

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Tillman and McCumber divided the time of the senate today, the North Dakota senator devoting himself to the railroad rate question exclusively and the South Carolina senator discussing various questions. Tillman made a special inquiry concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national bank funds in politics, and incidentally spoke of District Attorney Jerome's recent utterances and of Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust case, declaring in the latter matter that the decision against the attorney general had merely repeated what he had said in the case of ex-Secretary Paul Morton.

Washington, March 27.—The house today witnessed a most unusual scene, the speaker rising on the floor in the midst of a spirited discussion on reciprocity and tariff revision and disclaiming responsibility for differences between minority members. It was toward the close of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which appropriated, among other things, for the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro. The bill was passed.

On motion of Tawney, the legislative and judicial bill was taken up, when Prince, of Illinois, and Hardwick, of Georgia, resumed the tactics inaugurated last week by raising a point of order against every paragraph in which there was a departure from existing law. A half dozen points of order were made and sustained affecting the officers of the subtreasuries at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Monday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Following the president's suggestion, the house today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of documents and to empower the printing committee of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and, should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upward of \$1,000,000 annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

The fortifications appropriations bill was sent to conference.

Washington, March 26.—There was a hint in the senate today on an effort to fix a time for a final vote on the railroad bill, but it was surrounded by so much circumsppection and doubt that no prediction as to the time would be justified. Tillman stated that he would bring the matter up tomorrow and, unless objection was made, he may ask to have a day specified.

The suggestion as to a time arose in connection with the more or less serious effort on the part of a number of senators to secure immediate consideration of amendments offered by themselves.

Saturday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Hazing at the Annapolis Naval academy was dealt with by the house today in the passage of a senate bill with a house substitute. The action was taken after a protracted debate, which placed on record the impressions of the special committee which investigated the subject recently and a severe criticism by Hepburn of efforts to condone hazing. Several amendments were proposed, but all were rejected save one, it being the duty of cadet officers, as well as other academy authorities, to report infractions of the rules. The bill recalls that portion of existing laws which makes it compulsory to dismiss midshipmen guilty of hazing in any degree, and substitutes punishment according to the nature of the offense. Cruel and brutal hazing may be punished by dismissal. Previous to consideration of the hazing bill, 265 pension bills were discussed and passed.

Friday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—Spoonster today concluded his speech in the senate on the railroad rate bill, and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and passed. It carries an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a powder manufactory, and Daniel spoke at length in support of the provision. He declared that the nation was entirely at the mercy of a powder trust, and urged that the amendment should be adopted as a safeguard. As

Bill for Cattle Shipping.

Washington, March 27.—The house committee on interstate commerce today favorably reported a substitute for Representative French's 36-hour livestock bill. The committee bill confers absolute power on the secretary of agriculture to regulate stock shipments, permitting him to extend or shorten the periods as he may deem proper. Under this bill, the secretary could continue to enforce the present 28-hour law, he could permit shipments for longer periods, or require unloading every eight hours, as demanded by some.

Reports Timber Land Bills.

Washington, March 26.—The senate public lands committee favorably reported the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and to provide for the sale of timber on public land at not less than its appraised value. Senator Fulton had an amendment inserted providing that 10 per cent of the proceeds of sales of timber shall be expended for public roads and schools in the counties in which the timber is sold, the balance to go to the reclamation fund.

passed, the bill carries an appropriation of \$6,278,993. Tillman also spoke on the railroad rate bill, suggesting that the Interstate Commerce commission should have authority to enjoin the railroads from increasing their rates. He said the suggestion had been made by a "corn field lawyer" in Oklahoma.

The following bids were also passed: Creating a steamboat inspectors' district in Alaska; providing for filling in the naval station at Honolulu; authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to construct bridges across the Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake and Columbia rivers.

Washington, March 23.—The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill in the house today was enlivened by a small spat between Prince and Tawney, a proposition to buy a private car for the president, which was ruled out of order, and a jeering speech by Smith, of Arizona, about the suppression of debate by the rules.

An echo of the statehood controversy yesterday resulted in an effort to correct the journal. Williams maintained he was put in the ridiculous position of moving to instruct the conferees after they had been appointed, a motion clearly out of order at that time. The correction was made as suggested.

Thursday, March 22.

Washington, March 22.—The statehood bill was taken from the speaker's table in the house today, placed in the hands of three selected conferees and a request made of the senate for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. This action was not accomplished without many words and votes. It was developed, however, that there were votes enough to carry out the program of the leaders. Then followed 40 minutes of fiery speeches, some of which provoked much amusement among the large attendance of members and the crowded galleries. Then came the final vote on the adoption of the rule, which 175 members approved and 156 opposed.

The legislative appropriation bill constituted the subject for the remainder of the day. Criticism was made of the management of the library of congress, and Hardwick, of Georgia, found himself opposed by members of both sides of the chamber in his endeavor to restrict the white house appropriation so as to eliminate a social secretary for the wife of the president.

Washington, March 22.—The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the senate today. There were two speeches, one by Lodge and the other by Spooner. Lodge spoke in advocacy of his amendment, looking to the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce commission, and in doing so replied sharply to some recent utterances of Commissioner Prouty. Spooner devoted his attention to the constitutional powers of the inferior courts, contending that these courts could not be destroyed nor their jurisdiction taken from them.

Wednesday, March 21.

Washington, March 21.—The entire day in the senate was devoted to the consideration of the railroad rate bill. Culberson began the proceedings by presenting an amendment prohibiting corporations coming under the operation of the proposed law from making campaign contributions and he was immediately followed by his colleague Bailey, who offered the amendment so long promised by him and followed this action with a speech in which he explained that he would not now present the amendment but for the fact that Dooliver had referred to and criticized it in an interview. He indicated some displeasure over the interview, but exonerated Dooliver from disloyalty in the matter. The Iowa senator disavowed any intention to reveal a secret and the incident was closed pleasantly. Both Bailey and Dooliver made speeches reiterating their views and they were followed by more or less extended remarks by Tillman, Patterson, Heyburn and Knox. Bailey was interrupted in the middle of his speech by the announcement of his father's death, and immediately left the senate chamber.

Washington, March 21.—Representative George R. Patterson, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, died suddenly here today. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause of death. The house adjourned immediately after it was called to order, out of respect for Mr. Patterson. The statehood bill will be taken up tomorrow.

Confer on Bristol.

Washington, March 26.—President Roosevelt today sent for Senator Fulton and Attorney General Moody to talk over the case of District Attorney Bristol. What the conference accomplished cannot be stated, as none of the participants will discuss it or give any inkling of what disposition will be made of the case. It is stated, though not officially, that the Oregon Bar association has declined to take any action in the premises, having returned the papers submitted by the attorney general several weeks ago.

Repay Adams' Stealings.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Piles today introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the losses sustained by various persons who were robbed by George E. Adams, the defaulting cashier of the Seattle assay office. The bill provides that the findings of this commissioner shall be final, and that congress shall make a sufficient appropriation to pay the losses, in the event that Adams' property fails.

ROGERS ANSWERS QUERIES.

Admits Standard Ownership of Supposed Independent Concerns.

New York, March 26.—H. H. Rogers Saturday answered the questions put to him by Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, in the proceedings to oust the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company, and the Republic Oil company from Missouri, and the Standard Oil lawyers admitted that the Standard owns a majority of the stock of the other two companies. Thus Mr. Hadley has overcome his most recalcitrant witness and has proved the main point of his contention. Today he will go further and prove by documentary and other evidence that the three companies are all managed by the Standard officials at 26 Broadway. There was a decided change in Mr. Rogers' manner under examination, but he still pleaded lapse of memory or ignorance on several important points. W. G. Rockefeller also testified and his memory failed on several questions.

Mr. Rogers admitted that he was a stockholder in the Standard Oil company of Indiana, but said he did not know in detail of the conditions of the sale of oil in Missouri, nor did he know about the division of that state between the Waters-Pierce and Republic Oil companies.

PORTLAND MAY GET TIME BALL

Navy Department Favorably Considers Board of Trade's Request.

Washington, March 26.—Senator Fulton was assured today by the secretary of the navy that the Equipment bureau had been investigating the necessity of installing at Portland the time ball system for the aid of mariners. Mr. Fulton had presented the request of the Portland board of trade, with an urgent appeal that this usual feature of maritime cities be part of the government equipment of Portland. The matter seems to have the favor of the head of the department, and, unless unforeseen difficulties intervene, orders for the work are expected to be issued in the near future.

In presenting the request of Portland's mariners and merchants, the board of trade emphasized the troubles now experienced by captains in checking the variations of their chronometers, and brought to the attention of the senator the large number of vessels visiting Portland annually. These facts have been placed before the department.

BARS JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

Fulton's Alaska Bill Will Pass House Without Difficulty.

Washington, March 26.—Japanese encroachment in the fishing waters of Alaska will be brought to a close this year. Senator Fulton's bill prohibiting aliens from taking fish on the waters of that district is on the house calendar and is assured of final enactment there. For some time, especially last year, the Japanese have been pressing their fishing operations further and further on the American side of Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean. United States vessels found them last year far in the Alaska fisheries catching salmon in large quantities and picking fish for return to Japan. No seizures were made, but most of the Japanese vessels took to flight when observed.

FALLS INTO REBEL TRAP.

Governor Curry, of Samar, May Be Captive of Pulajanes.

Manila, March 26.—In the recent fight at Magtaon in the center of Samar between the constabulary and a force of Pulajanes two constabulary officers and several private were wounded. The loss of the Pulajanes is unknown. Governor Curry is missing.

Governor Curry, Judge Lobner and Superintendent of Schools Hoover proceeded to a town expecting to receive in surrender a large band of Pulajanes. It is now suspected that the offer by the Pulajanes to surrender was a treacherous ruse.

Reinforcements of constabulary have been ordered to proceed to the district and Provincial Treasurer Whittier, of Samar, has recommended that Federal troops be held in readiness.

Seven Killed by Train.

Sunbury, Pa., March 26.—Seven people met death here this afternoon when the Philadelphia & Reading No. 5 ran into a farmer's covered wagon at a grade crossing near here. Only one in the wagon escaped death. The party were returning from their homes in Rappah town township from this place. Washington Neidig, who drove, did not see the engine, which struck the wagon squarely in the middle. The bodies were carried along for several hundred yards and were horribly mutilated. Those killed were all of one family.

Rival of Standard Oil.

Los Angeles, March 26.—The Times says this morning: With the completion of the pipeline across the isthmus of Panama through the canal zone, upon which work is now being rushed, it is practically settled that the Union Oil company will establish, on the Atlantic coast south of New York, an immense refinery plant, and that a bid will be made by the united interests to control the asphalt market of the East and fight the Standard.

Must Not Buy Convict-Made Goods.

Washington, March 26.—Representative Sibley has introduced a bill preventing officers or agents of the government from buying goods made by convict laborers.

THE RED STORM

Or the Days of Daniel Boone

By JOEL ROBINSON

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"But how shall I get out?" inquired the Frenchman, who could not see how he was to be greatly benefited by the operation which the black had suggested.

"The best way you can; you can't come free de door," was the rejoinder. "Get me an ax, then, and let me cut my way out."

"How much money?" asked Andrew. "Three silver dollars—more than you ever had in the course of your whole life, probably."

"Hand out the currency," said the negro.

After a few moments of reflection, Le Bland was about to pass out the money, when he heard the voice of Ebony without; but this did not discourage him, for he believed that the African would be disposed to sympathize with his master, and so he inclined to favor his escape.

Accordingly the prisoner did not hesitate to state the proposition which he had made to Andrew. The matter was discussed in low voices by the two whites; and they finally concluded that for an additional dollar, they would be completely justified in disclosing the place where the ax was secreted in the block house.

Should the Frenchman be fortunate enough to free himself by the aid of that implement, Andrew and his friend supposed that they could not be very deeply implicated in the affair.

So the stipulated sum was duly transferred (through one of the port holes pierced in the walls) to the hands of the negroes, and the promised information given.

But here a new difficulty presented itself; would not the sound of his blows alarm all the sleepers in Boonesborough? After considerable searching, aided by the faint light shining in at the loopholes, and by the sense of touch, Le Bland discovered a place where his operations promised to be most successful. But the first blow resounded loudly through the empty structure.

"Stop dat noise dar!" cried Andrew, authoritatively. "Massa Boone's down by de gate."

"I must abandon the attempt," said Le Bland, thoughtfully, for a new and more feasible plan had suggested itself to his mind. "You may keep the money, Andrew, and say nothing about what has taken place."

"I knew you could not do nuffin in dat line," replied Andrew; and wishing the prisoner good night, he walked away with the silver safely deposited in his pocket, singing in the happiest possible frame of mind.

The moment Andrew's voice had ceased to be heard, Le Bland hastened to sound Ebony's feelings in regard to his imprisonment, and to ascertain so far as he was able, whether he could reasonably expect any immediate assistance from Mr. Alston.

The result was satisfactory. He soon discovered that Esquiline Ebony had received instructions, and was ready to favor his escape, providing that it could be so adroitly managed that he could not well be suspected of having any direct agency in the same.

While a low conversation was going on between the Frenchman and the negro, Mr. Alston himself cautiously approached the block house.

"Yes, I am here, my friend," said the person referred to. "How do you find yourself?"

"I find myself a prisoner and very poorly treated," replied Le Bland, rather haughtily. "Free me from this disgraceful thralldom. Let me not be pent up here, while every moment seems an age to me, and, while I appear to hear each instant the despairing cries of Rosalthe; and for my apparently unpardonable tardiness, to meet her reproving glances. I am ready to pluck out my beard with vexation. My impatience to serve and save the best of women drives me to the confines of madness. And yet you come and say, 'I am your friend; I spoke in your behalf.' Thrice accursed are these unyielding walls! they hold me from action when it is most needed. Perhaps it is already too late; the pile may be lighted—the fagots even now blazing in flames mounting to the skies."

"Hold!" exclaimed Mr. Alston. "Your words torture me beyond endurance. The shrieks of my idolized girl are in my ears—her agonies penetrate my soul."

"Demolish these walls! open the door! give me liberty! give me the free air! This restraint will make me frantic. To breathe this air another moment will suffocate me. I am, while here, like the poor fish transferred from his loved element to dry land. I gasp—I struggle with my fate like it. Make haste, then, to relieve me. Consult not cold and selfish prudence; think not of false fears of professed friends, and the falsehood of concealed enemies. Act, and act quickly. Your friend demands it; your daughter invokes it."

"Before heaven!" cried Alston. "I will comply with your request, let the consequences be what they may. My doubts (if I ever entertained a single doubt) vanish; I give them to the winds. When I hear your tones, I hear only the voice of sincerity and truth; I feel that there is no hypocrisy within you, let others cry out as they will. Now I am ready to serve you."

"Is Captain Boone still walking about within the works?" asked Le Bland. "No; he concluded his observations and returned to his cabin a few moments since," replied Mr. Alston.

"That is well; now I must contrive to escape without implicating you."

"Generous friend!" said Alston, pleased to behold so much ingenueness.

"Let Ebony mount to the roof," continued the Frenchman, "and, remove, with my co-operation, a sufficient portion of the same to allow me a comfortable egress. Once upon the top of the block house, I will drop down upon the outside and the object will be accomplished."

"The plan is judicious and practical," remarked Mr. Alston. "Ebony, get suitable implements and climb up and open an aperture of the proper dimensions;

but work softly and throw yourself down flat on the roof if any one appears."

Ebony made haste to obey these commands, and in a short time he was industriously at work on the top of the block house, while the Frenchman gave directions and assisted him from the interior. The work progressed successfully; the timbers were displaced by means of a lever. The Frenchman emerged from the opening, and the implements which had been employed were so placed as to convey the idea that all had been effected from the inside.

A rifle and ammunition were passed up to him. He seized them hastily, dropped down upon the front side of the block house and hurried away.

CHAPTER XV.

The hour of midnight had passed on, and other hours had followed in its noiseless track. It was near the break of day; but the hush of night lay more deeply, and far more darkly, upon the face of the earth than since the sun went down. The moon had finished her course, and passing away to other regions left darkness and gloom on the places where her beams had flickered so pleasantly.

Daniel Boone and Mr. Fleming stood near the gate that opened from the stockades for ingress and egress. Each of the sturdy pioneers held in his hand his trusty rifle—weapons which had been proved upon many a bloody day.

"This," said Captain Boone, "is the hour which has ever been so fatal to our countrymen. The savages always select it for a surprise; and how many hundreds have been slain between sleeping and waking."

"Yes, my brave lads, this is the time when we may naturally expect the onrushing critters," said Joel Logston, who appeared at that moment, followed by Vesuvius.

"You ought not to go abroad in the open air until you have recovered from your recent wounds," observed Captain Boone.

"The air'll do 'em good; I never was afraid of the air; I ain't one o' them kind. I can't sleep where there's any danger, or any reasonable prospect of a fight. Isn't it so, Vesuvius?"

At this instant the singular quadruped referred to began to give vent to low and energetic growls, snuffing the air, erecting the hair upon his back, and walking defiantly about the enclosure near the stockades.

"What does that mean?" asked Fleming.

"It means that he scents somethin' as he don't like," replied Logston.

"I suspect that there are Indians near," remarked Daniel Boone.

"If you're allers as near the truth as that, you won't have to answer for much sin of that natur'," said Joel.

"Perhaps we had better call out the men," added Captain Boone.

"I think you had, by all means; for there'll be an uncommon uproar here soon, 'cordin' to my notion of things," replied Joel.

The settlers now began to leave their cabins and gather about their leader in silence. Mr. Alston appeared among them with a melancholy and dejected air, for he was doubtless thinking of his daughter.

"I cannot bear this torturing suspense and inaction much longer," he remarked, approaching Captain Boone. "Although not very skillful in Indian tactics, and unused to the trail, I shall, nevertheless, make some effort to recover my beloved Rosalthe."

"I can appreciate your feelings, Mr. Alston. You feel as all fathers would under the circumstances," said Boone. "But rest assured that there are those now in pursuit of your daughter who are far more experienced than yourself, and who will never return without some tidings of the lost one."

"Yes, I must try to bear up like a man," replied Alston, sighing. "Is there any immediate danger of an attack?"

"I am strongly inclined to think so," was the reply.

"I am differently persuaded. I think the danger has been greatly magnified. As you are aware, I have but little faith in this story of a fearful conspiracy," rejoined Alston.

"Look yonder, in the name of heaven, and tell me what new mystery is that which I now behold!" exclaimed the forester, with startling emphasis.

Instantly all eyes were turned toward the block house, where Le Bland was supposed to be yet in duration. Dusky figures were seen on top of the structure, disappearing one after another through the roof. The hardy pioneers gazed at this astonishing sight in mute wonder. For a moment they seemed like men utterly deprived of the powers of volition. The danger had appeared in an unexpected quarter and in a more dreaded form than they had anticipated.

Captain Boone was the first to speak and to act. "We must stop this!" he exclaimed, "or we are little better than dead men;" and instantly discharged his rifle at one of the dark forms. Three or four of the settlers followed his example. The fire was immediately returned from the block house with effect, for one of the men fell.

"We are to be shot down from our own block houses and through the loopholes pierced by our own hands," cried the captain. "Mr. Logston," he added, "take half a dozen men and take possession of the other block house and prevent any more from entering the works, while I try to drive the enemy from this."

Brandishing a hatchet, the old pioneer rushed toward the stronghold occupied by the Indians. The little party was met by a severe fire; Mr. Alston, who was among the foremost, received a wound which prevented him from taking any further part in the struggle.

The savages had the advantage, the guns leveled from the several loopholes completely covering Boone and his men. A few of them reached the door of the block house; but it could not be forced open, and even had they succeeded in doing so it would have been rushing to

destruction. The consequence was, the storming party was obliged to retreat.

Perceiving that nothing could be effected without more deliberation, order, and concert of action, they proceeded to superintend and protect the passage of the women and the children from the cabins to the block house in the other angle of the works. This important measure was effected without loss, although they were frequently fired upon.

While these movements were taking place within the station, there was much shouting and tumult without. Several attempts were made to mount the top of the block house, which met with a prompt repulse from the settlers, whose position commanded the entire front of the fort. As has been observed, the block houses, projecting twenty inches beyond the cabins, prevented effectually the possibility of the enemy's making a lodgment before them.

"This," said Logston, addressing Mr. Alston, who was having his wounds dressed, "this is the work of your Frenchman."

"I am still incredulous," replied Alston.

"Where is Andrew?" inquired Boone. "Here, massa," said Andrew.

"Was Le Bland in the block house when you went away from it?"

"Yes, massa."

"Did he make any attempt to escape?" continued Boone, sternly.

"He spoke about dat ar subject."

"Did he offer you money, or hold out any inducement for you to assist him to escape?" added the forester, still more sternly.

"Yes, massa," said Andrew, quailing before the penetrating glances of Boone. Unfortunately for him, in his perturbation he thrust his hands into his pockets so desperately that the jingle of silver coin was distinctly heard.

"What have you got in your pockets?" asked Boone.

"Nuffin! but nails, massa—not a single 'ting," returned the negro, his manner plainly giving the lie to his words.

"Search his pockets," said the captain, turning to Logston, who stood near.

Joel, ever ready to do the bidding of his superior, laid his hands upon the trembling Andrew, which Vesuvius observing, concluded that it was the signal for some extraordinary demonstration on his part, and instantly displayed all his sharp teeth, and approached him with intentions most sinister and alarming.

Andrew, overcome by the sense of so many dangers, fell upon his knees, and declared he would confess all about the matter, which he did, with but a few trifling prevarications; protesting most strenuously that he had no intention whatever of assisting the Frenchman to escape.

Ebony was next questioned; but emboldened by the presence of Mr. Alston, fearlessly asserted that he was wholly ignorant of the transaction, and that the first intimation which he had received that anything was going wrong was the report of Captain Boone's rifle when he shot at the Indians.

Although perfectly assured in his own mind that Ebony knew more than he chose to divulge, the forester ceased to press his questions farther, for the imminence of the danger required prompt action.

(To be continued.)

An Incident.

"What is the color 'chatain'?" a certain young man asked of a venerable Creole lady whose hair was white as snow.

She rummaged through her mind for terms of explanation, being a little liable to forget English words at times.

Finally, however, she replied: "Chatain, dat is the color of my hair, you understand, when I was young!"

And then she smiled with satisfaction at the exact manner in which she had explained the term, while the questioner still wondered what color "chatain" was.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Bespoken.

"No, thank you," said Miss De Mure, "I don't care to meet any new young men."

"My!" exclaimed Miss Gaddie; "you're select all of a sudden."

"No," replied Miss De Mure, glancing dreamily at her new ring; "I've merely been selected all of a sudden."—Denver Times.

In Burglary.

Bill Sykes—I see as how de sculptors is goin' ter restore one of de old Eytalian churches.

Jimmy Jackson—Good Gawd! Youse don't mean ter tell me dat de boog-lars ever had de noive ter swipe a hull church!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Intelligent Ant.

Among insects the most intelligent are those of the ant tribe, while next to them rank wasps. Bees come some way lower down the scale. Beetles are hopelessly stupid, but even they are not as bad as butterflies and moths.

Prosperous Japanese.

Real destitution is rarely seen in Japan, though some of its inhabitants are very poor, yet all seem to be fairly well fed, clothed and housed, and are invariably cheerful. Nearly all Japanese are of cleanly habits and rarely untidy.

No Intentional Display.

Miss Wytheropp—Mr. Newcome remarked to you that I didn't show my age, didn't he?

Miss Knox—Not exactly. He said you were careful to conceal it.—Philadelphia Press.

A Miss.

"How did Jack get out of marrying Miss De Turmond? She fairly threw herself at his head."

"I know, but women never can throw straight."—Cleveland Leader.

Czar's Big Estate.

The Czar has a single estate covering over 100,000,000 acres—three times the size of England.

Berlin local trains now have special compartments for "passengers with dogs."