

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

UNIVERSITY GETS MONEY.

Supreme Court Settles the Wyoming Wrangle Over Funds.
Washington, May 15.—The Supreme court of the United States today decided the controversy between the Wyoming Agricultural college and the University of Wyoming as to which of the institutions is entitled to the national government funds contributed to the state for the support of an agricultural college, in favor of the university, affirming the verdict of the Wyoming Supreme court.

The case was instituted by the Agricultural college, located at Lander, which set up a claim for \$25,000 paid by the national government for the year 1906. The state Supreme court decided in favor of the university, which is located at Laramie, and which maintains an agricultural department under state sanction, holding that the funds should continue to go to that institution until further legislation on the subject. The opinion was by Justice Moody, who held that the government grants are to the state and not to any particular institution.

JUDGE GRAY POSSIBLY.

Conservative Democrats Favor Him for Presidential Candidate.

Washington, May 9.—A senatorial syndicate having for its object the control of the next Democratic national convention is in process of formation. William J. Bryan might call it a conspiracy, for it is decidedly anti-Bryan in character, while the work preparatory to launching the movement that is contemplated has been conducted with well guarded secrecy. Something tangible, however, is likely to transpire in connection with the movement within a few days, when the country will be let into some of the details.

Some of the plans of the senatorial syndicate are merely tentative, but at this time the candidate favored for the presidential nomination is Judge Gray, of Delaware. Unless something unforeseen happens, it is believed that Judge Gray will be the sure-enough conservative Democratic candidate for presentation to the national convention.

Must Stop Sulphur Fumes.

Washington, May 15.—In the case of the state of Georgia against the Tennessee Copper company, and the Ducktown Sulphur & Copper company, in which the plaintiff asked the Supreme court of the United States to restrain the defendant companies from operating their smelters at Ducktown, Tenn., Justice Holmes, while not granting the injunction, announced that he would entertain the state's motion unless the company makes such improvements as will put a stop to the objectionable fumes.

May Sever Relations.

Washington, May 9.—Although the actual news of the severance of diplomatic relations of Guatemala and Mexico has not reached here, officials have no doubt that Mexico has taken the action that will result in giving to the Guatemalan minister in Mexico passports for his withdrawal. The American minister in Guatemala is now preparing to return home, and the American charge, Philip Brown, secretary to the legation has been instructed to look after Mexico's interests in the Guatemalan capital.

Goethals Proves a Good Digger.
Washington, May 10.—Nearest to the goal of 1,000,000 cubic yards of excavation per month in the digging of the Panama canal was the accomplishment under Colonel Goethals' management in April, according to a cable report from the engineer in charge, received at the office of the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday. It states that during April the excavation in Culebra cut amounted to 879,827 cubic yards and at the Gatun lock site to 108,000 cubic yards.

Keeps Tab on Trial.

Chicago, May 9.—Sentential developments in the controversy between President Roosevelt and labor unionists over the Moyer-Haywood trial loomed up today in reports that Chief John E. Wilkie, of the government secret service, is on his way to Boise, Idaho, under direct orders from the president. It was reported that Chief Wilkie will be aided by a special corps of government agents, who will watch the legal struggle, investigate the evidence, and keep President Roosevelt informed of every move made in the case.

Henry M. Hoyt Will Quit.

Seattle, May 9.—Henry M. Hoyt, United States attorney for the Second division of the judicial district of Alaska, tonight confirmed the report of his resignation of office. He admits the possibility of declining in the government service, but declares he knows nothing of any plan to prosecute alleged Washington land frauds. His successor has not been selected, but his assistant, George B. Grigley, is thought to be the most probable choice.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

Washington, May 14.—Claude E. Hathaway has been appointed regular, Clarence Hathaway substitute, rural carrier, route 4, at Cheney, Wash. Oregon postmasters appointed: Bly, Ada Erb, vice W. F. Reed, resigned; Celilo, Ulric C. Dodge, vice I. H. Taffer, resigned.

Successor to A. C. Edwards.

Washington, May 15.—Arthur E. McFadden, superintendent of the Winnebago Indian school, has been appointed agent at Umatilla, Or., to succeed Major O. C. Edwards, whose resignation has been accepted. He is expected to take charge at once.

Consul Manning Prepares to Sail.

Washington, May 14.—J. N. Manning, of Portland, recently appointed consul to Cartagena, is here receiving instructions from the State department prior to his departure for his post. His wife and daughter accompany him.

CHINA SENDS GRATITUDE.

Viceroy Thanks America for Gifts to Relieve Famine.

Washington, May 10.—A dispatch received today from Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai says: "The viceroy of Liang Kiang province requests me to offer his sincere thanks to the American people and government for magnificent gifts sent to relieve the suffering Chinese of the Liang Peh famine district. In addition to this request of the viceroy, have received similar expressions from all the ranking Chinese officials of this section of China."

Special arrangements are being made by the viceroy to assist in the landing and handling of the cargo of the army transport Buford. The news of the coming of the Buford has spread throughout the whole empire. The Red Cross today decided to remit \$1,000 additional by cable at once to Mr. Rodgers for famine relief.

AMBASSADOR FROM JAPAN.

Will Visit Portland and Seattle on Behalf of His Countrymen.

Washington, May 11.—T. Takahashi, of Seattle, has been in frequent consultation with the Japanese ambassador the past few days regarding the Japanese situation in the far Northwest. The ambassador is greatly interested in Takahashi's statement that business men of Oregon and Washington generally are not hostile to Japanese and has promised to visit Seattle and Portland in a few weeks for the purpose of making personal investigation. The exact date of his trip cannot be fixed until the ambassador has concluded the ceremonies in connection with the entertainment of General Kuroki and party in this city and Jamestown. Takahashi will participate in the Kuroki reception here and start for home in about ten days via New York and Boston.

Commissioner Coming West.

Washington, May 15.—It is learned that Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, who is soon to make a trip to the Northwest, will visit Pendleton and the Umatilla reservation and will make an investigation of conditions at the headquarters of the agency and look into the charges that have been made against Superintendent O. C. Edwards, which were made several months ago. This is taken to mean that the Indian department is not entirely satisfied with the investigation made some time since by Inspector Davis, who was sent there for that purpose.

Portland Needs It Badly.

Washington, May 14.—In response to an inquiry from Senator Bourne, District Attorney Bristow states that there is great need for the establishment of a naturalization bureau at Portland, if the department is to adopt the policy outlined a few days ago looking to the elimination of naturalization and election frauds. Mr. Bourne will put the matter to the attorney general and strongly urge the establishment of such a bureau at Portland, if the department decides to carry out the plan now in hand.

Taft's Brother Visits President.

Washington, May 14.—Henry W. Taft, of New York, a brother of the secretary of war, talked with the president today about the prospective vacancy on the bench of the United States circuit court for the Second district to be caused by the retirement of Judge Wallace. Mr. Taft went also to the War department to see his brother and returned to the White House with the secretary, remaining there for some time discussing political matters. Mr. Taft declined to say anything for publication.

Indian Commissioner Quits.

Washington, May 15.—Tams Bixby, who has for many years been the commissioner to the five civilized tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory at a salary of \$5,000, has sent in his resignation to Secretary Garfield, to take effect June 30. An attorney for some of the Indians several months ago filed charges against Mr. Bixby, who was investigated and Mr. Bixby was exonerated. After the Interior department had given him a clean bill Mr. Bixby concluded to put a stop to further complaints by resigning.

Leave It to Arbitration.

Washington, May 9.—The Guatemalan minister, Senor Toledo Herrata, has suggested to his government by cable that it would be wise to offer to submit to arbitration the differences between Mexico and Guatemala. The minister was at the State department this afternoon and had a long conference with the officials in regard to this issue between the two countries. It is pointed out that both Mexico and Guatemala are already parties to a treaty framed at the Pan-American congress at the City of Mexico.

Eight Hour Law Holds.

Washington, May 15.—Justice Hughes, of the Supreme court of the United States, today announced a decision in seven cases, involving the construction of the law of 1892, by which the employment of laborers and mechanics on public works is limited to eight hours per day. The defendants were all prosecuted criminally and were all found guilty and fined by the trial court. The law was held not applicable to dredgers.

Surgeon Noble Sent to Canal.

Washington, May 9.—Captain Robert E. Noble, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Casey, to take effect upon arrival at that post of First Lieutenant John R. Bosley, assistant surgeon, and will then repair to this city for duty with the Isthmian Canal commission.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, May 9.—Today's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$255,288,079; gold coin and bullion, \$99,555,985; gold certificates, \$43,325,960.

SIFTING OUT PANEL OF JURY.

Many Talesmen Deny Prejudice or Knowledge of the Case.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—William D. Haywood, first of the alleged participants in the avenging conspiracy by which it is averred the assassination of Frank Steiuenberg was plotted and executed, was placed upon trial for his life yesterday. Counsel for state and prisoner entered at once, in business-like way, upon the examination of prospective jurors, and kept steadily at the task for five hours. No jury was finally accepted, but substantial progress was made, and the indications at the close of the session were that a jury could be obtained by the end of next week.

The opening day of the trial went through to its conclusion in quiet monotony, unmarked by unusual incident. It was earnest and business-like. Its striking feature was the entire absence of crowds or demonstration in any form. At no time, morning or afternoon, was the court room more than half filled, and the streets forming the court house square contained not a single loiterer. The case was halted shortly before 5 o'clock by the exhaustion of the jury panel, and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning. Meantime, the sheriff will summon a special venire of 100 men. The 11 men under examination but not yet finally accepted or rejected, were locked up under close guard.

WILL SPEND BILLION.

Railroads to Make Great Effort to Catch Up With Traffic.

Chicago, May 10.—American railways will spend during the present year nearly \$1,000,000,000 in an extraordinary effort to secure sufficient equipment in which to transport the traffic of the country, sufficient power to keep that equipment moving, and sufficient rails for both the equipment and the power to run on.

It is estimated that, if the manufacturers are equal to the task, between 340,000 and 350,000 freight cars will be added to the total equipment of the railways of the United States, fully 5,000 passenger coaches will be built and over 6,000 locomotives will be added to the steam power. These figures mean that every shop and every plant where these utensils of commerce are manufactured must run day and night in the United States, in Canada and in Mexico, and that some of the steel mills in other lands will get a substantial reflex of this prosperity.

No Peace From Strikes.

San Francisco, May 10.—There is no peace in sight for strike-harassed San Francisco. Despite the vigorous and unremitting efforts of the police, comprising citizens' committees appointed to bring employers and employees together on some middle ground, no conclusion or decision has been arrived at and no concessions have been intimated out of which compromising might grow or settlements be made.

The executive committee of the committee of 50 appointed by Mayor Schmitz held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon and its conclusion refused to make any statement. It is understood, however, that a plan for submission to the whole committee was partially formulated.

Shuts Down to Avert Riots.

Salt Lake City, May 10.—The plant of the American Smelting & Refining company at Murray, a suburb, employing about 1,000 men, closed down today because of a strike of 250 men, ore haulers and furnace chargers, who demand an increase in pay. The determination to close down followed minor disturbances at the plant, when the strikers, who are mostly Greeks and Austrians, tried to intimidate other men who remained at work. Several men were taken to a nearby pond and docked.

Robbers Trained Into Butte.

Butte, Mont., May 10.—Two men who are believed to be the North Coast train robbers have been trailed from the summit of the continental divide to a point on the flats below Butte, where the trail was lost. Their description corresponds so much to that of the two bandits, even to the footprints found in the snow, that the officers are almost positive they are the fugitives. It was announced at the Northern Pacific office tonight that the reward offered for the capture of the two men has been raised to \$5,300.

Enjoins New Alabama Rates.

Montgomery, Ala., May 10.—Preliminary injunctions were granted in the United States court today on petition of ten railroads in Alabama restraining the state from putting in operation new rate laws. A continuance for 30 days was taken in the petitions of the Louisville & Nashville and the South & North roads, because of their having made rates in violation of the law, which provides for maximum charges.

Undesirables Will Parade.

Chicago, May 10.—The Chicago sympathizers of Moyer and Haywood, the accused officials of the Western Federation of Miners, decided tonight to hold a parade Sunday, May 18, as a protest against President Roosevelt's utterances regarding the union officials. Every man who participates in the parade will wear a button bearing the words "Undesirable citizen."

Relations to Continue.

Guatemala, May 10.—The president of Guatemala, when questioned today by a representative of the Associated Press concerning the report that diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Mexico had been terminated, said the report was unfounded.

British Aid to Jamaica.

London, May 9.—The British government has decided to make Jamaica a gift of \$750,000 to assist the inhabitants of Kingston to recover from the effects of the recent earthquake.

Will Entertain Peace Conference.

The Hague, May 10.—The lower house of parliament yesterday voted \$40,000 for the reception of the delegates to the second peace conference.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

San Francisco Railroads and Car-men Refuse All Overtures.

POLICE FORCE IS INADEQUATE

Mayor, However, Declares Department is Compliant to Cope With the Situation.

San Francisco, May 11.—The street car strike has developed into a fight to a finish. Neither side is willing to accept arbitration and the citizens' committee appointed to secure industrial peace have been unable to find any basis of settlement. It has been demonstrated that the present police force is inadequate and that stronger measures will be necessary to insure a general resumption of service, if the struggle is conducted on present lines.

The wish yesterday of the United Railways officials was to run a string of cars from the city to Oak and Broderick through the burned district and north on Market street to the police building, but the consent of the city was refused. As a compromise two cars were run as far into the burned district as Larkin street, where they were stopped. This route was covered twice. On the first trip mounted police acted as outriders, and more than a score of patrolmen rode in automobiles, but no violence was done and the crowds were small.

On the second trip the mounted officers were withdrawn as an experiment to determine the temper of the crowds. Missiles were hurled from buildings and several persons were injured.

An assistant to President Mullally said today he had several hundred strikebreakers, motormen and conductors, quartered in the company's barns, and that they are competent to operate practically the entire street car system. Mayor Schmitz said the police department "is compliant to cope with the situation." Chief of Police Dineen said his men will preserve order. Meantime the population of San Francisco is deprived of a street service, and subjected to the alternative of walking or paying five fares for a wagon service.

Reduced to an arithmetical aspect, the problem is simple this: If 50 police are required to afford safe conduct to two streets daily over six miles of track when 200 passengers are carried, how many 200 cars prepared in passenger traffic over 250 miles of track with a total loss of only 700 police, not more than half of whom can be on duty continually? That the running of two or three cars a day may constitute the entire street service for a city of 300,000 people is an indefinite time is perfectly apparent unless an adequate protective force is applied.

Property Losses \$350,000,000.

New York, May 11.—The San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906, swept away not only every dollar of profit previously made by the insurance companies, but also the entire investment since 1860, but one that \$79,708,174 besides, according to a statement made by President George W. Burchell, of the National Board of Underwriters, in the annual meeting of that organization here today. President Burchell said carefully compiled figures showed the total property loss to have been in round numbers \$350,000,000.

Stung to Death by Ants.

Puerto Cortes, Honduras, May 11.—Americans arriving here report that the Guatemalan government is committing unspeakable outrages and atrocities. Even women and children are not being spared. A family of 10 was massacred by Guatemalan soldiers near Guatemala City by order of the government, when Joe Olevera incurred its hostility through political activity. Abita Creecase, one of Cabrera's political opponents, near Livingston, was tied to a stake in the middle of a hill of poison ants, which stung him to death.

Queer Place for Strike.

San Francisco, May 11.—The plant of the Hercules Powder company at Pinole was tied up today through the refusal of the union men to work at the site of 11 non-union machinists who had been imported by the company to take the places of the machinists who struck for an eight-hour day. Nearly 100 men are affected by the strike. Tie boiler makers' helpers, electricians, lead burners, steam fitters and other unions called out their members.

Deep Snow in Wyoming.

Laramie, Wyo., May 11.—For two days a snow has raged in the Southern Wyoming mountains, and snow is expected deep on a level. Since April 15 there has not been a snow, and the storm has not ceased a moment. The temperature has been between zero and 10 degrees below during that time. It is the most remarkable storm that ever visited the Wyoming mountains.

Unrest in India is Growing.

Calcutta, India, May 11.—The political unrest here is assuming graver proportions. The authorities are drafting types of all arms, and have issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings of any kind. A sensation was caused by the arrest of a prominent lawyer in the Punjab. He was immediately deported to another province.

Fire Loss of Half a Million.

New York, May 11.—Fire caused a loss estimated at \$500,000 tonight in the building at Sixth avenue and Third street, occupied by Sheppard, App & Co., dealers in furniture and carpets. Many oriental rugs were destroyed.

More Strikebreakers on Way.

Denver, May 11.—Six carloads of strikebreakers on their way to San Francisco passed through Denver over the Union Pacific railroad this afternoon. They were joined here by a number of men recruited by labor in this city.

HUNDRED ARE LOST

French Steamer Goes Ashore on Coast of Uruguay.

VESSEL AND CARGO WILL BE LOSS

Heavy Gale Makes Rescue Difficult, but Efforts Are Still Made to Reach Survivors.

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 9.—The French transport Maritime Poitou, from Marseilles April 6 for this port, has been wrecked off San Jose Ignacio, on the coast of Uruguay. She is understood to have had 300 passengers on board, and according to late reports, nearly 200 of these have been rescued, and are on their way to this city. The vessel and her cargo will probably prove a total loss.

The casualty list has been reported at 100, but this has not been corroborated. The government is doing everything possible to succor the shipwrecked people.

San Jose Ignacio is a small rocky promontory surrounded by reefs, 21 miles west of Cape St. Maria, on the southeastern coast of Uruguay and about 50 miles from Montevideo.

The vessel was driven on the rocks yesterday. She lies 30 yards from shore. A heavy gale has been blowing for several days, and is still continuing. This renders the efforts to get the remainder of the passengers and crew to land are being continued with untiring energy.

SAN FRANCISCO CARS RUN.

Heavily Guarded, Two Make Trip of About Six Miles.

San Francisco, May 9.—The police for the first time since the commencement of the street car strike furnished actual protection yesterday afternoon for two of the United Railroads' cars manned by 21 strikebreakers, and as a result of this protection these cars were run over six miles of track without the firing of a shot.

Four men, one of them a strikebreaker and the other three members of the Electrical Workers' union were injured. There was intermittent hurling of missiles by union crowds at various points along the route and for two or three miles a mob of at least 1,000 men and boys ran with the cars, yelling, calling epithets, during the morning men to get off the cars and fight or choose voluntarily whether for one course or another the cars were brought temporarily to a stop.

After the return to the carhouse at the general offices at Oak and Broderick streets, Mr. Mullally stated that he will be operating again today. He thought it best not to divulge the starting time or give the route in advance. A majority of the strikebreakers who manned the cars came from Kentucky. Of the thirty odd persons who were shot or otherwise wounded in Tuesday's pitched battles on Turk street, four are expected to die. This would increase the number of deaths to five, as James Walsh died Tuesday night. Many of the others among the injured have been removed to their homes.

County Cannot Increase Wages.

Butte, Mont., May 9.—The county commissioners today received a communication from Attorney General Galen to the effect that they may not grant the demands for increased pay presented by the deputy county assessors. This means that unless the clerks will work at their old scale the assessment work will be delayed months. The opinion covers road work and as the laborers' union will not permit road improvement at the state maximum wage, nothing can be done upon the county highways.

A Race Not Aimed at America.

Paris, May 9.—M. Kurino, the Japanese minister, stated that the series of treaties between Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, guaranteeing the territorial status quo in the Far East, implied an agreement to prevent other countries from acquiring territory there. He denied that the entente was in any way aimed at the United States, adding: "Japan, in spite of the San Francisco incident, has always been most sympathetic to the United States because she was the first to treat the Japanese people on a footing of equality."

Fire in Kansas City.

Kansas City, May 9.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the five story university building at the northwest corner of Leavenworth and Ninth streets, causing a property loss of \$250,000. One life was lost, six persons are missing and the building was a ruin. The fire broke out in the ruins, and the firemen were more or less seriously hurt. The debris is still burning tonight, cannot be searched until tomorrow. The building was occupied by Montgomery, Ward & Co., as offices.

Immigration Board's Plans.

New York, May 6.—The committee appointed by President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon to investigate all the phases of the problem if immigration has decided to extend its work to the leading emigration cities of Europe and has made arrangements to sail from Boston May 18 for the Mediterranean on the steamer Canope.

Omaha Building Collapses.

Omaha, May 9.—A six story building at Ninth and Leavenworth streets, occupied by Parlin, Orendoff & Marlin company, wholesale firm implements, collapsed this morning, the walls falling inward. The property loss, heavy, cannot yet be estimated. The cause of the collapse has not yet been reported for work and no one was injured.

STUDY OF PSYCHIC CULTS.

Strange Phenomena Attracting Attention of Many People.

Our present era has been described as yet there never was a time when so many thoughtful persons were engaged in the study of psychic phenomena or when there were so many societies organized to prosecute natural research. The question of the nature of spirit is being investigated from many different points of view. Physicians attack the problem from their own side, seeking light in the study of brain, nerves, etc., as well as in phenomena of somnambulism, hypnotism, double personality and the like.

Societies for psychical research in this country and England number in their membership some of the most eminent names of modern science—men who make it their task to sift grain from the chaff of reported apparitions, instances of telepathy, alleged communications with the dead, etc. There is a large literature on the subject of "Spiritism"—a different thing from Spiritualism.

The latter has become a creed with many persons, who take their belief seriously, though it has been notably abused by pretenders who give "séances" and use conjurers' tricks to impress the unwary. Mind reading, "suggestions," etc., are accepted by many who have no theory to account for them.

The recent announcement that experimenters in New England have ascertained that the soul weighs half an ounce, ridiculous as it is, illustrates the prevailing disposition to apply the experimental method to the elucidation of questions of spirit. The materialistic tendency of the time demands such proof of things the most subtle. Recent revelations of the properties of radio-active substances have strengthened this tendency, but have brought materialists and Spiritualists closer together by showing that matter consists apparently of infinitely minute aggregations of ether which are endowed with wonderful properties.

Materialists used to laugh at the contention of schoolmen that thousands of spirits could dance on the point of a needle, but the calculations of Professor Thompson, Soddy and others seem to show that the point of a needle would afford ample space for numerous organized beings consisting each of millions of atoms. Matter, in short, has been refined almost to the quality of spirit, as the latter was once conceived, so that materialists are more ready than formerly to accept a Spiritualistic explanation of phenomena.

Faith in invisible causes is accordingly reviving and persons of ultra-scientific bias will be found entertaining views once deemed highly superstitious. There is much folly and some fraud, no doubt, in various popular manifestations of the revived interest in occult matters. The limits between the possible and impossible are ignored and the anxious inquirer after Spiritualistic truth often has a trick of slight-of-hand played off on him.

The magician and the hoodoo doctor still flourish upon the credulity of their admirers. Not that there is not great virtue in mental "suggestion" in this neurasthenic age. Imaginary diseases require imaginary remedies. The regular physician finds many of his patients cured by bread pills, the pill being something to fix the eye upon, while confidence in the doctor does the work. The huge boluses of our grandfathers are out of fashion.

Medicine has lost its mysterious power and we want more subtle remedies. Little by little we are finding out that abstemiousness from drugs and plenty of exercise in the open air are the true secrets of physical and mental health. As respects Spiritual health, however, the problem, with all our experimentation, remains substantially where it was before the age of Isaac Newton.—Baltimore Sun.

Celebrity The Newest Fad.

Vegetable Composes the Basis of Many a Latest Delicacy.
Celebrity is the newest fad of the food faddists—new because they've exhausted all the other new-diet things and have had to hark back to something newer because older. The crisp stalks from Chesapeake Bay long have been popular among those who know the philosophy of good eating, but the fad of the agreeable side dish into a hobby is comparatively recent, says the New York Tribune.

One of the most enthusiastic of the faddists is Mrs. John B. Henderson, no woman in New York has recently exercised more ingenuity in serving the delicacy than she. Mrs. Henderson's triumph at this line is celery custard, which she sends to her friends when suffering from an attack of nerves. Indeed, so tempting does she make the little dish that it does not altogether meet the approval of the food faddists, who hold that food really isn't a fad if it's appetizing. But her celery custard is delicious, nevertheless, and will be sure of at least passing popularity. The custard seems of the conventional concoction, except that the celery stalk is minced and stewed and then mixed with the custard. Mrs. Henderson serves it in tiny cups. Cream stewed in milk and strained is used in place of consommé or bouillon, and celery as a vegetable cut in pieces several inches in length and served with a cream sauce and butter is displacing peas, corn and asparagus. Celery and turnips stewed together make another Henderson delicacy.

X-Rays Find Fossils.

A curious application of the X-rays to the discovery of the unseen things was recently made by Prof. Le Moigne at Rheims.

The chalk strata in that part of France contain the fossil bones of birds, reptiles and mammals, and frequently these are shattered in the attempt at removal. It occurred to the scientist that the embedded fossils might be photographed by the aid of the X-rays, since the latter pass readily through chalk, but are largely intercepted by the phosphates of bones.

It is reported that Prof. Le Moigne's photographs clearly indicate the details of the hidden fossils.—Philadelphia Record.



The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the author of "The New Theology," has been called the man who has "made the whole world discuss theology." The wide discussion which has followed Mr. Campbell's statement of his beliefs, the preacher himself has carefully avoided. The forthcoming book will contain his first word on the subject since the statement of his views which precipitated the discussion.

Arthur Hening, the well-known ILLUSTRATOR, whose first book, "Spirit Lake," is to be published this spring, has spent many years in the study of an unfamiliar life that is deemed sooner or later to disappear from this country—that of the Indians of the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Hening has put his studies of Indian life and character into the form of a story in which the Indian of to-day appears a much more human creature than the stock figure of melodrama. The book will be illustrated with a large number of the author's sketches.

Robert J. Thompson, of Chicago, during a time of sorrow at the death of a brother, wrote to the foremost scientists and philosophers of the world requesting the favor of a statement embodying their reasons for belief in the immortality of the soul. The collection of letters received in answer to his request Mr. Thompson has published in a book under the title "Proofs of Life after Death." The great variety of opinion and argument Mr. Thompson has divided into four classes—the scientists, the psychical researchers, the philosophers and the spiritualists.

"Wild Animal Celebrities," by Miss Velvin, the author of "Behind the Scenes with the Wild Animals," is a collection of life stories of actual animals now living in various zoological gardens and menageries throughout the world. The facts related have been obtained first hand from naturalists, trainers and many of the animals described are old personal friends of the author. A special interest attaches to this book, which will be published soon, from the fact that both John Burroughs and William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, agree that Miss Velvin's work on account of its foundation of actual experience is of peculiar value in these days of animal fact masquerading in the clothes of fact.

Miss Marjorie Bowen has recently finished a new novel, called "The Master of Stair," which McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish instead of the "Leonard and the Lily." "The Master of Stair," the heroine of Eleanor McCarty Lane's successful novel of last year. The story deals with what is known in history as the massacre of Glencoe, although—and this is one of the interesting points in the book—Miss Bowen has discovered in recently unearthed historical material that there never was a massacre of the kind handed down in poetry and tradition, when the entire clan of the Macdonalds was wiped out by the Campbells. All the historical figures of the time, including William of Orange, are introduced in the story, of which the dominating character is the wild and sinister Master of Stair—a companion piece in portraiture to Marjorie Bowen's picture of Gian Visconti in "The Viper of Milan." Love, which played so small a part in the former book, is the leading motive of the new story—the love of the Countess Peggy for her husband, the Earl of Douglas.

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