

FATAL THEATER FIRE

Hundred Die in Horrible Disaster at Boyertown, Pa.

COAL OIL SPILLED ON AUDIENCE

Flames Leap Through Hall and People All Rush Out—Many Are Trampled to Death

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 14.—(Nearly 100 persons of this borough were killed in a theater fire and panic last night and nearly three score injured, many of them fatally. A majority of the killed were members of the leading families of the town.

While the "Scottish Reformation" was being reproduced in Rhodes opera house by Mrs. Monroe, of Washington, a tank used in a moving picture scene exploded. Immediately there was a wild rush for the exits of the building. Men of mature years endeavored to still the panic, but their voices could not be heard above the shrieks and screams of the terrified women and children who composed the greater part of the audience.

It seemed as though nearly the entire audience made a mad rush for the exits the moment the explosion occurred.

In their attempts to quiet the great crowd, those persons who were on the stage accidentally upset the coal oil lamps used at the footlights. The burning oil scattered in all directions, and the lamps which were used to light the opera house exploded, throwing the blazing oil over the terror-stricken people, who were fighting frantically to gain the exits. In the mad rush a section of the floor gave way, precipitating scores of persons to the basement.

It was scarcely five minutes from the time of the explosion of the tanks until the entire heart of the structure seemed a roaring furnace. There was a mad scramble to the stairway, and scores of women and children were knocked down and trampled upon, many of them doubtless being crushed to death. At least 50 persons, realizing that exit by the stairway meant almost certain death, risked their lives by jumping from the windows. Limbs were broken and skulls were crushed by this daring method of escape.

In the meantime a relief corps was at work at the entrance to the theater, endeavoring to release those who were edged in the doorway and unable to extricate themselves. Many persons who otherwise might have made good their escape from the furnace were held in check by the awful jam at the doors. As the flames cut their way toward the front of the building, women could be seen to clasp their hands and fall back into the flames.

Once the doorways were clear, the rescuers dragged many women and children from the stairways leading to the balcony. Some of the women were badly injured that they died before reaching the temporary hospital. Skulls were crushed and the faces of some of the victims were so horribly mutilated that they were barely recognizable. In one instance, the skull of a child, apparently about 10 years of age, was crushed almost into a jelly.

To add to the terrible disaster, the fire apparatus became disabled and the structure was left entirely to the mercy of the flames. It is almost certain that a vestige of the bodies of the unfortunate who were overcome by the smoke and perished will ever be found.

Had the women and children heeded the warning of the cooler heads in the audience, the horrible loss of life might have been avoided, but there was the usual panic and stampede which invariably follows such a catastrophe. The flames spread rapidly and communicated to the other parts of the building. Men, women and children rushed for the many exits of the building, and the weaker sex and the children were trampled and maimed in the mad rush to gain the streets.

Big Fire in Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—The Union station annex was destroyed by fire early today. The Union station proper was saved. The burned building contained the receiving offices of the Adams, Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express companies, branch mailing room of the postoffice, the offices of the Fred Harvey Eating House company, the Pullman Palace Car company's linen room and the Railwaymen's Y. M. C. A. rooms. The loss is estimated at close to a quarter of a million dollars.

Cut Pullman Charges

Washington, Jan. 14.—George S. Loftus, of St. Paul, accompanied by Senator LaFollette, filed with the Interstate Commerce commission today a petition asking for a reduction of 25 per cent in the lower berth rates of the Pullman company, and the fixing of rates for upper berths at one-half the lower berth rate. The reduction is asked on all interstate business throughout the United States. Mr. Loftus represents the Minnesota Shippers' association, which started the private car investigation two years ago.

Massacred by Yaquis

Visalia, Cal., Jan. 14.—Word of the tragic death of Mark Perkins, a prominent mine owner of Mexico, and former resident of this city, was received today by the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins, of Visalia. On January 2 last, Perkins and nine Mexicans were ambushed by Yaquis near the city of Sonora, Mexico, and massacred, but one Mexican escaping. Other particulars of the killing have not yet been received.

Mining Camp Burns

Mexico City, Jan. 14.—According to a telegram just received in this city, the great gold mining camp of El Oro, one of the largest in the republic, is being destroyed by fire. When the dispatch was filed the principal hotels and the more important business buildings of the camp had been reduced to ashes.

HARLAN SEES WAR

White and Yellow Races Must Fight for Supremacy

Washington, Jan. 13.—Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme court of the United States, peered into the distant future at the annual dinner of the Navy league of the United States and told of a day when the white and yellow races will meet in a conflict that will shake the earth. The distinguished jurist was speaking in the interest of a mighty American navy. He said:

"If I had the opportunity I would vote for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 a year for a period of ten years for a larger navy. The great importance of a navy is shown in the constitution, which restricts the appropriations for the army, but sets no limit to those for the navy. There is no such thing as friendship between nations as between men. Nations make no sacrifices to preserve friendship and do not forbear to do certain things because it does not meet with the approval of another nation. Do you think England cares a cent for what we think of her navy, or Germany cares a cent for what we think of hers?"

"The trend of the immigration of the white people in the past has been from east to west. There has been none from the west. Just across the water there is a country with an immense population whose commerce we are seeking. We refer to the people of Asia as the yellow race. There are 400,000,000 Chinese as strong physically and mentally as we are. There is over there another nation whose people are progressive and ambitious. We may some day see a skilled army in Japan of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000. They will say:

"You claim Europe as your country. This is ours. Get out."

"I don't think they have any such idea now and we have no hostility toward them. But there will be a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth. When it comes I want to see this country with a navy on both oceans that will be strong enough."

GREAT ACTIVITY EVIDENT

Government is Rushing Work on Our Coast Defenses

Washington, Jan. 13.—New coast defenses are being installed and old ones re-enforced at Pacific coast points, Guam, Hawaii and Manila. This work of fortification is being carried forward swiftly and upon a gigantic scale. Coal depots are being replenished, huge searchlights installed, harbors mined, big guns placed and ammunition magazines filled to overflowing.

So quietly has this work been going on that few outside of the officials handling the work have realized the enormous undertaking under way. This work was started last May, and it is expected that a year will see the completion of the outlined program.

It is acknowledged that the fortifications at Manila, Guam, Puget sound and Honolulu are inefficient and it is at those points that the greatest work is being done. San Francisco and other coast points are declared to be perfectly equipped to repel attacks.

While not acknowledging any apprehension, the administration is rushing the work with real vigor. It was learned from an authoritative source today that one of the potent factors in determining the dispatch of the fleet to the Pacific was a realization of the weakness at certain points. The presence of the fleet in the Pacific remedies all defects and structural weakness in coast defense points. As long as it remains there it will make up for any short coming in coast fortifications.

By the time the fleet leaves the waters of the Pacific it is believed all the weak points will have been reinforced and the defenses will be of a modern and approved type.

Twelve million rounds now enroute to the Far East furnish enough ammunition for a possible army of 50,000 men. The normal need of the army in the Philippines is about 2,000,000 rounds annually. Aside from this there is an exceptionally heavy draft of shells and torpedoes.

Not So Many Idle Workmen

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Statistics gathered by the Chicago association of commerce tend to alleviate the pessimism felt concerning the local industrial situation. In response to letters sent out to 616 business firms which a year ago gave employment to 97,000 persons, it is stated that these firms are now employing 86,400 persons, a decrease of less than 10 per cent, and within 60 days will have added 4,250 hands.

David R. Forgan, president of the association, declares that the statistics were gathered from every branch of industry.

Tightens Grip on Peninsula

Tokyo, Jan. 13.—An imperial ordinance has been gazetted which provides for the reorganization of the government of Kwang Tung peninsula in Manchuria. Directors general of foreign police affairs have also been created. Japanese consuls at Mukden, Kin Chow, Chang Chun and Antung have been appointed commissioners of police for South Manchuria. The purpose of the ordinance, it is believed, means the organization of an active reform administration for the entire district.

Surgeons Forget Tools

Red Lodge, Mont., Jan. 13.—A local surgeon who has performed an operation on Charles Joakinen, a young Finnish miner, for the removal of the cause of pain in his chest, found in the cavity left by a previous operation two pieces of rubber tubing four and five inches long respectively. To one was attached a safetypin, badly rusted. The rubber tubing was nearly a half inch in diameter. Joakinen is recovering.

Vesuvius Still Spits Ashes

Naples, Jan. 13.—Mount Vesuvius continues to throw out ashes and incandescent matter from its chief crater, the cone of which, formed by the last eruption, collapsed recently, the earth trembling being felt long distances.

WARNING TO JAPAN

Root Says She Must Stop Flood of Coolie Immigrants.

EXCLUSION LAW MAY BE PASSED

Japanese Government Attempts to Adroitly Dodge Issue—Root Staves Off the Crisis

Washington, Jan. 11.—Negotiations between the United States and Japan have reached a serious stage. While war as an eventuality is not seriously apprehended, largely because of Japan's unpreparedness, it is known that the historic friendly relations are strained almost to the point of breaking.

The official denial given at the State department of cabled reports of demands having been made upon Japan are literally true in a diplomatic sense, but the denial, in a measure, is an evasion. The "oral representations" and the exchange of "memoranda," reduced to plain English, mean just this:

Ambassador O'Brien, acting under instructions, has, since reaching his post last October, been attempting to secure from the Japanese government satisfactory assurances that under the pledge given at the time of the passage of the immigration law last February the Japanese government would assist in restricting the immigration to this country of objectionable Japanese labor. Twice has he communicated to Secretary Root replies obtained from Count Hayashi, in which the Japanese government attempts adroitly to dodge the issue.

Mr. Root has submitted to the Japanese government, through Mr. O'Brien, statistics prepared by the department of commerce and labor, showing that the immigration of the undesirable class of Japanese since the Japanese government gave its promise has been monthly at least twice as large as before the promise was given, and during some months four times as large.

The presentation of cold statistics showing laxity, coupled with the intimation that congress may adopt more stringent measures, possibly an exclusion law, brought from the Japanese government the second reply, which recused Mr. Root a few days ago in the form of a cablegram which cost several thousand dollars.

Mr. Root is now preparing an answer, with the assistance of several experts in Oriental affairs. The Japanese government will be informed that assurances cannot be given that an exclusion act will not be passed, but that the administration will exercise its influence to prevent such legislation, if possible, pending negotiations.

The issue in official circles in Japan has caused acute agitation, and because of the strained condition of affairs, Mr. Root will not necessarily precipitate matters, with the battleship fleet so far from its base in the Pacific.

Estimates Too Low

Washington, Jan. 11.—Because of changed conditions from those existing in 1905, when the minority of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal submitted its report, it is now admitted in responsible quarters that the estimate made by that report for building the canal was far too low and that the cost may approximate \$200,000,000. This includes various incidental items, such as administration, sanitation and improvements aggregating several millions of dollars in Panama and Colon, which, however, will be refunded by the Panama government, and the expenses of a some government and various expenses incidental to the relocation and acquisition of the Panama railroad.

The estimate of the board in 1906 was that the cost would be \$139,765,200, but this estimate did not include expenses on account of interest during construction, sanitation and some government.

May Admit Trust Companies

New York, Jan. 11.—The clearing house committee decided today to call a meeting of the entire association next Monday to determine whether to admit trust companies to membership in the association of banks now composing the Clearing house. The matter has been under discussion by the committee since last November. The more conservative bank presidents favor the maintenance of a 25 per cent reserve by such trust companies as may be admitted to the association, while others advocate an "associate membership."

Rent Strikers Evicted

New York, Jan. 11.—Eighty evictions of East Side rent strikers took place today, and Monroe street was filled with a picturesque litter of displaced furnishings. It is believed that the strike situation is now near a solution, and claims of victory are being made by both sides. The indications are that the honors are about even for, although most of the tenants paid the rent asked when they saw that eviction was inevitable if they longer refused, others obtained concessions from landlords.

Convicted of Illegal Fencing

Omaha, Jan. 11.—Perry A. Yeast, a prominent citizen who has been on trial for conspiracy to defraud the government in land entries, was today found guilty and recommended to the clemency of the court by the jury. Yeast had many thousands acres of the North Platte forest reserve under illegal fence. However, the count upon which he was found guilty was of conspiring with old soldiers and widows to obtain land fraudulently.

Withdrawing Troops From Muncie

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 11.—Major General McKee issued orders this afternoon for the return to their homes of three companies of militia now in Muncie. Street cars are now running on normal schedule.

DENATURED ALCOHOL

Idaho Experiment Station Tells About Manufacture and Use

Conditions Affecting the Production of Industrial Alcohol in the Northwest, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the department of chemistry of the Idaho state experiment station.

The purpose of the bulletin is, as the author states, to bring to the attention of farmers and others interested in the subject, the general principles underlying the processes used in the manufacture and denaturing of alcohol. The opinion is expressed that people in this part of the country will receive but little benefit from the passage of the "Denatured Alcohol Act" unless they see to it that this alcohol is made at home from home grown products. Several crops are mentioned as being the ones to look as the most promising in alcohol manufacture, the most prominent being potatoes and sugar beets. It is not probable that individual farm distilleries will ever be put into operation. The idea is advanced of a community still, or a still owned and operated by a stock company, in which the chief owners of the stock shall be the producers of the raw material. Figures are given illustrating the relative efficiency of alcohol when compared to kerosene as a source of light.

It will require some time to get people acquainted with the use to which denatured alcohol may be put, but it is confidently believed that there is a great future for this product right here in the Northwest.

"DRYING OFF" THE MILKER

Useful Hints On Handling of Cows Before Calving

In answer to a question how to "dry off" the milking cow, Prof. J. H. Frandsen, of Idaho experiment station, gave the following suggestions:

The trouble with many dairymen is that in drying up cows they are afraid to stop milking as long as the cow shows any tendency of giving milk. In many they do not realize that to continue milking through the entire year is an exceedingly bad policy. In ordinary cases it is desirable that the cows should be dry from a month to six weeks. The object being to increase the supply of nourishment for the growing foetus as well as enabling the cow to improve her physical condition before the time of calving. When it is thought best to hasten "laying off," start by not milking the cow clean. This will generally decrease the amount to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. In about a week the milk will generally be reduced to such proportions as to justify milking only every other day. Generally soon after this it will be safe to discontinue milking altogether.

The "drying off" is most easily accomplished when cows are fed on dry feeds as much as possible.

There are a few persistent milkers which can be done more harm by a milk "drying off" than to let them milk up to calving, but such cows are decidedly few in number.

Publications for Farmers

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in Irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 28, figs. 9. This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the department of agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation," giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 187.—Drainage of Farm Lands. By C. G. Elliott, drainage expert, irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 40, figs. 19. Explains the effects and advantages of drainage and describes implements and methods suited to a variety of conditions in humid and irrigated regions.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 263.—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation. By S. Fortier. Pp. 40, figs. 25. This gives suggestions as to the selection of an irrigated farm, the preparation of a water right, the preparation of plans for irrigation, the construction of farm ditches, and the application of water to crops.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 270.—Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home. By Elmina T. Wilson. Pp. 48, figs. 27. This discusses heating, water supply, and sewage disposal for farm homes, and the arrangement of houses and grounds.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 277.—The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines. By C. E. Lucke and S. M. Woodward. Pp. 40, figs. 12. This gives the general results of experiments in the use of alcohol in the ordinary internal combustion engines on the American market, with some discussion of foreign experiments.

Two-Egg Sponge Cake

Beat two eggs separately and well. Add to yolks one-half cup sugar; beat; then three-eighths cup boiling water and another half-cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful salt; beat again. Add juice and grated rind of one-fourth lemon; beat again. Now add alternately the whites of eggs and one level cup flour, sifted with one and one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Bake twenty-five minutes in a greased, paper-lined, shallow pan.

Stem and Wash the Green Grapes

Put them in a porcelain-lined kettle and pour boiling water over them. Leave this on for only a minute to loosen the skins, then drain. To each quart of grapes add a cup of water, return to the fire and boil until tender. Strain the fruit and measure the pulp and add to it two-thirds as much sugar as there is pulp. Put into the preserving kettle and boil gently for about fifteen minutes more, taking care that the sugar and fruit do not scorch. Skim frequently while boiling. Pour into glass jars and seal.

NEW CURRENCY PLAN

Congressman Fowler Offers System for Bank Circulation.

SECURED BY ASSETS OF BANKS

Banks to Deposit Money With Government to Guarantee Both Notes and Deposits

Washington, Jan. 9.—The subcommittee of the house committee on banking and currency, to which was entrusted the framing of a bill to increase the elasticity of the currency, reached a conclusion, yesterday and will report favorably to the full committee a bill drawn in the main by Chairman Fowler, of the committee. The bill will be introduced by Fowler and referred to his committee, where it will form the working basis for the framing of a bill of possibly the same scope and tenor.

The bill provides for the complete retirement of all outstanding national bank bond secured currency and authorizes in lieu thereof a currency based upon general assets of the banks, to be worked out in this way:

The controller of the currency will designate throughout the country certain redemption cities, so that there shall be a redemption city within at least 24 hours' reach of every national bank. The national banks will indicate to the controller of the currency to what redemption city they wish to be joined. The controller will then select a time and place within each redemption district for the organizing of that district in the following manner:

Each national bank in that district, regardless of its capital stock, will be entitled to one vote. Representatives of the banks will meet at a time and place designated and elect a board of managers to consist of seven members. The seven will elect a chairman, who will become a deputy controller of currency and assume control of his redemption district, except that he shall not have charge of the enforcement of the criminal statutes.

Each national bank is authorized to present to the secretary of the treasury national bank notes and lawful money in lieu of other national bank bond secured outstanding notes. Then, if the bank's application therefor is indorsed by the board of managers of the redemption district to which it belongs, the bank will receive guaranteed credit notes to the amount of its capital stock. These notes will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent per annum. Each bank will be required to deposit as a guarantee fund with the treasurer of the United States 5 per cent of its average deposits for the preceding 12 months and 5 per cent of the credit notes which it takes out. The revenue thus obtained is to create and support a national guarantee fund of \$500,000,000 for the guarantee of both the deposits and the outstanding banknotes of every national bank. Eighty per cent of this fund is to be invested in United States bonds drawing 2 per cent interest, while the remaining 20 per cent is to be deposited in banks of the various redemption cities for the purpose of redeeming the guaranteed credit notes of the banks of the various redemption districts.

When the national guarantee fund reaches \$250,000,000, which would be almost simultaneous with the birth of the new law, the government is required to return to the banks the United States bonds now held as security for Federal deposits, the object being to enable the banks to get control of the bonds, so that the government can invest the 80 per cent of the guaranteed fund in 2 per cent bonds and regain control. In buying these bonds the original purchase price, providing their exact purchase price can be proven.

It is Fowler's idea, as embodied in the bill, to have the new credit notes printed on a green background in differentiation from the yellow background of the gold notes and white background of the silver certificates.

Both Make Concessions

New York, Jan. 9.—The gloom among the rent strikers was turned to joy when the large number of evictions threatened by the landlords seemed to dwindle materially. It was difficult to get marshals to handle those that were issued. They said they were busy with other things. Many landlords, too, settled with their tenants rather than pay the cost of their eviction, and many tenants, frightened by the action of the court, agreed to accept smaller reductions than those first demanded. Many cases were thus compromised.

Tunnel Open for Traffic

New York, Jan. 9.—The first of the series of tunnels under the waters that divide Manhattan from Brooklyn on the one side and from New Jersey on the other was opened for traffic late last night, when the initial passenger train left the Bowling Green station of the Interborough subway and went the length of one of the long steel double tubes which parallel each other under the river to Brooklyn. The opening of this tunnel is regarded as a long step toward the solution of the transportation problem of New York.

Will Try Land Thieves

Helena, Mont., Jan. 9.—United States Judge William H. Hunt will leave Helena on Saturday for Portland, Or., where he has just been ordered by the Department of Justice to preside in the land fraud cases, which will be brought up the first of next week. Francis J. Heney will prosecute the cases. Judge Dietrich, of the Idaho district, will come to Helena to preside over the Federal court here during Judge Hunt's absence.

Battleships Off Brazil

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 9.—The American battleship fleet under command of Rear Admiral Evans, was sighted passing this port yesterday afternoon on its way to Rio Janeiro.

LINCOLN'S GREATNESS

A Kansan's Recollection of Boyhood Days in Illinois

"Abraham Lincoln was the best man I ever saw," said Wichita's oldest auctioneer the other day. J. A. Benner is 72 years of age and probably the oldest successful auctioneer in the State of Kansas.

It is known among the friends of the old auctioneer, says the Wichita Eagle, that he and Abraham Lincoln were warm friends in the early '50's. When Mr. Benner was waiting for a sale the other day he came over and sat on the curbing in front of the Eagle office and some of the boys got to talking about Lincoln. "Did you ever see Mr. Lincoln a very good man?" asked a young man who had evidently read of the martyred President in his school history.

The plucky old auctioneer seemed to be horrified at the question. He wondered that anybody should ask such a question. His chin dropped and he spread out his hands palm upward like one in the presence of what he considered some great sacrilege, and said: "Oh, he was the very best man I ever saw, and he was as courageous as I was good. In his treatment of men he was a prince, and his every action forced the conviction that he thought the man with an apron cutting stone or the man with overalls carrying brick as good as the President of the United States. He was great by nature and the assumed greatness of small men failed to impress him.

"My father used to own a livery barn at Urbana, in Champaign County, W. V. Davis was judge of that judicial district and Leonard Swett was State's Attorney. He and Judge Davis were great friends of Lincoln, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected President he appointed Judge Davis a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States the very first opportunity.

"I was considered a kid by those men when I first became acquainted with them. Lincoln had partners in those counties, and when they would get cases of importance Lincoln would come over from Springfield to help them, and of course he was at Urbana, Mattoon and Danville every term of court. Father had a double-seated carriage and a fine team of bobtail sorrel horses. I used to take that rig and drive Judge Davis, Mr. Lincoln and Leonard Swett from Urbana to Mattoon and Danville and go after them when they got ready to come back. They used to depend on the carriage and the kid, but they called me the boy. That was before they had learned to call young people kids.

"Lincoln was a great talker and they used to have lively times on those trips. I have often thought that I never saw one of the party take a drink. Men inclined to drink would certainly have had something along on such trips. The very fact that they did not have anything along has convinced me that none of them ever took a drink."

FINDS THAT TIME FLIES

Twenty-four Watches Taken from South American

"How true it is that time flies," remarked Customs Inspector Donohue as he bowed out Senator J. Nieves Caballero from the customs examination room on the French Steamship Line pier the other day, says the New York World. Inspector Donohue had extracted twenty-four gold watches from the senator's garments, which were of the latest Parisian mode, striking up to the moment. Then the senator was permitted to depart, for there was no suspicion that he tried to smuggle the watches. He said he intended to present them to his old-time friends and he can have them by paying duty on them.

American Caballero, a wealthy South American ranch owner, it is said, arrived on La Bretagne. It pleased him to wear two hats, which may be the newest thing in Paris and which is not forbidden by the United States revenue laws provided there is nothing under the hats. The senator's soft, black felt fitted close his well-shaped head and over it sported a tall, pointed Panama straw hat with a gay ribbon on it.

The senator looked as if he could buy all the watches he wanted and not "tick" either. Gracious only knows what excited Special Detective Donohue's suspicions of him—perhaps a cablegram from an agent abroad of the United States treasury department.

"Have you anything to declare as dutiable?" Donohue asked the senator.

"Nothing," said Caballero, emphatically.

"Certain of that?" Donohue persisted.

"Nothing," retorted the senator indignantly, as if the repetition of the question was insulting.

Then Donohue invited the senator to the examination room. You have seen a prestidigitator take rabbits from a conjuror's hat, that seemed to be empty? Just so Donohue extracted watches from Senator Caballero's garments.

"Struck one," said Donohue soon after his search began.

"Struck twelve," he remarked after a while.

He struck twenty-four, which is possible only under the new method of reckoning time. The watches were all very thin, of the newest pattern, worth about \$30 each. Then having less time on his hands, the senator took a cab and drove away.

The Wrong Funeral

When Meyerbeer died his son composed a funeral march which "remembered his dead father." Full of emotion, the young man took it to Rossini. "Play it, maestro," he pleaded; "play it. I wrote it in expression of my grief and mourning for my dear father."

Rossini took it up and placed it on his piano and played it. Tears rolled down his cheeks. Utter sadness dwelt upon his countenance. "You weep," cried young Meyerbeer, beside himself with joy at the effect upon the great master. "Because," replied Rossini, "I am wishing that you were dead and it was your father who had written the funeral march."—Liverpool Post.

About Everything from Physical Culture to Quinine Claims to be "Nature's Own Remedy"

About everything from physical culture to quinine claims to be "Nature's own remedy."

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING

Peru has less than seven persons to the square mile.

Only 684 aliens were naturalized in Great Britain last year.

In Milan there are 38,000 families living in one room each.

Peruvian olives are very rich in oil—30 per cent by weight.

Korea is taking more to beer drinking than either Japan or China.

Liverpool has tried and abandoned a penny-in-the-slot telephone service.

Two-thirds of the hay and grain in Germany is still harvested by hand.

Sheep from Iceland are on exhibition in England. They stand fourteen inches.

An electric railway will probably soon connect Moscow with St. Petersburg.

About 12,000 tons of lobsters are caught and marketed every year in Canada.

A Christiania doctor has discovered that microbes themselves are infested with parasites.

Between 800 and 900 British towns and villages have namesakes in the United States.

All the hospitals and almshouses in Berlin are regularly supplied with flowers from the city.

Three-fourths of the area of Japan is mountainous, and less than 16 per cent is under cultivation.

The average monthly income in Japan, after recent advances in wages, is officially stated at less than \$8.

Nine hundred and thirty-one British municipalities own gas works, ninety-nine tramways and 181 supply electricity.

Sir Walter Raleigh was responsible for the introduction of the potato into Ireland. It was a native of Chile and Peru.

A statue of General Nicholson, the mutiny hero, has been unveiled at Delhi by Lord Minto, the viceroy of India.

Russia has a larger proportion of blind people than any other European country. Two out of every 1,000 are sightless.

Buenos Aires is the largest city south of the equator. Rio de Janeiro comes next, while Sydney, New South Wales, is third.

The hardest wood is not ebony, but cocco. It grows in the West Indies, and is used for making flutes and similar instruments.

Last year there were 39,211 millions matches sold in France, bringing into that nation's treasury \$5,216,950, this being a state monopoly.

There was a sale of cast-off police uniforms at Manchester, England, the other day. Two hundred pounds of police buttons sold for \$20.

Small farms are the rule in Japan, and every foot of land is put to use. The farmer who has more than ten acres is considered a monopolist.

A fast penman will write at the rate of thirty words a minute, which means that in an hour's steady writing he has drawn his pen a space of 300 miles.

Aluminum paper, which is practically a new article of production, is said to preserve the sweetness of butter that is wrapped in it, for a very long time.

England imports about 150,000 bushels of apples per week; they come from the United States and Canada. Those from Oregon bring the highest price.

An English woman named Mrs. Kenway had a unique accident in Egypt recently. She fell from the top of one of the pyramids. She was seriously hurt.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS

A husband does a good deal of fusing, but his wife has her way just the same.

The man who complains he isn't appreciated always is to the fullest extent by himself.

Instead of envying the millionaires, invent an automobile that will work, and become one.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who referred to trifling men as "dodgers?"

Talk to any stranger for at least twenty minutes, and if he has rich kin you will find it out.

You may believe you are the best man in the country, but that won't convince the country.

A woman's idea of a good husband is one who praises her for being economical when she isn't.

It is usually the case that you can tell more about a question when you only hear one side of it.

When a husband goes out with his wife, she usually says of him: "He's acting perfectly dreadful to-day."

A brakeman has a great contempt for tea, and also for breakfast foods less substantial than ham and eggs.

There is no use talking; when a man drives an automobile past a man on foot he feels pretty important.

Talk to any widow, or widower, and you will hear: "Well, I did all I could to add to her (or his) happiness?"

Smoking in London's Smart Set.

Smoking among women in London's smart set has become the habit, and not only are cigarettes used, but cigars as well. Many society women actually call at the tobacconist's for their cigars. The custom is steadily growing.

Setting an Opportunity

Employer—You wish to be married next Friday, do you, Thomas? Haven't you some misgivings about marrying on Friday?

Assistant Bookkeeper—No, sir; the only thing that troubles me is that I'm marrying on \$15 a week.

Noticeable Food

Bacon—Buttards and vultures can scent food at a distance of forty miles. Egbert—They must be fond of boiling cabbage and frying onions.—Yonkers Statesman.

A woman's idea of economy is to buy a 5-cent loaf of bread instead of a dollar sack of flour.