably five times the value of the pigs. The pigs died from hog cholera after Morse sold them to Willett. Willett said Morse had guaranteed them to be free from cholera.

The Fox Canada Feels

Even Canada is spending \$2,000,000 in building fortifications to seaward. But this shows that Canada is suspicious of somebody over in Europe and not of the United States. It would be pretty difficult to fortify that 3,000-mile land line.

NOT A WONDER DIAMOND.

Precious Gem Which Was Recently Found in South Africa Won't Be So Valuable When Cut.

New York.—With the arrival of more complete information about the recent big diamond finds in the Transvaal, New York diamond importers have become rather sceptical over the real value of these gems. Some of the leading importers now declare that the stories about the diamonds sound like the work of a good press agent, and that the chief effect of the reported findings has been to boom certain mines on the market.

The first and largest stone of 3,032 carats, supposed to be worth at least \$3,000,000. A little while later a diamond of 331 carats, valued according to various reports, at \$400,000 was picked up. Experts agree that the stones, when cut to proper size, will not only dwindle in size but will shrink greatly in estimated value. To be available for the ordinary market big stones have to be cut into small sizes, because there are few persons who could afford to buy such large stones.

"We all know," said an expert, speaking of the latest discovery, "that the first reports of such finds in the past have been invariably exaggerated. You must remember that the value of diamonds of such unusual size is based largely on rumor and sentiment and may be partly fictitious. "When the large Jagersfontein stone of 970 carats was found some years ago its value was put at \$5,000,000. Ultimately, when this stone of the finest Jagers quality, which is the best in the world, was split and cut, the holders realized altogether from \$350,000 to \$750,000. I have no doubt that the \$3,000,000 estimate of the new 3,032 carat stone will dwindle in a similar proportion.

"As to the 331 carat stone found later, stones of this size are commonly found in African mines. Frequently the cutters in New York get several stones of that size in one shipment."

PAYS \$500 FOR A FINGER.

Woman Gets Another's Digit in Remarkable Operation—Principals Were Bound Together.

New York.—For the first time in the history of medical science a finger was transferred from the hand of one person to that of another. It was the second and last step in the grafting operation undertaken 23 days ago by Dr. Andrew L. Nelden.

The principals in the novel case were two women who met for the first time only a day or two before they were bound together and the first step in the grafting of the finger was made. In the 22 days they have been living like the Siamese twins they have come to know each other very well indeed.

The second finger of one woman's right hand was grafted to the stump of the second finger of the left hand of another, said to be an actress. The latter had lost all of the fingers up to the second joint in a shooting accident several years ago. She paid the first woman \$500 for the digit that is now on her hand.

Several examinations have been made in the last ten days, and several days ago it was found that a partnership circulation had been established in the finger that was to be grafted. From that time until the two hands were cut apart the two women had a common interest in the digit, their blood mingling in that small channel.

Much remains to be done before the operation can be pronounced a complete success, according to Dr. Nelden, and the other surgeons. For 24 hours the hand on which the digit was grafted will be kept saturated in a strong saline solution. Then the flesh on the top of the finger will be stitched to that of the stump.

Dr. Nelden informed the two women that they would probably be able to go home on Sunday. They have never confided their names to Dr. Nelden or anyone at his home.

SOLE MOURNER IS RICHER.

Only Attendant at Funeral of Eccentric Woman Gets Reward When Will Is Opened.

Bennington, Vt.—Among late deaths in the little village of Hilldale, Columbia county, was that of Mary Millus, an eccentric old lady, and possessed of considerable property.

When the day of the funeral came it was a subject of much comment among the townspeople that only one carriage followed her to the last resting place, and in that carriage was Charles Bartlett.

When the will was opened it was found that she had made a provision to the effect that any relative who attended her remains to their last resting place should receive \$1,000. That amount, therefore, goes to Mr. Bartlett, who, although he is well-to-do and able to get along without the amount, will not turn it aside or refuse to accept it, as such an amount is not made under such circumstances every day. The balance of the estate was given to various persons in small amounts.

Stamp Brings a Dollar.

A dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, says that a common United States two-cent postage stamp sold for \$1 there, and it was the last one to be procured at that price. There is not a stamp to be had in town, and all sorts of wild offers are being made for them by persons desirous of sending away mail matter.

Did It Happen Friday?

Bert Trout and Grace Croppy were married in Kellerton, Ia. Cupid seems to have gone fishing and made a good catch.

GIRLS RAISE SQUABS.

YOUNG WOMEN FIND PIGEON BREEDING PROFITABLE.

Fair Bird Fancier Starts Farm and Riches Fall to Her Lot—Ready Market Found in Baltimore.

Baltimore.—Breeding pigeons for table use is an enterprise that Miss Rena Yingling, of Heliesterstown, has been engaged in for a little more than a year, and she is finding it profitable. A start was made with 25 birds, and there are now 400 on the farm. The number is to be increased to 1,200. Associated with Miss Yingling is her friend, Miss S. A. Carr.

A ready market has been found for the squabs, one of the best customers being the proprietor of a leading hotel in Baltimore.

In the collection of birds are many varieties. The pure bred homer is, however, the favorite, because he is believed to be the most valuable bird for breeding purposes. Some of the birds are imported; others are domestic. Many kinds are desired, for larger squabs can be secured often by crossing the breeds.

The value of a squab farm depends upon the frequency with which birds are produced for the market. A setting of eggs consists of two—never more. Seventeen days are required to hatch them, and the birds are always sold when four weeks old. Scarcely is one pair of birds ready for market before another has supplanted them in the affections of the parents. Miss Yingling's pigeons have averaged eight pairs a year.

Such unremitted labor would probably prove to be most trying on the mother bird were it not that the male pigeon is thoroughly domestic in all his tastes. Every day from ten o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon he reports at the nest to relieve the mother bird that is engaged in hatching the eggs. The time he reports for duty will hardly vary a minute during the year. His nights he demands off but as his frolic consists simply in going to roost there is never a disruption of the ideal matrimonial relations existing between the birds.

The male pigeon is the best of husbands and fathers. On Miss Yingling's farm are 25 young birds, which were saved to increase the output. As soon as they were feathered the pigeons were placed together to mate. Since that moment the cooling and love-making have been progressing with an ardor that would delight the most romantic. Some have mated; others are apparently on the verge of mating. As long as life lasts they are faithful to each other, and the young that are born are the care of both.

Very few birds die under Miss Yingling's care. She ignores artificial heating, believing that it makes the pigeon delicate. Tacked in the rookery is a regular bill of fare for each day in the week. It includes Kaffir corn, a variety grown in Kansas and some of the other western states, Canada peas, hemp horse-beans from Germany, wheat and Indian corn. Hemp is a great delicacy. It is given to them as a sort of dessert on Sundays only.

MARRIAGE PROMISE VOID.

Seattle Judge Decides That Man Sued for Damages by Jilted Sweetheart Need Not Pay.

Seattle, Wash.—"No man should be mulcted in damages who breaks a promise he has made to marry a woman who, he afterwards learns, is afflicted with tuberculosis."

This was the opinion given by Superior Judge Albertson in passing upon motion to strike out certain questions propounded in suit of Rosena E. Grover against Mayor Zook of Ballard, in which the young woman seeks to recover from him \$25,000 damages for breach of promise.

In an answer filed by the mayor he admitted that he had promised to marry the young woman and would have done so had he not discovered after his promise was made that she was afflicted with tuberculosis.

The court declared that in a marriage contract three parties were concerned—the man, the woman and the state—and that the state had the right to prevent any marriage which would be dangerous to its welfare.

Trousers' Leg Ends Swindle.

During three years past a Paris man has been selling as relics portions of a pair of trousers supposed to have been worn by Victor Hugo. He said he paid six dollars for them, and told the story to a connoisseur. In consequence many people called to buy pieces of the trousers. The man first sold fragments of cloth and finally whole legs at a time. One of the customers who bought a leg happened to meet another who had also bought a leg. Comparison showed they were not mates. The police were informed and they arrested the enterprising relic dealer.

Says Christ Is Now on Earth.

Fully believing he has an inspiration from Heaven, Bunyan Tertion, of Farmington, Ia., solemnly insists the second coming of Christ has been revealed to him and that the Lord will publicly announce His second existence on earth October 14, 1905. He says Christ is now on earth in the form of man, but will not declare Himself until the fortieth year of His second manifestation in the flesh. He predicts Christ will be acknowledged king and rule the world.

Couldn't Touch Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Chadwick has been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States. Uncle Sam seems to be a gentleman who can stand the hypnotic look without jerking a muscle.

MAIN OFFICE IN COUNTRY.

Big Building of Company in a Picturesque Farming District of Ohio.

Cleveland.—As a general thing it takes a good-sized town to make a large office building. Seldom, indeed, does the office building make the town. But such is the case down at Leroy, O. Leroy has about 100 people. It is as pretty a little place as one could wish to see. There is an open, grassy square, with comfortable homes around it, the whole set in as pretty a sweep of scenery, with fine roads, well-kept farms, picturesque patches of trees and rolling hills.

Leroy has a graded school, but most of the scholars come from the surrounding country. The town is practically encompassed in the building in its center—an imposing building of red brick, two stories in height, with wide windows and handsome grounds.

It is the central office of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company, very likely the only really big concern whose headquarters are in the country, with branch office in the cities.

Back in 1848 a few Ohio farmers got together to arrange for mutual protection against fire. They were all from one part of the country and it was just a neighborly sort of affair. All put up a certain amount of money, and a man suffering from fire was to be reimbursed from the general fund. But other farmers saw the advantages to be gained, asked to join and were taken in, till at last the thing became a broadly known mutual benefit association, which was joined by farmers throughout this state and Indiana. But as it grew, though offices were erected, the main buildings were kept right where the concern had started.

There was no moving away to a city. First a quaint frame building was put up and then, about 20 years ago the present place was erected there at Leroy.

There is the general manager of the company, there is a corps of clerks and stenographers. There, in fact, is practically the entire population of Leroy, which exists in and for the big office building which looms up out of the fields.

It would be a good sized building anywhere, for though only two stories and an attic in height, the ceilings are so high that it is as tall as a three-story building. But out there it seems really enormous.

MINT HAS NO SILVER COIN

May Be Shortage of Change by Congress' Failure to Act on Bullion Provision.

Philadelphia.—A serious shortage of silver coins in circulation and a further reduction of the working force at the mint is threatened by the failure of congress to make any provision for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. At present there are only about 450 ounces of silver in the vaults of the mint. The only ray of hope that the mine officials could see was that there was an old law passed in the early '50s, which might possibly be construed as giving the secretary of the treasury the power of purchasing silver in limited amounts. Unless Secretary Shaw can provide some relief there will be practically no silver coined until after the next session of congress.

At present the miners at the mint are working full time on silver and cents. The adjusters are working on one-third time. They are divided into three shifts, each shift working for a month at a time.

No regular amount of silver has been coined. An order from the treasury department for 10,000 of the 25-cent special dollars for the Lewis and Clark exposition was received recently, and the coins, which are made from gold mined in Oregon, were all finished. The mint is now making a portion of the blanks used for nickels and cents, all of which were formerly made by outside contractors. If the experiment proves that the government can make the blanks as cheaply as they can be purchased it is probable that the mint will in future make all of them.

SHOOT ANIMALS IN COURT

Novel Method to Show Prisoner Was Justified in Killing a Man.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The carcasses of a pig and a dog were exhibited to the jury in the trial of Paul H. Schmidt, the youth accused of the murder of William Taylor, a farm hand employed on the estate of W. H. Crittenden, in Sherman, last August.

The animals had been subjected to tests by medical men employed by the defense as experts on gunshot wounds. Dressed in men's clothing, so that the effect on both the fabric and living tissue could be noted, the animals were made the targets of shotguns, fired at different distances.

Witnesses for the state have asserted that judging from the character of the wounds on Taylor's body, he must have been at least ten feet away from Schmidt when the fatal shot was fired.

As a result of the animal experiments, the experts for the defense testified that the men could not have been more than four or six feet apart at the time of the shooting.

Their testimony is in support of the contentions of the defense that Schmidt shot Taylor in self-defense immediately after a struggle for the possession of the gun.

More of the Strenuous.

There is another vanishing industry. The Birmingham Jew's-harp industry is stated to be in a bad way, owing to the collapse of the demand among savage peoples. The advance of civilization has been so thorough that nowadays in Central Africa nothing short of Wagner will satisfy the native souls.

FEW HOLD TO VOW.

SIG INCREASE IN DIVORCES, SAYS CENSUS MAN.

Expected That Coming Enumerations Will Show Enormous Jump in Number of Grass Widows—Wedding Tie Lightly Held.

Washington.—If the statistics on marriage and divorce, which the census bureau has been directed to obtain, show anything like the commensurate increase in the divorce movement that obtained when the bureau made its investigations in 1897, the results will be nothing short of startling. They will, in the opinion of most observers of the subject, at least show a heavy increase, and it will be surprising if they do not make the fact clear not only that the marriage tie is held more lightly in this country than in any other enlightened nation in the world, but that it is taken less seriously year by year.

When Carroll D. Wright investigated the subject of marriage and divorce for the period from 1867 to 1896 inclusive, he found the number of divorces grew from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,525 in 1896. The total divorces in the period were 328,736. Commissioner Wright well recognized the serious nature of the situation his figures revealed. He said:

"The lines of totals for the United States for each of the years present a most serious problem and one which may well command the attention and the earnest consideration of the best minds of our country. From 9,937 divorces granted in the United States in 1867, the total has reached for 1896, 25,525, an increase of nearly 157 per cent. in 29 years. The population of the United States probably increased about 60 per cent. in the same period."

Mr. Wright divided the 29 years between 1867 and 1896 into four periods of five years each and compared the figures of each period. Taking the United States as a whole, he found the increase in the fourth quinquennial period over the first was 119 per cent. It was found that but three states, Connecticut, Maine and Vermont, showed a decrease in their divorce movement. Dakota showed the enormous increase of 17,900 per cent. Of course, the increase in population in Dakota in the same period was phenomenal and for that reason the showing of percentage increase is hardly a fair one, though little the less striking. The New England states seem to have been entitled to the credit of countenancing divorce the least; three of the states decreasing their figures and the others increasing comparatively little. The middle states also made a much better showing than the south and the Gulf states, and those of the west. Even in an old commonwealth such as Virginia, the increase in divorces granted in the last quinquennial period over the first was nearly 175 per cent. In North Carolina it was 344 and in Mississippi 517.

An instructive table in Mr. Wright's report is one that shows by states the percentage of increase from 1870 to 1890 in population and in divorce. This table shows that from 1870 to 1890 the population of the United States increased 50.1 per cent, while the divorces for the same period increased 73.4 per cent.

BOY FALLS FIVE STORIES.

Accident Happening While Walking in Sleep Leaves Him Hurt Except for Cuts.

New York.—Something like a realized dream of the first chapter of "Alice in Wonderland" was the experience of Charles Ruff, 11 years old, who in his sleep fell five stories. His home is in the tenement at 2166 Second avenue, where he lives with his parents. Charles went to bed at nine o'clock the other night, got through a thorny hedge and fell down a well on the other side. He does not remember whether or not, as in the Lewis Carroll story, there were any cupboards filled with the jam jars on the way. He reached something hard and cold, and the thorns of the hedge through which he had broken were under his bare toes. The boy felt about with his hands and found many silvers. Then he lifted up his voice and cried for help.

Mrs. Steibel put her head out of a second-story window, and at the bottom of the air shaft she saw a small, white-robed figure.

"Who are you?" she asked. "What is the matter?" "I'm Charley Ruff," was the reply, "and the glass is cutting my feet."

She rushed upstairs and knoed at the door of the Ruff flat. Unable to arouse anybody, she ran down, again and summoned Policeman Woods. An ambulance from the Harlem hospital was soon at the door. The policeman and the doctor carried the boy into a ground-floor apartment, and it was found that not a bone was broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruff had meanwhile been aroused. Charles was put to bed, again. When he awoke he said: "I had an awful dream last night."

Four Celebrations in a Day.

A fourfold celebration in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. White, of Albany, N. Y., took place at the family home at Menands. The day's observances included, in turn, the christening of Mr. and Mrs. White's grandchild, the wedding of their daughter, their own golden wedding anniversary and the golden jubilee of Mr. White's business embarkation. For the second celebration, the wedding of Miss Caroline White to Rev. James Kay Phillips, the scene was in Bethany church, Menands.

Bangor's Press Agency Scheme. Bangor, Me., has elected a democratic mayor for the first time in 50 years and thereby succeeded in getting its name in several newspapers throughout the country.