PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Wednesday, April 15

Washington, April 15.—By a vote of 199 to 88 the house of representatives today decided against the president's program for four battleships and adhered to the recommendation of its committee on naval affairs for two vessels of that type. This result was reached after a debate which lasted for four hours and it was received with applause.

The entire session was devoted to consideration of the increase provision of the naval appropriation bill. As this increase was provided in the last section of the bill, the measure was practically concluded with the disposition of the provision. The committee of the whole concluded its work and it will report to the house tomorrow for a final vote on its passage.

Washington, April 15.—Without discussion or dissent or division, the senate today, within 24 hours after the winding up of the spring race meeting at Bennings, passed the bill prohibiting betting in the District of Columbia. The bill was called up by Carter of the District committee, and after being read, was immediately put on its passage.

The anti-gambling provision is a rider on a bill providing for the widening of Bennings road, the principal thoroughfare leading to the race course at the suburb of Bennings.

Tuesday, April 14

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The message of the president in support of his plan for an appropriation for four new battleships, concerning which there has been so much speculation, was received today by both houses of congress. There was considerable delay in the reading of the message in both the senate and the house; in the senate because Senator Foraker was engaged in making his Brownsville speech when the document was received; and in the house because that body was in committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

That the message was designed to influence the house to increase the number of battleships provided for in the naval bill from two to four was generally understood, and the dispatch of the message was intended to be so timed as to reach the house just before taking up that provision.

It was enthusiastically received by the advocates of a larger navy. The "antis" later gave vent to their feelings by authorizing a petition from a number of citizens of New York City, which was read at the instance of Mr. Tawney, protesting against "the extravagance of spending over $60,000,000 for four battleships."

On an objection by Williams, Hobson was prevented from reading a memorial from laboring men favoring the building of more ships.

The message was a brief but vigorous contention for the rapid development of the navy. China was held up as an example of the "peace at any price" doctrine, and Great Britain as having the naval policy to be emulated. It was contended that the result of the last Hague conference made it plain that the nations would not, for sometime, if ever, agree on a plan of limitation of naval armament.

Monday April 13

Washington, April 13.—Unlooked-for progress was made by the house today. It considered the naval appropriation bill. When it was laid aside for the day it had been only half disposed of, and the advocates of the four battleships were aligning themselves, in preparation for the fight on that subject, which probably will occur tomorrow.

The hopes of the officers of the navy and marine corps for an increase in pay were dashed to the ground when, on a point of order by Madden of Illinois, there was stricken out of the bill the provision for such increase. On a similar point by Mudd of Maryland an amendment by Bartholdt of Missouri forbidding naval or marine bands accepting private employment in competition with civilian musicians was lost.

When the provision relating to the naval station at Alongapo, Philippine Islands, was reached, the old controversy over the fortification of Subig and Manila Bays cropped out. Hobson declared that any one who would choose between the two would not choose Manila Bay. The whole question, he said, was simply one of defense.

"We cannot hold Subig Bay ten days," he said. "We can hold Manila Bay 90 days.

Washington, April 13.—The brief session of the senate today was devoted to the transaction of routine business and the delivery of a speech by Scott, of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds. Scott appealed to the senate to make adequate appropriations for public buildings in Washington City, so that official business might be transacted with the greatest efficiency and economy.

Senator Foraker today introduced an amendment to the railroad rate law passed June 29, 1906, providing that the commodities clause shall not apply to properties owned by the railroads prior to the passage of the law. The effect of the amendment would be to permit railroads to continue to transport articles mined or manufactured by them and which they own wholly or in part, if that ownership existed at the time the rate bill became a law.

Saturday, April 11.

Washington, April 11.—Debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House today resolved itself in the main into a discussion of the possibilities of war between the United States and Japan. In line with his well-known views on the subject, Hobson, of Alabama, pleaded for four battleships instead of two for the next fiscal year, and pointed out that from now on the United States should have a fixed policy with regard to naval construction. A war between the yellow and the white races he regarded as inevitable, and he asserted that Japan's present military activity was with a view to the supremacy of the Pacific and ultimately she would clash at arms with the United States.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—No definite arrangement has yet been made for the consideration of the Fulton land grant resolution in the House. While a privileged matter, it is not as highly privileged as appropriation bills, and as long as there are appropriation bills waiting to be considered there will apparently be no time to take up the resolution.

Chairman Mondell, of the House public lands committee, who has charge of the resolution, said today that he would call it up at the first opportunity, but he did not deem it wise to endeavor to crowd it in ahead of any appropriation bill, for by so doing he would arouse those members interested in appropriations and furthermore, probably be overruled by the speaker, who would consistently give preference to appropriation measures. Before long, however, the appropriation bills will have all passed the House, and then, if not before, Mr. Mondell thinks the resolution can be called up and passed.

Friday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—The dove of peace hovered over the house today. Instead of interminable rollcalls and clashes of party leaders on questions of parliamentary law, there was an orderly session devoted almost entirely to consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Both Chairmna Foss, of Illinois, and Padgett, of Tennessee, of the committee on naval affairs, made exhaustive speeches justifying the action of the committee in reporting what they characterized as a conservative naval program for the next fiscal year.

Thursday, April 9

Washington, April 9.—The bill relating to the liability of common carriers by railroads, passed in the house of representatives on April 6, was today passed by the senate without amendment and without division.

The senate bill on the same subject was not confined to railroads, but covered all forms of common carriers, and Dolliver, of Iowa, who had reported it from the committee on education and labor, sought to substitute it for the house bill, but his montion was defeated. Numerous amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

Washington, April 9.—Three times today in the house the Democrats caught the Republicans napping and forced them to produce a qourum. On one other occasion a vote by teller disclosed the absence of a quorum, but Speaker Cannon peremptorily applied the Reed rule and secured a quorum to be present. In doing so Cannon had a brie but lively clash with Williams.

Notwithstanding repeated roll calls, progress was made in the transaction of public business. Both the army and the fortifications bills were sent to conference; the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was, with Democratic help, passed, and the bill to promote the safe transportation of interstate commerce explosives was considered. It will be finally disposed of tomorrow.

Castro Did Not Lose Mail.

Washington, April 13.—President Castro's caustic reply to the complaint filed at Caracas regarding the opening of mail sacks containing mail for the gunboat Tacoma at the La Guayra postoffice has reached the State Department. A report of the incident has also been received at the Navy Department. It appears that the La Guayra postoffice received 83 sacks of mail, three of which were for the Tacoma. The sacks were all opened, as is the custom at the office. It was not until this had been done that the mistake was noticed. No indication is given at the State Department as to what will be the next step in the matter.

Federal Law Is Violated

Washington, April 13.—The President has received and referred to the Attorney General a letter signed by six men, two of them of the same family, styling themselves "citizens of Rutherford, N. M., in conference assembled," protesting against the manner in which the anarchist meeting in Union Square, New York, on March 28, was dispersed, and charging that the local authorities of that city are grossly violating the Federal Constitution.

Own Homes of Diplomats.

Washington, April 16.—The proposed policy on the part of the United States of owning embassy and legation buildings in the chief countries of the world was given definite from today by Representative Cousins, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. As introduced, the bill authorizes the Secretary of State to expend $2,000,000 in the purchase or erection of suitable buildings for the American diplomatic and consular representatives in China, Japan, Corea, Russia, Austria, and Germany.

Clip Wings of Courts.

Washington, April 15.—Through Senator Overman the senate committee on judiciary today favorably reported a bill, regulating the practice of granting injunctions by United States courts restraining the enforcement of statutes. The bill provides that no circuit nor district court shall issue such temporary injunctions on the ground of unconstitutionality until testimony shall have been taken by the three judges.

Scheme to End the Agony.

Washington, April 15.—After a brief conference with President Roosevelt today, Watson, of Indiana, the Republican "whip" of the house, said he had an appointment to discuss with the president a program of legislation for the remainder of the session. Mr. Watson has in mind a plan for adjourning May 9, understood to have been formulated by republican leaders in congress. The discussion will embrace all of the features of this plan and President Roosevelt will undoubtedly make known his desires on the subject.

Makes Firearms Contraband.

Washington, April 16.—At the request of the Mexican government, the Postmaster-General has issued an order that the order prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into the States of Tabasco and Chinapas be revoked, and that the importation into the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Territory of Lower California of arms and ammunition is prohibiter. The Mexican government gives no reason for the change.

CONDITION WORRIES DOCTORS

Admiral Evans Very Sick Man and Recovery Will Be Slow.

Paso Robles, Cal., April 10.—Mrs. Robley D. Evans and her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte C. Marsh, arrived here shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and joined Rear Admral Evans at the hot springs. Their coming cheered him greatly, and, it is believed, will have a good effect.

While his rheumastism has almost disappeared as a result of the treatment at the hot springs and his normal condition has improved greatly and he has regained considerable strength, Dr. McDonald and L. E. Phillips, the physican at the hot springs, admitted this morning that there were other complications which retard his rapid recovery and will make permanent improvement very slow.

Lieutenant Evans' departure for Los Angeles to accompany his mother here was no doubt largely for the purpose of preparing her for the great change in her husband.

That she would be greatly shocked when she saw him was admitted. But a mere shadow of his former self, his pale, drawn face furrowed with many deep lines, his thin, emaciated body, his knees and ankles so enlarged and deformed as to be very noticeable through his clothes, there is not much resemblance in the physical appearance to that of the man who stood on the bridge of the Connecticut, leading his great fleet out of Hampton Roads, less than four months ago. He then weighed 175 pounds, now he weighs barely 120.

GRAVE PERIL IN ANARCHY.

President Sends Vigorous Message to Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, April 10.—In one of the shortest messages which he has yet transmitted to congress, President Roosevelt yesterday called the attention of that body to the necessity for further legislation on the subject of anarchy. With the message he transmitted a report reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney General Bonaparte. The message of the president is as follows:

"To the senate and house of representatives:

"I herewith submit a letter from the department of justice which exlains itself. Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the president power to prohibit the postmaster general from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime, that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason, and I shall act upon such construction.

"Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist; and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted in this country if it propagates anarchist opinions. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE LIABILITY LAW.

Provisious of Measure Just Passed by Both Houses.

Washington, April 10.—As passed by both houses of congress, the liability bill is expected to meet the objections of the United States Supreme court to the common carrier liability law of 1896, decided to be unconstitutional by the court. The bill abolishes the strict common law liability, which bars a recovery for personal injury or death of an employe occasioned by the negligence of a fellow servant. It also relaxes the common law rule which makes contributory negligence a defense to claims for such injuries, and permits an employe to recover for an injury caused by negligence of a coemploye. The bill does not bar recovery, even though the injured one contributed by his own negligence to the injury. The amount of the recovery is diminished in the same degree with the negligence of the injured to the injury.

Decide Not to Build Here.

Portland, April 10.—That the packing firm of Schwartzchlid & Sulzberger has given up all intention of building a plant at Portland since being refused the privilege of building on the Zimmerman site, in South Portland, is the statement of J. S. Heisey, Pacific coast manager for the company, who has just returned from New York, where he conferred with the heads of the company in regard to the matter. Mr. Heisey returned here to settle up some affairs that were pending. The S. & S. people will locate at some other city.

Lawmakers Strike Snag.

Washington, April 10.—Lawyers of congress confess they have run upon a real question in the resolution introduced by Senator Elkins to suspend until January 1, 1901, the penalties attached to the commodities clause of the railroad rate bill. Members of the senate judiciary committee have investigated the Elkins resolution, and say that if it were adopted in advance of May 1 it would violate the commodity clause so that the Supreme court of the United States would decline to take cognizance of test suits.

Burn Railroad Property.

Rio Janeiro, April 10.—Serious rioting broke out yesterday in the city of Campos, and troops were sent in today to restore order. The Leopold railroad has maintained exorbitant rates on freight in and out of Campos. This aroused the indignation of the people and last evening they descended upon the railroad property and set fire to two stations, 30 cars and several warehouses. The railroad bridge over the Parahiba river was destroyed.

Glass Too Ill for Trial.

San Francisco, April 10.—When the bribery charge against Louis Glass, of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, was called in Judge Lawlor's court this morning, his attorneys stated that the defendant was very ill and asked for a continuance of two weeks. Assistant District Attorney O'Gara was made no objections. Judge Lawlor set the matter for May 13.

NO FREE FRANCHISE

President Opposes Giving Away Water Rights.

SUGGESTS LINES OF NEW POLIGY

Development of Water Power Rapidly Becoming Monopoly—Would Require Payment and Use.

Washington, April 14.—In a special message today vetoing a dam bill, President Roosevelt warned congress that there are pending in this session bills which propose to give away without price stream rights capable of developing 1,300,000 horse-power, whose production would cost annually 25,000,000 tons of coal; urging in vigorous terms the establishment of a policy such as the filibustering minority in the house demands, which would safeguard the granting of bridge and dam privileges and require the grantees to pay for them; and definitely announcing a future policy on his part with regard to prompt utilization of construction privileges by refusing his signature to a bill that gives an additional three years to the Rainy River Improvement Company within which to build a dam in the Rainy River.

Rainy river is the oulet of Rainy lake, and forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Canada. It discharges into Lake of the Woods, is about 100 miles long and is navigable.

"I do not believe," says the President, "that natural resources should be granted and held in undeveloped condition, either for speculative or other reasons. So far as I am aware, there are no assurances that the grantees (in this case) are in any better condition promptly and properly to utilize this opportunity than they were at the time of the original act granting the privilege ten years ago."

SAN DIEGO GREETS FLEET.

California's Most Southerly Seaport In Gala Attire.

San Diego, Cal., April 14.—Fete days for the American battleship fleet will begin to day when the 16 battleships of the navy's most notable cruise cast anchor off Coronado Beach, two miles from San Diego. San Diego is crowded with visitors and sightseers and never before in the history of the city has there been such an elaborate decoration of streets and buildings. By day the broad thoroughfares are a mass of colors, the red, white and blue of the nation being mingled with the yellow and white, typifying the Golden State—California.

Triumphant arches have been erected at many street intersections and immense signs that burn the hospitable word "welcome" through the darkness of the night are among the many features of the elaborate scheme of decoration.

Governor Gillette, accompanied by his entire staff and a distinguished party of guests, arrived last night in three special cars. Governor Gil-

NEW ENGLISH CABINET.

Old Men Made Peers and Younger Men Promoted.

London, April 14.—Official announcement was made tonight of the new Cabinet appointments and they are identical with the forecast made by the Daily Chronicle a few days ago and announced in these dispatches, as follows:

Herbert Asquith, Premier and First Lord of the Treasury.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Tweedmouth, President of the Council.

Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admirality.

Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education.

To Investigate Whales.

Dunkirk, France, April 14.—The Jacques Cartier, bearing the polar expedition, under command of Lieutenant Benard, sailed from here yesterday. The primary object of the expedition is to investigate the theory that whales, which are now disappearing off New Foundland, have sought refuge in the Barebts Sea, in the Arctic Ocean, that is always free of ice, and other scientific investigations, also will be made. The vessel carries a complete equipment for oceanography and magnetic appliances, supplied by Prince Monaco.

Receiver for Lumber Company.

Spokane, Wash., April 14.—Judge Woods of Wallace has appointed Fred B. Morrill of Spokane receiver for the B. R. Lewis Lumber company of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and also for the Idaho & Northern railway. Mr. Morrill is general counsel for both companies. Neither company is mortgaged or incumbered with bonded indebtedness. The receivership may last only a few months. The Exchange National bank of Spokane caused the receivership move by suing the lumber company and railroad.

Tramping Was a Failure.

San Francisco, April 14.—The call of the road ended in attempted suicide early this morning for Frank Willis, a 14-year-old lad, who beat his way on the brakebeams to this city from Vancouver, British Columbia. Dismal, travel, weary, hungry and without friends, Willis, after tramping the streets for hours, invested his last quarter in a room at the Hotel Filmore, a cheap lodging house, where he turned on the gas and tossed himself on the bed to die.

Flood Drowns 2,000 Chinese.

Shanghai, April 14.—Disastrous floods are reported to have occurred at Hankow, in the Province of Hu Peh. It is stated that 2000 persons have been drowned. Seven hundred junks were sunk. The floods are said to be due to an unexpected freshet. The water caught the people unexpectedly in the middle of the night.

ANARCHY A MENACE

Widespread Existence In United States Is Astounding.

ALARM FELT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Thousands of Suspects on Government Lists—Details of Discoveries Kept Secret.

Washington, April 11.—As a result of the work of the government, recently undertaken for the stamping out of anarchy and anarchists in the United States, it leaked out today that government officials are absolutely astounded at the widespread growth of anarchy in this country. Groups of anarchists have been discovered in almost every state in the Union and in most unexpected places. Detailed information concerning their location and numbers was refused by high officials today, but it is known that steps are now being taken by the government to get acquainted with the various groups and their individual members, and that the Reds will be kept under strictest surveillance hereafter.

The clue to the location of the anarchists is said to have been furnished by a list containing the names of several thousands which recently fell into the hands of the government. Tracing down the list, it has been found that for every name on it there are several anarchists, ranging from two or three to a group of 10 or 20, or even more, living in the same town.

According to the local police, extra men have been assigned to the neighborhood in which Postmaster General Meyer lives, and that official was accompanied by plain clothes men when he went to Boston to preside over the Republican convention today.

RUSSIA TO STATE POSITION

Will Reassert Attitude Set Forth by Baron Rosen.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—It is the purpose of the Russian government shortly to issue a statement in the matter of the question of territorial administration that has arisen at Harbin and Chailar. It is understood that this announcement will reassert the attitude set forth recently in Washington by Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador there. This entire question was brought to the front about three weeks ago by the refusal of F. D. Fisher, the American consul at Harbin to recognize Russian jurisdiction and his insistence that he was accredited solely to China.

The Novoe Vremya today publishes a dispatch from Harbin detailing the progress of the conflict and saying that the antagonism between Russian and China is growing steadily. China opposes all Russian administrative establishment in Manchuria on the ground that the railroad concession carries with it only the rights of a common carrier and does not imply government functions.

DRAFT CODE OF PROCEDURE

Powers Will Move to Establish International Prize Court.

Washington, April 11.—Great Britain has invited the governments which participated in the last Hague conference to send experts to London whose duties shall be to formulate a code of procedure for the proposed international prize court, the establishment of which is provided for in each of the treaties resulting from the conference.

The American government will be represented at the London conference.

This conference is regarded as informal in character, and the participation of the United States will require no legislation, except, perhaps, a small appropriation to meet the expenses of the American representatives. The date for the conference has not been fixed. It is stated here that the ratification of the treaty providing for this court will doubtless be delayed by the nations until after the report of this body.

Japs Manufacturing Flags.

San Francisco, April 11.—That the Japanese intend to profit in more ways than one through the visit of the Atlantic fleet became known today when it was reported that a Tokio firm had manufactured thousands of American flags and shipped them here in anticipation of a great demand for patriotic emblems when the armada arrives here. The information came in a letter from an American in Tokio. The writer states that the quantity is so great that it took up all the cargo space on the vessel.

Absorbs Cooper College.

Stanford Universtity, Cal., April 11.—President David Starr Jordan today announced the affiliation of Cooper Medical college, of San Francisco, with Stanford University, and said that the medical institution and Lane hosital will hereafter be under the control of the university trustees. This is the first step towards making a real universtity at Stanford by the addition of graduate schools in the professional courses. At present, the law department is the only one having complete graduate courses.

Great Northern is Fined.

Minneapolis, Aril 11.—Counsel for the Great Northern railroad pleaded guilty today in the Federal court to the charge of rebating brought against the company, and Judge Morris imposed a fine of $3,000. The case was brought in November, 1906, but was not tried, as the Great Northern had appealed a similar case. Judge Morris tried the case which was appealed, and in that case had imposed a fine of $15,000. The Supreme court sustained his action.

Protests Against Quarantine.

Havana, April 11.—Governor General Magoon sent an earnest protest to Washington today against the quarantine against Cuba. His message is supported by reports from Amecircan officials throughout the island denying that fever exists anywhere.

TRINITY'S SPIRE WAS TALL

Before Adjacent Structures Made It Look Like a Hole in the Ground.

"When I was a youngster," said a middle-aged man to a Sun reporter, "I came down to New York. I got some idea of the size of the city by riding in the horse cars. By the way, it is one of the few cities in the world where you can still ride in horse cars.

"I visited most of the show places and went to all the theaters. I went to Brooklyn by ferry. I devoted a day to going to Harlem by the Sylvan Glen or Sylvan Stream, or Sylvan something on the East river.

"But the thing that impressed me most was the view from the steeple of Trinity church.

"Away up there, where the lookout holes were, I could look down on the lower part of the city, could see the river on either side, the upper bay and the Brooklyn and New Jersey shores.

"At that great height I discovered that others had been there before me; for on the timbers were cut the names or initials of my predecessors. I had a distinctive way of cutting my initials in monogram, and this monogram ornamented the smooth trunks of various birch trees in the woods of my native region.

"This I cut on a vacant space high up in the steeple of Trinity and then looked at it and thought that daring spirits of remote future generations would climb to the same height and perhaps see it among the other initials.

"I have never been up in the steeple of Trinity Church since that memorable ascent. But the other day I was walking past the church and I saw typewriter girls looking down on the apex of Trinity spire from windows that seemed to be several hundred feet above it.

"I then thought of the monogram I had carved on the inside of the spire and noted the location of the little lookout windows from which I had seen such a wondrous panorama forty years ago.

"I had no inclination to make the interior ascent of the spire, but from my position on the Broadway sidewalk I should say that if I had gone up and looked out of the same little windows I could have seen at the farthest about sixty feet, except in one direction, before the view was shut off by walls of steel and stone.

"Perhaps adventurous climbers will no more carve their initials up among the timbers of Trinity's steeple. It would involve less exertion to cut them on some beam in the cellar, from which position the view would be almost as extensive, and then to take an express elevator and see how the apex of Trinity's spire looks from a point a few hundred feet above it."

For Wage Earners Not Millionaires.

In a grocery article Woman's Home Companion makes this point:

"In a New Jersey town, not many miles from a famous institution of learning, I found one of those groceries whose proprietors have not progressed. You could brush your skirt against a dripping molasses barrel; you could dip your hand into a cracker barrel and help yourself; you could pick out big pickles with your fingers if you wanted them of uniform size, because the clerk did the same thing; but you could not count the fly specks on the cheese box and coffee grinder, because life is too short for so stupendous a task. And oh, the dust!

"The proprietor of that store could not sell me a certain brand of gingersnaps in a moisture-proof box. He said he did not believe in package goods. His customers could not afford such luxuries.

"There are thousands of customers like his all over America. They declare that package goods are for millionaires, not wage earners. But, oh, if the wives of wage earners would only study such problems and not jump at conclusions. How much farther the hard-earned wages would go and how much better food would be placed before the man who earns the wages!"

Irish Church Bells.

It was about the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records having found some in the palace of Nimroud. The first Christian bells like Patrick's weighed only a few ounces and from that day gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached at Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to the humble "Clog-an-eadhachta Patraic," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches high by five inches broad, four inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, bent into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazed or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, writes W. J. Fennell in the Belfast Gazette, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 552.

The Puffed Out Chest.

"The puffed out chest is a delusion which has succumbed to scientific knowledge of the human body," said a drill officer. "It came into existence purely for show reasons or from false analogy. It was seen that men deep in the chest were strong men, and the old drill sergeants probably imagined that by making men throw out their chests they would make them strong as well as make them look strong, which is a complete mistake. Instead of strengthening a man, puffing his chest tends to weaken him, as it throws a strain upon the heart. We now tell men to be sure and not puff out their chests. If you puff out your chest and do dumbbell exercise you are to hold the breath. That strains the heart. Any exercise that prevents breathing freely is bad. Knotted muscles are also wrong. You see a man with immense chest muscles and perhaps you think he is really an ideally trained man, but such muscles simply bind the chest and tie the heart down."—Reader Magazine.

Unfortunately there is no means of vaccinating against "love at first sight."

THE PEANUT.

Its Commercial Rise Since the Civil War Has Been Remarkable.

Before the civil war the Virginian who had a cow or a horse, or even poultry, and worked a vegetable garden, however small, gave a corner of his lot to the raising of the goober pea, known to the outside world as the peanut and to science as Arachis hypogea. Somebody brought it originally from Brazil as a cheap and nutritious food for stock. The gardener pulled up the vines, with the nuts clinging to them, and stored them in the hay loft to be fed to the animals.

At that time and for years after the war the peanut was not a common field crop in the old dominion and no one thought of it as a source of revenue. Accident revealed its value as a means of enriching the soil. Where it was left to decay the ground yielded remarkable crops of other kinds.

However it may be with men, tobacco is bad for the soil, quickly exhausting its nitrogenous element. In the few years immediately following the war the impoverished Virginia planter raised all the tobacco he could, and soon this crop hardly paid for the work it required. Lands were offered for the traditional song. Then came the wider planting of the peanut and the increasing fertility of the soil.

Soon the popularity of the peanut in the north led to its cultivation pretty generally throughout Virginia and the Carolinas. Now it is the favorite nut for man, and is grown in every southern State and in California, Oklahoma and Missouri and in several northern and western States.

The value of the peanut crop in the United States exceeds $15,000,000. It reaches about 400,000,000 pounds and nearly 500,000 persons are employed in its cultivation. Some 400,000 acres of land is devoted to its culture for market purposes.

The scientists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have commended the peanut as a nutritious and wholesome food for man and beast. To the former it supplies protein and ash materials and to the animals of the farm it is particularly valuable in combination with corn and other carbonaceous foods, notably for young and growing stock.

As an improver of the soil it is equal to any leguminous crop. Its chief virtue is that it does not consume the nitrogen of the soil, the rapid exhaustion of which, together with slow production of natural processes, has led to melancholy forebodings by chemists. The tubercles of the roots collect nitrogen from the air and feed it to the plant without impoverishing the land.

QUEER STORIES

Burning orange peel will dissipate the odor of tobacco smoke in a room.

The oldest known English picture is one of Chaucer, painted on a panel in 1380.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names and are known by them.

Oxford is the largest university in the world. It has twenty-one colleges and five halls.

There are never fewer than 40,000 tramps in England. Hard times double that number.

Among the birds the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 300 years. The falcon has been known to live over 162 years.

The value of all kinds of fish landed in England and Wales in one year is over $35,000,000, and the number of men and boys employed over 40,000.

On one of the four typesetting machines which have just been installed in the printing department of the Vatican the Pope has set up ten lines.

The volume of freight sent by water from New York can better be realized when one considers the fact that 1,350 tons are loaded on ships every hour.

Trained falcons to carry dispatches in time of war have been tested in the Russian army. Their speed is four times as rapid as that of carrier pigeons.

Red glass hastens vegetation, while blue glass suppresses it. Sensitive plants, like the mimosa, grow fifteen times higher under red glass than under blue.

There are only 104 miles of street railway in England still holding to horse traction. There are sixty-four on which motive power is steam, twenty-five cable and four gas.

The greatest heat is never found on the equator, but some ten degrees to the north, while more severe cold has been registered in northern Siberia than has been found near the Pole.

All German soldiers must learn to swim. Some of them are so expert that, with their clothing on their heads and carrying guns and ammunition, they can swim several hundred yards.

Zinc coffins are largely used in Vienna, but the more expensive ones are made of copper, and cost as much as $2,500, while a bronze and copper coffin recently made for a Russian archduke cost over $5,000.

Metals get tired as well as living things, a scientist declares. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than Saturday on account of their Sunday rest and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent to the conductivity of a wire.

Beneath Notice.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "what would you say if some one was to offer you work?"

"I wouldn't say anything. Such a bad judge of human nature wouldn't be worth talkin' to."—Washington Star.

The Wrong Place.

A shade bustled up to St. Peter.

"My good man," he said, "will you tell me where I must go to procure souvenir post cards?"

And St. Peter, eyeing him sourly, told him where he could go to.—Puck.

It is surprising how long a thing will live after it is on its last legs.