

INDIANS KILL AND PLUNDER

Revolt of Maya Tribe in Yucatan Grows Serious.

Mexico City, June 9.—With telegraph wires cut and operators murdered or forced to flee, definite information is lacking as to the present situation at Valladolid, Yucatan, the scene of a bloody massacre by Indian insurgents several days ago. The government authorities here today, estimated the number of killed at 40. More than 2,000 Indians are said to have been engaged in the attack upon the town. At last accounts the insurgents held Valladolid, having fortified themselves in the jail and other buildings.

About 2,000 Federal and state troops and volunteers concentrating at Dzonau, a short distance from Valladolid, to march upon the rebels.

General Ignacio Bravo, commander of the Tenth military zone, has been ordered to the scene and will take command.

Reports as to the cause of the outbreak conflict. Some say it began with a protest against orders issued by the civil authorities known as "Jefe Politico," while others say it was the result of a drunken spree. It appears to have had some resemblance of organization and is said to have been led by political malcontents. Colonel Bonilla Montenegro, formerly at the head of the civil government, at Valladolid, is said to have been in command of the raiders.

The first attack was made upon the buildings where all public offices are located. After sacking this building, the rioters turned their attention to the Jefe Politico, named Regil. The battle began in the night and it was 2 a. m. when the attack was made on the building where Regil and many other citizens had taken refuge.

A bloody butchery followed. Regil's wife left her four children and went to the assistance of her husband, seeking by tears and prayers to reach the hearts of the infuriated raiders. Regil was cut down before her eyes and his body was hacked to pieces. The wife also is said to have been murdered, as were all the men in the building, numbering about 20. Later the five or six gentlemen in the town met a similar fate. The people of the town were terrified. Many fled in the direction of Merida. The mob surged through the town, crying for blood and pillage. Victor Ojed, judge of the First Instance, was assassinated.

Among the victims were Florentine Echarrata, commander of the police; Jose Maria Hernandez, second in command; Pedro Hernandez, the mayor and the treasurer.

KAIZER HAS PAYING JOB.

Wages Estimated at \$22.50 Minute With Income Beiside.

Berlin, June 9.—Kaiser Wilhelm's income is computed to a nicety as the result of the discussion aroused by the proposal to increase the royal civil list. It is estimated that the income he derives from government sources amounts to 5,340 marks (\$1,395) an hour, or 89 marks (\$22.50) a minute. These figures came out in the course of furious attacks made by Socialists upon the bill in the Prussian chamber of deputies.

That the kaizer is really a man of great wealth is supported by a number of other facts unearthed by opponents of the bill. He is owner of about 90 landed estates and 50 royal residences, including hunting boxes. Also, under an old law, he receives free, 40 riding horses each year, valued at about 120,000 marks (\$30,000). The crown prince has a special income from separate sources.

Spite Work in Ballinger Case.

Washington, June 9.—Friends of Horace Willard Jones here assert that he was badly treated by being dismissed from his position as special agent by the Interior department. It is stated that he had placed his resignation in the hands of H. W. Schwartz, chief of special agents, but that it was ignored and placed on the "indefinitely suspended" list, in spite of the understanding with Schwartz, it being known that "indefinite suspension" in this instance is the same as dismissal, on account of Jones' upholding Glavin.

Wisconsin Republicans Convene.

Milwaukee, June 9.—A national platform dealing entirely with national issues, indorsing President William Howard Taft, and criticizing Republican officeholders not in sympathy with his policies will be the sole result of the conservative Republican convention, as far as an official record is concerned. There will be no indorsements of a slate of candidates to be voted on in the Republican primary election. State candidates and state issues will not figure extensively in this convention.

Sugar Trial Evidence All In.

New York, June 9.—The taking of testimony in the sugar-unwinding conspiracy trial ended today and arrangements were made for addresses to the jury. Separate addresses were allowed counsel for each of the three defendants, Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company; Ernest W. Gerbracht, the former superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery of the trust, and James W. Bendernagel, the former cashier.

Suspect Faces Fraud Charge.

Los Angeles, June 9.—The police of this city say that James A. Woodbury, recently arrested in Chicago and returned to Los Angeles on a charge that he had cashed a worthless check, is J. E. Marcell, wanted in Kansas City for having borrowed \$10,000 on fictitious collateral. Marcell had previously served time for looting the State Bank of Highland, Kan., of \$350,000.

BAD QUAKE IN ITALY.

Large Area Badly Shaken—Dead Number About 50.

Rome, June 8.—Great apprehension has been caused again by seismic disturbances showing that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks today is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia to the north.

Some reports estimate the number of dead at 50, and of injured at several hundred. It is feared that many are buried in the ruins of buildings thrown down at Calitri. It is said that in this town half the buildings have been wrecked and the number of dead is about 35.

From many other towns and villages come stories of fallen homes, death and suffering. At San Sole, in the province of Potenza, six persons were killed and five injured. The convicts in the prison at "Las-Rento" became panic-stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered by troops.

The district in which the most serious damage occurred extends for only about 50 miles about Mount Vulture, in the province of Avellino.

This region has suffered much in the past from earthquake shocks and in 1851 800 persons were killed.

The government has taken hold of this situation with promptitude, although the earthquake occurred during the night military and civil authorities were soon hard at work giving aid to the injured, preparing shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the re-establishment of order.

WORK IS ORDERED RESUMED.

New York Central President Much Pleas'd With Settlement.

Washington, June 8.—President Brown, of the New York Central, was so pleased at the way in which President Taft treated the railroads in the present controversy over rates that he said tonight he would order the resumption of all work on the Central which he ordered suspended last Friday.

This work, it was said at that time, would require an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. It had to do with the improving of stations, building new ones, laying additional tracks, making yard and roadbed improvements. The Central also will permit the Pressed Steel Car company, Standard Steel Car company and American Steel Car company, all of Pittsburgh, to go ahead with orders given them some time ago for 3,000 new freight cars which he estimated would cost about \$1,000 each. The orders for these cars were cancelled Friday also.

Commenting on the agreement reached with the administration today, President Brown said: "It was just as good an arrangement as could have been made."

JAPAN AFTER SOUTH POLE.

Expedition Murries to Goal of Antarctic Exploration.

Victoria, June 8.—Japan is hurrying an expedition under Lieutenant Shirase to leave this month in the hope of anticipating the British expedition to the South Pole according to news brought by the Weitz steamer, River Clyde, which reached port today.

Some Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese. The diet has voted money for the enterprise, and when the River Clyde left, Lieutenant Shirase was at Sendai preparing for the voyage to the Antarctic. He said he would plant the Rising Sun flag at the South Pole before other explorers could reach there.

Settlers Coming Back.

Washington, June 8.—An unusually heavy movement of homeseekers this Spring into various parts of the arid West is indicated by reports that have come to the reclamation service. Train loads of settlers have been pouring into Montana, Oregon and Washington and large numbers have been seeking the milder climate of the Southwest. A cheering feature in connection with the movement is said to be the return of thousands of American citizens from Canada, offsetting in a measure the exodus of others to the Dominion.

Van Cleave Can't Produce.

Rock Island, Ill., June 8.—James B. Van Cleave, ex-state insurance commissioner, failed today to get before the Rock Island county grand jury as a voluntary witness in the fraternal insurance investigation. Van Cleave, who was here last week, claimed to have documentary authority for withdrawing \$75,000 reserve funds of the Fraternal Tribunes from the Chicago Title & Trust company and depositing it in the Lincoln National bank of Springfield, from which it was paid out on alleged bogus death claims.

Marooned Miner Rescued.

Seward, Alaska, June 8.—John Schmitt, of Los Angeles, had a narrow escape from death late in May while coming down the Sealtina river from Talkootna station. His boat was capsized by floating ice, but Schmitt managed to reach a log and made his way to a ledge of rock, where he was marooned without food until rescued by the river steamer Alice. He was nearly dead of starvation and exposure when found.

Summer Practice Cruise Begins.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—Bound on the annual summer practice cruise for the instruction of midshipmen, the battleships, Iowa, flagship; Indiana and Massachusetts, with Captain George B. Clark as squadron commander, sailed this morning. The cruises this year will include stops at many foreign ports.

Pittston Strike to Be Settled.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—An early settlement of the strike of 15,000 mine workers in the Pittston district is looked for today. It is possible there may be an adjustment of grievances without the intervention of a conciliatory board.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 13.—Senator Doliver answered the critics of the "insurgents" today in a speech delivered in the senate during the discussion of the provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill providing \$250,000 to enable the President to gather information bearing upon the operation of the new tariff law.

Clay's motion to strike out the provision was lost by a party vote of 13 to 44. Doliver and his fellow progressives voted with the regular Republicans. The sundry bill, carrying appropriations aggregating \$118,000,000, then was passed.

Doliver's speech awakened great interest and was listened to attentively by senators on both sides of the chamber. It was the reply to the insurgents to the charges of party disloyalty and was a direct challenge to their opponents. The first named was Governor Hanley and his speeches were referred to without reserve.

The reading of the house amendments to the postal savings bank bill was completed in the senate today and the measure then went over until tomorrow, when it is expected the senate will concur in the amendments.

The bill was amended in conference so as to allow entries on land immediately after they are withdrawn and without waiting their classification, as required by the bill as it passed the senate.

As a result of information sent to the house last Saturday by the War department, disclosing the alleged fact that Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Philippine government, and E. C. Worcester had bought and leased "Friar lands" in the Philippines, Representative Martin, Democrat, Colorado, today introduced a resolution demanding an investigation and charging malfeasance in office.

Washington, June 11.—Large amounts of politics were mixed up with the debate on the sundry civil bill today, and it was all over the tariff.

In the sundry civil bill was a provision for \$250,000 with which to enable the president to investigate the operation of the present tariff law. Many senators took part in the discussion precipitated, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, started the fireworks by charging that the measure was intended to delude the insurgent Republicans into the belief that there was to be another revision of the tariff, which he tried to prove by Republican senators with some measure of success.

By approving the latest step in the re-classification of the national forests and public lands today, President Taft increased the public domain available to homestead entry to 1,152,816 acres and increased the national forests 331,094 acres. The proclamation which the president signed eliminated 11,154 acres from the Gunnison forest; 5,640 acres from the Cochepota forest and 45,489 acres from the Uncompahgre forest, all in Colorado. All these lands will be available to settlers.

The re-classification is the government's hope of stemming the tide of emigration from the United States to the Canadian Northwest. With more than a million acres now available for homestead entry, it is believed there will be no need of settlers going over the border to gain the advantages of a virgin homestead.

Secretary Ballinger also made some additions to the lands available for homestead entry, when he designated 875,000 acres in Wyoming and nearly 4,000 acres in Colorado as available.

Washington, June 10.—The bill authorizing the assignment of homestead entries on government irrigation projects, which passed the senate today, was reconsidered by the house irrigation committee today and after an argument by Representative Hamer, the amendment, previously adopted by the committee, providing that assignments could only be made to qualified homestead entriesmen, was stricken out. Hamer objected to this amendment, declaring it restricted opportunities for disposing of the lands, and on his motion the committee reported the bill exactly as it passed the senate. Assignments may now be made to any one.

The Oregon senators have lost another opportunity to get a government headquarters established at Portland. The civil service commission on July 1 will create a new district, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, all but Wyoming being carved out of the old San Francisco district. Through the efforts of the Washington senators the headquarters of this new district is to be located at Seattle, notwithstanding that Portland is more centrally located.

Insurgent senators practically reached an agreement today to support the house provision in the sundry civil bill, making an appropriation for the salaries of the tariff board. Speeches will be made in the senate expressing preference for a tariff commission but announcing acceptance of the house provision.

Charles B. Merrick, at present registrar of the Portland land office, was this afternoon nominated for postmaster at Portland.

Coal Land Bill Passed.

Washington, June 8.—The house bill authorizing the disposal of the surface coal lands for agricultural purposes was passed by the senate today. The measure, which is considered very important, now requires only the signature of the president to make it a law. The bill will permit the settlement and cultivation of vast areas of public lands which, while they have been withdrawn on account of their coal deposits, are still valuable for agriculture. The government does not part with its control of the land.

Medical Trust Alleged.

Washington, June 8.—An attack on the Medical Journal, the official journal of the American Medical association, as being part of a medical trust building scheme of that organization, was made before the house committee on interstate commerce today by Frederick A. Bangs, of Chicago. Mr. Bangs represented the National League for American Freedom, which is opposing the pending bills for the creation of a department of health.

Washington, June 9.—By the overwhelming majority of 195 to 101, the house tonight passed the postal savings bank bill as recently agreed upon by the Republican caucus of the house. Not a single Republican voted against the measure on the final roll call.

Prior to this action the house, by 118 to 196, rejected the Democratic substitute for the bill.

The vote on the several motions involved in the measure followed six hours of debate, in which many Republicans and Democrats recorded their views upon the bill of the majority and the substitute, supported by a large portion of the minority.

Congress was asked today by members of the house and by prominent representatives of Jewish organizations to pass the resolution proposed by Representative Harrison, Democrat of New York, condemning the persecution of Jews in Russia and requesting the President to use his friendly offices with the Russian government to obtain action to prevent a recurrence of the recent massacre.

Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the Province of Quebec prior to May 1 last is subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents a cord, or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided for by the new tariff law, according to a decision the Treasury department today.

Charging that Russian immigrants were being held virtually in a state of peonage on sugar plantations of Hawaii, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has protested to Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor, and the latter has demanded the prosecution of the planters who, he says, have violated the alien contract labor law.

The protest was made two days ago and became known today. The department of commerce and labor some time ago started investigation on its own account.

Washington, June 8.—President Taft today appointed Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Meyer to meet Colonel Roosevelt at New York on his return to America. Captain Archibald Butt, formerly Roosevelt's military aide, will accompany them.

The secretaries will carry a letter from President Taft welcoming Roosevelt. The secretaries were selected because they were members of Roosevelt's cabinet when he was president.

The house insurgents, in spite of yesterday's defeat, which resulted in the railroad bill being sent to conference, believe that they can force the conferees to make a satisfactory report. The insurgents claim that many of the regulars would reject an unsatisfactory conference report, and therefore they think a good bill will be decided upon by the conferees.

The Oregon delegation has joined in a request to the State department to instruct Henry B. Miller, consul at Belfast, Ireland, to investigate deceptive fruits in European countries. Miller is from Eugene, Oregon, and is well versed in fruit lore.

Washington, June 7.—Formal charges against Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, were laid before the senate this afternoon by his colleague, Senator Culberson. The bill, which provides for the presentation of a memorial by Clifford W. Barnes, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Legislative Voters league, embodying the charges of bribery of members of the Illinois legislature. The memorial was read only in part, and was referred without comment to the committee on privileges and elections.

Senator Jones introduced a bill today authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay attorneys who performed services for the Colville Indians not to exceed \$90,000 out of the Indian fund. The services were rendered in promoting the claim of \$1,500,000, which ultimately was paid for the north half of the Colville reservation.

Senator Piles introduced a bill today permitting the Vancouver, Columbia & Camas Railroad company to build its road across the Vancouver military reservation.

With the Democrats attacking the Republicans, denouncing the insurgents for alleged insincerity, and seceding from the party by voting in "gag rule" to further a party measure, and the Republican leaders retaliating by charging the Democrats with similar performances when they were in power, a special rule was adopted in the house today which placed the postal savings bank bill on its way to final passage with the debate limited to eight hours and all possibility of amendment cut off.

The rule was brought in by Representative Daisell, chairman of the rule committee, immediately after the railroad bill had been sent to conference. The debate on the question was limited to one hour and each side occupied its full share by heaving verbal brickbats at the other. The vote was 160 to 139, all but 10 insurgents having voted with their party for the adoption of the rule.

Small Investors Have Will.

Washington, June 9.—The department of justice has begun to hear from "small investors," whose securities have been affected by the stock market fluctuation following the injunction suit against the Western Traffic association. Several letters of this character came to Attorney General Wickham in today's mail, complaining of the depreciation in value as the result of the department's activities in the Western railroad litigation. They were anonymous, however, and no attention was given them.

Paper Relief Planned.

Washington, June 9.—To enable the secretary of agriculture to conduct experiments in papermaking, the house today adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill, carrying \$30,000. After Mann had raised the price of paper had recently risen from \$2 to \$4 a ton, Representative Swasey, of Maine, made an impassioned speech in which he charged that newspapers had "muckraked" public men who did not accept their views.

Old Favorites

When the Cruel War is Over,
Dearest love, do you remember,
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my feet?
Oh! how proud you stood before me,
In your suit of blue,
When you vowed to me and country
Ever to be true.

Chorus—
Weeping, sad and lonely,
Hopes and tears how vain!
Yet praying when this cruel war is
over,
Praying that we meet again!

When the summer breeze is sighing
Mournfully along;
Or when autumn leaves are falling,
Sadly breathes the song,
Oft in dreams I see thee lying
On the battle plain,
Lonely, wounded, even dying,
Calling, but in vain.

If amid the din of battle
Nobly you should fall,
Far away from those who love you,
None to hear you call—
Who would whisper words of comfort,
Who would soothe your pain?
Ah! the many cruel fancies
Ever in my brain.

But our country called you, young
And cheer your way,
While our nation's sons are fighting,
We can only pray,
Nobly strike for God and freedom,
Let all nations see
How we love our starry banner,
Emblem of the free.

Chorus—
Old Dog Tray is ever faithful,
Grief cannot drive him away;
He is gentle, he is kind,
I'll never never and
A better friend than Old Dog Tray.

The forms I've called my own
Have vanished one by one,
The loved ones, the dear ones, have all
Passed away;
Their happy smiles are blown,
Their gentle voices gone,
I've nothing left but Old Dog Tray.

When thoughts recall the past,
His eyes on me are cast,
I know he feels what my breaking
heart would say;
Although he cannot speak,
I'll vainly, vainly seek,
A better friend than Old Dog Tray.
—Stephen C. Foster.

PUZZLE OF CAR LIGHTS.

Is Explained by Amount of Current Required for Starting Power.

Who has not noticed when riding on the street cars at night that sometimes the lamps which light the cars burn very dim a minute and then seem to burn very brightly? Sometimes they go almost entirely out, then suddenly come on again. To the ordinary traveler all this is very mystifying, but to the electrical engineer it is simplicity itself, according to the Electric News.

If a small hole were drilled in a water pipe above a faucet the water, under pressure, would rush out at terrific speed, but if you should open the faucet the pressure would immediately drop down so low the water would all but cease to flow out of the tiny hole. This is exactly what happens to the incandescent lamps in a street car when they suddenly grow dim, only it is electricity we are dealing with instead of water. To start a loaded street car requires an enormous amount of electricity. The motors fairly eat up the current in order to get the necessary starting power or torque, as it is called. Using such a quantity of electricity diminishes the pressure or voltage of the system and of course the lights dim until the car is under way.

Nearly all street car systems operate at 550-volt pressure. The lamps in the car consume current at 110 volts pressure and they are connected in groups of five in series across the 550-volt circuit. When the voltage for these lamps drops below 110, because of the large amount of current going to the motors under the car, not enough electricity is being forced through the lamp filament to heat it to incandescence and of course the light is dim. Opening wide the current conductors to the motors suddenly lowers the line pressure, which in turn reduces the pressure to the lamps. Once the car is under way the motors do not require so much current and the pressure returns to the lamps and they continue to give their rated candle power until the next time the car is started.

Wit of the Youngsters

"Tommy," queried the teacher, "can you tell me what an old settler is sometimes called?" "Yes, ma'am; a pioneer," was the reply. "Now, Johnny," said the teacher to another small pupil, "what is a pioneer?" "An old man who pays his debts." "The family next door had a new dog, and small Ethel was admiring it. 'Be careful,' said the lady, 'or he may bite you.' 'Why should he bite me?' asked Ethel. 'Because he doesn't know you.' 'Well,' queried the little miss, 'why don't you introduce us?'

Walter, the 5-year-old son of a minister, had frequently been told by his father to say, "Get behind me, Satan," when tempted to do wrong. One day the father suddenly asked: "Walter, what do you do when tempted to do wrong?" "Why," he replied, "I just think of you and say, 'Satan, go away back and sit down.'"

When a girl goes out of town on a visit, and her hostess cries when she departs for home, she thinks her visit was successful.

QUEER STORIES

Neptune takes more than 160 years to make the complete revolution round the sun.

More than 400,000 persons emigrated from this country during the year 1907. This is a much smaller number than shown by the previous year.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is conducting extensive experiments with the hope of making wireless telegraphy available for the operation of trains.

From estimates and actual figures it is computed that in the history of this country the total number of foreigners arriving on our shores amounts to 27,111,850.

Wine production in Chile is increasing. The acreage in vineyards is 145,594, of which 47,103 acres are irrigated. There is great demand for American oak staves.

The Siamese language is a great mixture of nearly all the dialects and languages of the far east, namely Chinese, Malay, Mon, Cambodian, Sanskrit, Pali, and others.

It is announced in the French press that the historic house occupied by Napoleon on the Isle of Elba, known as the Villa San Martino a Porto Ferrajo, is to be sold at auction. With the house are to go the furniture and other souvenirs of the Emperor. The newspapers urge that the friends and admirers of Napoleon take steps to prevent the dispersal of the historic objects.

A subway amusement pier, consisting of an under-water chamber, with collapsible entrance and exit tubes, is proposed for one of the Atlantic coast resorts. The amusement seekers will enter the chamber through the tube leading from the shore, and leave it through the tube rising to the pier above the chamber. Portholes around the sides of the chamber will give a view of the bottom of the sea.

Mrs. Margaret Stimson has just completed her forty-fifth year of service at the Institute of Technology, Boston. She was appointed in 1865 by President Rogers to take charge of the chemical apparatus used by students, is still in active service and is said to remember the names and personality of more men who have attended classes in the Institute of Technology than any other person connected with the institution.

In 1903 India rubber sold for 88 cents a pound. Recent special cable dispatches told how London is going mad in gambling in stocks of rubber companies, the stuff itself having risen in price to \$5.08 a pound. This increase gives additional interest to the processes of regeneration of waste rubber and of the manufacture of substitutes. The regeneration of vulcanized India rubber consists in removing the sulphur, which was added in the process of vulcanization.

CLOTHES OF ODD MATERIALS.

Fiber of Filamentous Stone, Iron Cloth and Limestone Wool.

The Russians manufacture a fabric from the fiber of a filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which is said to be of so durable a nature that it is practically indestructible. Harpers practically say: The material is soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, and when soiled has only to be placed in a fire to be made absolutely clean.

Iron cloth is largely used today by tailors everywhere for the purpose of making the collars of coats set properly. This cloth is manufactured from steel wool and has the appearance of hair, been woven from horsehair.

Wool not the product of sheep is being utilized abroad for the making of men's clothing. This is known as "limestone wool" and is made in an electric furnace. Powdered limestone, mixed with certain chemicals, is thrown into the furnace and after passing through a furnace of white wool, when it comes from the furnace the wool is dyed and made into lengths like cloth. A pair of trousers or a coat made of this material cannot, it is claimed, be burned or damaged by grease, and is as flexible as cloth made of sheep's wool.

An English manufacturer has succeeded in making a fabric from old rope. He obtained a quantity of old rope and cordage, unraveled it and wove it by a secret process into a kind of rough cloth. The resultant material he dyed a dark brown. A suit of clothes made from this queer stuff was worn by the manufacturer himself, and it is said that he had a large trade in this line in the British colonies.

A novelty in dress material for women is spunglass cloth, which, it is said, can be had in white, green, lilac, pink and yellow shades. The inventor of this fabric was an Austrian, and his invention is said to have resulted in the production of a material as bright and flexible as silk. The first lady to wear a gown of this material was of royal rank. It was of a very delicate shade of pale lavender shot with pink, and its peculiar sheen reminded her admirers of the sparkle of diamond dust.

Paper clothes were worn by the Japanese troops, who found them very serviceable and much warmer than those of cloth. Paper dressing gowns, bathrobes and similar articles of attire are now being turned out by the carload in England, France, Germany and other European countries. The paper whereof they are made is of the "blotting" variety, and after being treated by a new process is dyed in various colors or printed with a pretty floral design.

Even gloves are made of paper these days, the principal claim of advantage being that they are susceptible of being cleaned many times.

THE COMETS.

Comet About These Eccentric Wanderers in Space.

Halley's comet is only one of many. So far astronomers have located 800 of these in our solar system and they come and go at irregular intervals. An entry as Caesar's death, 44 B. C.

A comet was seen that came nearer the sun than any other save one and which was the most brilliant of any ever discovered. It appeared in the reign of Justinian, 553 A. D., and again in 1105. It was again located by Newton in 1680. The comet of 1843 was the only one which got closer to the sun than the one Newton tracked.

Comets differ from planets in traveling through space. The planets revolve in a zone of no great breadth on either side of the ecliptic; but the paths of the comets cut the ecliptic in every direction. The orbits of the former are nearly circular; those of the comets are of varying degrees of eccentricity.

Halley's, in 1682, affirmed that the striking comet which appeared that year was identical with those which had been seen in 1607, 1531 and 1465, and that it traveled around the sun in a period occupying some 76 years. Biela's comet, discovered in 1826, revolved around the sun in six years and three-quarters. It returned promptly in 1832, 1839, 1846 and 1852, since when it has not been seen. Lexell's comet in 1770 was traveling in an elliptical orbit round the sun, taking about five and a half years for the encircling. Again in 1876 it encircled the sun and then went out into space and disappeared. This is known as the lost comet, though several have disappeared since scientific observations have been in vogue.

Donati's comet, visible in 1858, was noted for its brilliancy, its distance from the sun being 15 billion miles.

The comet is something of a traveler. This one which is due this month has been rushing through space at 500 miles a minute and by May 18 will be going at 3,000 miles a minute. June 3 it will be nearest the earth. Some astronomers believe it will touch the ground.

The tail of the comet is worth considering. It is of vast size, more than the mind can comprehend. Some of them are 400,000,000 miles long and are composed of gaseous matter. Comets are supposed to consist of vaporized carbon or hydro-carbon gases.

LEGAL INFORMATION

While a manufacturer was crossing blocks pursuant to a contract, an inspector was appointed by the purchaser, whose duty was to examine and inspect the process. The inspector and the engineer in charge were frequently involved in broils bordering on blows. Hearing of this, the manager forbade the bellcoons persons to enter the vat room unless accompanied by a third party. Eventually an encounter transpired in which guns struck freely. The inspector was struck with a pistol on the head and his upraised arms, his assailant assuring him that his conduct was due to his anxiety to get even on old scores more than anything else, and that it was an exclusively personal transaction. In Crosey vs. Rep. Co., 122 North-western Reporter, 484, the Minnesota Supreme Court allowed a recovery from the manufacturer for damages arising from the chastisement, remarking that when the master, as in this case, has notice of the proclivity of the servant to do harm, he is responsible.

The Alabama Constitution provides that when a prisoner is taken from jail and killed, owing to the neglect of the sheriff, the officer may be impeached. A negro confined in a jail for murder was quietly taken out and killed by a few masked men, who overcame the deputies on guard. For 20 years the sheriff had been an officer of unusual bravery and devotion to duty. The excitement which usually precedes a lynching was absent. In State vs. Cazalas, 50 Southern Reporter, 96, the Alabama Supreme Court held that the sheriff's conduct merited his removal from office. He could not presume that those who desire to invade the premises will inform him of the fact, or make such a demonstration on the streets as to advertise their intentions. When a crime of peculiar enormity has been committed, exciting public indignation, and suggestions are made that the prisoner be lynched, it is a sheriff's duty to take precautions that will effectually thwart an unauthorized entry of the jail.

A Singular Marriage Custom.

The Kurds have a very curious and somewhat dangerous marriage custom, which one would think would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The husband, surrounded by a bodyguard of twenty or thirty young men, carries his wife home on his back in a scarlet cloth and is desperately assaulted the whole way by a number of girls. Sticks and stones are hurled at the bridegroom, who in the coming home with his bride can hardly be considered a very happy man, for the irate amazons often inflict on him marks which he carries to the grave. It may be that among the lady pursuers are some of the bridegroom's former "flames," who turn the mock attack into downright earnest to avenge slighted love.

Not a Modern Custom.

In a certain church in Philadelphia the custom has prevailed of presenting to each scholar of the Sunday school an egg during the exercises at the celebration of Easter. On an occasion of the kind the assistant longman arose and made this announcement: "Hymn 419, 'Begin, My Soul, the Exalted Lay,' after which the eggs will be distributed."—Lippincott's.

Polite.

Mrs. Nocsah—Mercy! You let your girl off every afternoon!

Neighbor—Yes, indeed, it is such a saving. The more she is away the fewer dishes she breaks.—Illustrated Bits.

Saved His Life.

"Don't chide me for carrying a revolver. This little gun saved my life once."

"How exciting! Tell me about it."

"I was starting, and I panned it."—Cleveland Leader.

Talk with any little man long enough, and he will remind you that Napoleon was of small stature.