

SOURCE OF FRAUDS

Chinese Minister to United States Defends Chinese Officials.

DO NOT ISSUE BAD CERTIFICATES

Only 8 Per Cent of Number Seeking Admission Come From Chinese Government.

Washington, April 17.—Sir Cheng tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, has taken issue with Representative Denby on the question of the responsibility for the issuance of fraudulent certificates of admission to the United States. Mr. Denby stated to the house committee on foreign affairs, during the hearings on the Foster bill, amending the exclusion act, that the fact that so many of those certificates were found to be fraudulent was pretty fair evidence of fraud by the Chinese officials. To this charge the Chinese minister has replied in a letter which has been made a part of the record in these hearings.

During the three years he has been in charge of the legation here, the minister says, he has kept a record of every certificate that has been issued in the provinces of Kwang Tung or Fukien to Chinese subjects departing for the United States, the Philippines or Hawaii; that the emigration from all other provinces is insignificant, and that 527 certificates represent the total number issued. However, he says the figure of the immigration for these three years shows the total number of applicants for admission bearing certificates numbers 6,500. The number bearing certificates from the Chinese government, he says, is but 8 per cent of the total number seeking admission.

"Where did the 92 per cent get their certificates?" he asks, and then proceeds to answer the question by stating that under the regulations of the Immigration service officials in the following cities and countries are permitted to issue these certificates: Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Ottawa, Cuba, German protectorate of Kiautschou, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hongkong, Japan, Hokkaido, Formosa, Mexico, Philippine islands, Portuguese province of Macao, Society Islands, Straits Settlement, Trinidad and Venezuela.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Totals for March and for Six Months Exceed All Records.

Washington, April 17.—The total immigration to the United States from all countries during March, 1906, according to a statement issued by the Immigration bureau today was 133,245, or an increase of 70 per cent over March, 1904. The number arriving in March, 1905, is given as 126,932. The number departed during the same month was 659, an increase of 40 per cent over 1904.

The Russian immigration to this country during March, 1906, was 24,203, an increase of 75 per cent over 1904. The immigration for March, 1905, being 16,318.

For the six months ended March 31, 1906, the immigration from all countries was 403,316, an increase of 38 per cent over the same period in 1904. For the same period the immigration from Russia increased 40 per cent, those arriving numbering 81,733.

May Agree to Arbitrate.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—The Southwestern Coal Operators' association, through its officials here, has been in informal negotiations with John Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers of America, that may result in some sort of arbitration agreement covering this field, which includes Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and the territories. It has been suggested to Mr. Mitchell that he join the operators in appealing to President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences between the miners and mine workers.

Advance Federation Case.

Washington, April 17.—In the Supreme court of the United States, Edmund F. Richardson, of Denver, today entered a motion to advance the hearing in the case of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, in custody in Idaho on the charge of assassinating ex-Governor Steunenberg, of that state. He informed the court that the men were virtually kidnapped in Colorado by the collusion of the governor of that state with the governor of Idaho. The court took the motion under advisement.

Castro's Move Mysterious.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, April 17.—Passengers arriving here today from Venezuela say that the action of General Castro in retiring from the presidency in favor of President Gomez is not clearly understood in Venezuela, but the general opinion seems to be that his retirement is only temporary. General Castro has gone away, as a private citizen, unattended, and paying the regular fare on the railroad. His wife has gone another way, and the ex-president's sister arrived here today.

Battle With Ladrones.

Manila, April 17.—The headquarters of the Philippine constabulary at Malolos, island of Luzon, was attacked several days ago by a band of ladrones. Three native members of the constabulary and one ladrone were killed. The affair creates no alarm here, where it is regarded merely as an incident of the effort to restore order through the employment of a native constabulary. Similar conflicts between local outlaws and bands are of more frequent occurrence.

Townships on Irrigated Tracts.

Washington, April 17.—The president today signed the Heyburn-French townships bill, which provides for the formation of townships on government irrigated tracts and provides water for municipal and domestic purposes as well as for development of water power on government projects.

POURING DOWN ON POMPEII.

Lava Stream Changes Course and May Again Bury Ruins.

Naples, April 11.—The volcano is resuming great activity, especially at Cercola. The stream of lava which started in a new direction—toward Torre Annunziata—reached the cemetery of that town and then turned toward Pompeii.

The troops are conveying provisions, surgical instruments and other material for the relief of the injured near Ottajano.

A violent storm of sulphurous rain occurred today at San Giuseppe, Vesuviana and Saviano.

Eruption Grows Worse.

Naples, April 11.—A great eruption of sand is observed on the east side of the main crater. This is worse than ash, as it is heavier. The ejection of ashes seems to have diminished.

Fresh shocks of earthquake are being felt, especially in the direction of Ottajano, Somma and Nola. Fortunately the great amount of ash on the ground seems to have counteracted the telluric action of the shocks.

Another part of the main cone of the volcano has fallen in, causing a great discharge of red hot stones, flame and smoke.

Blinded With the Ashes.

Naples, April 11.—There has been a considerable diminution in the fall of red volcanic sand since last night.

The newspaper Pungolo today graphically described a visit of a member of its staff to Ottajano San Giuseppe and Vesuviana. Ottajano was enveloped in black smoke. The troops are clearing the ruins, demolishing tottering buildings and re-establishing communication. Entire families perished in the town and the terrible scenes occurred when refugees returned in search of missing relatives, whose bodies are unrecognizable. The ashes and clouds which fill the air are causing much eye trouble, many persons in the worst affected districts being threatened with blindness.

RAILROADS AID MONOPOLY.

Private Car System Drives Out the Small Coal Operators.

Philadelphia, April 11.—That the bituminous coal traffic is divided among six railroad companies was developed today at the first hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission held here for the purpose of determining whether the railroad companies are interested directly or indirectly in the oil or coal which is transported over their lines.

The commission also brought out the fact that by means of the private car system large mining companies are able to enter into contracts for delivery of coal at stated places, while small companies which own no such cars are unable to guarantee the exact time when their coal will be delivered.

The Pennsylvania road, it was learned, declines to handle private cars unless the owner guarantees to have at least 500 cars, the possession of which would involve an outlay of \$500,000.

AVOIDS ZION CITY.

Dowie Reaches Chicago but Will Go No Further at Present.

Chicago, April 11.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie will not advance on the "hosts of Zion" as suddenly as he expected. Tonight, after a long consultation with his legal adviser, Emil J. Wittel, Dowie gave out the statement that it might be several days before he saw fit to enter the city which he had founded.

"The First Apostle" arrived in the city of Chicago this morning shortly before 9 o'clock, completing the first stage of his long journey from Mexico to the City of Zion, where he is to face his accusers. An immense crowd was at the station to greet the self-styled Elijah III.

After a short rest Dowie summoned his legal advisers and then addressed a conference which lasted the greater part of the evening.

Just what proceedings will be taken to reinstate the "First Apostle" in Zion City were not definitely stated, but Dowie did state most emphatically that there would be no compromise with Voliva and that John A. Dowie must be the leader of Zion or nothing at all.

Many Went to Klamath Falls.

San Francisco, April 11.—It is estimated that at least 12,000 people out of the 25,000 that came to this coast on the colonist rate this spring have settled in California and Southern Oregon. This rate went into effect on February 15 and closed April 7, and was in existence for 52 days, as against 76 days the previous year. These 12,000 people who have remained are pretty well distributed. They have gone into the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and hundreds have gone as far north as Klamath county, Ore.

Keeps Her Eye On America.

Berlin, April 11.—Apparently encouraged by the fatherland's successful intervention in Morocco, Germany's South American expansion party is urging the Kaiser's government to station a special diplomatic representative in Rio Janeiro during the Pan-American conference for the purpose of watching, and if possible, thwarting "North American intrigues." It is asserted here that the United States is arranging to play on Latin republics against America at the conference for selfish purposes.

Smuggled Pearls From Mexico.

San Francisco, April 11.—A complaint was issued today by United States Commissioner J. P. Brown, charging Miguel L. Cornejo, a Mexican, with smuggling into San Francisco \$8,500 worth of pearls. The prisoner is alleged to have come from Mexico on the steamer Curacao, March 30. Some time later a sale of part of the jewels and attempts to dispose of others brought the matter to the attention of the Treasury department.

Great Output of Transvaal Mines.

London, April 11.—The output of the Transvaal gold mines for March was 343,725 ounces, valued at \$9,942,075, which constitutes a new record, being 12,129 ounces over the highest monthly output.

ALL OF ONE OPINION

House Committee Unanimously Favors Jetty Bill.

ITS PASSAGE IS NOW ASSURED

Statements of Langfitt Remove All Doubts—Amendments Will Be Shut Out by Rules.

Washington, April 14.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today voted unanimously to favorably report the bill appropriating \$400,000 for continuing the construction of the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Representative Jones was directed to make the report.

This action was taken after Major Langfitt had submitted to the committee his charts and drawings explained in these dispatches yesterday. The showing made was so strong as to convince every member of the committee of the advisability of immediately making this appropriation. The committee reported the Jones bill, which is identical in every respect with Senator Fulton's bill that passed the senate several weeks ago, because several members believed appropriation bills should originate in the house. Once the house passes the Jones bill, the senate will readily pass it, inasmuch as it is identical with the Fulton bill previously passed by that body.

There is every reason to believe this bill will soon pass the house. The report will be printed immediately, and some time today Mr. Fulton and Mr. Jones will call on the speaker to get him to agree to let the bill be called up for consideration and vote. Mr. Jones believes he will be allowed to call the bill up under suspension of the rules on Monday. If he can do this he will successfully shut off all amendments and probably secure prompt passage of the bill. If the bill is not brought up Monday, Mr. Jones will ask unanimous consent for its consideration at an early date. In that event the bill will not be subject to amendments.

THREE AGAINST ONE.

Great Britain, France and Russia Unite Against Germany.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Great Britain has begun vigorously to press negotiations for an Anglo-Russian entente, with the purpose of completing the triple alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany, which has long been the aim of British policy. The development at the Alger conference, where Great Britain, France and Russia acted in unison, and the participation of English bankers in the big Russian loan furnish a practical and favorable moment, and Great Britain is striking while the iron is hot.

Besides, the British government has recently given Russia proof of her desire to settle outstanding difficulties by inducing English bankers not to take the Persian loan, on the ground that it might be regarded as prejudicial to Russian interests.

BOTH MEN ARE CONVICTED.

Gaynor and Greene May Get Sentence of 17 Years.

Savannah, Ga., April 14.—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were found guilty of conspiracy against the government for presenting false claims and embezzlement in the Federal court for the Southern jurisdiction of Georgia yesterday and Judge Emory Spear will pass sentence upon them.

The defendants were found guilty, with no recommendation, on each of the indictments. The verdict was returned a few minutes before 2 o'clock after the jury had been out three and a half hours.

The maximum sentence that the court may impose is an aggregate term of 17 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$75,000, the amount of the alleged embezzlement.

Durnovo Will Soon Fall.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Appearances indicate that Premier Witte having the better of the fight with Minister of the Interior Durnovo, the downfall of the latter is only a question of a few days. The government today authorized the holding on May 4 of a caucus of Constitutional Democratic delegates to the national parliament. Minister Durnovo has been compelled officially to leave the governors of provinces to exercise greater care in employment of troops and police in repressive measures.

Plot to Dethrone Peter.

London, April 14.—The correspondent at Vienna of the Morning Post sends the following: "Belgrade telegrams give official denial to the statement that King Peter intends to abdicate. The denial does not contradict the general belief that a serious Serbian crisis is brewing. April 26 is named as the date on which the King will be dethroned and expelled unless he abdicates beforehand. A strong party is reported to have been formed against King Peter and in favor of his cousin."

Killed by Other Pashas.

London, April 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Post telegraphs that inquiry into the murder of Redvan Pasha, ex-prefect of Constantinople, who was assassinated March 24, has resulted in a report that Shamil Pasha and Abdur Rezak Beder had conspired for the murder of others besides Redvan Pasha, including the ministers of war and public works. The government proposes to bring them from exile and try them.

Troops Leaving Peking.

Tientsin, April 14.—Three hundred Russian troops arrived from Peking this morning and 1,100 Japanese troops are expected April 16. The remainder of the German troops will embark today.

DEVELOPMENT DUE TO POISON.

Modern Civilization Owe Much to This One Word.

Poison, as a single word of the English language, carries with it more instinctive warning and repugnance than invest any other word in the glossary of English speech. Whether spoken or written, the word at once challenges the attention and the imagination to horror of evil, says the Technical World. There are only three poisonous serpents in the geography of North America, yet because of these three varieties alone the whole reptilian family is condemned to death at sight.

And yet, strangely anomalous as it may appear, the existence of active poisons in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom of nature has done more for the development of modern civilized man than have all the other innocuous elemental things which aboriginal man found to his hand. These active poisons were man's first stimulus to thought. Even in the figurative Eden there was one fruit of which man might not eat. "Why not?" was his first question and the only rational answer was for him to eat and see.

Waving aside the literal Eden as apocryphal and metaphorical, the aboriginal man was confronted by the same literal condition as to the things which he should not eat, or touch, or smell. His environment was that of the torrid zone. Nakedness was his condition. Exposure to the venoms of animal, plant and mineral life was a consequence against which only a quickened intelligence could insure immunity. The fruit of one plant he discovered to be life; the touch of another was death. He could avoid the giant carnivores of the jungle which would have searched him out with tooth and claw; but he had little resource against the creeping, crawling things whose fangs and stings meant convulsive suffering, horrors and death to his kind. He knew the sweet waters of the hills, but must learn to guard against the brackish, exorating waters of the deserts. "Why?" became in this manner his first voiceless question and the stimulus of the interrogation was the making of the civilized man.

WOMAN NOW EMANCIPATED.

Is Now to Have Real Pockets in Her New Costume.

At last woman is to be the proud possessor of what has long been considered man's sole privilege in a sartorial line—a pocket. In the newest and smartest of costumes the pocket is the most important feature. In the matter of placing it has become an ornament to the jaunty little coats which are to be so popular. That it will be there, and be an ornament, is news and good news, to every woman; but think of the comfort and the possibilities that it offers. It will do away with all the trouble and inconvenience of carrying a bag or satchel, which one is always in danger of losing, and pro-

vide a place of safe keeping for all the things a woman finds necessary to carry about with her. The new pocket is to be a tiny little affair, simply for a handkerchief holder. It is to be a decent, sizable one, put in such a place that it will not mar the outline of a gown, and yet may be easily reached. In this particular model the lines used in the trimming of the coat form flaps, which fall over the openings of the pockets and the fact that of the pockets being beneath them does not mar its style or beauty in the least. Women can now rise up and thank fashion for at least providing this comfort.

The sleeves of this coat finished in plain ends, which cross, and are held in place with large, cloth-covered buttons. The vest and undersleeves are of Valenciennes lace. The edge of the coat and sleeves are bound with heavy black taffeta. The hat is wide-brimmed with shiny black coque's feathers.

One of the losers of the oratorical contest walked away from the forensic hall with a deep frown and distended nostrils. "Ha, ha! O Fate," he said to himself, "the judges were not able to read between the lines of my manuscript nor to appreciate my delivery. But just what I felt the prize winner on the floor of the United States."—Indianapolis Star.

Too Human.

"I never shall have a literary idol again!" she said.

"Why—what's the matter?"

"I called to see that author I had dreamed about so long and found him in the garden—beating a Brussels carpet. Oh, he seemed terribly human."—Atlanta Constitution.

An Acquired Distlike.

"No, my husband has a violent distlike to traveling and so I s'pose we'll stay home this summer."

"But I thought he loved to travel."

"Well, he did until the railroads refused to give the members of the legislature any passes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A favorite way of saying means things about a husband is to sigh and look resigned when his name is mentioned, and say nothing.

It is the opinion of the women that all men are alike, only that some are worse.

A PLEA FOR REFORM IN FASHION MODELS.



AS THEY LOOKED IN THE FASHION BOOK.



HOW THEY LOOKED ON ADA AND MABEL AND ME.

Women writers who give sensible preachments to their sex in regard to domestic success and happiness are agreed on one point, namely, that the atmosphere of the home can be controlled largely by the feminine element. The women of the house must be contented, unselfish, good-natured. Furthermore, they must be well dressed, so that they may be attractive to their husbands and brothers. These preachments always add that the women must not use up half the family income for clothes.

All this is both sensible and true. The woman who is worth while as a wife, mother or sister, is willing to sacrifice a great deal in the way of personal vanity and comfort for the sake of remaining attractive. But here the difficulty lies. How should a woman look when she is attractive and pretty? It is largely a matter of clothes!

Those who, at first blush, are inclined to question my statement, have only to consult the family photograph album. Look at that tight-fitting blouse that, twenty years ago, was the most beautiful and stunning you ever saw. Now it is simply ridiculous. It is so ugly. We get out ideas of beauty from the fashion magazines. The garment that is stylish is, therefore, lovely.

If the matter ended there it would not be so bad. Alas, it goes a great deal farther. The fashion magazines presume to dictate whether we shall be stout or thin, tall or short. They give us impossible designs of matchless grace, skirts that sweep in rhythmic curves, girdles that encircle wasp-like waists and adapt themselves, with never a wrinkle, to the hopelessly correct hips that grow on about one woman in a thousand. They give us jaunty, fetching hats that stay in place, in spite of wind and weather. We want to look like those women whose existence begins and ends in the imagination of the fashion artist.

This letter may sound to you like an extravagant outburst of indignation; but the experience through which I have recently passed is sufficient provocation, I assure you. I inclose several designs, clipped from our best fashion journals. All of these we attempted to copy, with the aid of a clever seamstress who came to us with the very best recommendations.

I have two daughters, one a young lady and the other a girl of 14. We planned to save much money and have ourselves well gowned. I engaged the seamstress and we went to work. We selected our designs, and we followed directions faithfully.

This season a woman is allowed her choice of two styles. She may have a princess, or an empire gown. We went right at those designs as if we were built for them.

We are all inclined to be rather plump; but we looked into the fashion magazines instead of consulting our mirrors. We found what Ada, the elder daughter, wanted for a street suit. It was a brown mixture, made princess, with short, pointed bolero and elbow sleeves, the turned back cuffs and revers faced with red and the jacket lined with the same. There was a skirt waist of red silk to match, and we planned to copy the hat in the fashion plate.

Ada began to picture herself in this outfit, which certainly was a dream in the picture. She liked especially the sweep of the skirt, a very full circular pattern, close fitting to a little below the hips. I don't profess to be much of an artist; but I have tried to show you how that princess dress with pointed bolero looked after she got it on.

The circular skirt did what almost all circular skirts do, unless they are made by the most expert tailors. Instead of going out in graceful, sweeping curves, it hung in sloppy bags. It was simply awful. And the jacket, the turned-back cuff is supposed to stand away from the arm, and go out in a rather long point. This point flopped down like a limp rag.

We stiffened it and the points of the jacket with buckram and that made the cuff so heavy that it wouldn't stay up, and the jacket, instead of clinging to the lines of the figure, struck straight out.

The other dress we attempted for Ada, and we cut them all out the first thing, before we began the fitting and sewing, was an evening gown. It is of

the flimsiest silk, made over a taffeta slip, and the great advantage of this model is that the fitting from the bust line to the curve of the hips is all put in by means of tucks. You can see for yourself how simple and charming it looks.

The corsage is very low and there is a tucked, graduated flounce to finish the skirt. The short sleeves are in two puffs, tucked between them, and the lower puff is brought into a tucked flounce just below the elbow. This also looks simple and pretty.

Those were fine, dainty little bodice tucks in the picture, but when we got the material tucked to look about as the designer thought it ought to look, it didn't come within a mile of Ada's waist. We took the tucks out and ran them deeper, so as to take up the extra material, and then they puckered and pulled so that they didn't look as if they had anything to do with graduated tucks.

I have tried to show how the dress looked at the top and bottom of that tucked part. In the illustration it will be seen that the ends of the tucks just seem to melt into the plain part of the cloth, without either a wrinkle or a break. As a matter of fact, there is a miserable, bumpy place both above and below that nothing on earth will smooth out.

We learned our lesson when we were wrestling with the body of the dress, so we hadn't so very much trouble with the sleeves; but that neck! See how beautifully it fits over the shoulders, just as if the figure had been molded into it. When Ada got the dress on it wouldn't stay up on her shoulders at all.

I had almost as much trouble with Mabel's things as with Ada's, although she ought not to be hard to fit. She is a healthy, bouncing girl, quite athletic, and has never worn stays. She was never hard to suit in the matter of clothes until she got hold of those fashion books. Then she began to realize how different she looked, and she began to grow dissatisfied. I promised to let her have the most elaborate dress she could find, and here is what she selected.

It is a "creation" in pale blue batiste, trimmed with applique and Valenciennes lace, and is created along the line of the shirred flounce. Here again we came in contact with the awful circular design. The advantage of the circular skirt or flounce, I am informed, is that it forms such a graceful ripple. The disadvantage, as I have learned to my sorrow, is that it hangs like sin!

The bertha and sleeve flounces stand out so crisply in the illustration that I thought there would not be the slightest difficulty about making them look right, for the description of the dress declares the whole thing is made of batiste, and batiste, as all the world knows, is soft and clinging. Well, the bertha and sleeves hung about as limp and sloppy as the flounces of the skirt. I am quite sure that the only way I could make the dress look like the design in the fashion magazine would be to put it on a wire frame. The worst part of that dress is the way it fits, or rather refuses to fit, at the waist.

The most tragic part of my story is that concerning my two gowns. I selected an empire and a princess, and we made hats to match. When the empire was finished it looked like a decidedly "homemade" house wrapper.

It was on the princess that we fell down the worst, for I can wear the empire in the bosom of my own family. The princess I couldn't wear. You will notice that it fits like a glove over the hips, and that it is gracefully long, lying in those same charming ripples on the floor. It is the very thing that I could make the dress look like the design in the fashion magazine would be to put it on a wire frame. The worst part of that dress is the way it fits, or rather refuses to fit, at the waist.

Our success with the hats was about as great as with the dresses. I notice that all the modish hats are worn on the front elevation of the head, and that the hair is done in a great mass at the back.

Neither Ada nor Ada's mother has more than a peck of hair. Do our hair as we will, we can't make out hats set

at that angle. There isn't anything there to pin them to.

I am tempted to believe that the artists who draw those designs are malicious creatures, who live for the sole purpose of making middle-class women miserable. Let us have no fashion designs except those that are made by the camera, photographed from the living model, so that we will know the thing is within the range of the possible, and let us compel the makers of fashions to have two sets of perfectly correct ideas in dress—those for the stout and those for the thin.—Mrs. J. L. M., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

KANSAS WIRE FENCE FEUD.

How the Western Cattle Raisers Have Got Into Trouble.

At the time of the rush of immigration to western Kansas in 1885 and 1886, the extreme southwestern portion of the State was filled rapidly, says The World To-Day. They found the land in possession of ranchers. These original cattlemen had for years pastured their herds on the prairies at will. The invention of barbed wire had given them the key to a new method of ranching. They had abandoned the system of herding on the open range, finding it cheaper to run barbed wire around vast tracts of land.

Between the cattlemen and the settlers there arose a bitter feud, the herders using every means to keep the ranchers, or homesteaders, from occupying the land which they had appropriated to their own use. By enacting the law against fencing government land, Congress came to the aid of the homesteaders, and the cattlemen were beaten. One by one they gave up the struggle and went out of business or removed to Texas or Oklahoma.

Then the ranchers, left in undisputed possession of the land, tried to farm as they had done in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. It was a disastrous experiment. From 1888 to 1896 little rain fell, and farming was a total failure. During those disastrous years three-fourths of the population of the southwestern counties gave up the fight and left the country. The rest stayed, but gave up farming and took to cattle raising.

For a time the settlers, each with his small ranch and herd of stock, were fairly prosperous. Then the best of the reduced the price of cattle and profits declined. Only the most economical methods brought returns. The ranchman found that he could not do business profitably with less than 1,000 head of cattle, and that for this stock he required 20,000 acres of land. Then this second dynasty of cattlemen reverted to the tactics of their former enemies, and fenced indiscriminately their own land and unoccupied land belonging to the government. It is for this that they have embroiled themselves with the United States court.

Windmills as Newspapers.

In Holland births, marriages and deaths, instead of being recorded in newspapers, are indicated by windmills. When a miller gets married he turns his mill with the arms of the wheel in a slanting position and with the sails unfurled. His friends and guests frequently do likewise with their mills, in token of the ceremony. To indicate a birth the wheel is stopped with the arms in a slanting position, but at a more acute angle than for a marriage, and with the two upper sails unfurled. Should a miller die the sails of his mill are all furled, and the wheel is turned round until the arms form an upright cross, in which position they are left until after the funeral has taken place.

A Rogue's Ledger.

The capture of the international gang of swindlers at Marseilles has a special interest for foreign tourists, of whom the British Isles furnish such a strong contingent. Among other belongings of the gang which have been seized is a kind of daybook in which the swindlers recorded their "accounts." This book shows that between Jan. 1 and June 30 of the past year the "net profits" of the gang were \$2,976. It also shows that the members took great pains to keep themselves posted as to the means and movements of those visitors to Paris and the Riviera who, from their standpoint, might be considered "eligible."—London Globe.