

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

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

Washington, May 11.—The house today took the final congressional step which letting on horse races at Don-bill authorization is prohibited. An addition to the regular military establishment of 50 captains to command the Philippine scouts also was passed. The bill amending the homestead laws so as to permit the entry of 320 acres instead of 160 acres of non-irrigable public land in Western States was passed.

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

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

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

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

Clark of Wyoming reviewed at length what he said he regarded as the weakness of the forestry service. He declared that its operations were indifferent to the preservation of the timber lands, but objected to the methods practiced by the Bureau of Forestry under its present administration.

In addition to the attention given the agricultural bill, the senate voted to send to the committee on judiciary the resolution introduced by Burkett of Nebraska declaring tomorrow to be "Mothers' Day," and suggesting that mothers and employees of the senate wear a white flower in honor of that day.

Washington, May 9.—Although on several occasions it has been difficult to maintain a quorum, the house transacted considerable business today. A number of measures were passed, including a child labor law for the District of Columbia, intended as a substitute for the bill permitting appeals in naturalization cases from the District to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and repealing the act of the legislature of New Mexico of 1903 regarding civil procedure in personal injury cases.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock tomorrow, when eulogies will be delivered upon the life and character of the late Representative Adolph Meyer.

Washington, May 9.—The committee on the Judiciary, Williams did not insist upon the usual roll call.

Under a statute passed by the last assembly, Louis of Michigan, who died in the train at Butte, will be sentenced to death if convicted.

Practically every property owner affected by the recent fire in Atlanta, Ga., has arranged that modern structures will be built.

Friday, May 8.
Washington, May 8.—Little progress was made in the senate today on the agricultural appropriation bill, the session being devoted to a discussion upon the principle of forest reserves and the administration of that service. Teller concluded his remarks in opposition to a lump sum appropriation of \$500,000 for further development of the forest reserve system. Nelson of Minnesota and Holliver of Iowa spoke in support of the reserve service.

McClure, chairman of the committee on pensions, called the attention of the senate to a deadlock among the conferees on the pension appropriation bill on the senate amendment requiring a continuance of the present system of having the pension funds disbursed through eight pension agencies, located throughout the country, instead of through a single agency located in this city. Many senators expressed a desire that the conferees should insist on the senate amendment.

Washington, May 8.—The officers and enlisted men of the army today were their fight for increased pay when the house, after a debate of two hours, agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 was made for the purpose of increasing the pay of the enlisted men. Nine hundred officers on the retired list also will benefit by the increase. The army appropriation bill carries an aggregate appropriation of \$95,382,246. The principal item of increase is for the pay of the enlisted men. With the various changes made in conference, the bill represents a total increase of \$2,263,115 over the amount authorized by the house.

Thursday, May 7.
Washington, May 7.—In reply to Heyburn's attack upon the forestry policy of the administration, Depew of New York today, in the senate, spoke at length in defense of forestry reserves and the reforestation of denuded lands. Only the other day, he said, New York State received 1,000,000 trees from Germany for use in reforestation of the Adirondacks. He commended the action of President Roosevelt in inaugurating the system of forestry reserves.

Extended discussion of the expenditure of the Forestry Bureau for publicity work of various kinds, called forth a vigorous denial by Mr. Smoot that a forester had attended a convention and charged his expenses to "the hay and grain account."

Washington, May 7.—After ten days' discussion, consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was completed by the house today, but before putting it on its passage a recess until tomorrow was taken. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$106,966,369, or \$1,241,000 more than was reported by the committee.

The principal resolution of the day was for the salary and wage scale to be paid in the construction of the Panama Canal. The committee had inserted a provision providing that such salaries and wages should not exceed by more than 25 per cent the salaries and wages paid in the United States for similar work. The provision was defeated, 10 to 101.

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

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

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

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

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

Make War on Rats.
Washington, May 12.—A ban has been placed on rats and mice on the Panama Canal zone, in efforts to prevent bubonic plague from gaining a foothold there. It has been demonstrated that the plague is communicated by means of fleas. The fleas get it from rats and mice and communicate it to other animals. With the termination of rats and mice it is stated there will be no danger from the bite of a flea so far as plague is concerned. Canal employees have been instructed to kill rats and mice.

Amend Naturalization Act.
Washington, May 12.—A bill amending the naturalization act was ordered favorably reported today by the house committee on immigration. The bill increases the fee which clerks of courts may charge for the issuing of naturalization papers from \$5 to \$8, and allows either the applicant for admission to citizenship or the United States to take an appeal within 60 days from the date of the entry of the final order, on questions of law only, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Will Let Dry Farm Bills Pass.
Washington, May 12.—Speaker Cannon has given reasonable assurance that he will grant time during the coming week for consideration in the house of the 320-acre dry farm homestead bill and the bill by Representative French granting Idaho an additional 2,000,000 acres under the Carey act. It is believed both will pass if they come to a vote.

One Bid for Eugene Building.
Washington, May 12.—The Treasury Department received but one bid for the erection of a public building at Eugene, Ore., for \$45,000. No decision has yet been reached.

Appointed as President's Aide.
Washington, May 13.—Captain Archibald W. Butt, who will take Captain Fitzhugh Lee's place as military aide to the president, is on his way to Washington from Havana. Captain Butt came to Washington in 1898 as correspondent for the Atlanta Constitution. In his newspaper capacity he saw a part of the Spanish-American war. He was made a captain in the volunteer service in 1900, and assigned to the quartermaster's department. The next year he entered the regular army as captain, continuing in the quartermaster's department.

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

MARCH OF MEN OF FLEET.

Largest Armed Force Ever Landed Is Reviewed at San Francisco.
San Francisco, May 8.—Eight thousand blue-jackets and marines—the largest armed force the American Navy has ever put ashore in time of peace or war—were landed yesterday from the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets, now lying in the harbor, and marched through the streets of San Francisco in the most notable parade the city has ever known. For four miles and a half, along streets lined and flanked by a crowd, the fighting men of the fleets made their way to the martial tunes of their shipmate bands and to cheers that began with the first command to march and ended only when the sailors and again embarked in the small boats that returned them to their ships. Twenty-five hundred sailors of the regular army, in full-dress array, graciously acted as an escort to the visiting men of the sea, and were liberally applauded.

The cheers, however, were not all reserved for the sailors and marines. Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, and the six other Rear-Admirals in command of squadrons and divisions, rode in carriages. Admiral Evans was quickly recognized by the thousands in the immense reviewing stands, and his constant recognition of the cheering which was caught up by the throngs ahead and echoed by those in the rear as his carriage slowly moved at the front of the marching columns. Secretary of the Navy, Metcalf, Governor Gillett, of California, and Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, rode in the caucuses and afterward reviewed it as it passed, marching down Van Ness avenue.

ADMITS OTHER CRIMES.

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

UNITE FOR DEFENSE.

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

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

LOSSES \$1,259,000 BY FIRE

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

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

Angers Stanford Faculty.

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

Firemen Confess Arson.

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

Repair Dredge Chinook.

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

Will Make Lobbyists Register.

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

HAULS DOWN FLAG THRO' GOLDEN GATE

Evans Gives Up His Command of Big Battleship Fleet Completes Atlantic Battleship Fleet. 13,000 Mile Cruise.

BIG OVATION BY SAN FRANCISCO HILLS BLACK WITH HUMANTY

Practically Every "First-Class" Warship in American Navy Anchored in Spacious Harbor.
San Francisco, May 9.—Rear-Admiral Evans bade a personal farewell to the officers of his command at the banquet held last night in honor of the visit of the Atlantic fleet by the City of San Francisco. The banquet was given in the white and gold dining room of the St. Francis Hotel, where Admiral Evans and his family have been making their headquarters since the arrival of the fleet. The commander-in-chief of the fleet, who bade down his flag today from the trunk of the Commodore, might appear for a few moments, but it was not known how well he was actually well enough to do so. The admiral was wheeled into the crowded dining hall amid spontaneous cheers, in which the officers and the citizens of San Francisco joined with equal enthusiasm. He was in civilian attire, as was also his son, Lieutenant Frank Taylor Evans, who wheeled the invalid chair.

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

Once inside the entrance to the bay, the heavy vessels of the Eastern Cruisers were joined by the armored cruisers of the entire Pacific fleet, and the Navy of the Nation—all save a few newly commissioned or reversed ships on the Atlantic and some patrol boats scattered in the Orient—joined in a parade, which for impressive beauty and strength of fighting timber has never been equaled in the history of the navy. From the 16,000-ton Connecticut and the five sisters of her class, down to the tiny torpedo boats no larger than a racing launch, passed through the harbor, and the anchorages south of the Market-street ferry terminals, where outlined in the fire of their electric illuminations, they lie in four long lines awaiting the review of Secretary Metcalf on Friday morning.

The parade and maneuvers of anchoring occupied fully four hours of time and gave to the people who made black the hills of the city, the islands of the harbor, bays and mountains. The formation of the fleet, the ships themselves, steaming along in varying formations, really present the picture that is most beautiful to see.

Freight Rate War.
Harriman Declares It Will Be Higher Rates or Lower Wages.
Chicago, May 7.—The rate war which is raging between the railroads and the shippers promises to be a bitter one. The Chicago Association of Commerce, which represents nearly all the commercial interests of the city, the organization will hold a meeting today to plan opposition to the increase in the East at once, and to pave the way for similar action when the rates go up all over the country.

It is said that E. H. Harriman declines to cut the salaries of the railroad employees. The railroads figure that the increase, under the present tonnage, will net them \$200,000,000.

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

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

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

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

In context of Limerick writers, the worst is by the passion accused. Who sings them and flirts them. But always inverts them. And writes the last line of them first.

Success Magazine.

Departure Delayed.
Washington, May 7.—A change in the order governing the movement of the Pacific fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Dayton, was announced by the operation of which the vessels will remain at San Francisco until May 15, when they will sail for a southern cruise.

CAPITALS OF MOROCCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The case of Fez v. State (Ga. Ct. App.) 58 Southeastern Reporter, 64, holds that where defendant was accused of shooting two different persons in rapid succession, who had made no joint attack upon him, two distinct crimes were committed, and that a conviction for one was no bar to a prosecution for the other. A similar question arose in Burman v. State, 13 653, where the State court, after setting out a hypothetical case, applied the same principle.

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

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

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

A Dish She Wouldn't Cook.
Rev. Mr. Freuder, of Philadelphia, tells this story of himself:
Some time ago he was invited to dine at the house of a friend, whose wife went into her kitchen to give some final orders. Incidentally, she added to the servant, "We are to have a Jewish 'abbi for dinner to-day.'"

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

Rockefeller to Invade Russia.
London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says that three agents of J. D. Rockefeller are there negotiating for the construction of the Amur railway, a bill for which the Duma passed to the first reading last month and which the government is understood to desire to have constructed speedily. Rockefeller's agents offer to complete the railway in two years, to employ only Russian labor, and to employ only Russian labor.

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

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

HOW MINES MAKE TOWNS.

Little Built in More Ways than One on a Square Mile of Copper.
The history of American mining towns presents many examples of the determining effect of mineral deposits. Butte, Mont., is a city of 62,000 inhabitants, supported by copper underlying about one square mile of land surface. The metal forms the sole raison d'etre of this considerable settlement, and in other respects the region is unproductive and unattractive; without the mines the locality would support with difficulty a population of 160 souls.

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

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

Three navigable rivers converge at this point; valleys sunk in a plateau provide natural routes for approaching railways. Natural and unnatural access, it may be added, are contrasted in Pittsburgh by the fact that one railroad has recently been forced to expend \$25,000,000 to effect an entrance to the city by overcoming a minor geographic obstacle.

Legal Information

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

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