

BIGAMY SUPPRESSED.

INDIANS OF NEBRASKA RESTRICTED TO ONE WIFE.

Extra Wives Will Have to Be Returned to Parental Lodges—Bailing of Dakota City Judge.

Dakota City, Neb.—If polygamy is not good for the ordinary American citizen, it is not good for the American Indian, and I shall turn my hand to stamping out this taint of Mormonism among the Indians in Nebraska.

For years the Winnebago and Omaha Indians have done as they pleased in domestic affairs, and some of the older Indians have had half a dozen wives, either simultaneously or successively.

But they must not practice polygamy in the future. The ruling of Judge Eimers will be exceedingly unpopular with the Indians, and considerable trouble will result.

Judge Eimers has been investigating the past communal life of some of the Indians and has been refusing to issue licenses to Indians who have one wife.

Recently Charles Decora, a Winnebago Indian, whose father is a Frenchman, and who is a brother to the famous Angel Decora, the Indian illustrator for Harper & Brothers, applied for a license to wed an Indian maiden of 20 summers.

"I will fill that prison at Lincoln full of you fellows," declared the irate judge. "If they refuse to admit a Mormon senator to congress because he believes in a religion which permits polygamy, I will not grant a license to another Indian who has one lawful wife until he secures a divorce from her. I will also be careful about granting a divorce. Civilization begins right here, and polygamy among the tribes of Nebraska has come to a stop."

"Guess it makes no difference to me," replied the Indian. "I live with her and marry her under Indian custom. Guess we won't bother any more about getting married legal way. The whites all say marry in the legal way, and then they won't let me."

The pretty Indian maiden, dressed in tribal costume, sat patiently waiting the return of her lover from the courthouse with the necessary document, but the Indian had no words of comfort to give her when he returned, other than that they would have to live as they had been living, and that she could not become his legal wife.

Many other instances have come to light where Indians desired to marry legally the third or fourth wife. The county judge declares he will send the sheriff to the Indian homes and arrest all Indians who are living in adultery unless there is a general cleaning up, and Poor Joe will be compelled to have but one wife and leave polygamy alone.

PRINCE HENRY GETS GEM.

Kaiser's Brother Becomes Owner of Tourmalin Found by Maine Farmer.

Portland, Me.—Prince Henry of Prussia has just purchased for \$20,000 through an agent, a wonderful Maine tourmalin which the original finder, Wesley Wright, a Bethel, Me., farmer, found on a country road. Wright has never forgiven himself for parting for a trifle with a gem which has become valuable, but he is not alone in his regrets, for a Bethel jeweler sold it for only a small fraction of its real value.

Prince Henry saw it on his American tour and reserved it for purchase. He recently sent over to buy it a famous lapidary of Berlin, who paid \$20,000 for it in Prince Henry's name.

The most beautiful tourmalins are found in Maine. A perfect tourmalin gem, mined at the famous Mount Mica mine at Paris, Me., of a superior green color, slightly tinged with blue, and weighing 63 1/2 carats, being the largest of its species known, was procured by Tiffany & Co., at a large price. L. B. Merrill, of Paris, Me., has now in his collection, however, a nodule of tourmalin of equally fine color and purity, weighing 411 carats, which, allowing one-half waste in cutting, would furnish two gems of 100 carats each. This gem may be classed as the largest green tourmalin in the world and its value is difficult to estimate.

Washed Larynx.

In London nearly 5,000 individuals die year by year from consumption, and another 8,000 die from other forms of tuberculosis. Sixteen thousand individuals are afflicted every year to a preventable disease which owes its origin to filth.

RAIN AS A REMEDY.

TEXAS PEOPLE ARE TRYING IT FOR MANY AILMENTS.

Devotees of the Cure in That State Welcome the Appearance of Black Clouds and Strip for Downpour.

Austin, Tex.—The rain cure is now being tried by a number of persons in this city whenever opportunity is offered for taking the treatment. Some of those who have taken it say that it is a panacea for all chronic diseases as well as many of the lesser ills of the body.

There is nothing complicated about the rain cure. All that is required of the patient is that he shall stand in the open, with his body bare of all clothing, and let the falling rain pour on him.

The sensation is said to be very agreeable. Those who have tried the new treatment assert that the rain falling upon the bare body invigorates the whole system, and is especially strengthening to the nerves. There is no set rule for taking the treatment. Some of those who began it several months ago, at the early break of winter, have stood in the rain for several hours at a time without suffering effects of a disagreeable character afterward.

Devotees of the rain cure welcome the appearance of a black cloud which forbodes a terrific downpour of rain. It is then that they strip to the skin and get out in their back yards, which are enclosed by high board fences, and let the water come down upon them in torrents.

It is declared that the rain cure is a sure remedy for rheumatism, and that decided improvement has been noted in cases of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. For nervous disorders the treatment is said to be infallible. One treatment, it is said, will cure a severe cold.

The treatment is believed to have had its origin in Austin. So far as can be learned, John Durst, a young business man of this city, was the first person to give it a trial.

A few months ago he was suffering from a severe cold. A rainstorm came up, and while it was in progress he decided to strip and get out into it to see if it would help his cold. There is a high board fence around his back lot. After disrobing in the barn, he went into the lot and let the rain fall upon his bare body.

The experiment was a success. The one treatment cured his cold. Since then he never misses taking the rain cure when at home during a rain. He has perfect health.

He related his experience to some of his friends, and the fad, if such it can be called, has spread rapidly.

It is recommended that weak persons who take the treatment should not remain in the rain too long at a time, and that a vigorous rubbing should follow the wetting.

It is the theory of those who have taken the treatment that its efficiency lies in the fact that the raindrops contain peculiar medicinal properties, and that, coming through the air as they do, they are charged with electricity, which has a direct effect upon the body. Physicians who have been questioned on the subject say that the treatment may have good results in its application to certain ills.

FENCE IN GAME WITH WIRE.

Several State Preserves to Be Established in the Forests of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The board of state game commissioners of Pennsylvania has decided to preserve game in this state. The plan is to establish several state game preserves on land owned by the state forestry department.

These preserves are to be enclosed by a fence with a single wire strung about three feet from the ground—high enough for small game to pass under and low enough for deer to jump over. Within these inclosures hunting will be prohibited, not only in the regular "close" seasons, but at all times, and the state game wardens will be empowered to enforce this regulation.

The last legislature appropriated \$6,000, which can be used for establishing the proposed single wire fences. A commission composed of ex-State Treasurer Frank G. Harris, of Clearfield; W. Heyward Myers, of Williamsport, and Secretary Joseph Kalbfus, of the state game commission, will select the sites.

Hobo Finds Friend.

A Kalamazoo woman, Mrs. Almira Kramer, recently deceased, who left a fortune of \$105,000, devised \$10,000 in her will, the income of which is to be used to feed tramps. Let the Weary Willies of the country turn their footsteps toward Kalamazoo. It is far enough away from Harford, says the Times, of that city, to enable us to express the wish that they will all make the Michigan city their headquarters in winter, as well as summer. If the citizens will kindly furnish them with lodgings, the income of Mrs. Kramer's \$10,000 will afford a liberal supply of meat and potatoes, and the great army of hobos will have a permanent national headquarters at last.

Sexton Mistook Day.

The inhabitants of Middlesex, Mass., were alarmed the other morning by the ringing of the church bell. Leaving their work, they seized pails and started thinking that an alarm of fire was being rung. Investigation proved that the sexton had mistaken the day and supposed that he was ringing the bell for the Sunday morning service.

TRAINED HOGS AT DINNER.

Educated Animals Startle Guests by Taking Seats at the Table.

Logansport, Ind.—With a couple of genuine fat Poland-China hogs as his guests, Carl S. Wise, of this city, recently sat down to enjoy a dinner at the country home of Frank Lackey, the well-known horseman, at Cambridge City. The hogs were Wise's guests, not with his consent, but as the result of a joke perpetrated upon him by his host.

The Lackey farm is the home of a "college of trained animals" conducted by Edward Holder, one of Mr. Lackey's employes. So remarkable were the performances of some of the animals trained by Holder, that he was given unlimited privileges by Mr. Lackey, until eventually Holder attracted the attention of an agent of theaters in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the result that last winter he had engagements at all of these places of amusement and exhibited his animals. The troupe included a herd of eight hogs, eight steers and three horses. At the close of the season the animals were returned to the Lackey farm.

When Mr. Wise took his seat at Mr. Lackey's dinner table he was astonished at seeing two hogs enter the room and, with as much composure as if they were endowed with human intelligence, jump on two vacant chairs, one on each side of Mr. Wise, and place their fore feet on the table, as if ready to enjoy the meal with their human companion. Mr. Wise did not know the performance was a joke until Mr. Holder appeared on the scene and commanded the hogs to leave the table. They left their seats as comported as they had taken them, and, going to a corner of the room, remained there until they were commanded to leave the room.

MICROBES INFEST DOORS.

Disease Germs Often Transmitted Through Contact with the Handles.

London.—Death on the door handle is the moral of an article which appears in the Lancet.

A dirty door handle, it appears, is as dangerous as a bubonic rat, while many knobs that present a bright and shining appearance owing to constant use may yet be the vehicles of a deadly epidemic.

From a strictly bacteriological point of view, says the Lancet, all door handles, even those which present a clean and polished appearance are probably dirty. Constant contact with the hand means contamination sooner or later, and the kind and degree of contamination depend, of course, upon the conditions to which the hand has been exposed.

Thus the man who "polished the handle of the big front door" was not only taking the shortest road to success in the navy, he was a benefactor of the human race.

The Lancet contemplates an era when the dangerous door handle may be abolished altogether.

"There is much to be said in favor of a foot lever for opening doors," suggests the writer, as there is in the case of a foot lever instead of taps in the lavatory, but perhaps there might be difficulties in the application of this to railway carriages.

The worst specimens of door handles are to be encountered on railway trains, especially on the underground. The article concludes with a sensible aspiration for a more convenient method of opening railway carriage doors.

RARE BIRDS ARE HATCHED.

Lincoln Park Zoo, in Chicago, Has Three Japanese Peacocks Added to Its List.

Chicago.—The latest arrivals at the Lincoln park zoo are three Japanese peacocks. They were hatched out a few days ago and are the only birds of their kind ever hatched in America. The Japanese white peacock is a rare bird on this or the European continent, and the only other pair in America besides those at Lincoln park are in Washington, D. C.

Head Animal Keeper De Vry stated the other day that a pair of Japanese peacocks were worth \$100. He has two females and one male in the Lincoln park zoo, besides the three little ones hatched recently. The female bird was put to set on six eggs. Another bird is still on the nest and the result of the incubation is anxiously awaited by the keepers. Mr. De Vry says that he has no knowledge of the white Japanese peacock ever hatching young in captivity before, although the experiment has been tried in the far east many times.

In its native islands the bird is wild and inhabits the "warm belt" of Japan. It is never hunted or interfered with by the Japanese and, although designated as a "wild" bird, is really quite tame as a result of the kindly treatment. The three little ones hatched in Lincoln park are being watched with extraordinary care in the hope that they may be raised and added to the exhibit in the peacock inclosure.

Surprised Hero.

Mayor Samuel Roberts, of Norristown, Pa., has put himself in line for a Carnegie medal. He was fishing from a boat in the Delaware river when he noticed that two boys had fallen off a swimming raft and were in danger of being drowned. Mr. Roberts rowed to the scene, and, plunging in the water without time to take off his clothing, grabbed the boys by the hair as they were going down a third time. When the mayor drew them to the surface, great was his surprise to find they were his own children.

TEETH OF DOGS FULLED.

Valuable Canines of Pennsylvania Town Lose Ivories in Mysterious Manner.

Philadelphia.—Following the poisoning of several valuable dogs in Ardmore recently comes the discovery that some unknown culprit had been going about pulling the teeth of blooded canines. What objectionable could possibly have in pulling dogs' teeth or for what purpose they are wanted are questions that threaten to give residents brain fatigue. The most plausible reason suggested so far is that some father whose child has suffered from the fangs of a dog, or some man who has himself been bitten, is acting as canine tooth extractor out of revenge.

The first dog to fall victim to the tooth puller was a white poodle, valued at \$100, owned by a resident of South Ardmore. The dog, aside from its value and beauty, was master of many clever tricks, some of which were performed with the aid of its mouth and teeth.

One day the dog, which had been away from home during the morning, appeared at the back door of the Moylan cottage whining piteously. A servant who opened the door noticed that there was something strange about the dog, and that it did not appear as lively as usual.

Thinking that it was suffering from the heat, the servant let the canine go unnoticed until after lunch. Then a bone was thrown to the dog, and, instead of catching it in its teeth and scampering off, as it usually did, the animal walked up to where the bone lay, gave a few sniffs, and ran off whining. In the evening the owner was informed of the strange actions of the dog, and upon making an investigation he discovered that every tooth had disappeared from the animal's mouth.

The belief that some strange disease had stricken the canine and caused the teeth to fall out kept the dog's owner, from making his discovery known to his neighbors. He decided, however, to seek the advice of a veterinary physician, when he found that there were other dogs that were minus their teeth, having lost them as mysteriously as had his own.

It was discovered through the visit of a friend that three other valuable and blooded dogs had fallen victims of the tooth puller. The dogs were owned by residents of South Ardmore. The dogs were collies, and every tooth had been pulled.

Many residents believe that a dental student is responsible for the pulling of the dogs' teeth, but the owners of the canines are not satisfied at this explanation, and believe that there lies a deep mystery around the strange case.

NEW TEST OF WIRELESS.

Thunder of Great Guns May Interfere with Accuracy of Telegraphy.

New York.—It was said at the Brooklyn navy yard that the next experiments by the North Atlantic fleet in wireless telegraphy will be in the nature of observations in the efficiency and accuracy of the wireless instruments when all the guns are being fired. Observations made at Pensacola last spring showed that there is little to fear from the effects of shock and jar of one gun, but what is sought now is information as to whether the same immunity will be enjoyed when all guns are fired, as in case of battle. There is some apprehension that the instruments will not survive this test of "battle efficiency," as the thunder and air vibration caused by the firing of numerous big guns is very great.

Much of the present work in experimenting in wireless telegraphy has to do only with a comparison of circumstances by means of wireless communications with the shore stations which are in close touch with the naval observatory. The change from this "clocking" work, as it is called, to the broader field of battle serviceability is awaited with interest, not only by those who are directly engaged with the wireless experiments, but also by the officials of the navy department, whose most important conclusions will be derived from the tests.

TORPEDO LIKE BOOMERANG.

Discharged from American Gunboat It Returns and Hits the Vessel.

Newport, R. I.—It seems impossible that a vessel should fire a torpedo and have it come back and hit the very vessel from which it was fired, but this thing has happened.

The Vesuvius is the vessel which made the record. She was out to fire torpedoes, and it is to be presumed every precaution was taken to start the torpedo right. One was fired and went straight to the target. The second was fired apparently under similar conditions. It made a turn and came back straight for the side of the Vesuvius. There was no excitement on board. Orders were given to close the water-tight compartments and to do all sorts of things, but there was no special occasion for alarm. The old dynamite cruiser was in no danger of sinking and reached the torpedo station all right, minus the torpedo that hit her.

When torpedoes are fired in practice, as these were, a practice head is used. This practice head does not contain explosives, and that explains why the Vesuvius was not injured.

The performance of this torpedo suggests that perhaps some of the Russian vessels torpedoed in the fighting in the far east were struck by their own torpedoes and not by those of the Japanese.

Good Roads for Indians.

The Indians of the Choctaw tribe, in Indian territory, have formed a good roads association.

SEA WATER AS CURE.

EFFICACIOUS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

According to French Investigators It Contains All the Elements of the Human Body.

Paris.—A broad philosophical conception, corroborated, moreover, by physiological research, has enabled M. Quinton to regard sea water as a veritable normal center for living beings. So that according to the most recent analysis our organism resembles a simple salt water aquarium, wherein the cells of which it is composed continue to live under conditions of aquatic origin. The idea is all the more interesting from the fact that it is based on minute analysis and close chemical studies, whence it appears that all the elements of the human body, even those of which only traces exist, are to be found in their integrity in sea water.

These views, which were developed by M. Quinton last year in a bulky volume, were the prelude to their application to therapeutics, which, assisted by Robert Simon, he has just commenced. These two savants, passing from theory to practice, have attempted to use sea water in the treatment of certain conditions characterized by the decay of the system, beginning with the cure of tuberculosis, the healing of which is all the more urgent alike from its widespread extension and the powerlessness of science to combat it.

After reducing sea water to isotony, that is to say, reducing its free saline by contact with pure water to 7 per 1,000—the only proportion in which the tissues of the body can bear contact with it without deterioration—they sterilized it "a froid" and injected it beneath the skin once every four days, in doses of 50 to 300 cubic centimeters. This treatment applied to 18 tuberculous subjects within the last few months gave three failures and 15 cases of improvement.

The rapid improvement that resulted began with the general condition. The injection of isotonic sea water revived the appetite, restored sleep as well as the vital force, and diminished the coughing, spitting and night-sweating. At the same time the lesions were improved to such an extent as to be discernible by auscultation and percussion. Another proof of restoration was the diminution of bacilli in the saliva.

Finally, the weight of the patient increased from day to day with regularity—on an average of 27 grams per day. In some cases the gain was considerably more, averaging 38 and 43 grams, and even as much as 52 grams.

The beneficial results obtained by the sea water cure, even in the middle of the winter, in patients free in their movements, several of whom went to Arachon, for example, where out of 29 cases selected from 132, in which improvement was recorded, B. Lalleque certified that the average gain in weight was 22.61 grams per day.

Such really encouraging statistics, which were communicated to the Academy of Medicine at one of its recent meetings, give ground for hoping that the treatment may become more general and that we may soon know whether sea water in the hands of other practitioners will give results to be compared with those already attained by Rene Quinton and Robert Simon. In the meantime it will be prudent to reserve judgment, for so many treatments have from time to time appeared on the medical stage, giving rise to the greatest hope, but unfortunately have met with only an ephemeral success.

ARE HARVESTING SNAKES.

Novel Industry Which is Proving Profitable to New Jersey People.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Selling pine snakes is a pastime at which more money can be made than gathering moss or killing foxes. In this industry a large number of persons are engaged in the pines at Chatsworth, where is located a country club, composed of wealthy residents of New York city.

The annual shipment of snakes from this district will amount to nearly 1,000 reptiles. They are secured by dealers in animals and by others who want fine specimens for pets, as a pine snake is perfectly harmless, and a good rat catcher.

One of the most extensive dealers in this peculiar line is George V. Bozarth, freeholder of Woodlawn township, and whenever he attends a meeting of the board in Mount Holly, his friends always anticipate a good snake story. Nineteen reptiles secured in one afternoon were obtained by two men near Chatsworth. They averaged over five feet in length, and commanded a market price of one dollar each.

Many Claimants.

Thus early in the season all ordinary fish stories have been driven into obscurity by the news from Boston that a 1,400-pound fish, 19 feet 7 inches long, has been captured and brought to the famous T. wharf. Several hundred fishermen can identify it as the fish that got away from them.

Limited Education.

Young men in China who have some smattering of English are opening what they call Anglo-Chinese schools in Shanghai and neighboring towns. One of these schools frankly advertises its limitations, "English taught as far as the letter 'g'."

MUST WED WITHIN A YEAR.

Otherwise "Marry or Bust League" Members Are to Forfeit \$100 Each.

Louisville, Ky.—Recognizing that true happiness is to be found only in the marriage relation, 12 Louisville young men have formed the "League of Marry or Bust," each one pledging himself to take a wife within the year or suffer expulsion from the league and to pay a fine of \$100. Charles J. Hesse was chosen president of the league, Joe D. Bradburn secretary and Stephen Cassidy treasurer. Other members will be accepted in the league, the only object of which is to prevent race suicide and encourage matrimony in young men.

While others were making the accustomed New Year's resolutions, swearing to remain on the waterwagon for a year, not to smoke or use tobacco in any form, etc., Mr. Hesse and his friends decided that if a man chose the right kind of a wife all inducements to commit sins would be lost, and by agreeing each man to find a wife within the year 1905 they believe they have prepared themselves to lead lives that will be examples for their fellow citizens to profit by.

The most stringent constitution and by-laws were adopted by the League of Marry or Bust. Every man who fails to marry within the year will be fined \$100, dishonorably expelled from the league and will be ostracized by all the members who have kept their vows. He is to be regarded as a man without honor and without intelligence enough to do that which is best for him after talking oath to do it. No excuse will be accepted, not even if the bachelor at the end of the year presents an affidavit setting forth that he has been unable to find a woman who would have him for a husband. That fact in itself, it is maintained by the league, will be sufficient reason for his being shunned and the ban of the society will fall on him. The fines, if there are any, are to be used for fitting out the homes of those who marry within the year.

NEW ORGAN OF TASTE.

Professor Credits Larynx with the Sense—Tongue Not Alone in Possession.

Chicago.—That the tongue is not the only organ that has the sense of taste has been discovered by Prof. J. T. Wilson, of the department of physiology at the University of Chicago. In an address before the session of physiologists of the Central Association of Naturalists, Prof. Wilson explained his experiments and announced that he had discovered that the larynx has taste buds scattered over it much the same as on the tongue. According to Prof. Wilson scientists have always believed that the sense of taste was peculiar only to the tongue. He explained that these buds are located at the base of papilla scattered over the tongue and that different papilla direct sweets, bitters and sour.

Prof. Wilson explained that he discovered this fact through a series of experiments on cats, chickens and monkeys, and finally tested the human throat. By temporarily deadening the tongue he discovered that these animals would swallow their usual foods when the same were placed in the throat, while foreign substances were rejected as soon as they reached the larynx. The tongues of the same animals were then covered and the test applied with the same results. After Prof. Wilson had satisfied himself with the cat, chicken and monkey, he tried the experiment on himself and for the first time announced his discovery.

MANY DIE IN ROAD WRECKS.

Report for October, November and December Shows 242 Persons Met Death in Smashups.

Washington, D. C.—A report of the railroad accidents in the United States, in October, November and December, 1904, compiled by the Interstate commerce commission, shows 53 passengers and 189 employes were killed and 1,430 passengers and 1,868 employes injured; a total of 242 persons killed and 3,298 injured in train accidents.

Other casualties to passengers and employes, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 14,375—951 killed, and 14,027 injured.

The report indicates a decrease of 175 killed and 624 injured as compared with the preceding quarter.

Of the total number of 53 passengers killed in train accidents 29 were killed in one collision between a passenger train, and a freight train.

The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter was 2,950, the financial damage aggregating \$2,406,281. The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars in the quarter was 71—12 more than in the preceding three months.

Uses Hens to Dig Gold.

John W. Smith, a Gold Hill, Ore., miner and rancher, has found so much gold in the gizzard of every one of the chickens he has killed that he is now buying up old hens for the purpose of turning them loose until they have picked up enough dust and small nuggets to pay for their lives and a profit besides. Though Smith is an old prospector, the hens are more successful than he has been in finding "colors." In vain he has searched for the vein from which the finer nuggets found their way into the chickens' gizzards.

Results.

Mr. Carnegie says that small colleges produce the best results, and then announces his intention of giving them money enough to make them big colleges.