

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Wednesday, May 6.

Washington, May 6.—The Senate today passed a bill prohibiting the employment, within certain hours, of children under 14 years of age in the District of Columbia, in any factory, workshop, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, saloon, pool or billiard-room, bowling alley, or in transportation or distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. No such child is permitted to work at any employment for wages during school hours, nor before 6 A. M., nor after 7 P. M.

The Senate also adopted a resolution offered by Foraker, of Ohio, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inform the Senate whether the commodity clause of the Interstate Commerce Act had been complied with since May 1, 1908, and, if not, whether the non-compliance by the railroads has been due to any agreement, arrangement or understanding between the railroad companies and the authorities.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$95,377,246, was adopted. This amount was \$3,463,000 more than the bill carried when first passed by the Senate.

Washington, May 6.—By the overwhelming vote of 167 to 46, and after a two hours' debate, the House today again went on record against re-establishment of the canteen in the National soldiers' homes.

With the exception of the adoption of the conference report on the bill reorganizing the Consular service, on which the Democrats forced two roll calls, the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration the entire day. Little progress was made towards its completion.

Tuesday, May 5.

Washington, May 5.—Suggesting an amendment excepting Idaho from states in which the Secretary of Agriculture may give permits for the exportation of timber from forest reserves, Heyburn, during the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill in the Senate today, ridiculed a chart of the forestry division which was swung on the wall of the Senate chamber, marked with statements as to the number of years the forests in various parts of the country would last. Mr. Heyburn read the names of officers of the American Forestry Association, declaring that Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the second vice-president, owned or claimed more timber than any other man on earth. The Senate adjourned with the agricultural bill still incomplete and the forestry question undiposed of.

Washington, May 5.—A lively debate was kept up all day today in the House on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Repeated efforts were made by Gaines of Tennessee and Chaney of Indiana, supported by many other members, to secure an appropriation for an investigation looking to increased safety in mining, and they had about got Chairman Tawney to the point where he would consent to an appropriation of \$50,000 when Underwood objected, and the proposition, for the time at least, was dropped.

The additions to the bill today were \$100,000 for the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and \$16,500 for an addition to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., or a total increase to date of \$1,241,000. The three remaining hours of the session were taken up almost entirely by a discussion of roll-calls, caused by a refusal of the House to take a recess at 5 o'clock as a result of a joke on the part of some Republicans, who were trying to hold the Democrats in the House until after the noon recess, in which was scheduled to be held. In this they were successful, the House finally at 7:47 P. M. recessing until 11:55 A. M. tomorrow.

Monday, May 4.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Canadian international boundary treaty was ratified today by the Senate in executive session. It provides for the more complete definition and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Canada, but does not change in any way the established, existing line.

Senator Lodge today introduced a bill appropriating \$400,000 for the purchase of a building in Paris to be used as the American legation. A provision for the purchase of the building had been stricken out of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill on the point that it was not general legislation.

Senator Fulton today proposed an amendment to the sundry civil bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the care of the Alaska insane, this amendment being the interest of Dr. H. W. Coe's sanitarium.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House completely overran the committee on appropriations in connection with several items in the sundry civil bill. When the measure was laid aside for the day, \$250,000 had been added to the sum recommended by the committee, which included \$100,000 for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States; an increase of \$50,000 in the appropriation for testing structural materials, and \$100,000 in testing coal, lignite, and other fuels. These changes were not accomplished, however, without a prolonged debate, in which the committee found itself practically alone.

Saturday, May 2.

Washington, May 2.—The policy Coast People Barquet Together. Washington, May 6.—The California State Association and the Society of the Oregon Country, composed of Pacific Coast people temporarily living in Washington, held a joint concert and banquet tonight in commemoration of the visit of the battleship fleet to the Pacific Coast. John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, presided. Representatives Hawley, Ellis and Cushman were specially invited guests, and made speeches appropriate to the occasion. About 250 people were present.

Creates Waterways Fund. Washington, May 6.—The Senate committee on commerce today adopted the report of its subcommittee, which revised the Newlands waterways bill. This report fixes the appropriation at \$10,000,000, and authorizes the issuance of bonds when the "waterways fund" falls below \$5,000,000, in order to keep the fund up to that amount. The full committee expects to hold frequent meetings with a view to reporting the measure as early as possible.

Wants Postal Savings Banks. Washington, May 7.—President Roosevelt today expressed to Senator Carter, of the committee on postoffice and postal roads, his earnest desire to see a postal savings bank become a law at this session. Senator Carter told the President that he thought the bill which had been favorably reported to the Senate would be taken up by that body at an early date, and that it would pass both houses and become a law without serious opposition.

sought to be established by the government of providing and equipping buildings for its ambassadors in European capitals received a setback today in the senate, where the diplomatic bill was under consideration. Through a point of order by Culberson, Texas, an amendment to the house bill appropriation \$400,000 for such a building at Paris was stricken out.

The bill was passed, after which eulogies on the life, character and public services of the late Senators Mallory and Bryan, of Florida, were delivered.

Amendments to the diplomatic bill were adopted increasing the salary of the secretary of the legation and consul general to Salvador from \$2,000 to \$3,500; appropriating \$15,000 to enable the secretary of state to protect the property and rights of citizens of the United States in the navigation and use of the St. Johns river in case of any litigation.

Washington, May 2.—After the usual rollcall to demand the presence of a quorum, the house resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill disposing of it paragraph by paragraph.

An amendment offered by Gaines appropriating \$10,000 to aid the Ladies Hermitage to care for and preserve the Hermitage, the home and tomb of Andrew Jackson, at Nashville, Tenn., was rejected on a point of order made by Tawney of Minnesota.

An amendment by Smith of Louisiana appropriating \$150,000 for continuation of work on the St. Michaels canal, Alaska, until the passage of the sundry civil bill, was agreed to without discussion.

The house, after a spirited and somewhat acrimonious debate, passed the bill authorizing the appointment of the president of an additional member of the Philippine commission.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the tornado sufferers in the south was passed without incident.

Friday, May 1.

Washington, May 1.—The house spent all of today's session in considering and passing, paragraph by paragraph, under suspension of the rules, the sundry civil appropriation bill. As the outcome of a determined effort to strike from the bill a restriction prohibiting the employment of secret service employees in any detective work other than the guarding of the president and the running down of counterfeiters, which was vigorously opposed by members of the appropriations committee, the limitation was agreed to and the paragraph adopted in substantially its original form.

Objection by democratic members in pursuance of the minority filibuster, to unanimous consent defeated the passage of a bill for the printing and distributing of 100,000 copies of a special report by the department of agriculture, describing diseases of cattle.

Washington, May 1.—In the senate today Senator Davis of Arkansas, moved to discharge the committee on the judiciary from the further consideration of his bill, "for the suppression of trusts, pools and combinations in trade." He spoke for about two hours, reading much of the time from a typewritten statement which he said he had prepared in advance, "that no intemperate language might escape his lips on this occasion," a thing which he said he had never done before.

During his speech he roundly denounced the trusts, commended the president's recent message outlining measures for relief, spoke of the removal of the motto, "In God We Trust" from the coins, and declared that John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Company and J. Pierpont Morgan should be indicted for treason. He also paid his respects to the press.

Thursday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed in the house today. Townsend of Michigan offered an amendment increasing from \$50,000 to \$350,000 the appropriation for enforcement by the interstate commerce commission of that clause of the Hepburn act directing the commission to cause to be made examinations of the accounts of interstate railroad to determine whether that law is being violated and to make public the result of such examinations. After a debate lasting four hours the amendment was agreed to.

The usual point of no quorum was raised when the house reconvened today on the motion providing that the house go into committee of the whole for further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill under the five minute rule. The doors were locked and the roll called on the motion, which prevailed.

Washington, April 30.—The President today signed the Fulton landmark resolution.

The house public lands committee today discussed Monday's patent land-grant resolution, which was intended to direct the Fulton resolution. In view of the bad faith of the lumbermen, the committee was overwhelmingly opposed to reporting the measure, especially if the same could not be accomplished, without legislation.

GO FOR FOUR BAGS OF CASH.

Bold Robbers Hold Up Train Close to Pittsburg

Pittsburg, May 1.—Two train robbers, who evidently boarded the New York and St. Louis express, on the Panhandle railroad of the Pennsylvania system, at the Union Station in this city, when the train left at 10:50 tonight, ten minutes late, overpowered the express messenger and got away with four bags of currency, containing an amount of money as yet unknown. The robbery was committed near Walker's Station, a particularly lonely and isolated spot in a rough section of country about 11 miles west of the city.

The train, one of the fastest on the road, which is not scheduled to stop between here and Steubenville, O., was brought to a sudden halt by an emergency signal from the bell cord, and when William Lafferty, the conductor, went forward to learn the trouble he found N. Koshen, the Adams Express messenger, bound and gagged in the express car and so frightened that he could not give any connected report of what had happened. Except that both of the robbers were white, the express messenger is unable to give an identification that would aid the secret service forces of the railroad companies and the city and county detective force, all of whom have been called out to work on the case.

Friday the Kelson ran into a strong head wind, which increased as the day proceeded, until by midnight it was blowing a hard gale. The vessel continually shipped large volumes of water and labored heavily in the sea. The rough weather continued until the vessel reached a point eight miles southwest of Yaquina, when the deckload shifted and started the bulkhead of the fire room, and the vessel began filling from the bunkers and engine-room to the hold. The pumps worked unavailingly against the inrush of water.

When she had drifted north of Yaquina Head the captain, seeing the hopelessness of his vessel's condition, ordered the craft abandoned, and directed that the lifeboat, which was large enough to hold the entire crew, be lowered. While engaged in clearing the lifeboat, the vessel suddenly shipped a tremendous sea, which swept overboard the deckload of lumber, and with it the men on the wreckage. None of the men. The lifeboat was pitched onto the floating lumber, one end hanging at a sharp angle.

In climbing into the boat the men capsized her. They succeeded in righting her again, and about seven sailors climbed leaving four others on the wreckage. The captain ordered the boat to pick these men up, but for some reason the order was not obeyed. Within a few minutes the lifeboat and the crew were separated from the wrecked vessel, and drifted away from the Kelson. By this time the steamer had drifted close to shore, and Captain McKenna held his anchors in hopes they would hold him off shore. Shortly afterward a squall shut out from view the lifeboat and the men on the wreckage. None of them was seen again until three of their bodies were picked up on the beach Sunday.

Carl Warkentin said today that the man who killed his father was a Turkish Prince and that Mr. Leishman told his mother that it would be impossible to prosecute him and advised her to say no more about the matter.

From his remarks it was apparent that Mr. Warkentin was of the opinion that Mr. Leishman had not done all that he could, and he intimated that charges would be laid against the state department against the ambassador.

WARSHIP BLOWN UP.

Powder Magazine Explodes, Killing 240 Japanese.

Tokyo, May 1.—Admiral Yoshimatsu, commander of the training squadron, reports that an explosion occurred in the stern magazine of the cruiser Matsushima at 4:08 o'clock this morning while anchoring at Makung, a harbor on the southern coast of Formosa. The Matsushima immediately sank until only the bridge was visible. Efforts to rescue by boats from the cruisers Hashidate and Itsukushima continued until 9 a. m., saving the lives of 141 men, including some officers. The majority of the officers were saved, and at the time of the Admiral's report the cadets numbered 58 out of a complement of 300.

The financial requirements of the Union Pacific have been much exaggerated. The maximum amount needed at this time to put the company in funds does not exceed \$25,000,000, but we want to resume development and put our people to work. In no event, however, will over \$10,000,000 of bonds be issued against properties now owned. Instead of mortgaging new lines as constructed or acquired and thus having separate mortgages on different divisions, it is deemed best to provide in one mortgage for future extensions and new lines. This meeting is a preliminary step to put the company in a position to take advantage of the favorable opportunities to raise additional capital to the best advantage.

Evans to Join Fleet. PASO ROBLES, Cal., May 5.—Admiral Evans will leave today for either Monterey or Santa Cruz to rejoin his fleet. He will do this over the stern protest of Surgeon Macdonald, who has treated him since his arrival here. Despite the fact that the admiral claims to feel "fine as silk," Surgeon Macdonald fears that the change from absolute quiet of Paso Robles to constant excitement that must necessarily follow his rejoining the fleet, and the many receptions awaiting him, will cause a relapse.

Rich Copper Deposits. SANTA FE, N. M., May 5.—Eastern New Mexico, and Roosevelt County in particular, is excited over the discovery of a deposit of copper which may rival that of Michigan or Montana. A few days ago, while drilling a well for water on a homestead claim 10 miles south of the town of La Lande, the drill penetrated a vein of native property of peculiar richness. The news spread rapidly, and within 24 hours after the discovery had become known, 400 claims were staked out in the immediate vicinity. The rush is still on.

Express Robbers in Toils. LAREDO, Tex., May 5.—The men who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express Company of \$63,000 on the Mexican Central Railway, are in jail here, and both men have confessed. They are Luis Cutting, chief clerk in the general offices of the express company, and Rodolfo Alvarez, alias Rodriguez, the express messenger, who disappeared in Agua Caliente. The money was found by the police in Cutting's rooms.

Snow Reaches West. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 5.—The fall of snow which began here last night and continued today was the heaviest since November. Ten inches of snow had fallen up to this afternoon. The precipitation is general throughout Wyoming, and is of great benefit to the farmers and stockmen.

STEAMER WRECKED

Eleven Men Drown Off Yaquina In Storm.

CAPTAIN AND NINE MEN SAVED

Vessel Was Headed South With Big Cargo of Lumber When Gale Struck Her.

NEWPORT, Or., May 5.—Eleven of the officers and crew of the steam schooner Mianie E. Kelton, lumber laden, from Aberdeen, Wash., to San Francisco, were killed or drowned as a result of a gale Friday night. The steamer is lying at anchor half wrecked, about a mile off shore, between Yaquina Heads and Cape Foulweather. Captain James McKenna and nine of his crew were saved.

Friday the Kelton ran into a strong head wind, which increased as the day proceeded, until by midnight it was blowing a hard gale. The vessel continually shipped large volumes of water and labored heavily in the sea. The rough weather continued until the vessel reached a point eight miles southwest of Yaquina, when the deckload shifted and started the bulkhead of the fire room, and the vessel began filling from the bunkers and engine-room to the hold. The pumps worked unavailingly against the inrush of water.

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TRAINS DYNAMITED

Burlington Express Wrecked at Butte, Montana.

MAIL CAR IS BADLY SHATTERED

Engineer Killed and Fireman Terribly Scalded—Probably Vengeful Work of Hoboes.

Butte, Mont., May 2.—East-bound Burlington train No. 6, due in Butte at 11:30 o'clock tonight, was dynamited about a mile west of the Northern Pacific station at 11:37 o'clock. The explosion caused the first or helper engine to leave the rails, but it plowed along for a few hundred feet without turning over. The second engine crashed into the bank south of the track a few car-lengths from where the explosion occurred.

Every person on the train has been accounted for excepting Engineer Bussey, of the second engine, who is supposed to be buried under his locomotive. Carl Gange, who was riding on the blind baggage, had to be taken from the mass of timbers under which he was buried. His arm and leg were broken. Fireman George Ehle, of the second engine, was badly scalded.

Both were hurried to the hospital in the police patrol, which was at the scene of the wreck, as quickly as possible after the men were rescued in the city. Locomotive No. 2100, in charge of Engineer Bussey and Fireman Ehle, is lying on its side south of the track.

The mail car, which was right behind it, was hurled on its side and badly wrecked. A cold storage fish car was next to the mail car, and it was smashed into kindling wood. Following the fish car was the express car. Only the front trucks of the express car left the rails. The baggage car also remained on the track.

The general theory of the explosion is that the dynamite was placed directly on the rails, but it is impossible to say whether the time fuse or some sort of percussion fuse was attached to the explosive. Those who saw the flash agree it came from the south side of the track.

The dynamiting is believed by the officers to be the work of some hobo seeking revenge for being ejected from a train.

Express Messenger J. B. Valentine was seriously injured, being badly cut by a flying grenade. His escape from death in his car is considered miraculous.

The force of the explosion was terrific. According to the crew of the first engine the engine was lifted bodily off the track.

SHIELDED BIG SINNERS.

Attorney Jerome Charged With Favoring High Financiers.

New York, May 2.—Before Commissioner Hand, who is hearing evidence on charges against District Attorney Jerome, Franklin Pierce, counsel for the complainants, today called for the evidence taken by a grand jury in the Wall and Cortland street ferries cases, in which Thos. F. Ryan and H. H. Vreeland testified.

"I contend," said Mr. Pierce, "that Mr. Jerome could have gone before the grand jury with the evidence that he had and secured indictments. Instead he called Mr. Ryan before the grand jury and forever barred the road to prosecution. Mr. Jerome agreed to submit the evidence privately to the Commissioner, with the understanding that Mr. Pierce shall not be allowed to read it.

Mr. Pierce asked for an adjournment until Monday, when he promised to take up Mr. Jerome's investigation of the American Ice Company. He said Mr. Jerome investigated the company for half a day and then turned the investigation against three or four small independent ice companies that the American Ice Co. wanted to smash, and that he advised that indictments be returned against them.

Seek Aid From Japan.

Pekin, May 2.—Japan is facing a serious situation as a result of the boycott arising from the Tatsu Maru incident, and is seeking the support of Great Britain to put a stop to the boycott by joint representations. The Japanese authorities here attribute the growth of the movement to the native press, which is without control and which has been conducting a campaign to make generally known the Chinese side of the incident. They hold the Viceroy of Canton chiefly responsible.

Expect Great Western Business.

Omaha, Neb., May 2.—One hundred and forty-eight big locomotives are being hurried to the Harriman lines as fast as the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y., can turn them out. W. J. Smith, installing engineer for this concern, is in Omaha today consulting with W. B. McKee, Jr., superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Union Pacific. Mr. Smith declares the railroads are looking for an immense business this year, and are demanding the locomotives be delivered as rapidly as possible.

Evans' Weight Increasing.

Paso Robles Hot Springs, Cal., May 2.—Rear-Admiral Evans was weighed this morning and both he and Dr. Macdonald were immensely pleased at a decided increase was shown. The present plan is for the Rear Admiral to leave Paso Robles Hot Springs on the morning of May 5, joining the Connecticut at Santa Cruz. A private car will be placed at the disposal of Rear Admiral Evans and party, in which to make the run of over 100 miles.

Snow in New York.

Buffalo, May 2.—Seven inches of snow fell here yesterday. Today the sun shined and the snow is rapidly disappearing. At Toronto the depth was reported at 10 inches.

FISH ARE TRULY FEARFUL.

Fish Which Nature Has Endowed With Electric Batteries.

When it comes to a consideration of those who are well-behaved to protect themselves against enemies, do not forget the electrical fishes that run in the sea. Nature has endowed these denizens of the deep with batteries which come in right handy in overcoming foes or those of their funny neighbors upon which they prey.

Probably the most dangerous is the torpedo, a fish of the same family and appearance as the ray. The torpedo is a disk-like creature, frequently attaining a length of five feet and a weight of 200 pounds. They abound on the Atlantic coast and sometimes fishermen who make them captive in their nets are very sorry for it. Recklessly handled, the torpedoes quickly wreak vengeance on their captors. The shock they give is tremendous and strong men who have fallen their victims have often been knocked down and paralyzed for a considerable time.

In the fresh water, particularly the marshes and sluggish streams, of Brazil and Guiana, there is to be found the electric eel. This fellow is very like the common eel which is found in our own American waters as to general looks. The difference—the presence within it of the natural electric battery—is a tremendous one, though. This, says Dr. R. W. Shuffeldt in the Scientific American, consists of two pairs of peculiarly constituted bodies, passing between the skin and the muscles, longitudinally, in the region of the tail—one pair being next to the back, and the other along the anal fin. Upward of 250 cells make up the structure of one of these organs, and they all receive a very generous nerve supply.

Now, when one comes to know that an eel of this species may attain a length of fully six feet and possess the power of voluntarily giving a shock with its battery at any instant, then it will at once be appreciated what a truly formidable creature this fish really is.

Moreover, it having a smooth, fleshy back, the body for its entire length being of a dull brownish color above, it becomes quite difficult to see it in the water where it lies, especially if the latter be stirred up and made muddy. It is then that this most powerful of all electrical fishes becomes the most dangerous both to man and beast. Violent shocks and discharges can be given by it, at will, both as a means of offense as well as defense, and these often repeated until its enemy or prey is disabled or stunned, or, what has often happened, sinks into the water to be drowned.

Examination of one of these electrical organs has shown that in action it is very much like a galvanic battery, with the anterior extremity positive, the posterior negative, and the current only discharged at the point of contact with an object. This has been proved to be so powerful when complete that chemical compounds are decomposed by it, and steel needles magnetized.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Miss Cecilia Loftus does not confine her imitations to the stage. She has made some "imitations of pictures" to go in Oliver Herford's "The Simple Jography," a joyous travesty on school geography.

Marion Crawford's "Zoroaster," which has been called one of the best original novels ever written, and "Marsilio's Crucifix" have just been issued in a single volume. Another announcement is that of a new edition of his "little book on 'The Novel'."

"The Black Bag" is now the leading best seller. Miss Ellen Glasgow's "The Ancient Law" is second; "The Shuttle" is third; "The Weavers," by Sir Gilbert Parker, is fourth; "The Lady of the Decoration" is fifth, and the last to be quoted is De Morgan's "Somehow Good."

George Wyndham, the ex-chief secretary for Ireland, has written a book on Sir Walter Scott. As a man, more than an author, Mr. Wyndham extols the good Sir Walter. "A man so brave, so kind, so sensible that he encourages our method and knocks the nonsense out of us all."

It is an interesting fact that the Spanish men of letters count on the sale of their work a great deal more in South America than in Spain. Peres Galdo, the "Spanish Dickens," and one of the most popular Spanish writers, sells in South America half a dozen copies of every book to every one he sells in Spain.

Dr. Haydn Brown, who has written the new book for married women to be published soon under the title of "The Wife: Her Book," is a London medical man. Some ten years ago he started a new movement in favor of home health study by contributing a series of articles to several popular periodicals. Later he published "The Secret of Good Health," which had an enormous sale.

At last Thomas Hardy has completed his prodigious Napoleonic drama, "The Dynasts," a work which has engaged his attention to the exclusion of all else for years. Whatever may be thought of the lasting qualities of this work, it will remain one of the wonders of English literature if only by reason of its size, while the intellectual vigor to which it testifies must command respect. It is in three parts (the first part was published four years ago and the second part in 1906) and contains nineteen acts and 180 scenes, while the number of characters runs into hundreds. Judged by actual bulk and the scale on which its characters are projected, by the complexity and variety of its setting and plot, it is perhaps the greatest drama known to letters.

His Contributions.

Missionary.—Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire.—Oh, yes. Both of my daughters married foreign noblemen.—Tudor.

CULTIVATED PLANTS REAPPEAR.

If Man Should Disappear from Earth They Would Follow Him.

We rarely realize how helpless man has rendered the plants he cultivates by the centuries of protection from their weed enemies that he has given them, says the American Botanist. An experiment that well illustrates this point was made on one of the government farms some time ago. A field about one acre in extent, upon which wheat had been grown for forty years in succession, was not harvested, but allowed to stand and shed its seeds as it would.

The next year a fair crop of wheat came up, but the weeds were gaining the ascendancy, and by the fourth season all the wheat had disappeared from the field and the weeds held full sway. If man should suddenly disappear from the earth it is certain that his cultivated crops would soon follow him. And yet these very plants held their own against their competitors before man took them under his care. The reason they can no longer persist in the face of competition is not alone because they have grown weaker, but in a measure because the weeds have grown stronger. In protecting his crops man has constantly killed out the weak and least persistent weeds, and only those were left to perpetuate their kind that were able to elude man. One species, the self-heal (prunella vulgaris), which ordinarily grows a foot or more high, has produced a variety so low that it is able to thrive on a closely mowed lawn. Darwin never considered the lawn mower as one of the factors of evolution, but undoubtedly this Yankee invention has played its part in the great struggle.

Legal Information

A count based on negligence in an action by an administrator to recover damages for the death of his late wife is not supported by proof of a willful and wanton wrong resulting in the death of plaintiff's intestate, according to the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in Louisville & N. E. Company v. Perkins, 44 Southern Reporter, 802.

The decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in Cole v. Elwood Power Company, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 678, that a complete carbon copy of a writing is admissible in evidence without notice to produce the original, was noticed some time ago in these columns. The doctrine announced in this case now receives further support in the decision by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of International Harvester Company v. Elstrom, 112 Northwestern Reporter, 252.

Though it is generally held that a person extradited for one offense cannot be tried for another offense committed prior to his extradition, unless he be given time to return to the country from which he was extradited, the Supreme Court of California in Ex parte Collins, 90 Pacific Reporter, 827, holds that this rule does not apply with reference to a crime committed by a person after his extradition. For such crime he may be tried without being given an opportunity to return to the country from which he was extradited.

Where a purchaser is induced to enter into a contract of purchase by a fraudulent representation that a combination or trust is about to be formed for the purpose of controlling the sale of articles of the nature of those purchased, and that such trust will increase the price of such articles after a given time, this is sufficient to prevent a recovery for the purchaser's refusal to take the articles contracted for, according to the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in Standard Interlock Elevator Company v. Wilson, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 463.

In United States v. Battle, 154 Federal Reporter, 540, Judge Spear, of the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Georgia, Southern Division, held that a crime committed on ground acquired by the United States, and ceded to it by the State of Georgia for the purpose of a federal building, was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States courts. He held that the State has authority to cede the ground to the United States, and where it does so the only power which can exercise jurisdiction over such territory to punish crimes committed thereon is the United States, even though the State has retained the right to exercise its process on the territory ceded.

Turning the Tables.