

ARE UNABLE TO BUILD FIRES

Fast Dying Andamanese Scarcely Intelligent Enough for Missing Links.

Calcutta, India, Aug. 12.—Earth's oldest and oldest race of men has been brought prominently into notice again through the widespread interest aroused by sending a batch of Indian political agitators to the penal settlement on the Andaman Islands, that beautiful coral-bound archipelago in the Bay of Bengal. This remnant of the most primitive human species in existence will soon be nothing but an ethnological memory. Contact with advanced civilization has been followed, as usual, with a train of infectious diseases which are steadily thinning the ranks.

Owing to the ancient course of trade, the Andamanese have been known about from the earliest times. Ptolemy's Agathang Daimonios Neos probably preserves the misreading of some term applied by sailors to a place in or near the modern Andamans. Notices of them by travelers, Asiatic and European, are continuous from the seventh century, and the islands regularly appear in some shape on maps of these regions from the middle ages down.

No Tailors or Milliners Required. The Andamanese live in a Hesperian garden where they toil not, neither do they spin. For the product of the spinner, they have no use, as the men go stark naked and the women wear one or more leaves in front and a bunch of leaves tied round the waist behind.

The average height of the men is fifty-eight inches; that of the women fifty-four inches.

They appear to dwell free from care in a country that is everywhere beautiful and varied. In the ordinary attainments of human beings, however unenlightened, the Andamanese are amazingly deficient. During the ages of their intercourse by word of mouth they have not developed a medium worthy of the name of language. Before the arrival of the British tribes, except actual neighbors, had no intercourse. Even clans of the same tribe found difficulty in the details of dialogue with one another. There is a change of jargon along about every twenty miles of the coast. They have no words for ordinary greetings, salutations or expression of thanks.

Such language as they have, however, is exceedingly interesting from the philological point of view. It possesses a quality which would be invaluable were the Andamanese a business people. In their speech only what is absolutely necessary is usually expressed. These mites of humanity could do just as well probably without any words at all. They have an expressive sign language, which they employ almost as much as the spoken words. Their speech is jerky, disjointed and helped out often by a grimace, a gesture or a sudden change in tone.

The Andamanese knows scarcely anything and has no desire to increase his stock of knowledge. He has never learned any sort of agriculture. Until the English taught him to keep dogs he did not know how to domesticate any animal or bird. He cannot count, even with his fingers, and doesn't see the need of counting. All his ideas are hazy and inaccurate.

On one point, however, he is level-headed. He belongs to a race of bad fighters, knows it, and will never attack unless certain of success.

The Andamanese are nomads. They have their customary places for encampments, and dwell there by turns year after year. Close to every hut is a small platform built of palm-wood, standing about eighteen inches from the ground. This is a storage place for the surplus food that they gather when nature for some reason fails to lay it in their hands.

Never Learned to Kindle a Fire. Under this platform at least one fire is always kept burning. Good care is taken that the platform shall be a protection for the fire against rain and not fuel for the flames.

This preservation of fire is the only thing about which the Andamanese evince any particular interest or care. They do not know how to produce fire. One of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a camp is the going out of a fire. It may be weeks before the clan can get a new blaze for their cooking.

They carry their fire with them when they break camp, and this despite the fact that their journey sometimes is from one island to another. They show amazing skill in carrying a smoldering log across deep water. Two or four of them will swim the distance, holding the log clear of the water. To arrive on the opposite shore with the precious blaze extinguished is a mishap so rare as to be handed down in tribal legends for generations.

The religion is animistic and consists of fear of the evil spirits of the woods, the sea, disease and ancestors and of avoidance of acts traditionally displeasing to them. A deity in the form of a man—Paluga—is the cause of all things, but it is not necessary to propitiate him, though acts displeasing to him are avoided for fear of damage to the products of the jungle. Paluga dwells now in the sky, but used to live on the top of Saddle Peak, the highest mountain of the Andamans.

The Andamanese idea of the soul arises out of his reflection in the water. This reflection is his spirit, which goes after leaving him to another

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other jungle world, which he believes to be flat and supported by an immense palm tree. As near as any one can get at his idea, the Andamanese believes that the soul will go under the earth by means of an aerial bridge.

He has no idea of a heaven or hell or a resurrection in the religious sense. In the other jungle world the spirit repeats its former life, visits earth occasionally and never breaks itself of a habit of transmigration into other living creatures.

HOW ARCHIMEDES DID HIS SUMS

Discovery of Manuscripts Reveals Methods of the Great Mathematician.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—The discovery in a convent at Constantinople by Prof. L. L. Heiberg, of this city, works by the great mathematician, Archimedes, which had hitherto been among the treasures of antiquity lost to the world, proves to be of extraordinary interest. Not only is the find itself of extreme value, but the circumstances in which the manuscript was run down suggest fascinating possibilities of similar finds in the Turkish capital.

Prof. Heiberg is probably the leading living authority on the life and work of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician and inventive genius of the classical age.

Last year Prof. Schone, a German savant, informed Prof. Heiberg that there could be found a manuscript at Constantinople, which he believed would be found to contain some of Archimedes' writings. Prof. Heiberg immediately began negotiations through diplomatic channels, with a view to having the manuscript sent to him as a loan. The Turkish Government not only refused the request, but denied that any such manuscript existed.

Permitted to Take Photograph.

The professor began by collating the pages and transcribing a large part of the contents. He found, however, that to copy the entire manuscript would be a long task, and he therefore asked permission of the Turkish authorities to photograph the manuscript. This time he did not have any trouble with them, and the permission was granted.

The book consists of 185 written pages. The original writing is in a beautiful brown ink. On eight pages—1, 2, 15, 18, 20, 122, and 144—the script has so far baffled all attempts at deciphering, while the professor has succeeded in reading only a few words on pages 119, 157, 158 and 160. Dr. Heiberg, however, is hopeful of ultimately making out almost the entire manuscript. He has already been greatly assisted by his colleague, Prof. H. G. Zeuthen.

For full details of the discovery, we shall have to wait until the volume is published, but it is stated that it is of peculiar value, because, unlike the previously known works of Archimedes, it does not contain only bare mathematical and mechanical formulae, but explains how Archimedes obtained his knowledge through various methods and gives a wonderful insight into the mind of this great philosopher—one of the most wonderful minds that ever existed. The name of the philosopher Democritus is often mentioned in the manuscript, showing that Archimedes was a close student of his writings.

At the same time the manuscript contains many geometrical figures which, it is asserted, are of extreme interest. In some cases these figures do not appear to have been finished, being mere suggestions of the complete diagrams.

A VICTIM OF DELUSIONS

Counsel for Eddy Petitioners Explains Science Leader's Condition.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 13.—The case of the next of kin in the Mrs. Eddy suit to obtain an accounting of her property was begun before Judge Aldrich here today.

Mr. Chandler, counsel for the petitioners, said that the incompetency of Mrs. Eddy was established by the trust deed, which she executed on March 6, by which she transferred all her property beyond her control. Her incompetency, he added, is further shown by her evasion of taxes in the city of Concord, an act which she would never have been guilty of or allowed her agents to commit had she been in her right mind.

He stated in closing that Mrs. Eddy was the victim, not of a solitary delusion, but of a series of systematic delusions, which influenced her whole life, and has resulted, or will result in senile dementia.

Judge Aldrich asked what opportunity the masters were to have to examine Mrs. Eddy herself. Frank S. Streeter, her counsel, replied that she had not sufficient strength to come into court and undergo an examination, but she would be glad to receive the masters at Pleasantview.

The hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow.

FOUND TREASURE IN A TREE.

A singular case of treasure trove is reported from the Belgian village of St. Omer-Capelle, where some boys, climbing an old willow tree to rob a bird's nest, found in a hole high up in the trunk an old leather bag.

On opening this they found it to contain what seemed to be bright yellow counters and pieces of paper, bearing writing which they did not understand. So they made playthings of the lot, and gave some away, without, however, anything being damaged.

As soon as the find reached the ears of the parents they naturally guessed the truth. Some among them, being honestly disposed, gave information to the mairie, which gave some trouble resulted in the whole contents of the bag being got together again. They were old notes and gold representing 30,000 francs.—London Globe.

HEROINE SAVES HUNDRED LIVES

Prevents Fast Santa Fe Train From Taking Fatal Plunge.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Through the quick wit and prompt action of a woman in flagging the Santa Fe's California Limited early yesterday morning at Hart, Mo., as the heavy train was about to plunge through a damaged trestle, the lives of over a hundred passengers were saved, and what might have proved one of the most disastrous railroad catastrophes of a number of years averted. The woman to whom so many owe their lives is Mrs. Minnie Hartshorn, of Ethel, Mo., a cook for a railroad camp near Hart.

Details of the narrow escape were learned late last night when a train to which the passengers of the limited had been transferred arrived in Chicago nine hours behind the regular time of the limited.

According to passengers who were awakened soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning to make the transfer across the creek at Hart, the California Limited had left Kansas City in the evening, nearly two hours late, and was running at a high rate of speed to make up time into Chicago. At Hart a trestle of considerable length spans a small river at a height of about seventy feet. The tracks approach the trestle on a curve thus obstructing the view of the engine men.

Warned by Danger Signal.

As the heavy train consisting of eight or nine Pullman cars with their sleeping occupants, approached the bridge, and was less than a half mile from it, a lantern light was seen waving down the track by the engineer.

The first intimation that passengers had that all was not right was the grinding shock of the airbrakes. Thus aroused, they hurried out of the coaches and found the engineer and trainmen conferring with a woman. She explained that the abutment which supported the trestle on the western side had fallen in, and that the tracks and trestle work were merely hanging. Train officials and passengers who went ahead to the bridge found her statement true, and shuddered at the thought of their near escape from a death plunge to the creek bottom.

News of the accident to the trestle was carried to Ethel, a small station several miles to the east of the trestle, and instructions were received that the west bound train from Chicago would approach the bridge, and would carry the passengers of the limited on to Chicago.

Story of Narrow Escape.

While waiting for the westbound train, the passengers drew from Mrs. Hartshorn the full story of her discovery of the danger. She said the abutment to the bridge had been in a bulging state for several days, and that it was regarded so dangerous by at least one engineer that he had proposed he would not run a train across it again until it had been repaired.

Mrs. Hartshorn said she had watched the bridge for several days. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning she was aroused by a crash and by the barking of her pet dog. Suspecting the cause of the crash, she arose hurriedly and hastened to the trestle. She saw the abutment had fallen, and instantly thought of the east bound limited, which had not passed at its regular time, and was on the way. She ran back home, seized a lantern, and hurried down the track, waving it frantically as she turned the curve and saw the headlight of the swiftly-approaching train.

By the time the recital of the story was finished most of the passengers of the limited had been aroused, and appeared on the scene. They had a consultation, and at the end a hat was passed, and a handsome purse was made up for the woman who had averted the disaster. Resolutions of thanks were drawn up, signed by the passengers, and presented to Mrs. Hartshorn.

TRY TO FIND MARTIANS

Prof. Todd and Wife Study Planet from Chilean Desert.

Boston, Aug. 13.—In the great desert of Atacama, in Chili, Prof. David Todd, of Amherst College, and his wife, Mabel Loomis Todd, are now studying the canals on the planet Mars, with a powerful eight-inch telescope, endeavoring to find out if the planet is inhabited. A letter has just been received here from Mrs. Todd giving some account of their location and undertaking. The desert of Atacama was chosen as the first station of the expedition on account of the dryness of the air. The region lies on a plateau, 3,000 feet above the Pacific. The snow-clad Andes tower to the east.

Prof. Todd's temporary observatory is a day's journey from Iquique. He is now making arrangements to take a series of photographs of Mars with a telescope lens. The pictures are then to be greatly magnified.

The scientific world has been eagerly conjecturing for years whether that far-off globe is inhabited, and it is hoped that the investigations of the Amherst astronomer may throw some definite light on this interesting question. Mars is now nearer the earth than at any time in the last fifteen years, estimated at 35,000,000 miles.

Mrs. Todd, a dainty, slender, pretty little woman, always noted for her chic gowns, is herself a trained astronomer. She is making studies in the ancient civilization of Chilli and Peru. She is a great traveler, and was the first white woman ever on the Japanese island of Yezo.

The plans for the handsome building which will contain the negro exhibit at the Jamestown exposition next summer were drawn by W. Sydney Pittman, a negro architect, who started in to learn the trade of wheelwright at Tuskegee and later became an architect.

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FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE TYROL

Awful Fate of Two Wealthy Woman Tourists in the Alps.

London, Aug. 14.—Two German ladies have been frozen to death in the Tyrolean Alps because they would insist on wearing light blouses and openwork silk stockings. They were Fraulein Frederique and Marguerite Zaslara, of Nelsse, women of 40 and 43, respectively.

They set out with three young friends, the Fraulein Stuckenschmidt, of Charlottenburg, all in their teens, to climb the Birnlucke, which is some 8,000 feet high.

All were wealthy ladies, but not one was equipped for mountaineering. They were wearing panama or lace hats, light blouses, openwork silk stockings and high-heeled shoes. None of them carried anything stronger than a light parasol. Naturally the guide pointed out the absurdity of their costumes. They refused to listen to his advice, and insisted on carrying out their programme. When they had climbed about 2,000 feet the weather changed suddenly. The wind rose, and snow began to fall in great flakes.

The Guide Defied.

When the guide insisted on the return of the party to the valley, Fraulein Marguerite Zaslara, exclaimed scornfully: "We are paying you for the expedition, and we intend to finish it, whatever happens. If you are afraid, you can go back, but we shall go on." He expostulated further, but to no purpose, and when the ladies went on he followed them at a little distance. He was joined by three other alpinists named Tschuppik, Treistler and Hof, and they also made fruitless efforts to induce the ladies to return.

Very soon the snow was falling heavily, and the alpinists were up to their knees. In spite of this the ladies obstinately persisted in going on, but in another half-hour the snow had reached their waists and two of the ladies fell exhausted.

The wind was then carrying great clouds of snow before it, and the climbers, who could not see a yard in front, lost their path. After a while Fraulein Zaslara became delirious, and then the four men carried the five women to the shelter of a rock. The guide and two men started in the blinding snow to bring help from the valley.

For two hours the fourth man remained with the delirious women, who were screaming and moaning for help. All the time the snow fell in blinding showers.

When the rescue party arrived brandy was administered, and the five carried with the greatest difficulty to the valley. Here restoratives were administered, and the three younger women recovered, but the sisters Zaslara were dead. The guide and the other man were badly frostbitten in the feet and hands.

NOT BENT ON CONQUEST

French Foreign Minister's Announcement As To Morocco.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon has given an interview to the Matin in which he says: "The Government will send no more troops into Morocco. On no account do we intend to embark upon a work of conquest."

The Matin publishes a dispatch from

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Is your color fresh and rosy? Does the glow of health shine out in your cheeks?

Do your eyes glisten with health, or are they dull, dark circled and tired? Alas—your bloodless face indicates trouble. Your watery blood menaces your health. What you need is the toning, cleansing assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will clean out the overtop of bile that makes your skin so murky—they will put new life into the stomach, brace up digestion, and make you eat sufficient food to get a blood supply ahead.

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Casablanca saying that the fighting between the natives and Gen. Drude's command lasted all day Saturday, but quieted down on Sunday night. A renewal of the attack, however, is feared, as another raid with numerous reinforcements has arrived. The warships continue to shell the Arab positions. The last of the French troops in port, a detachment of cavalry and a company of artillery, have been disembarked.

The Matin publishes a dispatch from Saffi, on the west coast of Morocco, saying the town is surrounded by natives, and that the European residents are preparing to defend themselves. The situation at Saffi is declared to be critical.

The Figaro publishes a dispatch from Casablanca saying the raid who was responsible for the massacres of Europeans which led to the present state of disorder in Morocco, has been arrested and placed in custody on board the French cruiser Gloire.

It is reported that the governor of Casablanca has been arrested and taken on board a French warship under suspicion of not having co-operated loyally with the French authorities.

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Return limit, Aug. 30, 1907.
Tickets and further information may be obtained from E. DE LA ROOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSSELL, depot agent; or write J. D. McDONALD, D.P.A., Toronto.

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