

THE AGRICULTURE REPORT

Yield in 1904 Was Nearly Five Billion Dollars.

THE ENORMOUS CORN CROP

The Cotton Yield Was Valued at \$600,000,000—Potatoes, Rice, Barley, Oats and Other Products Reached Their Highest Point of Production—Live Stock and Poultry Make Records.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture just transmitted to the President enumerates some of the more important features of the year's work. Among them are: extensive operation with agricultural stations; the taking of preliminary steps to conduct feeding and breeding experiments; the war waged against the cotton boll weevil and against cattle manges; plans for education of engineers in road building; the production of a hardy orange, a hybrid of the Florida orange and the Japanese trifoliata; valuable research in successful shipping of fruit abroad; the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; successful introduction of plants suited to light rainfall areas; establishment of pure food standards; the extension of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; the extension of instruction to our island possessions to enable them to supply the country with \$200,000,000 worth of domestic products, now imported from abroad.

The report then discusses the place of agriculture in the country's industrial life. The corn crop of 1904 yields a farm value greater than ever before. The farmers' cost for the production of this single crop was the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the Government's yearly expenses. The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000, comes second, while hay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will equal in value the corn crop.

Notwithstanding that the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904. Live in 1902 the oat crop was never so large by 60,000,000 bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900,000,000 pounds, 300,000,000 more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,354,000,000. On the other hand, cattle, sheep and hogs all show a slight decline. The steady advance in poultry leads to some astounding figures. The farmers' hens now produce one and two-thirds billions of dozen of eggs and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt.

After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at \$4,900,000,000, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent. above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent. above that of the census year 1899.

Some comparisons are necessary to the realization of such an unthinkably large, aggregating only \$5,000,000,000. The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is more than six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks, it lacks but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufacturers of 1900, less the cost of the materials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways, and four times the value of all minerals produced in this country.

The year 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899-1903, amounting to more than \$859,000,000, while the average for the five years was nearly \$865,000,000. During the last fifteen years the balance of trade in favor of this country, as articles considered, exceeded \$4,384,000,000, but taking farm products alone these showed a balance in our favor of more than \$5,300,000,000.

Reviewing the increase in farm capital, the Secretary estimates it conservatively at \$2,000,000,000 within four years—this without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the last two years. The most startling figures shown in illustrating the farmers' prosperity are those presented by deposits in banks in typical agricultural States. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kansas and Mississippi. Taking all kinds of banks—National, State, private and savings—the deposits increased from June 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 per cent.; in Kansas, 219 per cent.; in Mississippi, 301 per cent., and in the United States, 91 per cent.

For Russian Autocracy. Prince Tschersky said that "without autocracy Russia would cease to be Russia."

Stockyard Strike Over. The strike of the cattle butchers at the stockyards in Chicago, Ill., collapsed.

Must Issue Transfers. A decision of the New York State Court of Appeals says street railways must provide transfers between lines. This upholds the protest of the public against paying double fare to Coney Island.

Prouzitelny at Brest. The Russian destroyer Prouzitelny arrived with a hole in her hull at Brest. M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, gave permission to make repairs.

Killed by Trolley. One man was killed and fourteen persons were injured at St. Louis, Mo., by a trolley car jumping the track and being overturned.

Claims Not Yet Paid. Information received at Washington, D. C., that American claims against Venezuela will not be paid for ten or eleven years.

Mme. Januscheck Dead. Mme. Januscheck, the actress, died at the Brunswick Home, Amityville, N. Y.

SECRETARY TAFT REPORTS

The Annual Message of the Department Made Public.

The Present Standing of Our Regular Army and Its Future Outlook—Statistics of the Financial End of the Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War William H. Taft, in his annual report just made public, says that the actual strength of the regular army on October 15 was 3744 officers and 54,439 enlisted men. In 1903 it was 3681 officers and 55,500 men. Of the present army 779 officers and 11,583 men are stationed in the Philippines and the remainder are at various points in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and China. The force in Porto Rico consists of five officers and five men. The Secretary recommends that Congress make provision for additional officers of the line. The enlistments for the year ending June 30, exclusive of hospital corps and Philippine scouts, were 27,380, of which 6372 were re-enlistments. During the past year the troops have not been in action except for a few encounters with the savage Moros in the Philippines, rendered necessary by their defiance of the law in Mindanao and Jolo. In one of these actions a detachment of infantry was ambushed, resulting in the loss of two officers and thirteen enlisted men out of thirty-nine men engaged. The army death rate last year was only 9.30 per 1000, as compared with 15.94 for the previous year. "It is no exaggeration," the report adds, "that the troops of the United States are the best fed, best clothed and best sheltered troops in the world."

The present system of coast defenses is not considerably more than half completed. Thirty-one localities have been partially protected, and twenty-five of the principal harbors now have mounted in fortifications and ready for use heavy guns and mortars sufficient to furnish an effective defense against any possible naval attack. Since the inauguration of the present system of coast defenses the total appropriations made by Congress for the work have been approximately \$1,100,000,000, and it is estimated that it will take \$65,000,000 more to complete the work.

Provision has already been made for employing 334 heavy guns, including twenty-six temporary emplacements, and 587 rapid fire guns, one being temporary, and 376 twelve inch mortars. During the fiscal year one twelve-inch gun, four ten-inch, seven rapid fire and twenty-two mortars have been mounted. Owing to the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, it is stated in the report, the value of torpedo defenses has been greatly emphasized. The cost of completing the torpedo defenses now projected will be \$3,810,420, but this will mean that the system will be valueless unless there is a trained personnel of 5139 officers and men created to operate the system. This will cost about \$5,000,000 more. Additional appropriations of \$5,000,000 will, of course, thereafter be required annually for the pay of the personnel.

It is pointed out that Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$1,318,920 for beginning the work of fortifying insular possessions, and that much has been done in the way of fortifying the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but that Congress will be asked at its next session for \$2,611,056 more for continuing the work.

Secretary Taft deprecates any attempt to abolish the General Staff. He thinks that the War College also is doing a good work. He points out that it cost \$86,514.42 to prevent deposits in New York Harbor last fiscal year. Secretary Taft favors an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to promote the efficiency of the militia. "The Military Secretary," the report adds, "estimates that about seventy-five per cent. of the full strength of the militia would respond to a call for service under the Federal Government."

The army estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is \$72,705,156.37. Concerning the tariff in Philippine products imported into the United States, Secretary Taft urges that a bill be passed allowing free admission of all Philippine products except tobacco and sugar, and that there be imposed upon all importations of sugar and tobacco a duty equal to twenty-five per cent. of the rates now imposed under the Dingley law upon the importations from foreign countries.

"The Philippine Government," the report adds, "is the result of an effort on the part of this nation to assist the Philippine people to stand upon their feet. It is a national experiment. The taxation by States, counties and municipalities of this country of goods imported from the Philippines is an obstruction to its success. Therefore, the National Government, through Congress, may very well declare such bonds to be exempt from State, county and municipal taxation and keep well within its constitutional powers."

Escape From Prison. Two soldiers who escaped from Governor's Island, New York Harbor, got away after changing their clothes on the ferryboat which took them from a ship.

Taft at Panama. Secretary Taft reached Panama and declared that the United States has no other design upon the Isthmus than to build a canal.

Democrat Wins in Rhode Island. Congressman Daniel L. D. Granger, the Democratic candidate in the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, and after a fortnight's recounting of ballots by the State Returning Board was declared re-elected to his seat in Congress by 133 votes. The Board threw out 3593 defective ballots.

Japs Are Outnumbered. Russians defending Mukden are believed to outnumber the Japanese there two to one.

Against Guessing Contests. The Cabinet considered a sweeping opinion of the Attorney-General against so-called guessing contests arranged by newspapers and magazines.

Killed by Derrick Block. One steamer passenger was killed and two were injured by the fall of a derrick block on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II.

To Sign Peace Treaty. Italy announced her willingness to sign an arbitration treaty with this country.

College Notes. The plans for the Yale summer school have been amplified almost threefold. The statistics of New York University show the total number of alumni to be 17,000. Besides its annual date with Virginia, the University of Pennsylvania will hold debates with Cornell and Columbia.

Los Angeles, Cal., is to build a \$75,000 labor temple. The Art Glass Workers have not yet settled their differences with the employers.

The Cigarmakers' Union was the first labor organization to advocate an eight-hour day. Local No. 326 of Machinists has an entertainment.

The bricklayers and masons' international convention will be held at San Francisco January 8 next.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

Japs Begin Assault on the Last Lines of the Fortress.

TAKE TRENCHES AT DAWN

Battleships Disabled by Shell Fire—General Kuroki Reports a Three-Mile Advance—General Oku in Action—Damage Done to the Russian Fortifications.

Tokio, Japan.—Dispatches filed at 9 a. m. from the third army headquarters before Port Arthur announce that a general engagement on the eastern side of the intrenchments began at dawn. The Russian forces, strongly reinforced, made a desperate effort to retain the remaining ridges connecting Port Arthur proper with the old forts south of the fortress leading to Golden Hill. On this side of the city it is estimated that one-half the Russian forces, probably 4000 in all, were fighting, and, as they were in well fortified positions, protected by gun fire from Golden Hill, it was the opinion here that the engagement, as announced by General Nogi's headquarters, might take the form of a continuous battle until the Russians were forced into the extreme corner of the promontory south of the fortress. In the two bulletins from General Nogi's headquarters is the announcement that all the centre ditches south of the Kekwan Mountains and running along the ridges to Rulin Mountain were taken after an hour's fighting one hour after sunrise. There is the further announcement that the Japanese column in the Etzke hills advanced to the first line of trenches facing White Wolf Hill, and that before dawn naval guns were posted on the ridges directly across the bay from Tiger's Tail. The Japanese guns shelled the parapets and inflicted heavy damage.

A bulletin reported that the battleship Poltava was hit three times by shells, once below the water line, and was towed at nightfall to the north-westerly side of Tiger's Tail, beyond the Chingtau fort. The cruiser Gillak was set on fire by the shells from the naval guns on Etzke Mountain. A cruiser of the Amur type was towed in a sinking condition to the outer harbor. The battleships Peresviet and Retzliav have been repeatedly hit by shells from the westerly forts captured by the Japanese.

Dispatches were received and posted from General Kuroki's headquarters, place not stated, announcing that the Japanese recent advance had been three miles. The resistance of the Russian forces in front was only of a general character. Small detachments of Russians have invariably attacked the Japanese outposts before dawn, always retiring to intrenched positions. The dispatch did not indicate where General Kuroki's army was, but that it was closely in touch with the central army under General Nodzu is shown by the fact that the bulletin says Russian artillery for three days shelled the trenches of the central army, but without serious effect. The story from the field closes with the announcement that few casualties have resulted from the daily rifle fire.

Engineers Blinded and Trains Hit on Iron Mountain Road. Hoxie, Ark.—In the dense smoke from forest fires that obscured objects twenty feet ahead the Hot Springs Special, on the Iron Mountain Railroad ran into a freight train as the freight was taking a siding at Swifton, twenty miles south of here. H. Wells, fireman of the passenger train, was burned to death; A. Degre, engineer of the special, and four passengers were seriously injured, and fifteen others were slightly hurt. The passenger locomotive was demolished and three coaches and ten freight cars were burned.

CZAR SEES PETITIONERS. St. Petersburg Surprised at His Receiving Zemstvos' Representatives. St. Petersburg, Russia.—It became known here that the czar had received in audience four prominent representatives of the Zemstvos, who have appealed for reform, including practically a constitutional assembly. The news created surprise, but sober minded men point out that it does not mean that the czar will yield on any point.

Germany is Pleased. The State Department received from Germany a cordial acceptance of President Roosevelt's suggestion of a second Peace Conference at The Hague.

Mrs. Noble Exonerated. The coroner's jury at Long Island City returned a verdict that Mr. Paton Noble killed her husband accidentally.

North Sea Inquiry Sighed. The North Sea inquiry treaty was signed at St. Petersburg.

Fleet at Port Said. A division of the Russian second Pacific squadron arrived at Port Said.

Attacked Football. Dr. Andrew S. Draper, before a meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, at Boston, Mass., attacked football as the game is played at present, and suggested reform for saving the game.

Saved Fellow Passengers. Cabin passengers on the Boreo contributed \$25 to Mrs. King, immigrant who had lost her money, and saved her and her nine children from deportation.

Home Capital in Canada. Mr. E. S. Christon, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just been re-elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association at the annual meeting in Toronto, in an interview stated that money was never better than at present.

Chief of the Cuban Department. Health and Sanitation denied that there were any cases of yellow fever in Cuba.

Improvements in Macedonia. Austrian official reports show much improvement in Macedonia during the year.

Ten Thousand Persons Try to Invade the Town Hall—Several Injured. Vienna.—Socialists to the number of 10,000 made a demonstration against the Government before the residence of Premier von Koberer and other Ministers, and then tried to invade the Town Hall.

Field Marshal Oyama reported a few minor actions. Admiral Voelkersam's squadron sailed from Canea for Port Said.

GREAT LAKE NAVAL DEPOT

New Training Station Established at Lake Bluff, Ill.

After Long Discussion Congress Approves of Plan to Train Raw Recruits on the Great Lakes—Treaty With England.

Washington, D. C.—Lake Bluff, Ill., will be the site of a new naval training station for which Congress has appropriated \$250,000. A board consisting of Captain W. H. Reeder, William M. Bradley and H. M. Waite, after having toured the great lakes, hearing the claims as to the qualifications of a dozen cities and towns, decided that from the standpoint of accessibility, healthfulness and topography, Lake Bluff is the most desirable location. The report to President Roosevelt, approved the report.

Nothing now remains except for the citizens of Chicago, Ill., to carry out their intention to transfer the necessary ground, valued at \$175,000, to the Navy Department, which will proceed to dredge the harbor and erect the buildings necessary for the housing and training of from 2000 to 3000 naval recruits.

Secretary Morton has no further announcement to make regarding the navy's policy in this direction. It is probable, however, that steps will soon be taken toward an agreement with Great Britain whereby fairly large training ships may cruise the great lakes with the naval recruits on this station.

The Rush-Bagot treaty, concluded in 1816, now limits the navy's representation of the United States on the Great Lakes to one man-of-war. The old Michigan is that ship. It is not expected that much difficulty will be met in seeking a more liberal interpretation of the treaty.

The first suggestion of the establishment of a naval training station on the Great Lakes came from a naval recruiting officer at Chicago who observed the large number of young men recruited for the service in States in the Middle West. With Lake Michigan so close at hand, he regarded Chicago as an ideal point of concentration for training.

Although the recruits fished at this station may find themselves dubbed "fresh water jacks," when they report aboard the fleets in a real ocean, they will get every bit of practical experience sailing the waters of the Great Lakes that they would if they were sent to the naval training station at Newport, R. I., or San Francisco, Cal.

Soon after Congress took up the question, Rear Admiral Tyler, Commander C. H. Winslow and Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau were constituted a board to recommend a site for the station. They thought the location on the southern half of Lake Michigan would be most convenient to the territory from which it was desired to draw recruits. Lake Bluff was recommended as the point most suited for the location of the station.

Great interest was manifested in the matter. Sandusky, O.; Racine, Wis., and Erie, Pa., are actively in the lists.

DOG SAVES GIRL FROM BULL. Fox Terrier Backs Big Animal and Young Woman Escapes. Eagle Point, Pa.—There is a diminutive fox terrier with snappy brown eyes, a short tail and a pair of nicely trimmed ears at the home of Miss Annie Stein, seventeen years old, that is the object of much consideration.

Miss Stein has one arm bound in a sling, but the other she puts to the terrier. The little dog saved her life. There is bull on the farm—big, cross-eyed always looking for trouble. See! Miss Stein walking through field, wearing a red coat, the bull charging down upon her. He caught the girl on his horns and tossed her high in the air. She fell, breaking her left arm.

The girl was trotting quietly along by his mistress when the bull charged. He leaped at the bull and his teeth closed tight over the animal's right ear. Every ounce of terrier strength and persistency was in that grip and the bull became so disconcerted that he forgot the prostrate girl and to break the dog's hold.

Meanwhile Miss Stein managed to scurry. When she was safe the terrier let go and cleared the fence after her. Hawaiian Queen Here. Queen Liliuokalani arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from Hawaii on her way to Washington for the winter.

Fire at the Fair. A slight fire in the New York State building at the St. Louis Exposition caused a hurried exit from the place twenty persons.

More Foreign Treaties. An arbitration treaty with Switzerland was signed by Secretary Hay, and one with Germany.

Attempts to Dynamite. Attempts were made to dynamite foundries in Cincinnati and Newport, Ky., where strikes are in progress.

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KILLED BY GAS EXPLOSION

Generator House of New York City Gas Company Destroyed.

FOUR OTHERS BADLY INJURED

Shaken For Weeks and People Terrified by the Concussion—Folks Experienced Great Difficulty in Keeping the Crows Back From the Region of Danger.

New York City.—One workman was killed and four others were badly injured in an explosion in the generating house of the Consolidated Gas Company's plant in West Forty-fourth street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Great sheets of flame shot out from the windows on Forty-fourth street and from those on Eleventh avenue, terrifying passers-by, many of whom were thrown from their feet.

The explosion shook the houses for two blocks, waking late sleepers and sending others into the streets to find out what had happened. Sergeant McCann, hearing the report in the West Forty-seventh street police station, hurried the reserves to the scene of the accident. They had considerable difficulty in keeping the crowd away until they said that any one of the great tanks in the neighborhood was likely to explode. This cleared the streets.

James T. Kane, seventeen years old, of 676 Eleventh avenue, died in the Roosevelt Hospital two hours after the explosion. His skull was fractured. Others who were taken to Roosevelt Hospital were: David Barry, thirty-nine years old, of 540 West Fifty-second street, who had lacerations of the right hand and left leg.

James Burns, twenty years old, of 554 West Forty-eighth street, who was severely burned about the face and hands. John Noonan, twenty-one years old, of 440 West Forty-ninth street, who was badly burned about the face and hands.

David McMahon, forty-one years old, of 608 West Forty-third street, whose arms were lacerated and who suffered many bruises. Two other workmen refused to go to the hospital, although they were painfully hurt. William J. Hawthorne, the superintendent in charge at the time of the explosion, was painfully bruised and burned, but refused to leave the wrecked building until the damage to the generating machinery had been repaired. He then went home to nurse his injuries.

According to the people in the neighborhood the explosion which caused all these injuries was preceded, at 7 o'clock, by a lighter one. They say that after the first explosion carriages were summoned and three men were taken to their homes. A policeman who was near tells the same story, but it was denied at the offices of the company.

Because of recent troubles and consequent repairs workmen had put wooden caps instead of steel caps in the big main that carries the freshly made gas from the generators. One of these caps is at the end of the main nearest Eleventh avenue. Another is near Forty-fourth street. When the explosion occurred Kane, who was killed, was working over that cap. The cover blew off, crushing his skull, and the explosion hurt several who were near him.

Some of the forty workmen in the place were hurled yards away by the explosion. The building lost all of its windows and its big skylight. The generators and the main were repaired in a few hours. There was an abundance of gas in the tanks, and the supply to the neighborhood was not even slackened.

Superintendent Hawthorne said that he didn't know what had caused the explosion. One workman said he thought that a gas engine had caused all the trouble. Superintendent Hawthorne was arrested on a technical charge of homicide. Coroner Scholer accepted \$500 bail for him.

IN PERIL ON PIKE'S PEAK. Three New Yorkers Lost, Then Receive Burns at Campfire in Forest. Colorado Springs, Colo.—Lost in the snowfield on Pike's Peak at night, three young New Yorkers, one a girl, faced a second peril in the shape of burning. They were Miss Maude Arnold, daughter of B. J. Arnold, consulting engineer of the New York subway; her brother Stanley, fifteen years old, and Harold Mauver, nineteen.

They were starting to climb Pike's Peak, intending to go to the half way house only. At 2 o'clock the next morning they had not returned, and their parents asked the police to aid in a search for them. Four hours later, when Mr. Arnold and a dozen volunteers were ascending the mountain with lanterns, the missing trio appeared at the temporary home of the Arnolds, much the worse for their night on the mountainside.

They had reached the halfway house at 5 p. m., and started for home an hour later. They became lost. The boys had matches and made a campfire. When warming herself beside it Miss Arnold's hair caught fire. Her hands and those of the boys were burned severely in beating out the blaze. They finally found a wood team trail, and by circuitous route reached home at 6 o'clock in the morning.

SOCIALIST RIOT IN VIENNA. Ten Thousand Persons Try to Invade the Town Hall—Several Injured. Vienna.—Socialists to the number of 10,000 made a demonstration against the Government before the residence of Premier von Koberer and other Ministers, and then tried to invade the Town Hall.

A strong force of gendarmes dispersed the crowd. Several persons were injured, including five policemen. Many arrests were made.

Field Marshal Oyama reported a few minor actions. Admiral Voelkersam's squadron sailed from Canea for Port Said.

The Japanese have double-tracked the railroad from Dalny to Liao-Yang. The second division of the Baltic fleet sailed from Libau for the Far East.

AGAINST EIGHT HOUR LAW

New York Court of Appeals Declares It Unconstitutional.

DECISION AFTER YEARS OF DEBATE

The Eight Hour "Labor Law," as it has been known, and that has been in Courts For Long Time, Decided by Final Test Case of Contractor's Suit—Judge Haight Dissents.

Albany, N. Y.—By a decision in the action of the People ex rel. Cossey, appellant, vs. Controller Groat, of New York, the Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897 (the labor law), which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county, or State work.

Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost continually before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this is the first time that the Court of Appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight-hour provision.

The action was brought by Harry Cossey to compel payment by the City of New York of \$28,215 for six scoops manufactured for the Street Cleaning Department. Payment was refused on the ground that he had violated the terms of his contract in employing his men over eight hours a day. Cossey did not deny this, but contended that the law was unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals reverses the lower courts and grants the appellant's application, though not entirely on the arguments advanced by his counsel.

With Judge Haight alone dissenting, the court arrives at this conclusion, but by different routes. Judges O'Brien, Martin and Vann hold that the law is unconstitutional in that it deprives an individual of property without due process of law. Chief Judge Cullen, with Judge Werner concurring, bases his opinion as to the law's unconstitutionality on the result in the Rogers case, making their decision one of precedent.

Chief Judge Cullen takes the ground that the principle involved is precisely similar to that in the action of the People ex rel. Rogers vs. Coler. The latter was the earliest case that arose under the labor law, and in deciding the courts held that the statute was unconstitutional in so far as it involved the "prevailing rate of wages." Judge Cullen says, comparing the two cases: "This difference in circumstances does not justify a distinction in principle and therefore the decision in the Rogers case must control the disposition of the present case unless the Rogers case has been overthrown by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The rest of his opinion is devoted to a discussion of the other cases under the labor law, from which he decides that the conclusion in the Rogers case stands and applies in the action under discussion.

In his conclusion the Chief Judge says: "I fear that the many outrages of labor organizations or of some of their members have not only excited just indignation, but at times have frightened courts into plain legal inconsistencies and into the enunciation of doctrines which, if asserted in litigations arising under any other subject than labor legislation, would meet scant courtesy or consideration."

"The decision about to be made can therefore stand only on one ground, the unconstitutional interference of the Legislature with the right of the municipality. That proposition having been explicitly decided in the Rogers case, I feel it my duty to follow it, regardless of my own opinion on the question."

Judge O'Brien says: "One of the grounds upon which the Rogers case rests is that the statute there considered and now before us deprived the contractor of his property without due process of law, and the learned Chief Judge, as I understand the opinion, asserts that this ground has been entirely swept away by the case of Atkins vs. Kansas, in which the United States Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of a contractor for violating the eight-hour law of that State."

"I do not concur in that view. In my opinion the Kansas case does not decide or sweep away what we held in the Rogers case and should hold in this case, namely, that the statute in question violates the Constitution of the State, in that it deprives the contractor of his property without due process of law."

In his dissenting opinion Judge Haight holds that the constitutionality of the law can be sustained by the fact that it is a police regulation in the interest of public health and morality.

MANY MUTINEERS KILLED. Outbreak in the Odessa Naval Barracks Results in Many Deaths. London, Eng.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post says that the recent mutiny among the seamen of the naval barracks at Odessa was due to local causes and was not connected with the general unrest in Russia. Twenty-five of the mutineers were killed and many were wounded when the pickets fired on them.

To Resume Smoot Inquiry. It was decided to resume the Senator Smoot inquiry on December 12.

Awarded \$40,000 For Life. The widow of Dr. Francis L. Morhard, of Richmond, S. L., was awarded \$40,000 damages against the Richmond Light and Power Company for his death, due to imperfect insulation of lighting wires in his home.

Francis's Deputy Appointed. Adna Fournier has been appointed by France to serve on the international commission which is to sit in the North Sea case; the members are expected to begin sessions soon.

Person's Mention. Roosevelt is Dutch, and means horse-field. Copenhagen has lost its most prolific novelist by the death of Louis de Moulin.

A Tax on Theatre Tickets. Victoria will probably be the first British community to levy amusements for the support of charitable institutions. Mr. Premier, proposes a tax of every shilling spent in the purchase of theatre tickets. The theatrical managers are the levy of eight per cent. on takings. They have been in conference with the Premier, succeeded in converting him of thinking.—London Chronicle.

The Spice of Life. So many housekeepers mistake of having regular meals which they follow for too much importance of upon constant change. Mutton Mondays, beef and so on, coming regular work, certainly isn't an appetite, especially if it is icky.

It's bad enough for the to know every one of the meals a week, in advance, less it's absolutely necessary sequences of meals should be avoided. Boarding houses nearly always have regular meals regular nights—a mistake that is got into by the efforts for a system. But system isn't in having the same things over and over again in the same way. There's system in constant change, especially in constant change in menu.

Another mistake, on the same lines, is made usually by the very young housekeeper—and that is in dishes up the "left-overs" at the very next meal, instead of giving the palate time to forget.

Change, change, change. Doctors and taste agree in preaching that, for health and strength have their foundations in appetite, and appetite depends largely upon change.—Philadelphia Record.

The Baboon's Nine Lives. When baboons once take to a meadow field they will not leave it until they have eaten every cob. When they depart every evening for their home they have filled their stomachs, their cheek pouches and their arms! You cannot poison these pests, for fifteen grains of pure strychnine in a banana has failed to kill one. Only shooting with a rifle will do, and no human army was ever cleverer in setting snares. Even at night-time a large force of hunters has often been defied in its attempts to surround the rock stronghold of Cynaccephalus porcarius. Even dogs sent against the baboons fall before creatures which have hands with which to seize their enemies before biting them. Let the stay-at-home farmer congratulate himself on possessing merely rooks, pigeons, rats and sparrows.—Country Gentleman.

A Prudent Lad. A Monroe County boy was discovered by the owner of an orchard in the act of stealing apples. The boy happened to see the owner in time to make a get-away. "Here, boy," called the owner to the boy, who was biting the gravel down the pike, "come back and you can have all the apples you can carry away." Instead of going back, however, the boy kept right on going. Meeting another man in the road, who had heard the owner of the orchard call, the man asked him why he didn't go back. "Well," said the boy, "I did think for a minute to go back, and then I looked and saw that the fellow had a hind his back, and it sort of through my mind that me a blamed liar!"—Kansas City Journal.

Henrique Lohr, of Montevideo, has been granted a concession for the erection of the first watch factory in Uruguay.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. B. H. Kline, Ltd., 363 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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