

AIKENSIDE

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

Author of "Bery Beaumont," "The English Orphan," "Hounded on the Hills," "Lone River," "Meadowbrook," "Tommy and Susanna," "Cousin Maud," etc.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

A party, a big party, such as Maddy had never in her life attended! How her eyes sparkled from mere anticipation as she looked appealingly to her grandfather who, though clasping parties with the poms and vanities from which he would shield his child, still remembered that he once was young, that fifty years ago he, too, like Maddy, wanted "to see the folly of it," and not take the mere word of older people that in every festive scene there was a pitfall, strewn over so thickly with roses that it was oftentimes hard to tell just where the boundary line commenced. Besides that, grandpa had faith in Guy, and so his consent was granted, and Maddy was soon on her way to Aikenside, which presented a gay, busier appearance than she had ever known before. Jessie was wild with delight, dragging forth at once the pink dress which she was to wear, and whispering to Maddy that Guy had bought a dark blue silk for her, and that Sarah Jones was at that moment fashioning it after a dress left there by Maddy the previous summer.

"Mother said plain white muslin was more appropriate for a young girl, but Brother Guy said no; the blue silk would be useful after the party; it was what you needed, and so he bought it and paid a dollar and three-quarters a yard, but it's a secret until you are called to try it on. Isn't Guy splendid?"

He was indeed splendid, Maddy thought, wondering why he was so kind to her, and if it would be so when Lucy came. The dress fitted admirably. When Maddy was dressing for the party, there was sent up to her room a small round box, scarcely large enough to hold an apple, much less a small scarf. The present proved to be a pair of plain, but heavy bracelets, and a most exquisitely wrought chain of gold, to which was appended a beautiful pearl cross, the whole accompanied with the words, "From Guy."

Jessie was in ecstasies. Clapping the ornaments on Maddy's neck and arms, she danced around her, declaring there never was anything more beautiful or anybody as pretty as Maddy was in her rich party dress. Maddy was fond of jewelry—as was young Guy, not—yet—she felt a flush of gratified pride, or vanity, or satisfaction, whichever one chooses to call it, as she glanced at herself in the mirror and remembered the time when, riding with the doctor, she had met Mrs. Agnes, with golden bracelets flashing on her arms, and wished she might one day wear something like them. The day had come sooner than she then anticipated, but Maddy was not as happy in possession of the coveted ornaments as she had thought she should be. Somehow, it seemed to her that Guy ought not to have given them to her, that it was improper for her to keep them, and that both Mrs. Noah and Agnes thought so, too. She wished she knew exactly what was right, and then, remembering that Guy had said the doctor was expected early, she decided to ask his opinion on the subject and abide by it.

At first Agnes had cared but little about the party, affecting to despise the people in their immediate neighborhood; but when Guy gave her permission to invite from the adjoining towns, and even from Worcester if she liked, her spirits rose; and when her toilet was completed, she shone resplendent in lace and diamonds and curls, managing to retain through all a certain simplicity of dress appropriate to the hostess. But beautiful as Agnes was, she felt in her jealous heart that there was about Maddy Clyde an attraction she did not possess. Guy saw it, too, and while complimenting his pretty mother-in-law, kept his eyes fixed admiringly on Maddy, who started him into certain unpleasant remembrances by asking if the doctor had come yet.

"No, yes—there he was now," and Guy looked into the hall where the doctor's voice was heard inquiring for him. "I want to see him a minute, alone, please. There's something I want to ask him." And, unmindful of Agnes' darkening frown, or Guy's look of wonder, Maddy darted from the room, and ran hastily down the hall to where the doctor stood, waiting for Guy, not for her.

He had not expected to meet her thus, or to see her thus, and the sight of her, grown so tall, so womanly, so stylish, and so beautiful, almost took his breath away. And yet, as he stood with his soft hand on her arm, and surveyed her from head to foot, he felt that he would rather have her as she was when a dainty girl shaded her pale, wasted face, when the snowy ruffle was fastened high about her throat, and the cotton bands were buttoned about her wrists, where gold ones now were shining. The doctor had never forgotten Maddy as she was then, the very embodiment, he thought, of helpless purity. The little sick girl, so dear to him then, was growing away from him now; and these adornings which marked the budding woman, seemed to remove her from him and place her nearer to Guy, whose bride should wear jewels, just as Maddy did.

She was very glad to see him, she said, asking in the same breath why he had not been to the cottage, if she had not grown tall, and if he thought her improved with living in a city.

"One question at a time, if you please," he said, drawing her a little more into the shadow of the hall, where they would be less observed by anyone passing through.

Maddy did not wait for him to answer, so eager was she to unburden her mind and know if she ought to keep the costly presents, at which she knew he was looking.

"If he remembers his unpaid bill, he must consider me mighty mean," she thought; and then, with her usual frankness, she told him of the perplexity and asked his opinion.

"It would displease Mr. Guy very much if I were to give them back," she said; "but it hardly is right for me to accept them, is it?"

The doctor did not say she ought not to wear the ornaments, though he longed to tear them from her arms and neck and

throw them anywhere, he cared not where, so they freed her wholly from Guy.

They were very becoming he said. She would not look as well without them; so she had better wear them to-night, and to-morrow, if she would see him, he would talk with her further.

It was a brilliant scene which Aikenside presented that night, and amid it all Agnes bore herself like a queen; while Jessie, with her sunny face and golden hair, came in for a full share of attention. But amid the gay throng there was none so fair or so beautiful as Maddy, who deputed herself with as much ease and grace as if she had all her life long been accustomed to just such occasions as this. At a distance the doctor watched her, telling several who she was, and once remarking by both look and manner a remark made by Maria Cutler to the effect that she was nobody but Mrs. Remington's governess, a poor girl whom Guy had taken a fancy to educate out of charity.

Breakfast over the next morning, the two young men repaired to the library. The doctor sat for a time, and then broke out abruptly:

"I say, Guy, have you said anything to her about—well, about me, you know?"

"Why, no, I've hardly had a chance; and then, again, I concluded it better for each one to speak for himself," and Guy leaned back in his chair.

"Guy, if you were not engaged, I should be tempted to think you wanted Maddy Clyde yourself," the doctor suddenly exclaimed, confronting Guy, who answered with the most provoking coolness, "You should?"

"Yes, I should; and I am not certain but you do, as it is. Guy," and the doctor grew very earnest in his manner. "If you do care for Maddy Clyde, and she for you, pray tell me so before I make a fool of myself."

"Doctor," returned Guy, folding his hands on his head, "you desire that I be frank, and I will. I like Maddy Clyde very much—more, indeed, than any girl I ever met—except Lucy. Had I never seen her—Lucy, I mean—I cannot tell how I should feel toward Maddy. The chances are, however, that much as I admire her, I should not make her my wife, even if she were willing. But I have seen Lucy. I am engaged to be married. I shall keep that engagement, and if you have feared me at all as a rival, you may fear me no longer. I do not stand between you and Maddy Clyde."

Guy believed that he was saying the truth, notwithstanding that his heart beat faster than its wont, and his voice was a little thick. It was doubtful whether he would marry Maddy Clyde, if he were free. By nature and education he was very proud, and the inmates of the red cottage would have been an obstacle to be surmounted by his pride.

"I hear her now—I'll call her," he said; and, on opening the door, he spoke to Maddy, just passing through the hall. "Dr. Holbrook wishes to see you," he said, as Maddy came up to him; and holding the door for her to enter, he saw her take the seat he had just vacated. Then closing it upon them, he walked away, thinking that last night's party, or something, had produced a bad effect on him, making him blue and wretched, just as he should suppose a criminal would feel when about to be executed.

CHAPTER XVI.

Now that they were alone, the doctor's courage forsook him and he could only stammer out some commonplace remarks about the party, asking how Maddy had enjoyed it. He was not getting up at all, and it was impossible for him to say anything as he had meant to say it. Why couldn't she help him, instead of looking so unobscurely at him with those large, bright eyes?

At last she came to his aid by saying, "You promised to tell me about the bracelets and necklace, whether I ought to keep them."

"Yes, oh, yes, he believed he did." And getting up from his chair, the doctor began to walk the floor, the better to hide his confusion. "Yes, the bracelets, you looked very pretty in them, Maddy, very; but you are engaged pretty—ahem—yes. If you were engaged to Guy I should say it was proper; but if not, why, I don't know; the fact is, Maddy, I am not quite certain what I am saying, so you must excuse me. I almost hated you that day you sent the note, telling me you were coming to be examined; but I had not seen you then. I did not know how after a while—a very little while—I should in all probability—well, I did; I changed my mind, and I—I guess you have not the slightest idea what I mean." And stopping suddenly, he confronted the astonished Maddy, who replied:

"Not unless you are going crazy."

"She could in no other way account for his strange conduct, and she sat staring at him while he continued: "I told you once that when I wanted my bill I'd let you know. I'd ask for pay. I want it now. I present my bill."

With a scared, miserable feeling, Maddy listened to him, wondering where she should get the money, if it were possible for her grandfather to raise it, and how much her entire wardrobe would bring, suppose she should sell it. With a stifled sob she began to speak, but he silenced her by a gesture, and sitting down beside her, said, in a voice more natural than the one with which he had at first addressed her:

"Maddy, I know you have no money. It is not that I want, Maddy; I want—you."

He bent down over her now, for her face was hidden in her hands, all sense of sight shut out, all sense of hearing, too, save the words he was pouring into her ear—words which burned their way into her heart, making it throb for a single moment with gratified pride, and then growing heavy as lead as she knew how impossible it was for her to pay the debt as he desired.

"I can't, doctor; oh, I can't!" she sobbed. "I never dreamed of this; never

supposed you could want me for your wife. I'm only a little girl—only sixteen last October—but I'm so sorry for you, who have been so kind. If I only could love you as you deserve! I do love you, too; but not the way you mean. I cannot be Maddy Holbrook; no, doctor, I cannot."

She was sobbing piteously, and in his concern for her the doctor forgot somewhat the stunning blow he had received.

"Don't, Maddy, darling!" he said, drawing her trembling form closely to him. "Don't be so distressed. I did not much think you'd tell me yes, and I was a fool to ask you. I am too old; but Maddy, Guy is as old as I am."

The doctor did not know why he said this, unless in the first keenness of his disappointment there was a satisfaction in telling her that the objection to his age would apply also to Guy. But it did not affect Maddy one whit, or give her the slightest inkling of his meaning. He saw it did not, and the pain was less hard to bear. Still, he would know certainly if he had a rival, and so he said: "Do you love someone else, Maddy? Is another preferred before me, and is that the reason why you cannot love me?"

"No," Maddy answered, through her tears. "There is no one else. Whom should I love, unless it were you? I know nobody but Guy."

That name touched a sore, aching chord in the doctor's heart, but he gave no sign of the jealousy which had troubled him, and for a moment there was silence in the room; then, as the doctor began faintly to realize that Maddy had refused him, there awoke within him a more intense desire to win her than he had ever felt before. He would not give her up without another effort, and laying her unresisting head upon his bosom, he pleaded again for her love, going over all the past, and telling of the interest awakened when first she came to him that April afternoon, almost two years ago. There was a great lump in Maddy's throat as she tried to speak, but it cleared away, and she said very sadly, but very earnestly:

"Dr. Holbrook, would you like me to say yes with my lips, when all the time there was something at my heart tugging to answer no?"

This was not at all what Maddy meant to say, but the words were born of her extreme truthfulness, and the doctor thus learned the nature of the struggle which he saw plainly was going on.

"No, Maddy, I would not have you say yes unless your heart was in it," he answered, while he tried to smile upon the tearful face looking up so sorrowfully at him.

But the smile was a forlorn one, and there came instead a tear as he thought how dear was the fair creature who never would be his. Maddy saw the tear, and as if she were a child, wiped it from his cheek; then, in tones which never faltered, she told him it might be in time she'd learn to love him. She would try so hard, she'd think of him always as her promised husband, and by that means should learn at last not to shrink from taking him for such. It might be ever so long, and perhaps she should be twenty or more, but some time in the future she should feel differently. Was he satisfied, and would he wait?

Her little hand was resting on his shoulder, but he did not mind its soft pressure or know that it was there, so strong was the temptation to accept that half-made promise. But the doctor was too noble, too unselfish to bind Maddy to himself unless she were wholly willing, and he said to her that if she did not love him now she probably never would. She could not make a love. She need not try, as it would only result in her own unhappiness. They would be friends just as they always had been, and none need know of what had passed between them, none but Guy. "I must tell him," the doctor said, "because he knows that I was going to ask you."

(To be continued.)

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

The Japanese lover, instead of an engagement ring, may give his future bride a piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.

Quick-growing vegetation is a great trouble on railway companies in South Australia. Some \$80,000 a year is paid for removing weeds from the roadway.

One of the most remarkable railway bridges in the world is that which connects Venice with the mainland. Built on 223 arches, it is 12,050 feet long.

The attempt to work up interest in the project to build a tunnel across the English Channel has failed again. This scheme is brought up every few years, and the prospects of its success were greater on the last occasion than ever.

A Cleveland skyscraper, twenty stories high, will be topped by a Goddess of Liberty holding a torch, from which a leaping flame of gas will be burning at all times. The exact hour of the day and night will be indicated by causing the flame to shoot high into the air during the minute preceding each hour.

Some medical societies are hewing to the line pretty close in their endeavor to uphold ethics, says a Western medical journal. The society at Peoria, Ill., hauled one of its members over the coals recently for driving a plebeid horse, on the ground that it was a bid for public attention.

New Dam to Cost \$4,000,000. The Standley dam, named after a Denver banker, who projected the enterprise, to be located nine miles above Denver which will confine the flow of five years, is one of the great projects of the age.

It will be a mile and a quarter long, 150 feet high and will impound 10,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. For its construction 5,000,000 cubic feet of material will be used. It will cost \$4,000,000 and will be completed in 1910.

The Standley will not be as long as the Assonan in Egypt, nor as high as some, but it will irrigate more land than any other—100,000 acres.

The meteorites which hurt themselves at this sphere add about 1,000 tons to its weight every three years.

YEAR 1907 LEAVES A RECORD OF DISASTER

Natural Phenomena and Direful Accident Fatal Long Lists of Dead.

EPITOME OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Recent Financial Disturbance—Oklahoma a State—Fine and Gift of Millions.

The chronicler who scans the record of 1907 that he may write of it finds himself confronted by an exhibit of destruction and disaster that he had not fully appreciated before. Since the opening day of the year the great catastrophes that have been accompanied by large loss of life have numbered 26, an average of slightly more than two for each month. Several of these have been great convulsions of nature. There was the earthquake that destroyed Kingston, Jamaica, out of which came the disagreeable Swettenham incident; subsequently occurred other earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Mexico, Chile and China. An earthquake and mountain slide that destroyed the town of Karatagh, Russian Turkistan, snuffed out 15,000 lives, and a frightful typhoon at Hongkong, China, killed unknown hundreds of the inhabitants. A hurricane in the Caroline Islands wiped out 200 lives; a great flood in Japan caused 600 deaths. Among the catastrophes originating in the operations and enterprises of humanity there have been explosions—several of them in mines, others in blast furnaces and on shipboard—collisions of ships and of railway trains, the collapse of the great uncompleted bridge over the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, and the blowing up of the Du Pont powder works in Fontenay, Ind. All these produced long casualty lists.

The roll of eminent dead is also an extensive one. Sweden has lately been called upon to mourn the decease of its beloved king, Oscar II, and his son and successor has assumed the reins of government. In Persia, also, the old Shah has died and a new one rules. Not death, but abdication has also changed the governmental head in Korea. Politics, art, science, letters, and the platform have each paid its toll to death in the loss of some foremost representatives. Among the names may be recorded those of former President M. Casimir Perier of France, Senators Morgan, Pettus and Alger, Galusha A. Grow, James H. Eckels, Maurice Grau, Richard Mansfield, Joseph Joachim, Edward Grieg, James McGranahan, Col. Will S. Hayes, Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Francis Murphy and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. Mrs. Wm. McKinley and John Alexander Dowle are also in the list of the well-known dead.

A financial disturbance of widespread influence has made itself felt during the last three months of 1907. The number of States in the Union has been increased to 46 by the admission of Oklahoma.

That modern minds are not appalled by large amounts is shown by two of the year's transactions. The Standard Oil Company has been fined \$20,000,000 by a Chicago judge, and John D. Rockefeller has made donations of \$32,000,000 to educational projects.

Two great exhibitions have been held. That at Jamestown, Va., did not receive the patronage expected and is in the hands of a receiver. The other was in Greater Louisville, Ky.

A public work of vast magnitude was begun when Mayor McClellan of New York broke ground for the construction of the great Catskill aqueduct which in a few years is to convey to the metropolis an inexhaustible supply of pure water.

The Harry Thaw trial in New York and the general strike of telegraphers the country over were subjects of much interest to the public while they continued.

The principal happenings of 1907 are briefly given below:

- JANUARY.
- 1—Wreck on Rock Island near Voland, Kansas, kills 35 persons. Chas. M. Floyd, Republican, elected Governor of New Hampshire by Legislature.
- 5—Bomb thrown in Fourth Street National bank, Philadelphia.
- 8—Death of Shah of Persia.
- 9—James Cullen lynched in Charles City, Iowa. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff assassinated in St. Petersburg. 80 miners killed by explosion in Pittsburg blast furnace.
- 10—Typhoon in Philippines kills 100 persons.
- 11—Fire near Strassburg, Germany, causes 20 deaths. \$1,000,000 fire in Lancaster, Pa.
- 14—Earthquake destroys Kingston, Jamaica.
- 16—Sixty lives lost in two Big Four railroad wrecks in Indiana. Mahomed Ali Mirza crowned Shah of Persia. Admiral Davis and American squadron sent away from Kingston, Jamaica, by Gov. Swettenham.
- 20—Death of Josiah Flynt Willard, tramp and author. England apologizes for Swettenham incident.
- 23—Twenty miners killed by explosion near Primero, Colo. Thaw trial begins in New York.
- 24—Death of Senator B. A. Alger of Michigan.
- 25—Explosion in mine near Saar-

bruck, Prussia, kill 300 persons. 100 lives lost by typhoon in Hongkong harbor.

29—Ninety miners killed by mine explosion near Thurmond, W. Va.

FEBRUARY.

- 7—John D. Rockefeller makes \$32,000,000 gift to educational work.
- 12—200 lives lost by sinking of Joy line steamer Larchmont off Block Island, R. I. Death of ex-Gov. Frank W. Higgins of New York.
- 16—25 persons killed and 100 injured in train wreck on New York Central in New York City.
- 20—\$175,000 stolen from U. S. treasury in Chicago.
- 21—English steamer Berlia goes down off coast of Holland; 180 lives lost. Cornelius J. Shea and associates acquitted of conspiracy in Chicago. Mrs. Dora McDonald shoots and kills Webster S. Guerin in Chicago.
- 22—Pennsylvania railroad's 15-hour flyer wrecked near Johnstown, Pa. Missouri Legislature adjourned by small-pox scare.

MARCH.

- 4—Fifty-ninth Congress adjourns nine days. Three changes in President's cabinet take effect.
- 7—Strother brothers in Culpeper, Va., acquitted of murder under "unwritten law."
- 9—Death of John Alexander Dowle. Will J. Davis freed of responsibility for Iroquois theater disaster by Judge Kimbrough of Danville, Ill.
- 12—Death of M. Casimir Perier, former president of France. Magazines on French battleship Jena explode at Toulon, killing 80 and injuring 500 persons.
- 14—Death of Maurice Grau, impresario.
- 16—Burning of Helicon Hall, Upton Sinclair's colony, near Englewood, N. J.
- 18—Greater Louisville exposition opened.
- 19—Death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
- 22—Many persons killed in riots in Moldavia.
- 25—Death of Alexander Beaubien, first white male born in Chicago.
- 31—Death of Galusha A. Grow, former Congressman from Pennsylvania.

APRIL.

- 2—Chicago elects Fred A. Buse, Republican, Mayor and approves new traction ordinance by majority of 33,126.
- 4—Hotel fire in San Francisco kills 17 persons. Lunacy commission declares Harry K. Thaw sane.
- 9—Howard Nicholas and Leonard Leopold convicted of murder of Mrs. Margaret Leslie in Chicago.
- 11—Lord Cromer, British ruler in Egypt, resigns.
- 12—Standard Oil Company convicted in Illinois court of rebating.
- 14—Death of James H. Eckels of Chicago. Earthquakes at Chilapa and Chilpancingo, Mexico.
- 15—Great Northern's Oriental Limited derailed by wreckers at Bartlett, N. D.
- 16—19—Volcanic eruptions in Chile.
- 20—Great fire in native quarter of Manila.
- 29—Opening of Jamestown (Va.) Exposition.
- 30—Hurricane in Caroline Islands kills 200 people.

MAY.

- 2—Great loss of life from explosion in Canton, China.
- 3—Sir Alexander Swettenham retires as Governor of Jamaica.
- 6—Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) dies in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Tornado wipes out towns of Birthright and Ridgeway, Texas.
- 10—Son born to King Alfonso of Spain.
- 11—Mystic Shriner special wrecked at Hondo, Cal., and 31 lives lost.
- 12—Mine fire at Velardena, Mexico, kills 90 men. Earthquake in China kills 4,000 persons.
- 17—Isaac Stephenson elected United States Senator from Wisconsin.
- 25—Death of Theodore Tilton in Paris.
- 28—Death of Mrs. William McKinley.

JUNE.

- 5—Oscar II. resumes reign as King of Sweden.
- 6—Sudden death of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar.
- 7—Fatal and destructive tornado in Kentucky and southern Illinois and Indiana.
- 9—Death of Julia Magruder, novelist.
- 10—Great strike against government in wine growing regions of France. 500 lives lost in burning of Chinese theater in Hongkong.
- 11—Death of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama.
- 12—200 lives lost in hurricane on Caroline Islands.
- 13—Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco convicted of extortion.
- 14—Olympic Theater burns in Chicago.
- 16—Car dissolves the Duma.
- 18—Death of Prof. Alexander S. Herschel, English astronomer.
- 20—Mayor McClellan of New York breaks first sod for construction of great Catskill aqueduct.
- 23—Fire destroys block of buildings adjoining Jamestown exposition.
- 30—Death of Francis Murphy, temperance evangelist.

JULY.

- 3—Fatal windstorm sweeps western Wisconsin.
- 6—John D. Rockefeller appears as witness in court in Chicago.
- 7—Tornado damages Long Pine, Neb.
- 8—Death of James McGranahan, gospel song writer.
- 14—Assassination of President Falliers attempted in Paris.
- 15—Foghorn explosion on battleship Georgia kills 8 seamen and injures 13.
- 18—Emperor of Korea abdicates.
- 20—80 killed in Pere Marquette wreck near Salem, Mich.
- 21—Steamer and freight boat collide off California coast and 150 lives are lost.
- 23—Death of Col. Will S. Hayes, ballad writer.
- 27—Death of Senator E. W. Pettus of Alabama.
- 28—Jury in Boise, Idaho, acquits William D. Hayward of murder of Gov. Steunenberg. Big fire at Coney Island, N. Y.

AUGUST.

- 1—Standard Oil Co. fined \$20,000,000 for accepting railroad rebates by Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago.
- 8—Beginning of telegraphers' general strike.
- 12—Death of Robert A. Pinkerton.
- 15—Joseph Joachim, violinist, dies in Berlin.
- 19—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden at Jamestown exposition.

26—Great fire in Hakodadi, Japan.

- 27—Nelson Morris, Chicago packer, dies.
- 29—Great bridge over St. Lawrence river, near Quebec, collapses, carrying 84 workmen to death.
- 30—Death of Richard Mansfield.

SEPTEMBER.

- 4—Death of Edvard Grieg, Norwegian composer.
- 7—Anti-Japanese outbreak in Vancouver, B. C.
- 9—Japanese battleship Kashima blows up at Kure with loss of 40 lives.
- 15—26 lives lost by wreck of excursion train near Canaan, N. H.
- 17—First election in Oklahoma. Chicago defeats new charter.
- 21—Frank J. Constanline convicted of murder of Mrs. Louise Gentry in Chicago.
- 25—Grandstand blows down in Hagia, Pa., and 50 people hurt.
- 26—Flood in Japan drowns 600 persons.
- 28—Eight lives lost in B. & O. wreck at Bellaire, Ohio.
- 30—McKinnel museum dedicated in Canton, Ohio.

OCTOBER.

- 6—Death of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, authoress.
- 10—Steamship Lusitania crosses Atlantic ocean in four days twenty hours. Death of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick in Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary.
- 12—Steamship Cypress wrecked on Lake Superior and 22 lives lost.
- 14—Town of San Jose del Cabo, Lower California, destroyed by cloudburst.
- 15—Du Pont powder works near Fontenay, Ind., explodes, killing 50 people.
- 16—Wall street flurry causes great slump in copper stocks.
- 22-23—Panic in New York and the East marked by suspension of Knickerbocker Trust Company and of various financial concerns, appointment of receivers for Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and wild scenes on Stock Exchange.
- 23—Germans win balloon race from St. Louis with France second.
- 27—New \$20,000,000 Union station opened in Washington.
- 30—Earthquake and mountain slide destroys town of Karatagh, Russian Turkistan, and causes 15,000 deaths.

NOVEMBER.

- 1—Great railway strike in Great Britain called.
- 5—End of telegraphers' strike. Elections in many States.
- 11—Death of Dexter M. Ferry, seedman, of Detroit.
- 15—Death of Moncure D. Conway, American author. Fire destroys town of Cleary, Alaska.
- 16—Oklahoma admitted to statehood.
- 24—Jury in Steve Adams case in Rathdrum, Idaho, dis agrees.
- 25—Thirteen lives lost in New York tenement house fire.
- 26—Death of Gen. B. D. Pritchard of Allegan, Mich., whose regiment captured Jefferson Davis.

DECEMBER.

- 1—Explosion in mine at Fayette City, Pa., kills 40 miners.
- 2—Sixtieth Congress opens.
- 4—King Oscar of Sweden resigns government into hands of Crown Prince as regent.
- 6—Explosion entombs 400 miners at Monongah, W. Va.
- 6—Death of King Oscar II. of Sweden and accession of his son as Gustaf V.
- 11—President Roosevelt reiterates his declaration that he will not again be a candidate for chief executive.
- 16—Dust explosion kills 75 men in mine at Volande, Ala. Great war fleet sails from Hampton Roads for Pacific.
- 17—Death of Lord Kelvin, English scientist.

Two Kinds of Tuberculosis. Reports from London state that the results of the careful investigations and experiments of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis indicate that there are two kinds of consumption. When the bacilli of these diseases were administered to animals those from one group caused rapidly fatal general tuberculosis, while the germs of the other group, though given in far larger doses, had only a slight local effect, and the disease tended to undergo a spontaneous cure, but the investigations have not yet reached a point where it is practicable to determine with certainty from which type of disease the patient is suffering. One of the results of the experiments made seems to be to discredit Koch's view that bovine and human tuberculosis are different diseases.

Rabies a Real Disease. Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department says that many experiments conducted by the bureau now demonstrate that hydrophobia is a real germ-generated and infectious disease. This disease, he says, can be communicated from beasts to man as well as from beast to beast. There are two types of hydrophobia, dumb and furious. In the earlier stages of the former kind a dog is dangerous, but in the late stages it is not, as it sustains paralysis of the jaws; but a dog with the furious type of hydrophobia is very dangerous, yelping and running about with frothing mouth and without any sign of jaw paralysis. Dr. Melvin insists that as yet there is no cure for rabies known to medical science.

New Principle in Structural Work. A new principle in engineering practice is described by the Scientific American in the case of a lookout tower built by Alexander Graham Bell, in which the structure is composed of tetrahedrons, and is said to be the first iron structure built on this principle. Each tetrahedral cell, which is the unit of construction, is made of one-half inch iron piping, and measures exactly 48 inches from tip to tip. Two hundred and sixty of these cells were employed in the tower, which rises 70 feet above the ground. Some of the advantages claimed for this method of construction are lightness, great rigidity, rapidity and ease of construction, very little false work being required, and the facility with which any part may be renewed.

America Leads in Coal. Tables prepared by the London Board of Trade show that the United States now mines more coal than any other country, the total being 370,000,000 tons in the United Kingdom and 135,000,000 tons in Germany. But the production per head is still higher in England. America also consumes the most coal.