

WOULD ROB INDIANS

Senate Passes Bill Allowing Big Graft on Colvilles.

PRESIDENT MAY USE VETO POWER

Expired Contract Revived Which Will Allow Attorneys Fees of \$150,000 Without Earning It.

Washington, June 12.—The senate yesterday placed its seal of approval on the Colville graft, which was slipped into the Indian appropriation bill conference report, whereby the Indians will be robbed of 10 per cent of the \$1,500,000 appropriated for them for surrendering the north half of their reservation, the said 10 per cent to be distributed among 10 attorneys who claim to have procured this appropriation. For bold, unalloyed graft this legislation has no equal and what is equally surprising, it received the votes of both Washington senators.

This graft was so fat smelling that no attempt was made to pay part of the Indian money to these lawyers while the bill was being regularly considered by either the house or the senate, but the provision was slipped in by the conference committee contrary to the rules of parliamentary procedure. The offensive amendment does not directly authorize the payment of \$150,000 to these lawyers, but requires the court of claims to determine how much they are respectively entitled to, no one lawyer to receive more than \$15,000.

Vigorous attacks were made on this amendment on two grounds. First: The contract originally made with the Colvilles under which the attorneys were to receive \$150,000 if they secured an appropriation of \$1,500,000 expired in 1904, and nothing had been accomplished in the meantime. Today, when the appropriation is made, there is no contract in force, Secretary Hitchcock having refused to renew it because he believed the scheme a graft. Therefore it is contended that the lawyers had nothing on which to base a claim for pay.

But, what was more important, it was shown by Mr. Clay that these lawyers had in fact rendered the Colville Indians no service, had done nothing to earn the \$150,000, and were not entitled on any theory to one cent of the Colville money, but, as soon as congress authorized the payment of the Colville claim, the lawyers rushed in and attempted to collect a fee they had not earned.

No nausea has become this evident graft that an attempt will be made to defeat this provision when the Indian bill comes up for final approval in the house, but if the house concurs it is not improbable that the president will veto the bill and send it back for reconstruction.

WHAT CLAIMANTS HAVE TO SAY

Claim is Just, and They Have Spent Money for Indians.

Spokane, June 12.—F. C. Robertson is best known for his defense of the Cour d'Alene dynamite in 1899. M. J. Gordon is attorney for the Great Northern in Spokane and R. W. Nuzum is a criminal attorney of considerable local reputation. Mr. Nuzum said:

"The amendment that was passed, putting the claim up to the court of claims for settlement, was my own suggestion. It was such a large amount that we all concluded that we would rather take our chances with the court of claims than in congress with such fellows as Tillman against us, as we had reason to believe that he would be. The claim is a just one, has been before the authorities for 16 years and we have never received a dollar on it. We have spent more than \$8,000 in getting the matter before congress and this is as near as we have come to a settlement. The committee told us a year ago that on account of the large appropriations then they would like to have us wait a year. We have done so and now I believe the claim will finally be settled."

Plot to Kill the Pope.

Rome, June 12.—Never before in the history of the Vatican has a service at St. Peter's been conducted under so strict a guard as was that of yesterday when the pope officiated at the beatification services for the Spanish martyrs, with a guard of 400 police officers in and about the edifice. Report of information from Paris that a plot against the life of the pontiff had been discovered caused the Roman police to use the strictest of precautions, and nearly every member of the secret service was on duty.

Billings a City of Tents.

Butte, Mont., June 12.—A Miner special from Billings says: Registration for the opening of the Crow reservation begins here Thursday. Billings is becoming a tent city, and not since the pioneers crossed the plains have so many prairie schooners and tent wagons lined the streets. Homeowners are arriving daily on horseback, on trains, in wagons and foot. Tents are being pitched on every available lot. Excursionist rates went into effect yesterday, and people are headed toward Billings.

Yellow Jack Brought In.

New Orleans, June 12.—The fact that three cases of yellow fever have been under quarantine in the past ten days at Ship Island, a government quarantine station in the Gulf of Mexico about midway between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Mobile, Ala., was made public today by Dr. C. H. Iron, president of the Louisiana state board of health. The cases came from Colon and were taken off the steamer Whitehall.

Seattle Canal Bill Signed.

Washington, June 12.—The president today signed the bill authorizing James A. Moore, of Seattle, to build a ship canal connecting Lake Washington with Puget sound.

NEILL A TARTAR.

Packers Make Their Case Worse by Their Questions.

Washington, June 8.—His charges against the meat packers were repeated and enlarged upon today by Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, in his testimony before the house committee on agriculture. He was subjected to a close cross-examination, especially by Chairman Wadsworth, the author of the bill to make the government pay the cost of inspection, and Mr. Lorimer, Republican boss, of Chicago, and his even accused these gentlemen of quibbling and seeking to discredit him. He was championed by several members of the committee, who resented the tone of some of the questions.

The effect of the questions was only to emphasize the worst of Mr. Neill's charges. He described floors black with filth, which all the seas could not wash clean; he identified diseases from which employees were suffering by the smell of the medicines they carried; he told again the story of the hog which slipped into the wrong place; he answered the statement that girls were allowed to sit by saying they had nothing to sit upon; he gave a graphic word-picture of a man climbing with hands, knees and feet over a pile of meat; he denied that packing houses are open to the public.

Before Mr. Neill testified, Thomas Wilson, representative of the packers, finished his testimony. He declared the possibility of passing on the cost of inspection to cattlemen, and predicted disaster to the livestock industry, as well as to the packers, from the loss of foreign trade.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

Ambassador Cheng Discourses Before Cleveland Business Men.

Cleveland, June 8.—Sir Cheng Tung Liang Chang, the Chinese ambassador at Washington, was a guest of honor and the principal speaker at a dinner given by the local chamber of commerce today. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Secretary John Hay. He dwelt at length on the increasing opportunities for American commerce in China. He said in part:

"China and the United States seem to be admirably situated for close commercial relations. With a chain of insular possessions extending across the Pacific, the United States has its trading posts at the very gates of China. Even now the cotton mills of the South depend upon the China market for the disposal of their products; for China takes from the United States more than half of its total exports of cotton manufactures. Even now the mills of the Northwest find China a good customer for their flour.

"The commerce between the two countries has steadily grown to its present proportions in spite of all discouragements and restrictions. With a better understanding of each other's needs and conditions there is every reason to believe that the growth will be much more rapid in the future."

CLAIMS COPYRIGHT ON VOICE.

Sousa Accuses Photographers of Piracy and Injury to Music.

Washington, June 8.—At the hearing on the copyright bill today John Philip Sousa, the composer and band conductor, testified that in every one of the catalogues of the manufacturers of talking machines was a list of some twenty to one hundred of his compositions, but he had yet to receive the first cent for what he regarded as this "piracy." Mr. Sousa condemned the machines roundly.

"I tell you the human voice is not heard as it used to be," he said, "and I prophesy that the vocal cords may by their disease become useless.

"Another evidence that these machines are taking the musical initiative from our people is that the sales of the banjo, the mandolin and the guitar are greatly decreasing and the dealers tell me this is on account of the increased use of the talking machines."

Victor Herbert followed Mr. Sousa, speaking, he said, for many brother composers, for the provision in the bill intended to protect their rights.

Suicide Clause Invalid.

Albany, N. Y., June 8.—The court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the cost and judgment of \$2,262 in favor of Anna T. Egan, of Wyoming county, against the Supreme tent of the Knights of the Macabees of the World, a fraternal organization. The plaintiff's husband, who held a policy, committed suicide, and despite the fact that the by-laws state that no benefits shall be paid to the beneficiaries of a member who commits suicide, the lower courts awarded the plaintiff a verdict and the highest state court has affirmed the judgment.

Test Suit on Public Ownership.

Chicago, June 8.—Proceedings to test the validity of the Mueller law and the issuance of \$75,000,000 in certificates by the city were commenced in the Circuit court today. A bill asking that the city officials be enjoined from attempting to raise money on the certificates was filed by business men of this city. A decision is expected from the Supreme court of the state within six months. It is from the sale of these certificates that the advocates of municipal ownership of the street railways expect to derive the funds for purchase.

Will Veto "Sooners" Bill.

Washington, June 8.—President Roosevelt is very apt to veto the bill of Senator Dubois which has passed the house permitting sooners at Rupert on the Minidoka irrigation tract in Idaho to have a preference right to purchase lot they now occupy with permanent improvements. This bill was passed over the vigorous protest of the Interior department, the objection being made that such legislation would induce sooners to rush in and grab the best land.

British Teachers Coming.

London, June 8.—Arrangements have been completed under a plan outlined by Alfred Moseley to send between November and March 500 British teachers to the United States and Canada to study the educational systems of the two countries. They will be chosen from all parts of the United Kingdom and will represent all the classes in the schools.

MILLIONS TIED UP

San Francisco Suffers at Hands of Insurance Companies.

POLICY HOLDERS BAND TOGETHER

Business of Bay City But One Third of What It Was During Month of May 1905.

San Francisco, June 9.—Interest here has centered in the insurance situation. Business conditions remain uncertain and wait upon the settlement of losses. The time has come when the insurance companies must positively declare themselves. The policies held by San Franciscans call for the payment of about \$200,000,000. So far but little more than \$8,000,000 has been paid, and almost all of this was in small amounts. The \$200,000,000 is needed to enable the people of the city to resume business. How badly the money is needed may be gathered from the clearing house figures. In May, 1905, the clearances in San Francisco amounted to \$147,000,000. For May, 1906, the clearances amounted to \$50,000,000. In other words, one-third as much business was done last month as in the corresponding month a year ago. The policy holders have become weary of the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies. They have refrained from criticism for six weeks, but now are insisting that their claims be paid without further delay. The policy holders of each company have banded together for protection. They have the support of the newspapers, the commercial bodies and the industrial and commercial organizations of every city on the coast. They no longer deal as single individuals with the insurance companies, but present a solid front which is not to be repelled. This organization will see them in the end.

It is known that millions of dollars are lying dormant in the banks of this city and Oakland to the credit of the insurance companies. The question naturally suggests itself: Why do not the insurance companies pay? The answer is that they are trying to drive the best bargain they can, hoping to bring about a compromise in the end. These are not pretty tactics, but nevertheless they are used.

NOTICE TO SHYLOCK.

State Takes Up Cause of San Francisco Insurance Victims. San Francisco, June 9.—At a conference today between Insurance Commissioner E. Myron Wolf and F. C. Coogan, attorney of the underwriters, Mr. Wolf warned the latter that he would immediately call for a list of policy holders from every company which failed to sign an agreement to extend to 60 days the time for proof of loss. The notification is equivalent to a declaration of war on all companies which have not signed. The statute provides \$1,000 penalty for failure to respond to the demand. In effect, the order will compel every company to grant the extension or go out of business in this state.

The sweeping order applies to more than half of the companies doing business in the city, and is designed by Mr. Wolf to complete the work begun when a notice was served on all the companies suggesting that all sign an agreement which would prevent the policies from lapsing through the inability of the insured to get their proofs made out in time.

The policy holders of the Traders' Insurance company will form a corporation to look after their interests in the litigation which will be brought to compel that concern to pay all obligations in full. This was determined at a meeting of the policy holders held in this city today.

Cost of Obedience to Law.

Chicago, June 9.—The improvements at the Union stockyards to be ordered by the city authorities as the result of the recent examination of buildings will cost the packers nearly \$1,000,000, according to estimates made by Building Commissioner Hartsman. It will require an expenditure of about \$500,000, maybe \$200,000 more, to make changes needed to conform with the requirements of the city building ordinances, while the sanitary improvements to be insisted upon will cost about \$300,000.

Hardest on Home Companies.

San Francisco, June 9.—The Chronicle publishes a statement showing the losses of the insurance companies by the recent fire, the total being placed at \$296,780,000. "From this," says the Chronicle, "deduct 15 per cent to arrive at the insurance in the burned district, and one has the total of \$252,263,000. The domestic companies, on the 15 per cent reduction, have risks to the amount of \$138,155,750 in the burned district, and to meet it they have a capital and surplus of only \$113,437,000."

Slaughter of Sheep.

Spokane, June 9.—A Lewiston, Idaho, special to the Spokesman-Review says: Mergers details are to hand of an alleged serious war between sheep and cattle men on the Salmon river, 18 miles from White Bird. The matter has not been reported to the authorities of Idaho county. The rumor is that cattlemen, who resented the advent of sheep on ranges hitherto used exclusively by stockmen, fired into bands at A. T. Davis' ranch, slaughtering 300.

Wants Island for Terminus.

Sacramento, Cal., June 9.—A concurrent resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Shortridge and in the assembly by Mr. Atkinson provides that the United States government be requested to cede to the state of California the island in San Francisco bay known as Goat Island, or Yerba Buena, to be used by the state as a terminal for different railroad companies.

DIFFICULT TO PROVE.

Not Always Easy to Establish One's Identity.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the most difficult thing to prove in a court of law is who you are. It is a simple matter if you have still living plenty of relatives of an older generation, but suppose your parents and uncles and aunts are dead, it becomes well-nigh impossible, says a writer in the New York World. As a matter of fact, your knowledge of your identity is absolute hearsay. You know your father and mother called you their son, and to mother called you their son, and to that fact you may testify if the question of your identity should ever come before a judge and jury. But the testimony goes before the jury with the warning from the judge that it is only hearsay, for you have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Official town or parish records are valuable, but by no means conclusive. Suppose you are John Smith, son of Robert and Mary Smith, born at Albany on August 1, 1865. The record of births in the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Albany will prove that a son named John was born to Robert and Mary Smith on that date; the register of the church may prove that John, son of Robert and Mary Smith, was baptized on a certain date, but it does not prove that you are the John Smith, of whom these are records.

To establish the connection between you and the person mentioned in the records, in other words to prove your own identity, is the difficulty. If your mother is alive she can do it; if your relative who has known you since you were born is alive he can do it.

The successive suits for the estate of A. T. Stewart failed as such grounds as these. The plaintiffs, cousins of the late Mrs. Stewart, were unable to prove their relationship. It was necessary in one of these cases that a man should prove his late father and A. T. Stewart to have been brothers, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter; he had heard his father in Ireland refer to A. T. Stewart as his brother, but the court would not let him testify even to that, and, as the defendants denied the relationship, the case fell to the ground.

The identity of a person becomes even harder of proof after he is dead. In the Royal Aramun there are several hundred thousand dollars of death benefits tied up because of the inability of heirs to prove that the insured man is dead.

Very often it is necessary to success in litigation over an estate to prove not only who were your parents, but who were your grandparents. Family Bibles, with the records therein, help out in this, but are not at all conclusive. Birth and marriage certificates are accepted as corroborative, but it requires quite a mass of such matter, together with at least some witnesses who can testify of their own personal knowledge, before a court will accept such a fact as proved to its satisfaction.

QUEER STORIES

Four o'clock in the afternoon in the rainiest hour of the rainy season. Loss rain falls at night then during the hours of light.

During the past two centuries more than two hundred different systems of shorthand have been devised. Pitman's was first published in 1840.

An up-to-date dog issue that answers the telephone. The editor, partner of an influential London firm has taught his dog not only to guard the office during his absence, it also to report during his absence, it also to report a crime to smoke.

In Abyssinia it is considered a crime to smoke. The law forbidding tobacco was at first intended to prevent priests from smoking in churches; but it was taken too literally; nowadays even foreigners have to be careful not to be seen smoking.

A negro hod carrier in Kentucky is paid double wages because he does the work of two men. He carries from forty to fifty bricks at a time upon a wide board which he places upon his head. Then, with arms free, he climbs ladders to second and third stories of large buildings, never touching the board with his trembling right.

China's cheapest book is the New Testament in Chinese, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It costs fourpence in print and is sold at twopenny. Copies in all the great Indian languages cost one penny (two cents) to print, and they are sold in India at one farthing (half a cent). The Bible is now the cheapest book in the world.

The largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is in St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion car completely maneuvers in it. By night twenty thousand wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch of iron.

"All's well" during the time the premises are closed at week ends. One of the old-fashioned telephones, which does not require that the receiver should be taken off its holder, is fixed up in the office, and under this the dog stands. His master rings up the office and then calls until the attention of the dog is aroused, when the canine caretaker barks loudly to show that all is well with him and with the office.

Chicago is to have the largest electric light and power station in the world. It will consist of a steam turbine plant, and all the boilers are to be equipped with automatic stokers, so that no manual handling of the coal will be necessary. There will be an electrical kitchen, where substantial meals will be cooked by electricity for the employees. There will be a refrigerating apparatus, as well as locker rooms, baths and other conveniences.

Wouldn't You. Mayhap I could not stand success. To follow I might fly. But somehow, I'll just content myself I'd like a chance to fly. Louisville Courier-Journal.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

SONGS OF THE NATION.

BOARDS of education in three Western cities have required that every pupil who enters the high school must be able to repeat the words of several patriotic songs, such as "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Excellent! It is a crying shame that not one in ten of the average American audience is able to repeat or sing all of the stanzas of "America." An exchange tells of a patriotic Sunday school superintendent who was surprised to find that the national hymn was not contained in the book used in his school. He requested the children to sing it from memory. They got through the first stanza and then faltered. And the adults present were unable to lend them much assistance. This incident is typical. Do you suppose any company of Germans would fail to sing every line of "Die Wacht Am Rhine?" Or could you imagine any audience of the French that would fail to remember a single word of the "Marseillaise?" The fault is with the schools. Youth is the time to learn the songs that are to abide in memory and the school is the place to teach them. It is possible to be patriotic without knowing either words or tune of the national songs. It is also possible to be patriotic without the flag. But the flag symbolizes patriotism. And the dearest traditions of the nation are forever wedded to both song and flag. "Old Glory" ought to be raised over every school house and the national songs should be taught in every public school.—Kansas City World.

A SPLENDID PEOPLE.

THE quick and generous response of the country to the cry of distress from San Francisco is inspiring. It makes one proud that he is a citizen of such a country. The American people are a great people—as great in noble impulses and humane sympathy as in industrial and commercial energy. We often hear it, and more often read it, that this is a land of mammon worshippers. We are told that the fierce, remorseless battle for gain has absorbed our mental faculties and made us sordid and unfeeling. Yet when a city far out on the Pacific coast is suddenly stricken and blighted we see these calloused and cold-hearted Americans rushing from every quarter to lay their savings at the feet of the sufferer. The Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West vie with the Pacific slope in sending prompt and liberal contributions. The rich, the well-to-do and the poor are mingling their gifts, and hundreds of cars of provisions and other necessities will soon be speeding across the continent bearing relief to the unfortunates.

It is grand, splendid, glorious! It gives the lie to the calumnies of the critics. It shows that however fast their business pace and however much they overtax their strength in the pursuit of wealth, the American people have human hearts in their bodies and a plentiful supply of the milk of human kindness. The silver lining to the dark cloud of adversity when devastating tornadoes, de-

THE REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.



BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS IN CONFLICT WITH THE FERCE ZULUS.

Some time ago Bambata, a native Zulu chief and formerly regent under the British for the Greytown district in Natal, South Africa, revolted and began a bush warfare against the whites. Many members of the British mounted police have been murdered and other native chiefs joined Bambata's forces. A tax collecting mounted column, was attacked at Mahlabini, in Zululand, and the magistrate and one of the mounted men were killed. The others of the party narrowly escaping with their lives. Ever since the revolt of Bambata the Zulus depended mainly upon their assegai, or spears, but now many of them are armed with rifles, which renders the situation even more grave. If the disaffection becomes general, affecting the native races, there will be much bloodshed in the dark continent in the near future.

POWER FROM COKE GASES.

German City Contracts for Electric Current at a Low Rate.

One of the problems confronting the city officials of Crefeld, Germany, in providing necessary improvements in the new harbor territory and the suburb Crefeld-Linn, adjoining, was the problem of furnishing these places with cheap electric light and power. The direct current generated at the city power house could not be utilized on account of the distance; hence the city would be compelled either to build and equip a new power house or to set up an alternating current machine and conduct the current to the place of consumption, about five miles away.

The cost to the city would be great to adopt either plan. The consumption of current for the first few years would be small, and in order to secure as little loss as possible from this condition the city closed a contract with the railway directors to furnish the yards and depots of several stations along the lines of the road with light and power for ten years.

One of the coal mine companies operating in the district manufactures coke and has almost completed the erection of a large electric power plant to deliver electric current to cities and villages within reach. This company proposes to utilize the hot gases formed in the manufacture of coke to drive

destructive floods or consuming flames wreck a thriving city or hamlet is the fine exhibition of generous sympathy that they call forth from the people of the nation.—Kansas City Journal.

THE EVOLUTION OF ILLUMINANTS.

WE have been going from bad to worse in the matter of illuminants. The old-time lamps that the wise virgins kept trimmed and burning were no doubt primitive and harmless, little jugs filled with oil or grease into which was inserted a spluttering wick, gave but little light, but enough to enable people to move about from place to place. There was nothing to read in those days and the eyes were not taxed. Then came the sconces with their wax or tallow dips and later the candelabra with their multiplied lights. The lamp-bearer became popular for out of door lighting and Nero lit his gardens on one occasion by burning the bodies of fat Christians whom he charged with the burning of Rome after having fired it himself. There were no electric lights in those days and no gas jets. There were no pavements or sidewalks and the traveler attached a small lamp to one of his ankles to light him on the way. From this custom came the Spiritual phrase: "Thy word shall be a lamp unto my feet." The old poets who rhapsodized the brilliancy of the lights in halls on gala occasions had little to boast as compared with the system of lighting now in vogue. There was nothing that gave a better light than the American pine knot by the aid of which so many Americans in the early days educated themselves.

Gas we have had for long and gas is bad enough on the eyes; but electricity, the product of only yesterday, is the evil genius. We are becoming a spectacle race and we may be on the road to total blindness as scientists claim, but we are not likely to abandon electric lighting.—Memphis News Scientist.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

CONSUMPTION, or the white plague, as it is often called, has received more consideration of late than any other human disease. The fresh air cure is proving more effectual than anything else. Fresh, pure air, in unlimited quantities with sufficient daily exercise to insure full deep breathing is a sure preventive against this disease. In the early stages it may be entirely cured by sleeping in the open air. This brings the question of ventilation straight home to every one. More deaths are caused by consumption in some parts of the country than all other diseases combined. Probably ninety per cent of these deaths could be prevented by the liberal use of fresh air. The other ten per cent could be prevented by the proper care of those suffering with the disease. Consumption is purely contagious. It could be entirely stamped out if everyone would follow the simple rules of health as laid down by physicians who have made a thorough study of this terrible malady.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

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PASSING OF FAMOUS HEN.

Had Laid 4,750 Eggs Before She Died at Age of 22.

"Betsy," George Bradley's famous hen, known to poultry raisers all through Tennessee, is dead at the age of 22 years, and has been buried with honors befitting her career of usefulness. Betsy was one of a brood of chicks hatched on the day that Bradley's old-fashioned son was born, nearly twenty-three years ago. By the date of the young

man's birth the family established her age. Betsy was occasionally permitted to indulge her motherly instincts, upon which occasions she invariably brought into the world from a dozen to fifteen of the finest chicks that ever scratched gravel. When not engaged in motherly duties Betsy sometimes worked overtime and laid two eggs a day. As year after year passed without any appreciable difference in Betsy's strenuousness, she became the wonder of the country and the barnyard jewel of the Bradley family. It is estimated that during that time this industrious hen has laid 4,750 eggs and hatched 576 chickens. Over her grave Mr. Bradley will erect a headstone inscribed as follows: "Here lies Betsy Bradley, born in 1883; died in 1905. She did many a fowl deed for those she loved. Peace to her bones—let them lay. May she lay again some other day." If the 4,750 eggs that Betsy laid during her nineteen years of faithful service were sold in the market at their present price they would realize \$98,550. If her 576 chickens brought an average price of 30 cents they would represent a market value of \$171. On this basis Betsy earned \$1,076.56 for her owner before she retired from active duty and commenced to take life easy.—New York Herald.