

CANADA MAY HAVE GEMS

Dr. George F. Kunz believes diamond field exists there. That there may be a rich diamond field somewhere in Canada—probably in the Province of Ontario—was the opinion expressed last night by Dr. George F. Kunz, the mineralogist of the University of Toronto, before the New York Academy of Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History.

There are more than two hundred small diamonds, ranging from one-half the size of a pea to that of a small hazel nut, have been found in various parts of the United States, where they were presumably deposited by glaciers.

Dr. Kunz explained that in an early period in the history of the world, two glaciers descended over the continent of North America. One came directly south from James Bay over Lake Superior, upon what is now the States of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. A second glacier came down upon the same territory from the northeast.

Dr. Kunz believes that the first of these glaciers carried into the United States diamonds from a northern source, yet undiscovered.

Diamonds also are found in California and in the southeastern region—North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The diamonds of these States, Dr. Kunz thinks, came from the mountains. The majority of the two hundred gems found in the United States were found in Brown and Morgan counties, Ind.

No further diamond occurrences of any importance have been reported in the United States since the discovery of three small stones here in Morgan County, Ind., in cleaning up the sluices of a gold-washing mill in Indiana. These facts were communicated to me by the State geologist, Professor J. M. Schuchert, who also mentioned the finding of a few sapphires and rubies in the same association.

The new National Transcontinental Railway, from Quebec to Winnipeg and the great wheat region of Manitoba, will traverse much of the country where the diamonds are likely to be found. The government is sending Dr. Kunz on numerous surveying parties for the purpose of ascertaining the routes which may make it possible to reach the diamonds.

A large part of Dr. Kunz's address was occupied with a description of the two great volumes which have just been published, dealing with the collection of the late Heber R. Bishop, in the Bishop Hall, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He said the work was the finest and most complete scientific writing ever published. There are only one hundred of these books and their preparation and publication cost nearly \$2,000,000. Dr. Kunz said that the work is a masterpiece of work in existence which came anywhere near its class is the folio of Audubon's "Birds of America," which is a copy of the "Birds of America."

The work will not be sold. The one hundred copies will be turned over to various public libraries in the United States, including the British Museum, England, Scotland, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Queen of Holland, the Emperor of Japan and the people of this city at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The revival of the sea serpent tales and theories naturally brings to mind that other marine curiosities also mentioned in connection with the sea serpent, the mermaid. The mermaid, it is told in this remarkable creature, not only by ancient, but by comparatively modern writers and travelers.

Of such superstitions were not to be passed by those unscrupulous and scheming individuals who are ever ready to use credulity for their own benefit. Thus, to say nothing of the importance of the mermaid in the history of the world, she is a striking instance of this kind of creature not many years ago in London.

A mermaid was exhibited in a leading street at the west end of the city, and the dupes were shown a strange looking object in a glass case which was unobscuredly declared to be a mermaid. But the imposture was long.

In a pamphlet communicated to the Royal Society in 1676 by one Thomas Slover, "an ingenious churcheon" who had lived for some years in Virginia, Mr. Slover would seem to have reckoned the mermaid at the minute accuracy of his description of the creature, which is as follows: "A most prodigious creature, much resembling a fish, but with a larger, standing upright in the water with his head, neck, shoulders and breast to the cubits of his arms above water; his skin was tawny, much like that of an Indian; his eyes were blue, his hair was yellow and slick, without hair; his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad black streak on the upper lip; his neck, shoulders and breast were under water."

The above is suggestive as illustrating the creative powers of the mind of a person having faith in such superstitious tales with a vivid imagination (Philadelphia Ledger).

THE FATE OF NIAGARA Falls Will Be Dry Unless Prompt Action Is Taken.

It may be that we ought to shut our eyes to the impending destruction of the glory of Niagara Falls. It may be that the hope of cheaper production of considerable quantities of electrical power, of breakfast foods, of chemicals, of tannin, is a more worthy object in our national life than the rescue of a noble and stupendous work of nature. Frankly, "The Country Calendar" votes for Niagara. But, however intelligible is the opposite view, it is certainly a thorough important enough to demand a thorough and an honest searching of the consequences and good taste before the life of the great Falls is sucked away into power tunnels.

The generally accepted volume of the Niagara River at the brink of the Falls is 224,000 cubic feet of water. It is estimated that 181,000 cubic feet is to convey water by tunnels, canals or pipe lines from some point above the brink to the lower level below the Falls. It is obvious that the water passing over the falls is to be conveyed by the brink of subterranean passages or canals there would be none to make a falls. But it seems that the American Falls will probably disappear when the water is conveyed around the falls by the proposed tunnels.

These five companies now in operation are allowed by their charters to take 48,000 cubic feet of water from the river and to discharge it into a pitiful remnant. But the danger does not stop here. During the last winter and spring a sixth power company has been making the attempt to take 100,000 cubic feet of water from the river and to discharge it into a pitiful remnant. But the danger does not stop here.

The net result of these drains from the water of the Great Lakes and from their outlet, the Niagara River, is, in the opinion of many competent authorities, to reduce the water to a level which is not only a nuisance, but a danger to the health of the people of the United States. It is worth while? And if the industrial gain does not compensate for doing to death one of the wonders of the earth, a heritage from nature which is the glory of the world, what is the gain? The water of the Great Lakes above the river, which would have the same tendency to reduce the volume of water at Niagara Falls. With a difference of level between the water of the Great Lakes and the water of the Niagara River of 327 feet, and the distance between the two lakes only twenty-seven miles, the engineering opportunity is obvious. Then there are the additional draughts of the water of the Great Lakes into the Erie and Ontario drainage canal.

More strange stories of faked pictures and other works of art are told in the current number of the official organ of the International Commission Against Adulteration, presided over by the Hon. Charles D. Walcott, at the first installment on the subject, and he promises a third. This time he relates how 450 sham pictures, alleged to be by Georges Michel, were produced, at the rate of two a day, by a single artist, at 14 apiece, to the order of a well known dealer in the colony. Judging from the minute accuracy of his description of the creature, which is as follows: "A most prodigious creature, much resembling a fish, but with a larger, standing upright in the water with his head, neck, shoulders and breast to the cubits of his arms above water; his skin was tawny, much like that of an Indian; his eyes were blue, his hair was yellow and slick, without hair; his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad black streak on the upper lip; his neck, shoulders and breast were under water."

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The writer passes on to spurious old furniture, which is sold as genuine, and which, in turn, are disposed of as genuine and replaced, and so on. A certain clock of the Directoire period was sold six times over by the same dealer. The clock was sold as a Directoire clock, and the dealer called by dealers "putting the things out to nurse." The wretched amateur is sent down thither, and the surroundings—a dilapidated room, the decayed furniture, a trusty old retainer or two, a great deal of the furniture—all help to take him in. Frequently the family itself imagines that the heirlooms are still authentic, whereas the head of the household has sold the whole lot to make a business of supplying perfect replicas.

The same methods are carried out on farms. The "grandfather trick" is a favorite one. An old peasant, made six times over, is "discovered" in the bloated, smoked kitchen. A hoary ancestor, nodding by the fire, describes how he played by the dresser when he was a boy, and how his grandpa used to tell him that it came from his great-grandfather. Of course, the peasant will not part with it at any price, even a thousand francs. But eventually the peasant is made to see the value of the "discovered" furniture, and he is induced to sell it for a few francs. The processes for aging furniture are fairly well known. Among them are various methods of staining and waxing, the production of a patina by rubbing with ridding, the use of wood with tiny shot, the use of iron filings, obtaining the effect of wear in ancient layers of dust, and finally burying timber in mud or exposing it to the rain for some time. The most successful method of aging furniture is to use a really old wood, artistically assembled. The finishing touches are given by polishing off the staining the wood with sulphuric acid and by rubbing with buffalo skin.

"Old" tapestries are manufactured by burying cloth in the earth for some time, then disinfecting it with formaldehyde, and finally drying them in a hot sun on one side only, drying holes in the material, burning it, picking them all into a single all round, then tearing them out and carefully mended, then torn again, then mended several times over. Converting a new

print just produced from the sale department of the Louvre Museum into an old one is an easy matter, and is done by erasing the mark and forging another, as required, then dirtying the paper, sampling it, and soaking it in lukewarm tea. Old jewelry is faked by treatment with vitriol, powdered brickdust, candle grease and lampblack. Greek and Roman gems, Renaissance enamel, medieval pastoral rings, the chiseled work of the school of Benvenuto Cellini, are imitated in enormous quantities. St. Germain Museum can furnish the finest glassware known to have been manufactured at Cologne. The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in Paris, has spurious Etruscan pottery made at Leeds. (Paris correspondence The London Telegraph.)

Excursions. GOING SOUTH? TRAVEL WITH PARTY OR INDEPENDENTLY. TWELVE TOURS DURING SEASON. CHOICEST ROUTES. LOWEST RATES. COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS. THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S 314 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Public Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Laws of 1905, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or on any other day thereafter after due hearing, whether a railway or railways in the said City for the convenience and transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated, and the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1906, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or on any other day thereafter after due hearing, whether a railway or railways in the said City for the convenience and transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated.

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DRY GOODS. Macy's Great Array of Special Sales. The Annual Sale of FURS, Annual Sale of WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and KINDRED LINES OF WHITE GOODS, Semi-Annual Sale of HOSIERY Samples, Annual Sale of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, Annual Sale of BEDS AND BEDDING, Annual Sale of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; also Clearance Sales of Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats, Spangled Robes, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Wash Goods; Sales of Dinner Sets, Odd China—and a continuation of the Reduction Sale of Bric-a-Brac.

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Fine Furs at Half Value More Attractive Than Ever.

FEW snow flurries in December would have made a January Sale of this character impossible. But the furrers' lost hope—and profits. The one whose surplus stocks we handled late in January every season heretofore gave up his entire stock a full month earlier this season—and at half prices.

The sale started with over \$65,000 worth of Coats, Sets, Neckpieces and Muffs. The selection to-day is practically as good as ever—the values just as inviting. For example: Neckpieces:

- Sable Squirrel, \$3.96. Natural Hudson Bay Sable, \$59.74. Natural Gray Squirrel, \$5.74. Blended Baum Marten, \$7.49. Ermine, \$26.74, \$29.74, \$49.74. Jap Marten, \$13.74, \$18.74, \$29.74, \$34.74. Chinchilla, \$22.74, \$24.74, \$37.49, \$44.74, \$74.74, \$29.74, \$40.74. Muffs: Natural Gray Squirrel, \$7.48, \$13.74, \$29.74, \$36.74. Jap Marten, \$26.74, \$29.74, \$52.74. Chinchilla, \$34.74, \$39.74, \$44.74, \$49.74. Natural Hudson Bay Sable, \$11.24, \$33.74, \$59.74, \$67.74.

Women's Gloves At \$2.49 the pair.

Glace Gloves, 16-inch, in black only. Scarce Gloves—we cannot get enough of them to supply the demand. The shipment just unpacked embraces only 77 dozen pairs—and they will go out in a hurry.

Rubber Footwear for All.

Attention is directed to the very complete lines of Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Rubber Footwear on display in the Shoe section. Included are Rubber Boots, Arches, High and Low-cut shoes, Rubber Slippers—all strictly first quality and all at matchlessly low prices. We invite comparisons as rigid as you elect to make them.

Continuation of Our Greatest Sale of Sample Hosiery With All Lines Intact.

- Women's 25c Hose..... 15c Women's 50c Hose..... 24c Women's 75c to \$1.00 Hose..... 44c Men's 25c Half Hose..... 15c Men's 50c Half Hose..... 24c Women's \$1.50 to \$2.00 Hose..... 68c Women's \$1.29 to \$2.49 Silk Hose.98c

Special Tables, Main Floor. We started the sale with over 48,000 pairs of hosiery—over 15,000 pairs more than we ever before had for such a sale. Fresh new Hosiery—samples—many lots in original packages—and not a single pair that is not perfect. The best news for you who shared in yesterday's spirited selling is this: The sale assortments are unbroken.

Comfortables and Bedspreads.

These lines, made prominent by the White Sale, are doubly prominent because they are allied with the special offerings in the Annual Sale of Bedding. In every instance prices are much below regular, while the goods are standard quality. In the Comfortables, particularly, is clean, pure, white cotton. They are faultless all the way through. 70x75-inch Comfortables, covered with figured silkolines; sold elsewhere at \$1.25, sale price.....98c

- Comfortables covered with daintily figured silkolines—60x78-inch size, two grades, \$1.49, \$1.69. 72x84-inch size, two grades, \$1.59, \$1.89. 72x84-inch size, two grades, \$1.69, \$1.99. Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed, ready for service—60x86-inch size, value, \$5; sale price, 68c. 60x86-inch size, value, \$10; sale price, 84c. 75x88-inch size, value, \$12; sale price, 98c. French Crochet Bedspreads, in Marseilles designs—80x96-inch size, \$1.37 quality; sale price, \$1.19. 82x96-inch size, \$1.75 quality; sale price, \$1.34. 84x96-inch size, \$2.00 quality; sale price, \$1.63.

WORK WANTED. Male. CAKE FOREMAN—Best references; good position. FISHCHER, 63 Hudson St., Brooklyn.

WORK WANTED. Male. ITALIAN—Expert in the construction of buildings, mechanical plants, competent mining expert, inventor of new system (patented) for the mining of lignite. Address CHIBBARO, 245 25th Ave.

WORK WANTED. Male. YOUNG MAN, in some theatre, has some experience as electrician and understands running post light. JAMES ESPOSITO, 45 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

WORK WANTED. Male. YOUNG MAN, American, 24; well educated; speaks German; office position; has been in railroad business. NICHOLAS HYNAN, 345 East 98th-st.

WORK WANTED. Male. YOUNG MAN, 21; where there is chance of advancement; excellent references. HUGHES, 124 East 80th-st.

WORK WANTED. Male. YOUNG MAN, 21; capable and willing; work at anything; references. E. L. LUDLOW, 212 Lexington, Brooklyn.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. SHIRTSMAKER—By good, capable woman; would do plain washing and ironing; references. Call or address M. S. BARNES, 150 East 34th-st.