ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

OBSCURATION NEXT YEAR MAY SHOW NEW PLANET.

Celestial Body That Affects Orbit of Mercury Believed to Be in Existence, Says Director of Lick Observatory.

The total eclipse of the sun August 30, 1905, will be observed by astronomers with exceeding interest, for observations then taken may help to solve some questions about which there has been much speculation. The shadow path of the eclipse will make the necessary scientific work of observation comparatively easy.

This path begins at sunrise south of Hudson's bay, enters the Atlantic ocean a short distance north of Newfoundland, crosses northeastern Spain, northeastern Algiers, and northern Tunis, passes centrally over Assuan on the Nile, and ends at sunset in southeastern Arabia. The durations on the coast of Labrador, in Spain, and at Assuan are two and a half, three and three-fourths and two and three-fifths minutes, respectively.

In connection with this eclipse Prof. W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick observatory, has published an interesting paper on the facts already ascertained regarding the sun during previous observations. To the modern astronomer our sun is only one of the ordinary stars, says Prof. Campbell, but it is the only star near enough to us to show a disk. All other stars are as mathematical points, even when the greatest telescope magnifies them 3,000 fold.

Our sun is likewise the only star bright enough to supply metrical standards demanded in the study of other stars. To understand the other stars we must first gain a complete knowledge of the sun, and several of its most interesting portions are invisible, except at times of eclipse. It is for this reason that eclipse expeditions are dispatched at great expense of time and money, to occupy stations within the narrow shadow belts.

The difficulties of solar study are great, the spherical body which we speak of as the sun is covered by a cloud composed of dense vapors of the metallic elements. This outer covering, formed of different layers, is thousands of miles in thickness, and yet is but an insignificant part of the mass. Yet our knowledge of the sun is based almost entirely upon a study of these outlying vapors. It is a difficult matter to comprehend the condition of any of the sun's outcasts, to determine what the conditions within the sun must be in order to create and maintain such a shell is far more difficult.

Eclipse problems relate not only to the properties of the less massive portions of the sun, but also to the question of possible planets between the sun and Mercury. It is well known that Newton's law of gravitation has not yet fully accounted for the motion of Mercury. The perihelion of its orbit moves forward at least 40 minutes in a century more than theory calls for. The most plausible way of accounting for this progression has been the supposition that an undiscovered planet, or group of small planets, exists within the orbit of Mercury. The search for such objects has been a well-defined eclipse problem; the bright sky prevents effective search by everyday methods. No such bodies have been detected, however, up to the present time.

The eclipse of August 30, 1905, will occur when the earth is seven degrees from the plane of the solar equator. It is to be hoped that observing parties well equipped for the intramercurial search will be located in Labrador, Spain, Tunis and Egypt. If clear weather prevails at any of the four stations valuable results may be secured. Should a new planet be observed at three such stations the enormous interest heightened by the fact that its approximate orbit could be determined at once. If no planets are revealed the negative result would be scarcely less valuable than positive results, and the intramercurial question would cease to be a pressing eclipse problem.

PLOWS UP BURIED MONEY.

Kentucky Farmer Several Hundred Dollars Richer Owing to Good Luck.

While J. A. Jackson, a farmer living near Mayfield, was plowing in the garden his little six-year-old child found a lot of gold and silver money where it had been plowed up, and went and showed it to his father. He then stopped work and began to scrape about, and found several hundred dollars in gold and silver, which is supposed to have been buried by parties there during the civil war. The dates on the money were from 1842 to 1860. An old lady lived on that farm during the war, but has been dead 10 years, and it is supposed the parties who buried the money have long since been dead.

Oil for Ship Fuel.

Nine thousand six hundred and forty-four barrels of oil were consumed as fuel in bringing the freight steamer Nebraskan to San Francisco from New York recently. The trip occupied 32 days and 20 hours. The oil burning appliances were never out of order. This is noted upon as remarkable in view of the fact that the voyage of the Nebraskan is the longest ever made by a vessel depending wholly upon oil for fuel.

Old Friends of the Season.

The strawberry season has started, remarks the Indianapolis Journal. It is marked in news of one 25 feet long that travels with its head five feet in the air. Now for the chicken snake that sometimes drops under the influence of the spring weather, the rattlesnake that has a train and the other old seasonal friends.

X-RAY SUBJECT OF A SUIT.

Boy Who Claimed to Have Been Injured by a Skiagraph Brings Action Against Surgeon.

A test of the Roentgen ray, so far as the liability of surgeons and colleges are concerned, was heard in the Dublin courts recently.

A lad, a resident of Galway, the seat of one of the "queen's colleges," was suspected of having a needle lying within or near one of his knee joints. Prof. Colohan, of Queen's college, sent him to the assistant in the physical laboratory, a man named Haire, to have the joint skiagraphed in order to perfect the diagnosis. The result was not satisfactory, and after some repetition a Roentgen ray burn appears to have been developed.

Ultimately the boy was sent to Dublin for advice and treatment, and the comments there made on the origin of the cutaneous sore led to the legal proceedings. There were three actions brought by the guardians of the boys, one against Dr. Colohan, one against the laboratory assistant, Haire, and one against the college authorities.

The trial lasted seven days. 12 K. C.'s were retained throughout, the most noted experts were summoned from the other side of the Irish channel and those of Dublin were necessarily pressed to the front. The evidence of Dr. W. S. Haughton, the premier Roentgen ray specialist of Dublin, was the conspicuous expert feature of the whole trial. Every possible aspect and every practical property of the Roentgen rays in their relationships with human tissues were thoroughly threshed out in open court and the most up-to-date Roentgen ray machinery was made to display its modes of action to the jury. After the brilliant display of native science and native wit nobody was surprised that the Roentgen ray specialists carried the opinions of the jury, and that a verdict was recorded in favor of the defendants. The result must have taught something to the lawyers as well as to the general medical and lay public, for the trial was one of the most expensive that has taken place in Dublin for a long period and the plaintiffs do not appear to be persons of any substance.

IS A GROWING COUNTRY.

Population of Indian Territory Estimated to Be Increasing at the Rate of 500 Per Day.

It has been estimated that the population of Indian territory is growing at the rate of 500 people a day. This applies to a period covering the last six months. Taking the last census figures, 392,000, and comparing it with the present estimated population of 592,000, a growth of 135 persons per day would be shown. But this is not a fair test, as the increase in population within the past year has been greater than in the three preceding years combined. If the territory continues to increase in population during the next two years as it has in the past year, when statehood comes in 1906, Indian territory will come in with a population of 957,000. Oklahoma will probably equal this and make the total population of the new state 1,914,000. This will be the largest population ever claimed by any state at the time of admission.

Taking the census figures of 1900 for a basis, the population of Indian territory at that time was nine times as large as Nevada, six times that of Alaska, four times that of Wyoming, twice that of Hawaii, and double that of Idaho, Delaware and New Mexico, 115,000 more than Montana, 115,000 more than Utah, 72,000 more than North Dakota. The population of the territory has increased at the lowest estimate 200,000 since that time, while it is not likely that in any of the other territories mentioned it has increased 25 per cent, and in the states mentioned not more than ten per cent, since the census, so that the comparative figures, if they could be had at this time, would be still more in favor of Indian territory.

ROMANTIC BANDIT IS DEAD.

Last of the Old-Time Brigands Expires in Prison at Florence, Italy.

The last of the old-time brigands, Nicholas Morro, who used to rob in the picturesque style of story books, is dead at the age of 85 in prison at Florence, Italy, where he was serving a sentence of 11 years for attempted murder. He had been notorious since the times of the Bourbons of Naples.

When clad in velvet uniform and riding his favorite horse he long had been both the terror and the idol of the rural population of the Puglie, where his generosity and attractive manner long shielded him from the police. He was caught at last after a stubborn resistance and sentenced to prison.

When his time expired he returned to his native Terignola, where the populace gave him an enthusiastic welcome, insisting on his appearing on the hotel balcony to make a speech.

Make Pets of Mice.

The attention among the fashionable women in London is then a fashion of mice as pets. Following the exhibition of the National Mouse Club, the wives of wealthy lawyers, doctors and authors have imported rare specimens of the species and are bringing them into their homes. Black and tan and silver and gold fawn are mightily favored, and as high as $50 has been paid for one specimen.

Nations Must Be Careful.

It has been some time since we have heard from our old friend the bloody bed, says the Indianapolis News, but it showed up in Minneapolis the other night with the usual results.

THE LATEST COLLEGE

NO STUDENTS UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE TO BE ACCEPTED.

Institution Incorporated in Illinois with Philanthropic Object in View—Life Insurance Theory Followed.

No student less than 60 years of age will be admitted to the Home college, incorporated under the laws of Illinois recently. The co-eds will be under the same age restriction. No provision has been made for athletics. The offices of the Home College company will be in Chicago and Dr. John Merritte Driver, pastor of the People's church; Hamilton White, and Charles S. Northrop are the incorporators, their plan being a unique reversion of the life insurance theory for philanthropic purposes.

The college will be an institution in which men and women more than 60 years old, having purchased scholarships exactly as if buying life insurance policies, will be freed from financial cares and stimulated to an enjoyment of their old age by studies along whatever line they choose to take up. Each one will, by the fees paid for the scholarship, purchase a right to board, room, tuition, lecture, reading-room and library privileges for the balance of his life, with medical attendance and funeral expenses after death.

A man 20 years of age can buy a scholarship which will support him after his sixtieth year by paying a premium of $15, or he can take out a paid-up scholarship for $200. Premiums increase with the age of the applicant. If death takes place before the age of 60, the money already paid on the scolarship will revert to the company, according to the present plan.

Hamilton White, who has had many years of experience in educational work in Amity college, Iowa, and Hamilton White college, Missouri, is the originator of the idea. He said: "The company is not organized to make money but for philanthropy. Our institution will not be an old people's home. It will not be a charity. The people will not be inmates, but students—boys and girls more than 60 years old.

"The plan has met with the favor of every man to whom I have explained it. I hope within a short time to have several prominent millionaires enlisted in the cause. Our first step will be to raise $250,000 for a building. I could find 400 men in Chicago at this moment ready to enter such a college, most of them retired ministers."

MELON GROWTH IS SUCCESS

Secretary of Oklahoma Board of Agriculture Declares That the Industry Is Thriving.

J. B. Thoburn, secretary of Oklahoma's state board of agriculture, says that within the next two years Oklahoma will outrank Rocky Ford as a producer of fine melons. The rich sandy loam lands of the territory produce watermelons and cantaloupes in perfection.

F. J. Weymouth, of Lincoln county, one of the most extensive growers of melons in the territory, says that the conditions in his county are as favorable to the successful growing of cantaloupes as in any part of the United States. Even in 1901, when the season was unusually dry, it was proven that this is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown there. In that year the crop paid a net profit of from $40 to $45 per acre. An acre of cantaloupes should produce from 5,000 to 7,000 melons. The past year the farmers received from one to three cents each net for the melons. The best and earliest melons are profitable for shipping. The Oklahoma crop, if on the market within a reasonable time will be considerably ahead of the Arkansas and Missouri crop. Mr. Weymouth has found in shipping that Oklahoma melons bring from 50 cents to $1 a crate more than the market price in St. Louis.

CONSIDERATE POSTMASTER.

Pendleton, Ore., Official Provides a Stool So That Short Patrons May See the Boxes.

There is one permanent feature in the Pendleton, Ore., post office.

It is a dainty stool, about six inches high, covered with carpet and left standing on the foot next to the lock boxes, and has been placed there by the thoughtfulness of Postmaster Lavermore, so short patrons of the office may step up and look into the upper boxes, if they happen to be renting in the upper row.

Many an accommodating tall patron of the office has answered the sweet request to "please unlock my box, it is so high," or "please tell me if there is anything in No ——. I can't see from the floor."

The innocent little stool will do away with all this inconvenience and the shortest woman in the city can now reach her box. If this stool will not answer the purpose, Postmaster Livermore will place a portable step-ladder at the service of the patrons.

The suggestion of the stool plan was made to Mr. Livermore by Miss Evelyn Melwood, a pretty girl of diminutive size who complained that she had to be "boosted" in order to reach her lock box.

Probably Too Busy.

An effort is being made to get Bandit Rasvili to appear as a Pike attraction at the St. Louis fair, but it is feared in some quarters, remarks the Chicago Inter Ocean, that he may be kept too busy writing magazine articles to take any other engagements.

TO TEST SILVER QUARTER.

Secret Service Has Coin Alleged to Be a Counterfeit of Dangerous Character.

To enable the secret service of the United States treasury department to determine the genuineness of the quarter-dollar which has been declared by the chief engraver of the mint to be a dangerous counterfeit a specimen of the coin has been forwarded to Washington.

Despite the opinion of other experts, the chief engraver, Charles E. Barber, has said that there is not the slightest doubt that the coin is spurious. The fact that so radical a difference of opinion exists is clear evidence of the dangerous character of the work, should it be determined that it is a counterfeit.

Some idea of the enormous profits which the counterfeiters of this coin, if it be found to be spurious, are making is obtained by a comparison of the relative weight and value of the American and the Mexican dollar. The standard of fineness of the United States dollar is 900, while that of the Mexican dollar is 902. In weight, also, the Mexican has somewhat the advantage, being of 417⅝ grains, as against 412½ of the United States dollar.

When it is borne in mind that the Mexican dollar may be bought to-day for from 45 to 48 cents it is readily seen how lucrative a game such counterfeiters would be playing. The profit on their venture would be nearly, if not quite, 100 per cent. There is no such coin as a counterfeit quarter made of fine silver on the official list at present.

TELLS DYING SENSATIONS.

Louise Michel Declares Coming of Death Similar to Approach of a Cyclone.

Louise Michel, much broken in appearance from the severe strain of a recent illness, has just given in Paris a lecture in which she described her feelings when she believed herself to be dying.

"My will was absolutely gone," she said. "I observed myself as dispassionately as if I were another being. All material things were vague. But my impressions grew powerfully acute—my senses became externalized, as it were. I recollected a similar experience I had in New Caledonia during a cyclone. The heavens were black, the sea black, and it seemed to me that from the depths of the sea rose a profound power of attraction. It was as if we had existed in the elements and death was only a return to them.

"Thought made impressions in symbols and language no longer was possible. The war in which I was engrossed appeared to me as a vast stain of blood. The future was an indistinguishable mass in which different epochs loomed like the summits of a mountain range. Beyond there appeared the new horizon where truth shone for all.

"What restored me to health was the universal sympathy extended to me, with which I felt myself in constant communication. Now that I am well I shall continue my lectures, for my one desire is to diminish the hatred between people who think."

CHINESE WITHOUT QUEUES.

Those in Kwalalumpur Will Abandon Custom in Vogue Since Year 1400.

The Chinese British subjects in Kwalalumpur have decided to abandon a custom that has been in vogue since the fifteenth century—that of wearing queus.

This action was taken at a public meeting recently which was called to consider the matter.

The session was a most excited one, but it was soon clear that the majority were in favor of the progressive plan.

The chief argument which the speakers advanced was that the queu was a symbol of slavery, inferiority, and degradation, and that it marked them as an inferior race to their fellow British subjects, and invited contumely and suspicion.

A resolution was put, and it was decided by an overwhelming majority to discard the queu. A second vote was in favor of carrying out the resolution at once.

The chairman, amidst the cheers of the majority and the loud and vigorous protests of the minority, proceeded to amputate all "pigtails" to be found in the room. The struggles of the victims were as unavailing as their protests against the abandonment of an immemorial custom.

Fully half the Chinamen of Selangor are following the example of the innovators, and it is believed that the movement will spread all through the Straits Settlements.

DOG DEVOTED TO A GOOSE.

Unusual Companionship Between the Fowl and Canine, Who Help Each Other to Fight Enemies.

The peculiar devotion of a goose at Metla Karla, B. C., to the pet dog of a grocery merchant arouses the interest of all the tourists who visit the town. Two years ago the goose flew down apparently from the heavens, and alighted on the steamer Nell, which was steaming into port. When the Nell was docked the goose immediately chose for its intimate friend the dog, which was then at the wharf.

It has been ever since a case of Mary and the lamb. Everywhere the dog goes the goose is sure to go. The singular devotion of the fowl has continued unbroken, and in all the disagreements and fights among the neighborhood the goose is always a factor, never failing to defend its chosen ally vigorously.

A PIONEER TEACHER.

INDIANA MAN WHO TAUGHT SCHOOL 62 YEARS AGO.

Ephraim Hodges Still Lives Near Old Log House Where He First Imparted Wisdom to the Youthful Hoosiers.

A school teacher 62 years ago. That is the record of Ephraim Hodges, who has the distinction of being the first white child born in Wayne township, Owen county, Ind. He is the oldest living school teacher of Morgan county. He began teaching a district school 62 years ago in a log schoolhouse with puncheon floor and long, hewn seats, without desks, standing near where he now lives.

It was before the free school system was established and each scholar paid a small fee for instruction. Many of his pupils paid their tuition by working for him on his farm. The classification and graduation system at this early date was unknown in the rural districts. Each pupil was in a class by himself and was permitted to advance as rapidly as possible. The curriculum included spelling, writing, reading and counting, and the higher branches—of the near by bushes—were often used. Mr. Hodges, like all the teachers of his day, believed in the proverb, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." He takes great delight in telling many anecdotes of the decade he spent as a pioneer Hoosier pedagogue.

From early youth he had a craving for knowledge, and he has devoted his spare hours to its accomplishment. The line of study he has taken most pleasure in and pursued most assiduously is the Bible, and his knowledge of it is so perfect that he can explain every difficult passage of scripture. He is one of the organizers of the Christian church at Paragon, Ind., of which he is the oldest living member. He has always been liberal with his means in the support of the church. He never believed in any form of speculation. He has added to his possessions till he now owns nearly 700 acres of land, which he himself superintends.

At the age of 25—in 1845—he was married to Ann Smith. They live alone a half mile west of town, on the farm which he coveted when a boy and expressed a desire to own. By industry and economy he was enabled to purchase it. Where he got his [illegible]

RAILROADING UP-TO-DATE.

Wireless Telegraphy to Supplant Present Methods of Communication Between Stations.

Wireless telegraphy promises to supplant the present methods of communication on at least one railroad. Officers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road in Texas are now experimenting with wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between moving trains and divisional headquarters. A number of freight cabooses have been equipped with the wireless instruments, and the experiments so far conducted are satisfactory. Wireless telegraphy may prove of much value to the railway companies, as it will allow instant communication between trains on any part of the road and the offices of the company. Accidents occurring between stations, where telegraph offices are out of reach, may be communicated readily by the new method.

For years the railroad companies of the country have been anxious to improve upon the old form of telegraphic communication. The telephone has come into quite general use in this way.

The liability of misunderstanding telegraph messages on railroads is the cause of the attempts of the managers to get a system that will allow officers and employes to communicate more directly and more quickly with one another.

GIRLS DUCK A BRIDEGROOM

After Riding Him on a Rail the Mischievous Maids Dump Him Into a Creek.

Rosa Moser and John David, who live a few miles west of Nashville, Ind., were married at the home of the bride's parents recently. After the ceremony the young couple entertained a host of young folk from the city and neighboring farms, and among them were the bridesmaids, eight pretty but mischievous girls, who resolved to make the night a memorable one by an unheard of prank.

Late in the night, when the guests had all departed, the mischief making girls returned to the house of the bridal pair. They invited the young fellow outside in the yard, and, seizing him, tied him on a rail, carried him several blocks away to a creek, and dumped him into it.

As he scrambled out, a desperate conflict took place. The eight girls pounced on him and he handled some of them quite roughly. In the scuffle his right arm was thrown out of joint and a finger broken.

Kennebec's Proud Boast.

Kennebec county, Maine, has, since 1820, furnished ten governors, eight United States senators, ten national representatives, 14 secretaries of state, six state treasurers, three attorney generals, six presidents of the state senate, 11 speakers of the house, three cabinet officials, and one speaker of the national house.

Lair of Old Age Germ.

Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur institute, of Paris, lecturing on old age, strongly indorsed the theory that senility is due to a special microbe which he had attempted to isolate. As a result of a close investigation he stated his conviction that the habitat of this microbe was the large intestine.

RED-TOPPED BOY GONE.

Played Havoc in the Office and Made a Hasty and Inglorious Exit.

"You haven't seen a red headed boy, with no hat, hurtling through the streets as though the avenging angel were after him, have you?" asked the business man as he dropped in to lunch the other day, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Why, no," was the reply. "Have you lost one?"

"Yes, unless I'm very much mistaken, I'm shy one red headed office urchin, who used to answer to the name of Jimmie. Unless he's running at lower speed than he was when I last saw him he hasn't breath enough left to answer to anything just now. I hope he's not badly injured.

"You see, it was this way. Jimmie came to me through an ad last week. He was a good boy, with one fault. All boys have one fault at least, some predilection that their families usually regard as a sure sign of genius. Either they have a penchant for drawing on the desk blotters, or writing 'their' names with a pin on the mahogany furniture, or something. Jimmie's particular bent was investigation. He hadn't been in the office half an hour before I found him trying to take the rubber stamp apart to see how it worked. And before his first day was over he had ruined the copying press in an eager endeavor to make a printing press for cards out of it and had burned his fingers nearly off experimenting with the sealing wax. But he was willing and eager and I thought would learn to be a real office boy as soon as the novelty of the new place wore off.

"But my hopes were blasted. For the next few days Jimmie devoted himself to investigating everything from the patent screw chairs to the clock, and I was contemplating discharging him when he discharged himself. This happened today, and was brought about by Jimmie's first excursion into a field of which he knew nothing, namely, that of electricity.

"In my office there are several incandescent lights over the desks. These depend from the ceiling and are about three feet apart, giving the clerks plenty of light when they work at night. Jimmie had been warned against touching these after he had exploded one lamp by hitting it with a ruler. But he couldn't keep his hands off, apparently. Hence his downfall. I didn't see it take place, but I heard the finish of it, and the clerks told me rest.

"This morning it seems, Jimmie was observed to have his eyes fixed on the lights. After awhile he got up from his stool and approached a pair of the lights over a desk that was not being used. He examined the wire carefully, and then began to dig away with the point of a pair of shears at the insulation. Soon he had one wire bared. Then he tackled the other, and finally had a little space on that through which the copper wire showed. One of the clerks watched Jimmie to see what he would do next. He did not have long to wait.

Next Jimmie took the shears in both hands, opened them and bringing the two wires together with one hand, proceeded to close the blades of the shears over them, making them touch.

"There was a flash and a splutter, a blaze of light that lasted a second, and a howl from Jimmie as he went over backward. The next moment the boy was through the door and down the hall, still yelling and minus his hat. He did not wait for the elevator, but took the stairs on the run and disappeared through the street door. Since then he has not been seen. But his hat and a day's wages are still at the office."

CANCER CAUSED BY CORSET

London Surgeon of Note Reports Cases Caused by the Steel-Ribbed Stays.

R. Clement Lucas, the senior surgeon at Guy's hospital, London, gives the details in a recent issue of a medical journal of two cases treated at Guy's in which painful operations were necessary to remove cancers from the breast.

In the first case the patient worked at a fur factory, and "for many hours every day her arm was carried backward and forward in her work, and her pectoral muscle moving to and fro while she leaned over her desk, pressed the soft tissue against the upper edge of her corset." The second instance was similar and the hard tumor "corresponded exactly with the friction level of the upper edge of the corset as it crossed the margin of the pectoralis major muscle."

Mr. Lucas sets forth these examples as further proofs of the theory that carcinama (cancer) is "apt to attack those parts whose vitality has been lowered or the power of resistance lessened by chronic irritation." Doubtless this is the reason why cancer of the lower lip rarely occurs except in pipe smokers." Corset and pipe have much to answer for, so far as health is concerned, especially corset.

It may be laid down as a general principle that it is dangerous for any part of the body to be subjected to chronic pressure or irritation. Stiff, chafing collars on the back of the neck produce boils, and actually just as irritating corsets develop cancer of the breast.

Easily Explained.

"What d'you suppose was the trouble with my ole man's stomach?" asked an old colored woman of the doctor who had been called in to prescribe for her husband.

"I said," replied the doctor, "that the most annoying symptom seems to be water brash or pyrosis, as we doctors call it. He must be more careful regarding the food he eats."

"Dat am just what am the mattah with him—pierosis," said she. "He's the biggest han' for pie you ever see. He eats most three pieces ebery meal. It surely am pierosis he am suffering with."—N. Y. Times.

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