NOME IS RICH IN GOLD AND HARDSHIPS

Precious Metal Easier to Reach Than in Klondike, Though.

BEACH PROSPECTING.

Sea Shore Open to All and Every Man May Work a Shovel's Length.

Nome, Alaska, has been written up, argued about and discussed and commented upon, until the average New Yorker is so confused on the subject that he really don't know whether he is talking intelligently about the country or not. Nome is twenty days distant from this city with only one change from railroad to steamship, and that is at Seattle. You travel in any class suited to your pocketbook and reach your journey's end without any exertion on your part. Nome is on the Behring Sea in an open roadstead, and vessels anchor two or three miles out on account of the shallow water. The slanting beach is very dangerous to small boats on account of the breakers, which are incessantly tumbling over each other.

The method of discharging a vessel is by means of small boats, as it is impossible to build a wharf or maintain it, for the ice humps so that it would shortly make match sticks of it. The passengers are huddled in a rowboat and started toward shore, the oarsmen watch the breakers, and when a big comber is just right they bend to the oars and ride in on top of it. The moment the boat grounds every one jumps out and grabs hold and draws it up out of the surf. You're only got a second to do it in; if you miss it you and the boat are swamped.

Now you're landed, what are you going to do? Here is a place as naked as a billiard ball, and if it wasn't for the fanciful dress of the Esquimaux you would get color blind. Summer is gray. Winter is white; there is no verdure, either trees or grass, only gray lichen or moss. The beach is the principal highway of travel. If your intention is to go up or down the coast you go by small boat. But you don't go out and row or sail there. You do as the natives do, you line the boat; that is, you attach a rope to the boat's bow and a guy line three-quarter ways down the side (as a kite is rigged), and then you walk along the beach towing the boat, while the guy rope keeps the bow pointed out to sea. In this manner you can transport your freight with comfort and dispatch and have a good, hard, level path to follow. The native harnesses his dogs, and they trot the boat along, while he sits in the stern asleep.

Boat of Walrus Hide.

The Esquimau boat is of walrus hide, stretched over a frame, is forty feet long, flat bottomed and extremely light, though capable of carrying a large cargo. The Esquimau, by nature, wont work, his squaws and dogs are his subjects, and he nurses his job. If you are going into the interior take a river, even if you have to go fifty miles out of your way. One saves time, for from the edge of the beach to the top of the highest mountain peak it is simply a marsh, a bog; the live moss is twelve inches deep and the decomposed vegetation will surely measure five feet. It's all afloat and smells like a barn-yard. Under this is ice which will not admit of its draining off, so consequently the walking is accomplished over and through a living sponge. The meadow is all quick and quivering like a mud hole, only there isn't any mud there, just nothing; when you step, your's not sure whether you are going to stay where you put your foot down or whether it will move from under you, and for that reason, you must shoe yourself with boots without soles, otherwise you would sprain your ankle before you had gone a hundred yards.

The natives use and sell boots called "mucklucks," made of sealskin and supposed to be waterproof (which is wrong). These mucklucks are all in one piece, and no particular shape, only that when you are in them your feet look like a bundle. Now get your pack together and we'll start out. First you want a pack-saddle, a wooden frame, canvas covered and fitted with shoulder-straps and a piece of rope to secure the load. Now lay out your blanket, put your coffee, flour and whatever grub you are going to take in it, bind it on the saddle, tie on the coffee pot, cup and pail (to cook the beans in), with the pick, pan and shovel, and sling it on your back. How does it feel? Well, you know you're going to be a miner. Oh, by the way, don't forget your mosquito net. Now we are off; every time you take a step you sink to the knee in the moss, and after it becomes saturated sufficiently it rebounds like a compress, and thereby brings you up to the proper level, and then you take another step, and in this way you'll get somewhere, sometime. The rate of one mile an hour is the recognized speed motion for this country. We start out at night, because it is so damp and cold on the coast you can't sleep comfortably without a tent, and you never carry that on a prospecting trip.

Night! There isn't any night in Summer; the sun only sets a little while, and then starts on about his business again. If you are up on the mountain tops he don't set at all. When you get over the first mountain range the mosquitoes are waiting for you. They come at you bill first, and the momentum with which they arrive drives the dagger bill-deep. Then they bear down with their feet and fill up with a pint of your life fluid. Here's a promising looking place; let's put down a prospect hole. We lay our packs aside and commence to dig. It's easy till you get down to frost, and then you must pickaxe it until you get the right looking kind of gravel and take a pan of it down to wash—in ice water. The motion of panning is centrifugal, not so easily learned, the object being to wash out all the dirt without losing any gold. It takes half an hour to a pan, and the worst of it is you don't know whether you've got any gold or not until you're through. If it's no good you saddle up and "mush" along. That's the word the native uses to accelerate the movement of his dog.

Rivers Are Hard Fording.

Here's a river we must cross. Take off your mucklucks, roll up your trousers and step bravely into the ice water. The stones are so sharp. Your poor, tender feet squirm from under you (Ever step on a clam shell? This is worse); the current is so swift you're liable to be swept away, and the load is so heavy you're afraid you'll fall, and after you're over, though it is only taken a minute or so, you'd give a good deal if you could get back to camp over a bridge.

Now that's about all there is about prospecting. You keep this up until you find gold in sufficient quantities to pay you to take up the land. If you decide to take up a claim you stake it with four corner posts, with such data thereon as is required by law. The dimension of a placer claim is 1,320 feet by 660 feet, viz., twenty acres. A creek claim is usually the richest, then a bench or sidehill claim. The staking of a claim secures to you the right to test that property for forty days before you make formal application for location, and then on payment of $2.50 the ground is recorded and is yours to do with as you see fit for one year.

SOCIETY TO AID A HOSPITAL.

Loan Exhibition of Pictures Planned for the Orthopaedic This Winter.

Managers of the Orthopaedic Hospital are arranging to give a loan exhibition of pictures this Winter. They hope to repeat it every year.

There present plan is to have a portrait show every three years, and at other times exhibitions of miscellaneous pictures.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander is president of the institution and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier is chairman of the committee which is arranging the affair. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane are interested in the exhibition.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS FOND OF WATER.

It Is an Important Feature in the Army Regulations.

ARMY SURGEON'S VIEW.

Americans, Like Their British Cousins, Long Since Devotees of the Tub.

"I believe that the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race to-day is due as much to its appreciation for and use of the bath as to any one thing," said an army surgeon the other day, speaking of the remarkable manner in which English and American troops endure a foreign climate in the course of campaigns far from home. "The records of British troops in India and Africa have been equalled by our own troops in the Philippines.

"I was in Cuba during the Weyler regime and saw a great deal of the Spanish troops both in and out of Havana. More filthy sanitary conditions could not be imagined. Such a thing as a bath was an unknown and unthought of luxury to a Spanish private.

"Under such conditions one cannot expect an army to be high in morals, or, for that matter, physical energy. Modern civilization decries any such possibility. That the ancients appreciated the bath is known to every intelligent person. When the Roman legions swarmed into Northern Europe they did not leave their predilection for the bath behind them, and ruins of large establishments, erected by them as bathing resorts, still stand in England, France and Germany.

The Ancient Roman Baths.

These baths served their armies instead of hospitals, of which they had none, and there is no doubt that much of their physical superiority was due to the frequent use of the bath. The popularity of the baths culminated during the Augustan period of the empire, when the emperors, sparing neither expense nor trouble, built baths that would accommodate several thousand bathers at one time, and drew upon science and art alike to contribute to their perfection and adornment. They were the resort of the learned and the noble, as well as of the middle and lower classes.

"To-day we do not build great bath establishments for our armies, but even on the field, where anything like a permanent camp is maintained, sanitation receives due consideration. In permanent posts baths are a feature.

"In civil life the bath plays an increasing part. Never were there so many bath establishments in the country as there are to-day.

"For the modern application of the Turkish bath we are indebted to David Urquhart, an enthusiastic Englishman, who had been an accredited representative of his own government at the court of Constantinople. Fifty years ago he called the attention of his countrymen to the practice of the bath then in vogue among the people in Turkey. Mr. Urquhart's attention was attracted to this powerful agent by a sunstroke, when not within the reach of medical aid, and obliged to take the treatment into his own hands. The idea occurred to him that if he could be made to perspire he might be saved. Accordingly he had the temperature of an ordinary Turkish bath raised to a very high degree, and remained in it for six hours. At this point the constriction of the skin was relaxed, perspiration flowed, and his recovery was complete.

"As a consequence of this incident, the entire system of hot-air baths, as applied to disease, was introduced in Great Britain.

A Different Point of View.

"The astonishment of the Latin race does not diminish at the indefatigability of the Anglo-Saxons in the practice of bathing.

"Their true feeling on the subject can never be put better than it was by Du Maurier when he made Svengali say:

"'What dirty people these English must be to have to wash themselves all the time.'"

THESE LITTLE TALES ABOUT FOLK YOU KNOW.

LORENZ ZELLER, City Magistrate, presided at a commers of the Brewmasters' National Association which met here long ago. Konrad Schreier, of Sheboygan, Wis., sat for a while at his right hand. Magistrate Zeller spoke to him about the fine appearance of the big horses which drew a certain New York brewer's product.

"Yes," said Mr. Schreier, "they are very fine Percherons, but you New Yorkers are away behind the times. I deliver my beer in Sheboygan by horseless wagons."

"Indeed!" Mr. Zeller said, "but you have to come to New York to get them, I suppose. What power do you use—gasoline or electricity?"

"My horseless wagons," smiled the man from Sheboygan, "are operated by mules."

Philander Johnson, of Cleveland, was at the Holland House a few days ago. He took out his watch one day in the hotel lately, and when some one spoke of its antique pattern, he told a story about it.

"My father, Levi Johnson," he said, "bought this fifty years ago of Crittenden, then the leading jeweller of Cleveland, who imported it from England. Before the watch arrived my father felt too 'land poor' to pay cash for it, and Crittenden took a thirty-foot lot running from Superior to Frankfort street, near where the new Johnson House stands, in payment. It was worth about $180 then. The land alone is now assessed on the tax books at Cleveland at $90,000. It is a good watch still and worth the money."

Amos Knapp, Governor Roosevelt's neighbor at Oyster Bay, and one of his political guides, philosophers and friends, came back to town from a visit to Troy and told of a hypnotic woman whom he met there.

"She came into a jewelry store where I was buying a wedding present," said Knapp. "A dark, beautiful woman with wonderful eyes. She told the jeweller that she could read his hand and he held it out to her. Without attempting to practise the palmist's art, she looked him square in the eye, took his watch from his pocket and walked out of the store.

"I was too dumfounded to move and the jeweller didn't come out of his trance for a minute after she had gone. The Chief of Police got his watch back. But wasn't that a beautiful exhibition of nerve?"

Louis Reizenstein, of Allegheny, told some stories of the Western commercial circuit at the Broadway Central Hotel the other night. "A clothing merchant in Kansas City," he said, "engaged a man to be a live dummy in his show window. This man, a well-shaped young fellow named Hill, took his job seriously. He would not move an inch nor bat an eye.

"A carpenter named John Seclover caught the eye of the poser and attempted to outstare him. From 8:30 o'clock until noon the two men stood motionless, each staring into the other's eyes, while a crowd gathered to watch the contest. At 11:30 o'clock Seclover announced that he would quit at noon. When the hour came he walked into the store and shook hands with Hill."

Tributes to a Jurist.

Boston, Nov. 25.—A tribute by both the bench and bar of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was paid to the memory of the late Chief-Justice Waldo A. Field here to-day. Chief-Justice Holmes made an address for the bench, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

69th to Parade for Parnell Fund.

Colonel Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has promised Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond that he will give a review in honor of the Parnell monument fund, at Madison Square Garden, December 12.

HISTORIC POINTS IN WESTCHESTER GOING

Houses More Than a Century Old Still in Good Condition.

"TOM" PAINE PLACE.

Inn Where Washington Stopped Is Still Standing—Mansions Replace Historic Houses.

There stands to-day in Westchester County several historical farm houses which have withstood the storms of a century or more and are still in good condition.

One of the oldest and most noted buildings is the old Tom Paine farmhouse. The building stands in a beautiful spot just off North street in New Rochelle. The land has been cut up and divided by high stone fences. The country round the farm is filled with historical incidents. Nearby is the town of Scarsdale, where Cooper wrote the "Leather Stocking Tales." Several miles to the northwest Irving lived and wrote "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Sketch Book."

The house is a low structure, with old fashioned fire-places in many of the rooms, while the beams are joined together with wooden pins.

Not far from the house, facing on North street, is a monument to Paine, bearing this inscription:

> "The world is my country; to do good is my religion
>
> THOMAS PAINE,
>
> Author of "Common Sense."
>
> Born in England, Jan. 29, 1737.
>
> Died in New York, June 8, 1809.
>
> This monument erected in 1839."

Disbelievers in the "Common Sense" works have fired bullets and other missiles against the bust of Paine which rests on the monument. The lead has left indentations in the face of Paine. Souvenir hunters are also constantly breaking off pieces of the pedestal for mementoes.

Up at Chappaqua, in the northern part of the county, stands the old Horace Greeley barn, which has been transformed into a house by the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, who married Greeley's daughter. Then there is the historic Van Wart farm house at East View, where the spy, Andre, spent his first night after his capture. The room where he was stripped and the damaging papers found upon him have been preserved.

Down on the Boston Post road at Eastchester is a weather-beaten inn which is more than 150 years old. It is of great interest to all tourists, as General Washington, during his retreat from Long Island to White Plains, spent several nights in the house and was royally entertained by the proprietor. The room and the bed Washington slept in are still in good preservation. The building is a frame structure, and there are bullet holes in several of the walls, made by the British.

Slowly but surely many of the ancient farm houses in Westchester are being razed to the ground to make room for mansions which New Yorkers are continually erecting.

The condemnation of thousands of acres in Northern Westchester for a watershed to supply Greater New York with water has also caused many historical buildings to be wiped out of existence.

INVESTIGATION OF MILTON COTTAGE FUND.

Action Brought by Parish Council Demanding Trustees' Account of Disbursements and Receipts.

London, Nov. 25.—A somewhat important question affecting Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, the only known residence now existing occupied by the poet, and, moreover, the house in which he wrote "Paradise Regained," has for some time and is still agitating the minds of the parish councillors of that place, and also the parishioners generally.

The historic cottage and the adjoining property were some years ago acquired by public subscription for the benefit and enjoyment of the community. About the same time trustees were appointed, to hold office for life, with one exception. An income has accrued from the estate in rents and charges for admission, and there have been certain costs of repairs to the property; but the grievance is that the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure has never been published or produced in the public interest.

The Parish Council has communicated with the Charity Commissioners in the matter, and in addition the members of the local parochial authority have just passed a resolution to the effect that application be made to the rector of Chalfont St. Giles (on behalf of himself and the trustees) requesting him to furnish the clerk to the Parish Council with a copy of the deed of April 5, 1887, constituting the Milton Cottage Trust, and also full particulars of the accounts of the charity from the date of its establishment; and further, the trustees to also inform the Parish Council what they propose doing with the property in the future. The trustees' reply is awaited with the greatest interest.

SCOTCHMAN WITH A CURIOUS WEAKNESS.

This Man's Especial Mania Is Punching Fire Alarms Just for Excitement.

London, Nov. 19.—Westminster has a Scotchman who neither drinks nor swears, nor does any of the things other flesh is heir to. But to have some excitement in place of other evils this man punches fire alarms to see what will happen.

His name is Joseph Cunningham Sloan. He was charged last week with wilfully breaking a County Council fire alarm at the Bridge road, Chelsea.

"Mr. Sloan," said His Honor, "will you kindly explain to us your reason for this peculiarity?"

"Well," replied Mr. Sloan, "it's like this, Your Honor. I don't do anything else that is criminal. I observe the Ten Commandments; I love my neighbor as myself; I walk the straight and narrow path. But it gets terribly monotonous sometimes. I have to have excitement. I cannot live in the quietness of Westminster. It is worse than Philadelphia. I need a tonic. Hence I break fire alarms—just for excitement."

"Take six months as an antidote," replied His Honor. "And next time you need excitement try some simpler game."

A. T. SCHWARTZ WINS PAINTING SCHOLARSHIP.

Jacob H. Lazarus Competence for Mural Art Is Awarded to Young Kentuckian.

To A. T. Schwartz, of No. 215 West Forty-ninth street, was awarded the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship for mural painting by a jury which met yesterday in the rooms of the Architectural League, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street. The prize winner's only rival was H. G. Dantzig, of No. 1710 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The subjects chosen for the competition this year were a nude figure and a mural panel representing "The Harvest." The room to be decorated is that of the Congressional Committee on Agriculture.

The jury was unanimous in selecting Schwartz as the prize winner. He was born in Kentucky in January, 1867.

The income of the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship fund is $3,000 for three years.

ALUMINUM WIRE SUPPLANTS COPPER

Tests Prove That the New Metal Is a Superior Conductor.

WILL SAVE MILLIONS.

It Is Lighter, Cheaper and Easier to Handle in Line Construction.

The rapid rise in the price of copper at first was viewed with dismay by the telegraph, telephone and electrical companies in general. As the price soared up and finally began to go skyward the electricians were in despair. It meant double cost for wires and other parts of electrical conducting machinery.

But electricians are not of the slow class. The possibilities of electricity have not been reached, and all connected with that branch of science or engineering never despair when an obstacle arises.

Instead the brains of the electrical world are recharged with an enthusiastic current and experiments are renewed, begun anew or forced ahead until a difficulty is surmounted.

When copper wire prices began to ascend the electrical engineers at first shook their heads. Then they pondered. Then they experimented.

Experiments brought results, and the results are such as will revolutionize the electrical wiring world.

Aluminum, that almost mystical metal, has been thrown into the breach, and so well does it fill the gap that so far as electrical wiring is concerned copper can be dispensed with.

A thorough test of aluminum wire as a conductor has been made, and the results are:

It is the equal, if not the superior, of copper wire.

It is much cheaper than copper wire—fully sixty per cent.

It is much lighter than copper wire, and as a result easier to handle, costs less to move, less to string or cable, less tension is resultant, and, of course, is of greater value owing to the ease with which it can be handled.

It has been thoroughly tested on light and heavy circuits. It makes an almost perfect conductor for an electric call bell, an electric arc light plant or an electric street railway current.

Weak or strong, the current flows freely through the aluminum wire with a minimum loss from induction.

Strung alongside a copper wire it works with the same energy and carries as heavy a current. Its leakage is phenomenally small and therefore its value is great.

But its cheapness is the great factor. It will enable the Manhattan Elevated road to save over a million dollars when the system is changed from steam to electricity.

The high cost of copper wire had been a bugbear to the Manhattan officials until the availability of aluminum was called to mind.

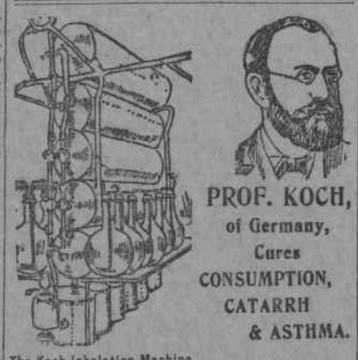
A thorough test has been made, and as a result aluminum will supplant copper wiring when the Manhattan makes its change.

Ferry Will Run on Sundays.

The attempt to prevent the running on Sunday of the ferry from Freeport to Long Branch and Point Lookout, through a suit by John J. Randell and others in the Nassau County Court, has failed. Judge Maran dismissed the case yesterday. Last Summer Randell obtained a temporary injunction preventing the running of the ferry on Sunday. When this was vacated he began the suit.

Leaves All to His Widow.

By thewill of William Hardenbrook, of Jamaica, which was proved yesterday in the Queens County Surrogate's office, Jamaica, the widow, Mrs. Henrietta Hardenbrook, is made sole beneficiary. The property left by Mr. Hardenbrook in real and personal possessions is generally estimated at about $250,000.



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PROF. KOCH, of Germany, Cures CONSUMPTION, CATARRH & ASTHMA.

Call and see the written authority of Dr. Koch to use his Tuberculine. The inhalation machine patent for throwing vapors into the lungs is only at 48 West 22d st., where the original company has been located for years. The German-American Company incorporated the Koch Lung Cure under the laws of the United States. Send for a booklet explaining the treatment or call for a bottle of the Koch Lung food. Remember the number, 48 West 22d st.

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COLONIAL HOME WAS FORTRESS TOO

Revolutionary Scars Tell of War in Schuyler Mansion.

GLORIES OF LONG AGO.

House Famous for Princely Hospitality in Early Days of American Independence.

Sheltered by giant elms and sycamore trees, the old Schuyler mansion, built in the middle of the last century on one of the most picturesque spots along the Passaic River, at North Arlington, N. J., stands unnoticed by passing pedestrians. The almost impenetrable hedge of giant trees shields it from the view of even those who drive past on the old river road, used in Revolutionary days as a turnpike. Yet the old mansion is in excellent preservation, and after the barrier of trees has been passed and the long stretches of smooth lawn have been traversed the handsome old homestead looms up in all its regal proportions.

In the days when the American colonies fought for independence this famous old mansion was celebrated as the most hospitable home in America. Its acres supported an army of retainers and slaves, and within its lofty rooms guests to the number of over one hundred and twenty-five were many times entertained. The estate at that time extended northward for six miles.

Famous in Colonial Days.

Records still in existence show that slaves of the estate cultivated hundreds of acres, and the products thus raised were barely sufficient to supply the demands of the hospitable master. Over 200 deer, almost as wild as those found in the deepest forests, were kept in a park near the present site of Lyndhurst, for the hunt. Stable accommodations for over 200 horses, to mount the guests of the princely home, were built back of the mansion. The records state that the stables were usually full.

This magnificent colonial home was planned and built by Colonel Peter Schuyler, between 1725 and 1750. He was a friend and fellow soldier of George Washington in the French and Indian wars, and one of the wealthiest residents of the colonies. He built the mansion as a place for the entertainment of his countless friends. It was furnished with kingly extravagance, much of the furniture being replicas of famous pieces existing in palaces or museums. The main salon is sixty feet high and built with surrounding galleries, from which opened the chambers used by the guests. The southeast salon was used as a library, and its wainscoting and decorations were brought bodily from a famous monastery library in South Germany.

The hallway of the mansion runs from the wide double doors of the front porch directly through to a rear porch, and is wide enough for two four-in-hands to drive through abreast.

Scars of Revolutionary Frays.

At the centre of the hallway the grand staircase sweeps up to the second floor. Here other chambers, arranged in suites of three and four rooms, with every convenience, gave accommodations for more guests. The state suite and the family apartments open from the north corridor.

The old mansion has passed from the possession of the Schuyler family, and now is owned by the heirs of James Johnson, a New York millionaire, who died two years ago in California. Before Mr. Johnson obtained ownership the property passed through several hands after it was first sold by the heirs of Archibald Kennedy, the twelfth Earl of Cassells, who inherited the estate through his marriage to Colonel Peter Schuyler's only child.

During these transfers many priceless colonial relics were lost and carried away. One of the early owners had the entire library taken down and rebuilt in his house in New York City, where, it is said, he was wont to point to the bullet marks in the old woodwork as proof of the patriotism of his ancestors.

This old library was historical for half a century after the Declaration of Independence. Its walls were perforated in many places with musket or rifle bullets, and in one or two places sabre cuts had chipped huge pieces from the chair rail. In the outer brick wall of the mansion itself, just below the corner window, is a deep, irregular channel torn by a cannon shot. Other portions of the building show marks of battle even now.

These evidences of the Revolutionary period were received during the occupation of the mansion by alternate parties of Tories and colonists, who fought for its possession throughout that struggle.

Direct descendants of Arent Schuyler, the grandfather of Colonel Peter Schuyler, still live in Arlington. The old estate long since passed from their hands, but they have carefully preserved the old family records telling of the glory of the old mansion, which, in its day, was the most hospitable and famous home in America.

CLEVELAND TO PROVIDE FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

Public Meeting to Rouse Interest in the Work of the Tuskegee Institute.

A public meeting is to be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Monday evening, December 4, in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for the education of negroes, at which Grover Cleveland will preside.

Mr. Cleveland takes a deep interest in the school and the work of its principal, Booker T. Washington. William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railway; Dr. J. L. M. Curry and Principal Washington will take part in the meeting.

The object of the meeting is to create a public interest in the education of negroes that will result in raising an endowment fund of $500,000 for the Tuskegee school.

Refuge for Ex-Convicts Burned.

Bridgewater, mass., Nov. 25.—The John Howard Industrial Home for discharged criminals, which was opened Oct. 19, was burned last night. All the inmates escaped safely. The loss was $5,000. The home will be rebuilt.

NIAGARA FALLS TO BECOME RAPIDS

In 3,500 Years Our Great Cataract Will Have Vanished.

LAND BEING UPLIFTED.

Great Lakes Eventually Will Give Their Surplus to Swell the Mississippi.

According to Ralph S. Tarr, in a paper on the physical geography of New York State, printed in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, future generations will know of the magnificence of Niagara Falls only from the description handed down to them and from photographs and paintings.

After describing the changes that have taken place in the Falls during the past ages, Mr. Tarr continues:

"Upon the assumption that the conditions at present in existence are to continue, seems evident that in time the American Fall will be robbed by the Canadian, and that there will be another dry plateau where now the water rushes to the brink of the smaller fall.

"Moreover, when the cataract retreats up stream and reaches a region where the limestone becomes much thicker, its rate of retreat will decrease; and, finally, the cataract will probably change to a series of rapids, while Niagara Falls will disappear.

"But there may be some interference with this normal future. Leaving out of the question what man may do, it is by no means impossible that the water of Niagara may be entirely withdrawn from the present river. There is evidence enough in the level of the land is very unstable that this very instability has previously caused the withdrawal of the waters of the Niagara channel by opening a new outlet for the Great Lakes.

"Professor Spencer brings forward evidence that the region near the Niagara River has been recently changed in level and concludes that there is an uplift now in progress at the rate of about 1½ feet a century. If this rate should continue in the future, as Spencer believes it has in the past 1,500 years, the Great Lakes will discharge into the Mississippi past Chicago in about 5,000 years from now.

"Professor Gilbert has more recently reached a similar conclusion. As the result of a very delicately made survey he finds that there has apparently been a change in level in the time since certain bench marks were located near the shores of the Great Lakes. This recent change amounts to 6 inches a century at Duluth, 9 inches at Toledo and 9 to 10 inches at Chicago.

MILLINERY & MILKMAN'S BARGAINS

442-444 FULTON ST. 1043-1045 B'WAY. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

We offer you the choice of eighteen lots, either of which will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.00 in cash, stamps or money order.

LOT NO. 1.	LOT NO. 2.	LOT NO. 3.	LOT NO. 4.	LOT NO. 5.	LOT NO. 6.
1 Child's Fancy Felt Hat. ¾ yd. Taffeta. 1 Ornament. 1 bunch Quills. 1 Hat Lining and Elastic.	1 Velvet Hat. ¾ yd. Velveteen. 1 Large Feather Butterfly, imported. 1 bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Ornam't, 1 Hat Lining.	1 French Felt Bonnet. 1 bunch Tips. 3 yds. Ribbon. 1 Aigrette. 1 Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Short Back Sailor ¾ yd. Velvet. 1 Fancy Feather. 1 bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Ornam't & Hat Lining.	1 Felt Hat. 1 Fancy Feather and Bird combined. ¾ yd. Velveteen. 1 bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Hat. 3 yds. Ribbon. 2 Ostrich Plumes. 1 Ornament. 1 Aigrette.
LOT NO. 7.	**LOT NO. 8.**	**LOT NO. 9.**	**LOT NO. 10.**	**LOT NO. 11.**	**LOT NO. 12.**
1 Felt Hat. 1 Hackle Breast. ¾ yd. Velveteen. 1 bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Ornam't & Hat Lining.	1 Felt Hat, Velvet bound. ¾ yd Taffeta Silk. 1 Fancy Feather. 1 bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Bird & Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Hat. 1 Ribbon Bow. 1 Fancy Feather. 1 Bird. 1 Ornament, 1 Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Bonnet. 1 Bunch Tips. 1 Aigrette. 1 Jet or Steel Ornament. 2 yds. Ribbon, 1 Hat Lining.	1 Child's Felt Hat. 1 Large Ribbon Bow. ¾ yd. Velveteen. 1 Ornament. 1 Hat Lining and Elastic.	1 Child's Tam. 1 Bunch Curled Quills. 1 Large Bird. 1 Twist of Velvet. 1 Ornament, Hat Lining and Elastic.
LOT NO. 13.	**LOT NO. 14.**	**LOT NO. 15.**	**LOT NO. 16.**	**LOT NO. 17.**	**LOT NO. 18.**
1 Velvet Short Back Sailor. 1 large taffeta ribbon Bow 1 Ornament. 1 Bunch Velvet Roses. 1 Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Tam. 1 Aigrette, fancy. 1 Bird. ½ yd. Velvet. 1 Ornament	1 Child's Felt Flat. 1 bunch soft Quills. 1 Bird. ¼ yd. Velvet. 1 Ornament. 1 Hat Lining.	1 Velvet Turban. 1 Grebe Breast. 1 Ornament. ⅜ yd. Velvet. 1 bunch Velvet Roses.	1 black Silk Bonnet. 1 Ornament. 1 bunch black Flowers. 1 Aigrette. 2 yds. Ribbon.	1 Velvet Toque. 1 Spangle Crown. 1 fancy Feather. 1 Ornament. 1 Hat Lining.

These lots are furnished as above to ladies wishing to trim their own hats. Should you desire them trimmed by us, please forward 25 cents extra.

☞ All mail orders should be sent to 442 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TRIMMED HATS—$1.25, $1.48, $1.98, $2.25, $2.75.

Black Velvet Picture Hats, trimmed with large Taffeta Silk bow, $1.59

HATS, Etc.

100 doz. Children's Felt Hats, each..... 19c.
75 doz. French Felt Short Back Sailors, each.. 39c.
Velvet Bound Short Back Sailors..... 29c.
100 doz. Children's Felt Hats, each 15c. and 19c.
Special lot of trimmed Golf Hats, each...15c., 25c.
25 doz. Spangled Hats.....$1.00 and $1.48
100 doz. Ladies' Velvet Bound Felt Hats, each.29c.
50 doz. Felt Hats, each.....5c., 10c and 19c.
100 doz. Ladies' French Felt Hats, each..... 39c.
50 doz. extra quality French Felts.....79c.
Trimmed Felt Alpine Hats.....15c., 19c., 25c.
Extra quality French Felt Alpines each..29c., 39c.
French Felt Short Back Sailors, welt edge.... 48c.
25 doz. Velvet Hats, each.....39c. and 48c.
85 doz. extra quality Velvet Hats.....59c., 79c.
Special sale Ladies' Trimmed Tams..... 29c
100 doz. French Felt Bonnets, each..15c., 19c., 25c.
Felt Trimmed Toques and Turbans..... 59c.
100 doz. Felts, dress shape, each..... 19c.
75 doz. Dolls' Felt Hats, each.....2c., 3c., 5c.
75 doz. Children's Felt Hats, each.29c. and 33c.
Children's Cloth Tams, trimmed.....19c., 25c.
50 doz. Children's extra quality Tams, each 39c.
Children's Golf Tams, plaid crowns..... 59c.
Children's Golf Tams, velvet crowns..... 59c.
50 doz. Boys' Golf and Polo Caps, each... 25c.
25 doz. Boys' Military Caps, blue and gray.. 19c.
50 doz. Boys' Tams, each....29c., 39c. and 48c.
25 doz. Infants' Embroidered Caps..29c. and 39c.
Children's Velvet Hats, shirred brims..... 98c.

VELVETS, Etc.

1,500 yards guaranteed Silk Faced Velvet.... 48c.
1,000 yards extra quality Silk Faced Velvet.. 69c.
1,000 yards guaranteed Black Silk Velvet. 59c. 69c.
1,500 yards extra fine Silk Velvet, yd...89c. and 98c.
A full line of Embossed Silk Velvets, per yd.. 98c.
2,000 yards fine Black Velveteen, yd..... 25c.
Extra-quality Velveteen, black and colors... 39c.
1,000 yards fine Black Silk Taffeta, and colors, extra wide, yard...39c., 48c., 59c. and 69c.
Full line Mourning Silk, Mourning Veils.
500 yards Chenille Net, colors....39c., 48c., 59c.
Chenille and Silk Braids.....15c., 19c., 25c.
Full line Chenille Dot Veiling, yd.....49c.

SPECIAL.

500 yds. fancy Silk Velvet, yard..... 39c.

RIBBONS, Etc.

5,000 yards Fancy Wide Ribbon, yd..... 5c.
1,500 pcs. No. 30 Silk Plaid Ribbon, yd..10c., 12c.
No. 60 Fancy Striped and Plaid Ribbon..... 10c.
No. 60 Fancy Plaid and Striped Ribbon, 19c., 25c., 29c.
300 pcs. No. 60 Black Taffeta Ribbon, yd... 19c.
No. 40 Double Face Black Satin Ribbon..... 19c.
300 pcs. No. 22 All-Silk Black Ribbon, yd.. 15c.
No. 40 Fancy Persian Striped Ribbon..... 8c.
No. 40 Colored Taffeta and Moire Ribbon, 15c., 19c.
300 pcs. No. 40 Moire Ribbon, yd..... 8c.
Nos. 16 and 22 Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon.....10c., 12c.
Full line of Black Velvet Ribbon at moderate prices

FLOWERS.

1,000 bunches Violets.....3c., 5c., 10c. and 15c.
100 doz. bunches Silk and Velvet Roses, bu.. 10c.
Ex. large Silk and Velvet Roses, 2 in bunch.. 15c.
Silk and Velvet Roses, 6 in bunch..... 25c.

FEATHERS, Etc.

Special lot blk. Ostrich Plumes, heavy heads.. 39c.
150 doz. Coque and Aigrette effect..9c., 15c., 19c.
100 doz. Bird Aigrette and Quill.. 8c., 12c., 19c.
100 doz. Fine Bird and Aigrette.. 29c., 39c., 48c.
50 doz. bunches Black small Ostrich Tips, 6 in bunch.....25c.
100 doz. bunches Black Ostrich Tips 10c.,15c., 19c.
100 doz. bunches Black Ostrich Tips 39c., 48c., 59c.
125 doz. Black Ostrich Plumes... 15c., 25c., 39c.
100 doz. bunches Black Ostrich Pompons, 3 in bunch..... 39c.
100 doz. bunches Black Imitation Paradise Aigrettes.....5c., 15c., 25c.
Large assortment Paradise Aigrettes..... 59c.
50 doz. fine Aigrettes and Bird, fancy effects.....10c., 29c., 39c. and 48c.
400 doz. bunches elegant large Black and White, fancy, with large Bird, bu..39c.
50 doz. Black Ostrich Tip Pompons. 25c., 39c.
100 doz. large bunches Quills..... 12c. and 15c.
Soft-Colored Quills, per bunch.....7c., 10c., 12c.
Natural Black Coque Plumes..... 39c.
Natural Green Coque.....15c. 29c.
150 doz. Colored Quills, each....1c., 3c. and 5c.
Large Eagle Quills.....10c., 15c., 19c.
Black Curled Quills,