

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Wednesday, May 13.

Washington, May 13.—Further consideration of the Brownsville affair was today postponed by the senate until December 15 next. The action was reached after an extended exchange of views among senators. Forsaker, after urging the appointment of an early day for voting on his bill, moved that it be taken up next December. After a motion by Cannon that the senate vote on the bill next Saturday, was laid on the table, Forsaker's motion was adopted by a vote of 62 to 6.

Forsaker gave out a statement saying that, while he could not have passed the bill now, he thinks he has insured its passage by the postponement.

Washington, May 13.—One-half of the five-hour session of the house today was spent in roll-call on the various propositions presented. When the day's work had been concluded, the agricultural and postoffice appropriation bills had been sent to conference, and the following bills passed:

Permitting owners of patents in cases where the government has appropriated inventions to apply to the court of claims for relief; authorizing the entry of tea sweepings when intended to be used in the manufacture of caffeine, and an omnibus bridge bill.

Tuesday, May 12.

Washington, May 12.—The senate today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying amounts aggregating \$229,072,367. As passed the bill allows \$1 a day expenses for railway postal clerks when away from terminals, which will incur a total expense of about \$1,000,000.

Amendments adopted by the senate provide for weighing the mails annually instead of every four years, and add the Gallinger provision concerning the improvement of the mail service to the Philippines, China, Japan, Australia and South American ports.

Washington, May 12.—After a debate lasting practically the entire session, the house today, by a vote of 136 to 24, agreed to the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill. The insertion of a new provision relating to increase in pay for officers and men of the marine corps and navy drew forth a good deal of criticism of the conferees, who were charged with having taken liberties and with having violated the trust reposed in them by the house. The conferees reached a complete agreement, and the bill now goes to the president.

Considerable interest was manifested on the floor in the announcement that the currency bill would be considered and discussed of Thursday next.

Monday, May 11.

Washington, May 11.—The senate today passed the agricultural bill, carrying an appropriation aggregating \$12,142,146. For building roads and making other permanent improvements in the national forest, \$1,000,000, instead of \$500,000, as provided by the house of representatives, was appropriated, giving one-half the amount asked by the chief forester.

Washington, May 11.—The house today took the final congressional step by which betting on horse races at Benning will hereafter be prohibited. A bill authorizing the appropriation for an addition to the regular military establishment of 50 captains to command the Philippine scouts also was passed.

The bill amending the homestead laws so as to permit the entry of 320 acres instead of 160 acres of non-irrigable public land in Western States was passed.

The bill allowing the States of Idaho and Wyoming 2,000,000 additional acres of land for reclamation also was passed.

The dry homestead bill was passed by 139 to 74. It applies to nonmineral, nonirrigable, unreserved and nonappropriated public lands in Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Washington, May 11.—At a conference today between the leaders of the house and senate it was practically agreed that congress shall adjourn Friday, May 22.

Saturday, May 9.

Washington, May 9.—The debate on the main features of the agricultural appropriation bill was practically concluded by the senate today. Smoot of Utah spoke at length in advocacy of the forest reserve service. Lodge and Newlands supported the policy of the service.

Clark of Wyoming reviewed at length what he said he regarded as the weakness of the forestry service. He declared that its opponents were not in different to the preservation of the timber lands, but objected to the methods practiced by the Bureau of Forestry under its present administration.

In addition to the attention given to the resolution introduced by Burkett of Nebraska declaring tomorrow to be "Mothers' Day," and suggesting that senators and employees of the senate wear a white flower in honor of that day.

Washington, May 9.—Although on several occasions it had difficulty in maintaining a quorum, the house transacted considerable business today. A number of measures were passed, including:

Appointed as President's Aide.
Washington, May 13.—Captain Archibald W. Butt, who will take Captain Fitzhugh Lee's place as military aide to the president, is on his way to Washington from Havana. Captain Butt came to Washington in 1898 as correspondent for the Atlanta Constitution. In his newspaper capacity he saw a part of the Spanish-American war. He was made a captain in the volunteer service in 1901, and assigned to the quartermaster's department. The next year he entered the regular army as captain, continuing in the quartermaster's department.

Wants Roosevelt to Stop Knocks.
Washington, May 13.—Indicating that the president "let up" on the railroads and that no opposition be made to the proposed increase in rates, representatives of the "prosperity league" called on the president this morning. Although the committee declared that it represented the most influential merchants of both East and West, it is believed here that the railroads influenced the movement to create sentiment in favor of higher rates.

MARCH OF MEN OF FLEET.

Largest Armed Force Ever Landed Is Reviewed at San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 8.—Eight thousand bluejackets and marines—the largest armed force the American Navy has ever put ashore in time of peace or war—were landed yesterday from the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets, now lying in the harbor, and marched through the streets of San Francisco in the most notable parade the city has ever known. For four miles and a half, along streets lined and canopied with colors and in review of a never-ending crowd, the fighting men of the fleets made their way to the martial tunes of their shipmate bands and to cheers that began with the first command to march and ended only when the sailors had again embarked in the small boats that returned them to their ships. Twenty-five hundred soldiers of the regular army, in full-dress array, graciously acted as an escort to the visiting men of the sea, and were liberally applauded. The cheers, however, were not all reserved for the sailors and marines. Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, and the six other Rear Admirals in command of squadrons and divisions, rode in carriages. Admiral Evans was quickly recognized by the thousands in the immense reviewing stands, and bowed a constant recognition of the cheering which was caught up by the throngs ahead and echoed by those in the rear as his carriage slowly moved at the front of the marching columns. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Governor Gillett, of California, and Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, rode in the parade and afterward reviewed it as it counter-marched down Van Ness avenue.

ADMITS OTHER CRIMES.

Man Who Blew Up Burlington Train Also in Holdup.

Butte, Mont., May 8.—Lewis Ferriss, who last night confessed to planting 25 sticks of dynamite under Burlington train No. 6, which was wrecked here Friday night, killing three persons, was this morning taken to Hills by detectives to dig up the rest of the powder which was cached after the wreck. Ferriss also admits being concerned in the hold-up of the North Coast Limited two weeks ago.

The engineer was flagged on a steep grade. The train was stopped, and when the engineer saw the hold-up men he ran a blockade of bullets and pulled his train safely into town.

Ferriss made his confession in the hospital, where he was taken after being slightly wounded by the officer who arrested him.

Ferriss was arrested while trying to pawn a rifle of a peculiar old-fashioned caliber, cartridges to fit which were found on the ground after the attempt to rob the North Coast train. Suspicion was directed to him when he was found looting about the place where the Burlington wreck occurred.

Railroad men here are much aroused and threaten to form a party to lynch Ferriss. He is being kept under a heavy guard.

COAL IS WASTED.

Officers of Federal Survey Discover Valuable Fuel Is Left.

Washington, May 8.—Coal valued at \$200,000,000 is being wasted every year through improper mining methods. It is estimated by officers of the Federal Geological Survey that the working out of the lower beds of coal first in some cases breaks and renders impracticable the subsequent mining of the adjacent higher coal beds.

"We are skimming the cream of the surface," said Mr. Holmes, one of the officers of the survey, who are trying to solve the fuel problem, "and leaving nearly half of the total coal supply left underground, either as pillars to support the roof of the mine, or because it is of an inferior quality."

The investigators find that the waste is also due to the fact that the working out of the lower beds of coal first in some cases breaks and renders impracticable the subsequent mining of the adjacent higher coal beds.

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Fights to Escape Fine.

Chicago, May 8.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana today commenced a new fight to escape payment of the fine of \$29,240,000, levied against it by Judge Landis, in the Federal District Court, when its attorneys appeared to argue an appeal from the decision.

John S. Miller argued that a reversal should be granted, because, he said, the oil company did not know that it was using illegal rates, and that each trainload of the company's product should have been taken as the basis of a shipment instead of each car, as charged in the indictment.

Asylum for Quake Sufferers.

Santiago, Chile, May 8.—When Valparaiso and other Chilean cities suffered the terrible earthquake of August 6, 1906, the republics of Brazil and Argentina sent their sister nation considerable sums of money, of which there remains a surplus in the hands of the Chilean government. It has been determined to use this in founding an asylum for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in that disaster. The sum will be made up to \$300,000 for the work, and the institution will be known as the Asilo Brazil-Argentina.

Orange Crop Short in South.

Los Angeles, May 8.—With but a few weeks left and a brisk demand for all of them, the season for this variety of oranges is approaching a whirlwind close, prices advancing sharply and buyers scrambling for the remainder of the crop. The naval season will end within 10 days—a month ahead of last year. Only 500 cars of oranges are left in the state. The shipments to date have been about 2,000 ahead of those at this time a year ago.

More Troubles for Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, May 8.—Colonel Placido Castro, who headed the revolution of Acre, declares that if Acre is incorporated with the state of Amazonas instead of being proclaimed a separate state, the inhabitants will proclaim another revolution and fight to make themselves this time an independent nation.

STORM IN OKLAHOMA

Whole Town of Vici Is Torn to Pieces and Scattered.

EIGHT PERSONS KNOWN KILLED

Huge Hailstones Destroy Crops and Injure Livestock—Devastation in Farming Districts.

Woodward, Okla., May 12.—At least eight persons were killed and scores of others injured in the several tornadoes in Northwestern Oklahoma yesterday evening.

There was a succession of tornadoes between 5 o'clock and 10 o'clock P. M. They appeared first in the western part of the devastated district and moved toward the east. The most serious were in the vicinity of Arnett, where fully 30 persons are believed to have been killed. Nearly all of these victims are residents of the farming districts.

The only town known to have been destroyed is Vici, a postoffice town in the southern part of Woodward county, where it is said there is not a house left standing. Postmaster E. A. Speck has asked that a postoffice inspector report on his office, which was demolished and the contents scattered in all directions.

The report of four deaths at Arnett includes the two at Little Robe, and is confirmed by the news that four caskets have been sent overland from Gage to Arnett, Gage being the nearest railroad point.

Reports from the neighborhood of Vici state that the heavy hail that accompanied the storm did much damage about the crops and that the stones measuring 15 inches in circumference are said to have fallen.

ALL FOR GOOD OF PRODUCER.

Commission Favors Produce Business of Express Companies.

Washington, May 12.—An important report was transmitted to the senate by the Interstate Commerce commission on the results of inquiry made by the commission as to whether the express companies of the country were engaged in the business of buying, selling or handling consignments of fruit, vegetables and other perishable commodities.

The commission finds that for the handling of perishable commodities the express companies have established order and commission departments. The Interstate Commerce commission has found market for producers and to handle the products offered. The products are marketed and the proceeds, less the express charges, are turned over to the producers.

The commission reports that express companies do not buy or sell commodities transported by them to their own account. Agents of the companies who have done so have been prohibited from continuing it by the companies.

Accordingly it recommends that all express companies be prohibited from buying or selling on their own account commodities transported by express, but that express companies be permitted to continue their present methods of conducting interstate business through agents of their own independent departments subject to the prohibitions of law against unjust discrimination.

O. R. & N. TO FIGHT.

Starts Suit Against Lowering of Rates on Freight.

Portland, May 12.—Suit was filed in the United States court yesterday by the O. R. & N. Co. to enjoin the Oregon railroad commission from enforcing its order of April 25, directing a reduction of the rates on freight from 15 per cent in its distributive rates in Oregon, between Portland and points east of The Dalles. In support of its application for a temporary injunction the railroad company alleges that the proposed action of the commission is in violation of federal and state constitutions, conflicts with interstate commerce, and necessarily would involve a complete revision of all interstate rates. By the order of the railroad commission the reduced tariffs were to go into effect tomorrow.

Angers Stanford Faculty.

Stanford University, Cal., May 9.—On account of "joshes" on Professor Clark and President Jordan contained in the 1909 "Quad," the Stanford book store today refused to sell the book, after making an agreement to do so with the manager of the book, D. W. Burbank. The manager of the book store refused to give any reason for his change of mind, but as the corporation is controlled by faculty members, it is understood that some of the stockholders prevented the sales as a means of retaliation for the joshes on the faculty.

Repairs Dredge Chinook.

Washington, May 9.—Senator Fulton today proposed an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,000 for repairing the dredge Chinook. The Senator had a conference with the chief of engineers, who is anxious that the Chinook be again placed in commission and set to work on the Columbia River bar. It is doubted if \$100,000 is needed for repairs, but an estimate will be had in a short time, and if a smaller amount is required the amount will be reduced.

Will Make Lobbyists Register.

Guthrie, Okla., May 9.—Both branches of the Oklahoma legislature today agreed to the anti-lobbying bill, which provides that criminal action may be had on any lobbyist who does not first file his name and a statement of his business with the legislature. The bill is similar to a measure proposed by Governor Folk, of Missouri. Governor Haskell has said he will sign the bill.

Memorial Day in South.

Raleigh, N. C., May 12.—Yesterday was generally observed throughout North and South Carolina as Confederate Memorial Day. The chief ceremonies were at Raleigh, Wilmington, Charleston, Charlotte, Asheville and Columbia.

HAULS DOWN FLAG

Evans Gives Up His Command of Atlantic Battleship Fleet.

BIG OVATION BY SAN FRANCISCO

Loved Admiral Says Farewell at Banquet Given in His Honor at St. Francis Hotel.

San Francisco, May 9.—Rear-Admiral Evans bade a personal farewell to the officers of his command at the banquet given last night in honor of the visit of the Atlantic fleet by the City of San Francisco. The banquet was given in the white and gold dining room of the St. Francis Hotel, where Admiral Evans and his family have been making their headquarters since the arrival of the fleet on Wednesday. It had been hoped that the commander-in-chief of the fleet, who hauls down his flag today from the truck of the Connecticut, might appear for a few moments, but it was not known until well along in the progress of the dinner that he was actually well enough to do so. The admiral was wheeled into the crowded dining hall amid spontaneous cheers, in which the officers and their hosts, the citizens of San Francisco, joined with equal enthusiasm. He was in civilian attire, as was also his son, Lieutenant Frank Taylor Evans, who wheeled the invalid chair.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Sperry, Emory Dayton, Sebree and Swinburne, the captains of all the ships, Governor Gillett, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Mayor Taylor, General Funston, of the army, and other notable guests crowded about the chair and shook hands with Admiral Evans, who had a cordial response to each in turn.

UNITED FOR DEFENSE.

Shippers Preparing for Titanic Battle With Railroads.

Chicago, May 9.—Commercial and manufacturing interests of cities from the Mississippi River to Maine, aggregating over \$1,000,000,000 in capital, are preparing for a titanic struggle with the Eastern railroads. The question of general advance in freight rates is the issue. The gauntlet was thrown down by the railroads in the shape of a definite announcement that on July 1 and August 1 a general advance of freight rates approximating 10 per cent will be made east of the Mississippi River. The great shippers and manufacturers have lost no time in accepting the gauge of combat.

The first movement in arraying the commercial and manufacturing interests of the affected territory is a solid phalanx against the Eastern railroad systems was made yesterday by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. It quickly was followed by the Chicago Association of America. The former issued a call for a great conference to be held in Chicago next Friday of all the commercial and industrial organizations of the eastern section of the country. The meeting will map out a general line of battle.

LOSES \$1,250,000 BY FIRE

Two Blocks in Atlanta, Georgia Reduced to Cinders.

Atlanta, May 9.—One million and a quarter dollars is the loss conservatively estimated tonight of a fire which early today destroyed two blocks of Atlanta business property. Tonight the fire is under control with ruined buildings in the district bounded by Forsythe, Nelson, Madison and Hunter streets. Late today the police and fire departments dynamited what was left of the ragged walls. How the fire started is a mystery. There was no loss of life and no injuries. The insurance on the property destroyed was placed at \$750,000. One of the heaviest losers is St. M. Irman, of Atlanta, who owned the entire block bounded by Forsythe, Mitchell and Nelson streets and Madison avenue.

The Terminal Hotel, one of the largest in the city, is made of bricks. It had on its register 200 guests when the fire started a block away. Every one escaped.

Firemen Confess Arson.

Norfolk, Va., May 9.—Four members of the Jamestown Exposition fire department, and two of the Powhatan Guard were today held in the grand jury on the charge of arson. Two of the men filed written confessions that they started the fire on the ground which destroyed the Philippine village and other villages, ten days ago. They said it was understood that Fire Chief Miller had recommended a cut in both forces and salaries, and they thought a fire would demonstrate the value of both the firemen and guards of the grounds.

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CAPITALS OF MOROCCO.

The Crumbling Empire Has Four Imperial Cities.

The empire of Morocco, which is now crumbling into pieces, has four imperial, or capital cities, Fez, Mekines, Rabat and Marrakech. Fez is the most important, politically and religiously. It is the center of the Berber tribes, always so ready to rebel against the rule of the Sultan. These royal cities are the homes of the Sultan when he goes about through his empire.

Fez has about 100,000 inhabitants, and in its best days was one of the shining lights of all learned Islam. It prides itself now on its citizen life, in distinction to the nomad life of the savage Berbers of the mountains and the boorish Arabs of the plains.

The modern Fez, as the Fez citizen is called, has in his veins a curious strain. There is the passion of the Moors who came from Andalusia in Spain after the wars of the Moors and the capitulation of Grenada; the Bedouin's wild love of freedom and hatred of the soil; the Arab keenness, the Jew's dominance, and the Moslem religious fervor. He reckons time, not so much by the clock as by the hours for prayer called from the many minarets. The Fez claim the most compact mass of Moorish population, and the center of Arab culture for northern Africa. They cling to their traditions, and desire above all things that the Sultan should keep the old orthodox ways. The strange heterodox innovations of recent years have been to them omens of a coming loss of their independence and subjugation to foreign powers. In the past, rumors of such a danger whispered about the city by the wealthy class have found their way to the Berbers in their mountains and incited them to revolt.

There is a very marked difference between the Berbers or mountain people, and the Arabs, or plains people. There are often fierce quarrels and clan feuds among the former, they always suspect the government, they are ready at all times for revolution, and never slow to draw the sword. They seldom leave their caves and mountain fastnesses, and rarely mingle with any one but their own.

Marrakech is situated on an oasis formed by the many tributaries of the Tensift river, which, concentrating here, have given growth to a forest of date palm trees which, in their turn, shelter many other trees and plants.

It was to Marrakech that St. Francis of Assisi sent his first missionaries. There are in this city to-day only about two dozen Europeans, and most of these live in the English Protestant mission. Marrakech has some 50,000 or 60,000 inhabitants, all pure Arab or Arabized, and the whole plain is peopled by Berbers who have adopted Arab customs. The land owners are pure Arabs, the merchants Moors. It is a typical Moroccan city, with three entirely separate quarters, one for the royal body, one for the Musselman population, and one for the Jews. At sunset, and at noon on Friday, the hour of prayer, the gates are closed and the city is quiet, with only a single watchman at the gates. There are beautiful gardens about the government buildings, a market and a bazaar where one of the principal attractions is the booth for Moroccan leather, which takes its name from the city. One characteristic of the city is the public fountain.

How Water Benefits Mankind.

Physiologists tell us that the animal body consists of almost 80 per cent of water. Admitting this to be true, it would seem plausible, says the Medical Record, that this quantity is necessary in order to carry on the normal physiological processes of the animal economy in proper condition.

For similar reasons it would also appear plausible that should this quantity in any way be greatly reduced or diminished, either through normal processes of the body or through abnormal processes, this lost quantity must immediately be resupplied. Should such a withdrawal of water be permitted to be unduly prolonged the disorders will assume such grave dimensions that life itself may ultimately be terminated.

Elasticity and pliability of muscles, nerves, cartilage, tendons and even bones depend mainly on the amount of water they contain. Water also serves as a distributor of bodily heat and regulates the body temperature by the physical process of absorption and elimination.

Under normal conditions and in a proper degree of health this supply is ordinarily furnished partly by the food and partly by the drink we are daily consuming. An overindulgence in the use of water—provided it is not carried to excess—will seldom if ever be productive of any deleterious consequences.

A Dish She Wouldn't Cook.

Rev. Mr. Freuder, of Philadelphia, tells this story of himself:

Some time ago he was invited to dine at the house of a friend, whose wife went into her kitchen to give some final orders. Incidentally, she added to the servant, "We are to have a Jewish 'abb' for dinner to-day."

For a moment the maid surveyed her mistress in grim silence. Then she spoke with decision. "All I have to say is," she announced, "if you have a Jewish rabbi for dinner you'll cook it yourself."

His Great Fault.

"Yes," said the would-be author, "I've taken a house in the country, but it will be necessary for me to engage a gardener. There's quite a plot of ground around the house; too much for me to handle."

"Yes," replied Crittiek, "you never could handle a plot, could you?"

Of Limerick writers, the worst is he by the passion accused
Who flings them and flirts them
But always invents them is not carried
And writes the last line of them first.
—Success Magazine.

The Charges.

Ford—Your lawyer made some very severe charges against the defendant, didn't he? Brown—Yes—e-s-e-s, but you ought to see how he charged me—Liverpool Mercury.

HOW MINES MAKE TOWNS.

Butte Built in More Ways than One on a Square Mile of Copper.

The history of American mining towns presents many examples of the determining effect of mineral deposits. Butte, Mont., is a city of 62,000 inhabitants, supported by copper underlying about one square mile of land surface. The metal forms the sole raison d'etre of this considerable settlement, for in other respects the region is unproductive and unattractive; without the mines the locality would support with difficulty a population of 100 souls.

The mineral deposits of Nevada occur beneath strips of land a few hundred feet in width and in the midst of a hopeless desert, but they have formed plausible pretext, says Harper's Magazine, for adding a State to the Union and two Senators to Congress. The decline of the lodes has now reduced Virginia City to a population of 2,500, as against 11,000 in 1880, when it was one of the busiest cities in America in the midst of a superlatively "booming" State. In 1900 Nevada was credited with a population of 43,335—a figure somewhat under that for 1870; thus this State, with an area twice that of New England, has less population than Waterbury, Conn.

Through the existence of mineral products in close proximity Pittsburgh has become the emporium for coal, petroleum and iron. Its case differs, however, from the above, for its development was far less artificial and its destiny could never be that of the regions already mentioned.

Three navigable rivers converge at this point; valleys sink in a plateau provide natural routes for approaching railroads. Natural and unnatural access, it may be added, are contrasted in Pittsburgh by the fact that one railroad has recently been forced to expend \$35,000,000 to effect an entrance to the city by overcoming a minor geographic obstacle.

Legal Information

The property of a bankrupt was sold for taxes prior to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings, but the title and possession remained in the bankrupt. The sale was set aside by the court on the ground that the property was in custodia legis, and could not be affected by a deed issued without consent of the bankruptcy court. In re Epstein, 156 Federal Reporter, 42.

The case of Few v. State (Ga. Ct. App.) 58 Southeastern Reporter, 64, holds that where defendant was accused of shooting two different persons in rapid succession, who had made no joint attack upon him, two distinct crimes were committed, and that a conviction for one was no bar to a prosecution for the other. A similar question arose in Burnam v. State, Id. 683, where the State court, after setting out a hypothetical case, applied the same principle.

During the argument of defendant's counsel near the close of the trial in a personal injury case, Connell v. Seattle R. & S. Ry. Co., 92 Pacific Reporter, 377, plaintiff gave way to her feelings and wept and trembled in the presence of the jury. The Supreme Court of Washington said that it was not improbable that her act, caused by her nervousness and the criticisms of the defendant's attorney, was unavoidable. The judgment of the trial court denying a new trial was affirmed.

An injunction to restrain the officers of a labor union from violating its contract with an employer's association was granted in Barnes v. Berry, 156 Federal Reporter, 72. Defendants demanded the eight-hour day and the closed shop. The court held that "closed shop" to be contrary to public policy, and that the demand for the immediate adoption of the eight-hour day was violative of the contract. The court granted an order restraining defendants from unlawful use of their influence and power in inciting a strike.

A watchman on a drawbridge was struck by an engine and knocked into the stream beneath and drowned. The evidence showed that when struck he fell on an iron girder, parallel with the bridge, with such force that he bounced; that he then dropped his flag, threw up his arms, and fell into the water. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held in the case of St. Louis, I. M. & S. Ry. Co. v. Stamp, 104 Southwestern Reporter, 1114, that in this instance the facts were sufficient to show an appreciable interval of conscious suffering and to warrant a recovery of \$500 therefor.

A Hudding Financier.

Bobby's parents had forbidden him to accept presents of money from casual visitors or strangers. The visitor to his home who was attracted by the boy's bright face and who wished to show his approval by offering Bobby his stray pennies was politely but firmly told any other kind of present would be welcomed, but that the "ay" was not allowed to take gifts of money. The parents explained that they wished to keep the innocent boy untainted by the lust of money, which he would only squander on harmful sweets.

However, in cases where Bobby rendered an actual service he was permitted to accept remuneration when offered, as his parents reasoned that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

A nice old lady who was a friend of the family noticed Bobby passing one day, and, calling him in, asked him to run down to a near-by store for her. Bobby executed his commission and returned promptly. The old lady was "bleased."

"That was very nicely done, Bobby, and you are a bright lad," she said, fumbling in her purse. "Now here is a penny for you."

Bobby drew himself up with dignity. "My price for doing that kind of an errand," he said very distinctly, "is five cents."

While the telegraph annihilates distance, the messenger boy kills time.