

PLAY BALL ON THE ISTHMIAN

Canal Zone Is Given Up to American Sport—Teams Organize.

Washington—Baseball has taken Panama by storm since the arrival of the canal zone of large numbers of enthusiastic American fans.

Not content with watching others play baseball, Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, Judge Guider of the canal zone supreme court, Gov. Medendez of Canal and a score of other prominent men recently organized their rival teams, known as "Old Timers" and "Newcomers," and played a game at Cueva grove, near the city of Panama, for the benefit of isthmiar charities.

According to announcements of the game received by members of the committee in this city, it was a great financial and social success. Before the game Gov. Medendez and several other members of the competing teams protested J. G. Dugue, an old-time editor in Panama, on the ground that he was a professional, and an agreement was entered into that practice would be done away with on the ground that it would be tiresome.

The game was an event of international character and brought the United States into competition with the representative of many foreign general. C. C. Mallett, British consul general, was a member of the "old timers," Arnold Shanklin, the American consul general at Panama, Harry D. Wood, the executive secretary of the canal zone, and a number of other prominent Americans assisted Mr. Stevens' team of "newcomers."

GIRL WRITES MOTHER'S WILL

Little Miss Indites Parent's Testament Beside Death Bed.

Oakland, Cal.—Knowing that she was about to die, and wishing to dispose of her estate as she had planned for her days of health, Mrs. Louise Bushnell called her ten-year-old child, Sophie, to her bedside and had the child draw one of the strangest wills that has ever been filed for probate in Alameda county. This is the will that the trembling child drew on a bedstead of her father beside the deathbed of her mother.

Fruitvale—Last will of Louise Bushnell: Pa is to be my executor. Pa is to have the house and sell it. When he sells it give May \$100 and Sophie \$400—Sophie one. Three hundred dollars out of it grandma. One hundred for funeral. Eighty dollars for pa. Third bank book for pa. If I do not die I will not give my money away until I die.

LOUISE BUSHNELL

The witnesses to the will are Mrs. Henrietta Wallther and Alvina D. Burns, neighbors, who were called in when the little girl had completed her task. Mrs. Bushnell died a few hours after she had signed the document.

Although Mrs. Bushnell sought to dispose of more than \$1,000, she had only \$510 in cash, according to the petition of P. O. Huffaker for the probate of the will. E. E. Bushnell, husband of the dead woman, who has a factory at Fruitvale, was named as executor of the document, but he resigned in favor of Huffaker. Bushnell is one of the heirs, and the others are Mrs. Elizabeth and Sophie Bushnell, her daughters, and Helena Pape, mother of the decedent.

STORK DRIVES FATHER MAD

Leaves Home and Acts Strangely Whenever Child Is Born to Wife.

Portland, Me.—A case that puzzles not only his family and townsmen, but the physician, is that of William D. Tresearton, of Limestone, Aroostock county, who acts strangely and then disappears from his home either just before or every time his wife gives birth to a child.

The Portland police were asked to look for Tresearton, who left his home a few days ago just previous to the birth of his fourth child.

Grand Chancellor Willis B. Hall, of the Knights of Pythias, of which organization Tresearton is a prominent member, has notified the members all over New England to be on the lookout for their brother. Although under ordinary circumstances a clear-headed, well-balanced business man, Tresearton seems to change his personality as soon as or just before the work comes.

AGES OF FIVE AGGREGATE 435

Chester, Pa.—The ages of five members of the Rush family aggregate 435 years. Their names and ages are as follows: Margaret Rush, 100 years old; Jacob Rush, 88 years old; George Rush, 82 years; and Samuel Rush, 80 years. Margaret and Henry reside in Philadelphia. The others reside in Delaware county. All are in the best of health. The eldest daughter, who had lived to be more than 101 years, for longevity the family holds the record in this county.

PLAN A GREATER BERLIN

Berlin, Minister of the Interior Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg recently asked Senator Kuehner for his views on the proposed plan for the incorporation of the suburbs of Berlin into the city proper. In response Herr Kuehner has submitted to the minister a memorandum pointing out the necessity of providing first for the reorganization of the suburban municipalities. He says the plan is carried out in Berlin with about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

ADVICE FROM FIRE CHIEF

Best Things to Do When Caught in Burning Building.

Chief Crocker, of the New York fire brigade, offers the following advice as to conduct in case of an outbreak of fire:

"Keep cool; no matter how hot everything around you gets, retain a cool, calm equilibrium, and you'll come out all right. "Be in the alarm immediately; do not take it for granted that some one else has rung up the fire department.

"Fight the fire yourself before the firemen arrive. Very few fires, if discovered at the outset are beyond the control of the people on the premises, if only quick, intelligent action is taken. Fight the flames with pails of water; smother them with rugs and blankets; beat them out with wet brooms.

"Block the spread of fire. If the burning room or rooms can be shut off from the rest of the building, it will take considerable time for the fire to spread. Shut all doors, transoms and windows opening on shafts, and, if possible, those to the exterior. By closing up the burning rooms you prevent draughts, and cut off a new supply of oxygen. The fire, after exhausting the oxygen, will only smolder.

"Never ascend to the upper stories of a burning building. The upper are always the most dangerous. The smoke, superheated air and poisonous fumes which it is death to inhale, collect first in the top of the house. Fire, spreading through a building, burns straight to the roof, usually by the way of the halls and stairways, and then, widening its course, eats back to the stories below. The lower floors are the safest in time of fire.

"Never try to climb up the stairs to the roof, and never open the scuttle. A hole through the roof to the open air would serve as a chimney, and magnify the conflagration almost incredibly.

"Keep out of the halls. The safe way to await the arrival of the firemen is in a room as low down in the building as you can get without risk of smoke-laden halls. Shut all doors and transoms in room in which you stay, and open the windows wide to keep the air cool and pure. If smoke breaks in, lean out of the windows. Be careful not to get excited, and not to breathe in the hot, smoking atmosphere.

"Make your way from the building if the fire is dangerous, and you can escape without braving too great heat. A wet towel held over the mouth and nostrils will enable you to live in an otherwise deadly atmosphere. But unless the fire spreads into the room you are occupying it is best to wait for outside help.

NASON AND THE AIR BRAKES

It was in the time of the old Boston & Providence railroad that air brakes were first introduced, but even then railroading was so little understood that few men realized their importance. Supt. Nason of the Boston & Providence was one of these, although he had the reputation of being an eminently "practical" man. One day an agent of an air brake company was explaining to him the workings of the main reservoir, but Nason could not seem to get it through his head.

"You say you pump air into it?" he inquired. "Yes," was the reply. "Well, ain't it full of air anyhow, and how are you going to fill it any fuller? Think you can make a puff hold twice as much water by pouring more in? When a thing's full, it's full; I know what I'm talking about."

WHERE SLANG WAS NEEDED

It was a language lesson, and the teacher had considerable trouble in making the boys understand the use of the word "acceptance." He tried several words, calling upon his bright boys, but their explanations always left a feeling of uncertainty among other members of the class.

It was quite clear that this word does not form a part of an ordinary boy's vocabulary, and to have it understood it must be related to a word which does belong there. Here was the psychological moment to use slang.

"Boys," said the teacher, "what is the general acceptance of 'twenty-three'?" "Skidoo!" was the prompt answer by the whole class. The meaning of the word became clear at once.

WHERE WOMEN CANNOT BE CHOOSERS

In a town near Atchison this happened: A young man of good position admired a young woman and proposed marriage. The man was distasteful to the young woman but she had nothing else offering, and finally accepted him. There was no love in the match, indeed, there was actual distaste and aversion on one side. There is a good deal of discussion as to the woman's action. Some people say she sold herself. But others are more charitable and say she did exactly what hundreds of women do. It is the misfortune of women that they must take what is offered them; a woman cannot pick out the one she loves best and propose marriage—Atchison Globe.

FAITH WORKED A CURE

Proof of Effect of Imagination on Human Mind.

Imagination, which causes much ill health, has also proved an effective cure when medical skill has been baffled. During the siege of Breda in 1625 the garrison was rendered almost helpless by the ravages of scurvy. The Prince of Orange, being given to understand that the city must fall in the first general assault unless the plague was stayed, sent a few vials containing a liquid which he declared was of wonderful potency, a few drops being sufficient to impart healing qualities to a barrelful of water. The virtues of the remedy were described in glowing terms and the expectations of the soldiers regarding its efficacy were aroused to the highest pitch. The vials contained a harmless preparation, though had it been a deadly poison the seas of water with which it was mingled would have rendered it innocuous. The soldiers crowded eagerly around the doctors and swallowed the medicated water, faith beaming in every face. In a few days men who had grown weak under the usual remedies became well, others who had lost the use of their limbs recovered their wonted vigor, and the ranks of the defenders assumed almost their normal strength.

MUMMIES USED AS FUEL

Burn Like Tinder, Says Sailor—Dried Fish Makes Good Fire.

"I have eaten mutton cooked on a fire of broken mummy," said the sailor. "It was in Egypt, and the mummy was stolen out of a tomb. The natives are always stealing mummies. They sell them in pieces to tourists, and what pieces they can't dispose of otherwise they throw into the bin for fuel.

"Mummy burns like tinder, but it's a ghastly fuel. It is as ghastly a fuel as the shot lasts what they burn in the shambles town of Lynn, where the old-fashioned and discarded lasts, given in the grades, look to you like amputated human tribbles.

"I have been in tanker towns where the fuel is leather chips. This fuel smells and smokes. It clinkers, too, forming itself into big, solid chunks which have to be broke up with the poker every little while.

"In British Columbia, where fish is as plentiful as air, they burn dried fish when there's no wood handy. The oil in the fish causes them to burn well, but the smell of this fish fuel ain't to no white man's taste."

BARRELS TOO DEAR TO BURN

The Thanksgiving barrel burning is doomed. The day is not so far distant when barrels will not be obtainable. Those who harvest the crops in the fall realize more than others how difficult it is to get barrels for the purpose. A barrel hunter in a neighboring state said the other day it is a shame for people to break up and burn their barrels when they are so scarce. He said he has chased all day for only a few barrels as a result. According to this man the making of barrels is an industry which is not followed by many, and coopers in the cheap barrel line are becoming scarcer each year, and people wanting barrels for their winter apples have to depend upon burlap sacks or pay double what the other purchasers are worth. In the near future barrels—that is, stave barrels—are going to become too scarce and too dear to burn. The scarcity of barrels promises to end the barrel gangs. Nothing else is likely to do it.—Norwich Conn. Bulletin.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE

Of "sinister" a writer says: "How charged since the time of the Romans, is this simple word with dubious things, with suggestions that are ever terrible! It seems to convey the vague threat of dreams—the threat that is something worse than the clear menace of trouble in waking hours. Man wanted a word for such terrors, and took the mere name of the left hand; this would serve as well as another, seeing that all words which we have filled with mental emotions had a grossly material beginning, as 'bitter' and 'sweet.' Emerson says that all language is fossil poetry, but the reverse is true—human language has grown into poetry and has come to life with time."

HISTORIC IRISH PRISON

In the event of the Donegal county council's decision to sell the old Lifford prison being confirmed by the local government board one of the most historic jails of Ireland will disappear. Within its walls were once confined many notable offenders, including persons concerned in the Irish rebellion and a number of French prisoners who were captured in the sea fights off the mouth of Lough Swilly. Napper Tandy, rendered famous by the lines in "The Wearing of the Green," was incarcerated in this old prison.—London Daily Mail.

POETRY AND PROSE

Bride (tenderly)—We have fully 20 minutes before the train comes, when we must bid one another farewell—Isn't that nice? Bridegroom—Capital! we can go into the station restaurant and eat something together.

THE TRUTH OF IT

"Couldn't you get Krotchet to give you anything? It's certainly a very deserving charity." "Yes, but he said the subscription price was beyond his means." "Him? He meant beyond his means."

PERSONAL HATRED IN WAR

That It Is a Valuable Fighting Asset Is Questioned.

It is a fresh experience to take up a book which preaches a doctrine of hatred on the ground that a "living personal hatred" is a most valuable fighting asset, and this is all that can be said in favor of these "Hierarchies of Sea Power." Mr. Jane quotes Nelson to support his curious theory and declares that a crude desire to kill Russians contributed materially to the success of Japanese arms in the late war. It is unfortunate for his argument that Nelson should have been so consistently chivalrous to opponents and anxious to spare and save life whenever killing served no useful purpose. This attempt to connect blood lust with victory shows how difficult it may be for a civilian to understand the peculiar sympathy which exists between fighting men of different nations. "I am going, I hope and trust, to join Nelson," said Gravina on his deathbed, and from what we know of Nelson he was probably the first to greet his old enemy in the Halls of Valhalla.—Saturday Review.

ATE FLESH OF DOLPHINS

Breton Fishermen Pronounced It Not Unlike Wild Boar.

A curious new fishery and a still more novel source of food supply has just been submitted to the Breton folk, sorely tried by the failure of the sardines. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, after taking part in the St. Malo regatta, went to the St. Cast in an automobile boat to visit the Comte de Carne-Trécesson. The motor boat set up a great commotion among the blowing dolphins which the bay swarms, and a regular battue was organized, with the result that 69 of the great creatures were captured—it is believed the entire shoal. Some of them were eight feet long and weighed 300 pounds. They were distributed among the people, who ate the flesh readily, pronouncing it like "wild boar." Dolphins have ruined the Breton coast fishery this year. The prince took a cast of the biggest as a model for submarine construction.

THE VISION OF INSECTS

A notable fact about the vision of insects, and one which it may be supposed must largely influence their view of the external world, is the number of facets, or lenses, in compound eyes. A German naturalist, K. Leinemann, has been painstaking enough to count the number of facets in the eyes of no fewer than 150 species of beetle. He finds that in the same species and sex the number increases with the size of the body. There is usually no permanent difference between the sexes as to the number of facets. Occasionally, however, the difference is marked, as in the case of Lampyrus splendens, in which the male has 2,500 and the female 300. One species is noted which has the extraordinary number of 21,000 facets in its eye. The number of facets is greater in the rapidly moving active forms than in the more sluggish species.

REAL STYLE IN NEW YORK

They were wasting a few idle moments at the Wilton's Dependence league in intimate remarks. "As a womanly woman with womanish ways, I want to propose Mrs. Tankersley for our next president," said Mrs. Peter F. Rhinelandt. "Who is this womanly woman with womanish ways?" asked Mrs. Dahlgreen. "Mrs. Tankersley, Pembroke Hood, always with an eye to correctness of expression."

SEEK SUBSTITUTE FOR SUN'S RAYS

Experiments are being actively pursued on both sides of the Atlantic to see whether it is not possible to discover some light which would have the same effect on vegetation as has the sun. Science is familiar with the composition of the solar rays to a large extent and it is not regarded as unreasonable to seek for an artificial substitute. A matter of fact, the rays from an acetylene lamp have been found to approximate very closely to sunlight. So much is this so that ferns and well-developed plants have been produced which have never known the daylight, the whole course of their existence having been spent under the influence of acetylene light.

CALIFORNIA'S MAMMOTH TREES

The largest trees are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 275 feet high, 105 feet in circumference at the base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

TRAVELS MUCH WITH GEMS

Miss Grace M. Varcoe, who is now in New York, has crossed the Atlantic 21 times as the agent of an English diamond concern, and on each trip she has carried with her gems valued at \$150,000 to \$300,000. Miss Varcoe is said to be an expert lapidary. She has traveled in all the principal cities of this country, Canada and Europe as the representative of her firm. She speaks four languages and incidentally carries a revolver, which, should occasion require, could also "speak."

LIBERALITY

WRARKS—I claim dat de world is gittin' more liberal. De wimmen gives me twice as big a piece er pie as dey usefer.

TAKES UP DATE'S RIGHT

Yes, dat's right. De last time I wuz up de night-time 60 days instid o' wuz, as he usually does.

"SEEING" EUROPE IN A WEEK

Mayor McClellan's Story Not a Great Deal Exaggerated.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, taked at a dinner party about the way that some Americans rush through their sightseeing during their summer abroad.

"I have been told," he said, "that an American once drove in a hansom up to the British museum, leaped out, kicked aside the pigeons that were feeding in the court, and said to the uniformed official at the door: "Have you still got the Elgin marbles?"

"Yes, sir. Of course, sir." "Good. And the Assyrian winged bulls?" "They are still here, sir." "What about those 6,000 year old human remains on the second floor—they're not sold yet, are they?" "No, indeed, sir. Wont you step in and see them?"

"No, thanks. I'll just take them as per catalogue. You see, I've got Westminster, St. Paul's, the houses of parliament and the South Kensington to do this morning, and I must get a train for Oxford in time to run over the colleges before starting for Stratford for the night. So long, sir."

TREATMENT OF MODERN BULLET WOUNDS

A most interesting and far-reaching experiment on a large scale was performed at the battlefield of Mukden, says the Post-Graduate. Several sanitary officers with good surgical training being present, out of 100 soldiers wounded in the abdomen, 50 were operated upon by laparotomy, the 50 others left alone, the only treatment consisting in absolute rest and in keeping the external wound opening clean. Of the 50 soldiers operated upon 49 died, of the non-operated 10 survived. This striking result indicated the manner of treatment of abdominal wounds throughout the whole war. Laparotomy or in the rear of the battlefield was afterward hardly ever performed, but strict case was taken that all soldiers wounded in the abdomen had absolute rest for the first three days.

KOREAN OMEN OF GOOD FORTUNE

The Koreans are greatly exercised over the appearance of a bamboo tree through the cracks of the floor last occupied by the late Gen. Min Yong Whan. Since the suicide of the general in November last the room has been kept closed, and when the room was opened two days ago the bamboo had already attained the height of more than four feet.

THE FAMOUS BARON ROEDERER

A New York wine agent is compiling a volume of anecdotes of the famous wine dealers of the past. Of the late Baron Roederer he said the other day: "Roederer once received a letter that read: "Sir, I have not a centime to my name, but I adore champagne. Be good enough to send me a case of your delicious nectar. With this help I hope to forget my wretched poverty." Roederer replied by return mail: "Sir—The means whereby you propose to forget your poverty will not avail. The incessant and persistent presentation of my account would remind you every moment of your sad condition."

JOURNAL OF THE DECEASED

"A young man in Paris, said the man who knows everything worth while, has conceived the idea of founding a daily newspaper there, to be called the Journal of the Deceased. "This paper, as I understand it, will publish the names of all the people who die in Paris, with suitable remarks, but to these will be added—and that is the novel point—the names of the physicians who have treated them. The necrologues will be sent in proof form to the physicians in question, and if they pay an amount in proportion to their wealth as estimated by the honorable editor, the announcement concerning the doctor in the case will not be published."

HIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

A Baltimore man tells of an address made to some school children in that city by a member of the board of trustees:

"My young friends," said the speaker, "let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but of owning them so that you may have access to them at all times. When I was a young man, I used frequently to work all night to earn money to buy books, and then got up before daylight to read them."—Success Magazine.

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UNIQUE GIFT FOR AMERICAN

Head of Fraternal Order Is Given Teeth from Kaiser's Elk.

Oakland, Cal.—A testimonial made of elk's teeth that were once owned by William I. of Germany and the present Kaiser, and taken from animals shot by their imperial majesties on their preserves, has been presented to Judge H. A. Melvin, recently elected to the position of grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for the United States, by R. F. Auerbach, of 554 Twenty-third street.

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LEADS IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

New York Produces More Milk and Cheese Than Any Other State.

Washington—According to figures compiled up to the first of June of this year by the dairy division of the agricultural department, there are 207 cows to every 1,000 of population in the state of New York, and the annual output of milk reaches 773,798,000 gallons, which is greater than that of any other state in the union. Wisconsin has 483 cows to every 1,000 inhabitants, yet its production of milk reaches only 472,375,000 gallons in the District of Columbia the production of milk is \$50,000 gallons yearly, and the district has but four cows to each 1,000 of population.

The figures were gathered because farmers complained that the dairy business was fast going down hill. The officials at the capital were not inclined to believe at first that what the farmers said was true, the supposition being that this country stood ahead of all other countries in the matter of dairy products.

Rhode Island was the first state to file its report and it showed that the milk output yearly reaches 18,923,000 gallons, about five per cent. larger than it was ten years ago. Arizona reported an annual milk production of 3,000,000 gallons; Florida, 9,640,426 gallons; Nevada, 4,448,000 gallons; New Mexico, 3,000,000 gallons; and Wyoming, 5,121,000 gallons.

In the matter of cheese New York leads, there being 1,928 factories with an annual capacity of 130,000,000 pounds. Wisconsin turns out 79,384,000 pounds, while Vermont, with 786 cows per 1,000 inhabitants, produces 5,119,764 pounds yearly. Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia have no cheese factories. Some of these produce cheese, however, in some quantity, except the District of Columbia.

In the matter of butter production, New York has 115,400,000 pounds to its credit, Iowa heading the list, with 139,022,000 pounds, and Pennsylvania occupying third place with 111,355,216 pounds. The District of Columbia makes but 3,478 pounds.

It has been figured out by the statistician at Washington that while there is one cow to every four inhabitants in the United States, that animal furnishes the milk, butter and cheese to more than four people, for much of the dairy products is exported. Although this is the greatest dairy country in the world, it does not lead in the per-capita consumption of its products, one of the principal reasons being that Americans fail to realize the value of milk and its products as food.

MILLIONS IN GRAPE CROP

Wine Made in Missouri Adds Much Wealth to State.

Jefferson City—The surplus wine of the 124 counties of Missouri for the year 1905 sold for \$4,455,740, according to the 1906 report of State Labor Commissioner William Anderson. A total of 2,377,160 gallons was sent to market.

In these figures are not included any wine manufactured in St. Louis or what was used at home by the farmers, neighbors and the owners of wine cellars; otherwise there would be twice as much to account for. The grape crop of Missouri is larger than any other in the world, and the surplus of it is at once shown by the statistics.

To hold the wine produced by Missouri last year would require a tank 100 feet long, 100 feet across and 40 feet high, to fill which with a 42-inch pipe, discharging a gallon a second, would consume 27 hours, or nearly 83 working days of ten hours each. The weight of the wine, not including the tank, would be 24,619,428 pounds, or a little more than 12,300 tons, the weight of the amount of water required to float a battleship nearly the size of the historic Oregon.

Wine is classed by J. H. Nelson and A. T. Edmonston, statisticians, as a liquid product, and is one of the eight products of Missouri which bring 70 cents for this class. The surplus liquid products of Missouri for 1905 when taken as a whole sold for \$51,160,250.

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The testimonial is in the shape of a watch chain with three pendants, each of which is composed of two teeth incased partly in silver and handsomely mounted. Each pendant is inscribed, the first bearing the inscription: "From a German Forester." The second reads: "To Judge H. A. Melvin." The third is: "Grand Exalted Ruler of U. S. A."

Four of the teeth are from animals killed by Emperor William I, while the other are from elk's that fell to the rifle of the present Kaiser. They were given by the latter to Gen. Auerbach, father of R. F. Auerbach. The latter returned recently from Germany, where he went to collect a large inheritance.

He presented the testimonial to Judge Melvin when he returned from Denver after the convention of Elks had been held that elected him.