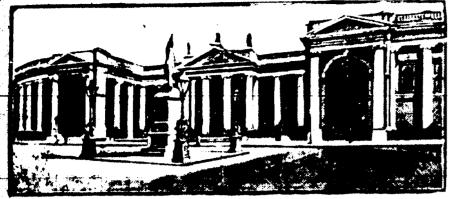
#### Old Parliament House, Dublin, Where New Irish Council May Meet.



Inthian pillars and tapestry pictures. the wars of the revolution in 1692,

The old Parliament House in Dub- | The first stone of the building was lin, in which, it expected, the new laid on Feb. 3, 1728, and it was com-Irish council, or parliament, soon to pleted in 1739. The independence of be erected, will hold its sessions, is the Irish parliament was declared in one of the historic buildings of the 1782, but this was nullified by the act old world. It stands in what is of union, which was adopted in 1800, known as College Green, and is and a few months later the historic placed nearly at right angles with structure was sold for £40,000. The The west front of Dublin University, expense of making arrangements for At present the structure is used as the meetings of the new Irish council the head offices of the Bank of Ire- would be inconsiderable. This body, -land, but before its rooms were ar- as intimated, will consist of 103 memrenged for banking purposes the bers, the number of Irish members apartments of the old Parliament in the British house of commons, Mouse were spacious and eminently with the addition of forty-eight counfixed for the purposes for which they cilors directly elected for larger areas had been constructed. The room having a taxable value of more than where the house of commons met \$100. In the scheme, as mapped out, was circular in form and about fifty. arrangement is made to have the five feet in diameter. All around the chief secretary for Ireland ex-officio commons room was a beautiful cor chairman of the Irish council, and Fidor, giving access to committee Irish representation at Westminster rooms, cloakrooms, etc. The cham will remain as at present. The old ber in which the house of lords met Parliament House stands on the spot was 40 feet long by 32 feet wide. At formerly occupied by the building one end was a circular niche for the known as Chichester House, where throne of the English viceroy, over the first parliament convened in Irewhich was a canopy of rich crimson land after the restoration assembled velvet. Artistic decorations marked on May 8, 1661, and where the first both apartments, with beautiful Cor- parliament convened in Ireland after

## REAL ENOCH ARDEN

Came Home After 14 Years, Found Wife Married to Another Man, but His Children Welcomed Him.

Mitchell, S. D .- The Klondike counhave been grub staked and returned Moved he was dead.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Lathrop was his trips, he left home 14 years ago of life and remained away until the present, not even writing home or giving any elew to his whereabouts.

Two weeks ago be returned to his Secretary Wilson Will Try to Do It home at Appleton and informed his son Alfred, who is employed in a rail-

Mr Lathrop started for the Klondike The secretary is a firm believer in who were making the trip together. kets of the world. profitable and he sold out a portion getting ready to give it. ing a bank at Ketchikan

years his wealth increased to a larger | periments. num and again the longing came over. The denatured alcohol law goes into him to see his relatives, and, two effect on Jan 1 and the treasury de-

hence at Appleton After the meeting with his children **be** took them to Appleton, which vialt, is decorating the graves of his mother clibrary at Oxford.

and sister. Mr. Lathrop is now a thoroughly reformed man. At Seattle and in Alaska be has given large sums of money to aid in church work. In talking with his daughters about SOUTH DAKOTA MAN GREW his former drinking he urged them never to marry a man who had the slightest desire for drink, as he insisted it would grow upon him.

> Mr. Lathrop will settle an annuity on his children to provide for them as long as they live, the details of which will be settled this week.

Three years after Mr. Lathron went away his wife secured a divorce on try has furnished its share of romantic the ground of desertion, and at that stories of separated families and the time moved out to Ashton, S. D., and return of wealthy individuals who made her home with relatives. Nine years ago she was married to L. W. home with wealth untold, but there is Seaman, of this city, a wealthy ranch more to the story of Judson E. Lathrop and stock owner, who owns a hand-Can the mere returning with gold some residence near the business dispalore, for he finds that his wife is trict. The two daughters will convorced and that his mother and sis- tinue to make their residence with her have passed away. For 14 years him. Both are accomplished young Lethrep had not been heard from by ladies. Miss Hazel being an exceptionand it was generally be- ally fine musician, both in voice and instrumental.

Mr. Lathrop expressed himself to traveling on the road for a milling his daughters as being satisfied with sompany, but very little of his money his lot and does not blame any memwent for the comforts of his family; ber of his family for all that has taken in fact, he did very little to support place. As soon as he finishes his busithem, and they were left more or less ness in the country, which is for the be their own devices. This was due purpose of buying an immense quanbe the fact that his love for drink took tity of machinery for his mining what belonged rightfully to his wife plants, he will return to the Klondike and children. Starting out on one of country, there to pick up the thread

TO BREAK OIL TRUST.

with Potatoes.

med office at Milwaukee, of his desire | Washington-Secretary Wilson is to renew his standing with his family. taking the first steps toward the estab-His son notified him of his acceptance lishment of a laboratory for the testafter writing to his sisters. Misses ing of apparatus for the use of de-Hasel and Bernice Lathrop, of this natured alcohol. He is establishing it the meeting occurred at Sum- on the assumption that it is his duty mit, S. D., where Mr Lathrop has a to assist in the discovery of burners brother teaching school. The Misses that will consume that kind of fuel Lathrop returned to their home here and do it in such a way that there to-day and gave the incidents of their will be a permanent market for the denatured product.

with \$50 in cash, and on reaching the theory that an American farmer Seattle he was without funds, but was in a few years will become a rival of taken through by a party of friends the Standard Oil company in the mar-

On reaching the gold fields the party | The apparatus for the burning of alwent 3,000 miles into the interior and cohol will be tested in a scientific started their operations. At the end manner, with but little cost to the inof five years Mr. Lathrop had amassed ventors. There is a big demand for \$20,000, and with that he started back burners that will bring out all the home On reaching Ketchikan he was heat units contained in alcohol. The taken ill with the sourcy, and for one experiments made in Europe have not year he lay in the hospital, and when | resulted in the most efficient burners be came out he said he did not have Imaginable. Secretary Wilson believes a dollar left of his small fortune that American inventors will be able There was nothing for him to do but to solve the problem of how to hurn to make the start all over again, and lalcohol in a way that will make it a be met with better resuits. He see competitor with oil, but the inventors cared a number of mines that were will need encouragement and he is

at them for \$500,000, retaining about Potatoes are the vegetable from which he still owns, besides own which the secretary expects the farmers to make the alcohol that is to Two years ago, prompted by the drive farm machinery, light the houses leve that he still bore his family, he of people not living near gas and elecdecided to return to his old home. He | tric light plants, and furnish the fuel reached Scattle and there learned that I that will be cheaper than gas or coal. This wife had secured a divorce and There is a variety that is not edible had remarried. Without more information is said to be rich in the materials tion Mr Lathrop turned his steps to that will make alcohol, and with that the Klondike once more. After two the department will also conduct ex-

weeks ago, he reached his former partment is making regulations for the new industry.

\$10,000 for a Book of Poems. bewever was saddened by the death | London - An American bibliophile of his mother and his sister. He has secured for \$10,000 a volume of brought home golden gifts for them, poems of the late sixteenth and early and was a saddened man to find that seventeenth century, including Shakethey were not there to receive them, speare's "The Passionate Pilgrim." It He has made many gifts to his home is nelieved that only one other copy town besides expending a large sum its in existence, that in the Bodlelan

### CLIMB FIERY VOLCANU

PARTY OF SCIENTISTS MAKE PERILOUS ASCENT IN MEXICO.

Several Are Scorched by Burning Lava-Twelve Reach Rim of Crater After Being Nearly Overcome by Deadly Gases.

Guadalajara, Mexico. - Thoroughly exhausted, their hands, feet and legs burned by contact with red-hot rocks and lava and suffering as the result of having inhaled sulphurous gases for several hours, 12 delegates to the international geological congress have returned here after an ascent of the Colima Volcano, the only continuously active volcano in North America. The party includes W. Harvey Weed, of Washington, D. C. The Washington man reached the crater of the volcano, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

In the last 100 years not more than six men have succeeded in reaching Colima's crater. On account of the precipitous character of the mountain and the thick covering of sand and ashes the ascent of Colima is regarded as one of the most dangerous in the world. The deadly gases that issue from the crater and the possibility of a violent eruption at any time make the ascent doubly perilous. The last man to attempt to reach the crater was Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, of Harvard university. He failed, and announced that it was practically inspossible to get as far as the crater.

Thirty-five geologists started to make the ascent of the volcano. At a cost of \$1,006 the state government built a house especially for their accommodation at the foot of the mountain. The entire 35 climbed as far as the end of the timber line, and there 23 lost courage and turned back. The remaining 12 struggled for six hours to reach the crater. Long poles were used to determine footholds, as great pits of sand and ashes, each of them capable of ingulfing dozens of men, exist along Colima's sides. The climbers were half blinded by snoke and steam and in constant danger

from the deadly gases, but they persevered, and finally reached the rim of the crater. At the crater's edge they encountered bot rocks and lava. thrown out by an explosion the previous night, and these burned through shoes, leggins and gloves. Through fear of suffocation, the geologists remained but a few minutes at the crater. They were able to reach the timber line before night overtook them, and they camped on the mountain side until the following morn-

The Colima volcano is 125 miles southwest of this city, in about the same latitude as the City of Mexico, and approximately 75 miles from the nearest point of the Pacific coast. For centuries-no one knows how many-Colima has been active, and during the last 300 years, at least, violent periods have been frequent and often prolonged. During these pe riods of violence the Mexican volcano becomes the rival of Vesuvius as a spectacular performer. The thin line of vapor that issues from the crater continuously in days of comparative quiet, gives way to a great pillar of black smoke, hot rocks of various sizes - some of them giant bowlders-sand and ashes are thrown into the air for hundreds of feet above the crest of the mountain; flames leap from the crater and lightning plays above it and terrifying subterranean rumblings and sharp detonations are heard for many miles. Often the fall of sand and ashes is so dense as to cause extreme darkness during the daylight hours in the vicinity of the volcano.

Those who climbed to the crater of Colima are: W. Harvey Weed, Washington, D. C.; John E. Wolf, Boston; E. O. Hovey, New York; Rudolf Ruedemann, Albany, N. Y.; H. F. Cleland, Williamston, Mass.; H. F. Reed, Baltimore; Frand D. Adams and J. Austen Bancroft, Montreal; A. P. Coleman, Toronto; George Berg and Rudolf Stobbe, Berlin, Germany, and Tsumanaka Iki, Tokio, Japan.

Thinks Cows Are Cursed.

Shamokin, Pa.—Having lost a large number of cattle during the last year and believing a neighbor thought by some of the superstitious to be a witch was causing him bad luck, Joseph Gottshalk, a prosperous Mahanoy valley farmer, has signed a contract with a woman in this city to give him protection for one year. The woman is alleged to possess the powers of witchcraft. Gottshalk will pay her a regular salary for her protection. In 12 months he has lost, through sickness and accident, many cows, horses and pigs, although his barn was a model of sanitation. Since Gottshalk first called on this woman protector the illness in his stock has ceased, and be is enthusiastic over the venture.

Finds Horns of Irish Elk. Dublin - While cutting turf on & bog in County Limerick, a laborer came on the horns of an Irish elk, and, carefully digging, exhumed the head and antiers of a magnificent specimen of this great deer, where it had lain for centuries, preserved by the peat. The horns measure from tip to the eight feet two inches. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, considering the period of time which had elapsed since these animals existed, as no authentic time or satisfactory theory is forthcoming when they lived or what caused their extinction. Ireland was, undoubtedly, its home.

SLAVERY STILL IN EXISTENCE.

Practiced Under Another Name, But That is All.

Slavery is still practiced by civilized peoples, points out Charles Edward Russell, in Everybody's. He writes: "Very curious observations pertain to the Anglo-Saxon practice in nomenclature by which a thing becomes something else if called by another name. Thus there is no Chinese slavery in South Africa, we are assured, because the conditions there are called 'coolie labor.' In Assam the employer holds over his employe in the tea fields every right that a resident of Alabama held over his negroes provious to 1863, but we must not call the condition slavery-it is 'indentured labor.' Queensland sugar planters used to hire ruffians to go in schooners among the South sea islands and capture the natives and bring them to the plantations to labor, but the men engaged in this pleasant traffic were not slave catchers; they were 'recruiters.' They used to bring their captures to shore in vessels so like the old slave ships you could hardly tell the difference, but the business they were engaged in was not slave trading; it was merely 'labor.'

JACKSON INDORSED THE NOTE.

Rascally Government Official Brought to Time by President.

When Andrew Jackson was president a poor widow who kept a boarding house, finding it impossible to collect her board bill from a government official, went to the White House and told the president about it.

Jackson said to her: "He'll give you a note for it, won't he?"

She said "Yes." "Then," said Jackson, "get his note and come back and see me again."

She had no difficulty in getting the note, and, carrying it to the White House, the president took it and wrote on its back "Andrew Jackson," then told her to put it in a bank for collection.

When the government official was notified that his note was in the bank for collection he laughed at the idea. but when he was told that it was indorsed by Andrew Jackson he got the money mighty quickly and paid it. and a few days afterward he was notifled that his services were no longer wanted.

The "Son of Heaven."

The countenance of the emperor of China, the son of heaven, is not often gazed upon by Europeans. One of the favored few says he has a melancholy, frightened look, His face is pale, and though it is distinguished by refinement and quiet dignity, it has none of the force of his martial ancestors, nothing commanding or imperial, but is altogether mild. delicate and kind. Essentially Manchu in features, his skin is strangely pallid. His face is oval shaped, with a long, narrow chin and a sensitive mouth with thin, nervous lips. His nose is well shaped and straight, his eyebrows regular and arched, while his eves are unusually large and sorrowful in expression. The forehead A broad; the head large beyond the average. Altogether, the face of a decadent. The emperor is childless. and there is no designated successor or heir presumptive. The future of China is in the hands of the godsand the dowager empress.

As It Struck Hornblower. William H. Hornblower, whom Dave Hill kept off the federal supreme bench, illustrates in this way his antiexpansion views:

A client of mine came into my office the other day, looking solemn. 'What's the matter?' I asked.

"I feel like this on the Philippines.

"'My colored coachman has died and remembered me in his will,

"'Oh, that was nice of him,' I said. "'Nice,' said my client. 'He has made me testamentary guardian of his ten minor chidlren."-St. Paul Dispatch.

As to Red Hair.

He is the handsomest boy in town and has the prettiest red hair, which he inherited from his great-grandmother. His name is Douglas; they call him Dot; age four. But why should every man, woman and girl make rude remarks about the color of his hair? Yesterday he thundered through his little pipe: "Aw, I wish everybody in town had red hair; them they wouldn't say so much about mine!"-N. Y. Press.

Dear Girls.

"Yes," said Tess, "Mr. Goodley gave me this ring. I accepted him last aight." "Did you?" replied Jess. "I'm so

giad." "Are you really? He used to call, on you, didn't he?"

"Yes, and I was beginning to fear I'd have to accept him."

Faking It.

pose?" said Mr. Newcome, who was waiting in the parlor for Miss Passay.

"And this is the family Bible, I sup-

"No," said Miss Passay's little brother, "dat's de new one sister bought last week so she could write in it all about when she was born."

Tact.

He-Can't you silly women understand that these bargains you are sa crazy after are dear things after all? She-Of course they are. I got & bargain when I married you, Jack.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN PROTECTS VILLAGE FROM DEADLY REPTILES.

Receives Bounty of \$1 for Every One He Kills-Hunts Them as Boys Do Woodchucks and Is

Never Bitten.

Orange, Mass .-- W. E. Dressey ouloys a well earned reputation as a defender of the public safety in the little manufacturing village of Farley, on Miller's river. This reputation has been gained by his activity as a slayer of rattlesnakes, which live in countless numbers in the huge granite ledges overlooking the village. How many of these Mr. Dresser has slain he does not know himself, but they count up in the hundreds. For Mr. Dresser rattlesnake hunting is an entertaining diversion; he makes no more of it than the ordinary farmer does of going out to hunt woodchucks.

At this season of the year the snakes usually seek the rocks to commence their long hibernation. Now and in the spring, when they come forth from their habitar for the sake of basking in the sunshine near the entrance to the dens, Dresser gets in his best work.

Rattlesnake mountain at Farley is remarkably adapted to the comfort of its serpentine inhabitants, having countless rifts and crevices in the rock, extending far into the interior. These ledges have a southern exposure, which gives the snakes the warmth and shelter that they are looking for. So well fortified are the repfiles, and so plentiful in number, that they have maintained their stronghold in spite of efforts to eradicate them. For years the town has paid a hounty of one dollar apiece for dead rattlers. This course was adopted after they had become so numerous that their appearance in the village streets was a common occurrence

Located at the very base of the mountain is a schoolhouse. "Hear that funny noise," said one of the children, playing in the yard last spring. The teacher heard him, and went out, and found that the children were playing around a rattlesnake. A messenger was dispatched for Mr Dresser, who soon made an end of the invader."

in hunting rattlesnakes, Mr Dresser depends upon a sharp eye and a revolver. He never sees a snake until the snake sees him, but always manages to keep out of the way of their deadly fangs. He never bothers to earry an antidote for rattlesnake pol-

Much has been told about Dresser's feats as a slayer of rattleanaker, and some of the stories have been exaggerated. It is nothing remarkable, however, for him to kill four or five in an afternoon's stroll. Many of the snakes killed are four or five feet long. and three inches or more in thickness. Several rattlers have been killed in Farley this fall, one close to the highwas leading into the village on the Erving side of the river.

While a rattler will strike with lightning rapidity, it is otherwise sluggish of movement and will not pussue a molester if he keeps a little distance away. The worst danger is in stepping unawares close to the anaku's head

Last fall Roland Grout of this place was partridge hunting in the moon ain and stooped to crawl under a log which was in his way when a snake sounded its rattle close to his head. Instantly Grout discharged his gun and blew the snake to pieces. A year aga a party of residents started coon hunting at night and had proceeded only a short distance when five rattlings were sounded almost simultaneously in close proximity to the hunters. The party concluded to search for coons where rattlers were less plentiful.

Rattlesnake mountain is a steep elevation, having granite ledges rising perpendicularly a distance of 150 feet in places. In the rock are great clefts. running both horizontally and perpendicularly. One way of hunting the snakes is by means of a hook attached to the end of a long pole, the snakes being pulled out of their retreat and then shot or clubbed to death.

The village pastor was out walking one Sunday afternoon when he came upon a huge rattlesnake. After a plucky fight he succeeded in putting it to death.

Finds Millions for Others.

Bessemer, Mich.-Although he made the original discovery of iron ore on the Gogebic range, "Uncle" Dick Langford is now in the poorhouse. Old age and the need of some one to care for him has necessitated st. in an old shanty on the shore of Lake Gogebic Langford has been living alone for years, visitors to that lonely section, mostly hunters and fishermen, remembering him in a substantial way. He is 83 years old and needs care. He has been taken to the Ontonagon county poorhouse. He had the opportunity to make millions, but he has always been poor.

Wife Cheaper Than Dinner. Vineland, N. J.- Get married or

treat," was the edict of the Mask and Wig club to their president, Ernest Smith. At the annual meeting of the elub last fall Smith pulled the "faral straw," which meant a wedding for him or a banquet for the members at his expense. Now news comes from California that he has escaped through the bonds of matrimony. When Miss Corena Lush left for the Golden state Smith soon followed, and the wedding took place in Riverside, Cal. It is now up to the club to prepare a banquet for the souple on their return.

"AUTO HEART" LATEST MENACE

Pittsburg Millionaire's Affliction Spreads Constarnation.

Chicago.—"Automobile heart" is a menace to Chicagoans who like to raise dust in the boulevards. Reports from Pittsburg that Senator William Flinn, one of Pittsburg's millionaire colony, was suffering from such an affliction prompted Chicago physicians to warn local enthuists that they are not immune from the fashionable weakness.

"Arterio sclerosis would be the proper term for 'automobile heart,' " said Dr. William Cuthbertson, of Hyde Park. "It might be caused by the nervous strain attendant to speeding with a huge machine, just as much as by business worries. Too many hours passed scorching at the steering wheel is sure to increase the blood pressure and in the end cause the muscular coats of the blood vessels to deterior-

Automobilists already are becoming anxious about the new illness, as was evidenced when several called up their family doctors and asked if there was "anything in" the report from Pittsburg.

Herotofore "marble heart" has been the only heart worriment of local speed faddists. This is prevalent in police courts after Sergt. Ward and attendant sleuths have been busy with stop-watch and tape line.

NOTHING THIS STORE LACKS.

Wise City Man Asks for Second Hand Pulpit and Gets It.

New York .-- It is the boast of the country storekeeper, the proprietor of what is known as the general store, that he carries everything that can be found in the markets or in the shops. There is a general store in Essex, Conn. that is proud of its stocks. A native once boasted to a city guest that he could get anything he called for in that store.

"I'll bet the drinks and cigars that I can call for something he can't produce," said the city man. "And I'll take that bet," replied the

Daitve. Together they marched over to the store and the city man accosted the

Have you any second hand pulpita?" he inquired. The storekeeper hesitated for a moment, then replied:

Yes, I have. I've got just one left. It's down in the barn there, and I'm sell it dirt chesp. You see," he added, when the Congregational church was being fixed up inside a few years ago I purchased the old pulpit to help the church along in providing a new one. and it's been in my barn ever since. You can have it at a bargain !!

The city man didn't want the pulpit, but he willingly paid the bet.

NEW DISEASE FROM NOISE.

Ciaim Many Victims.

Freeland, Pa -A paper bag stint. which was a feature of the "Old Home week" celebration here, has forced a new disease upon the attention of the medical world. Thousands of pe ple are incapacitated through the inflammatory infection of the back and hips. resulting from the force used in expinding inflated paper base during the celebration.

The malady causes a partial paralysis of the muscles and nerves, and perple of great avoirdupois are the princinal sufferers.

Athletic college girls are an exception to the rule. Although they entered into this particular feature of the celebration with schoolgirl enthusiasm, no evil effects have resulted

The extent to which the paper bag game has been carried on can be estimated from the fact that one dealer alone sold 18,000 paper bags the last day of the jubiles.

TOWN WITHOUT OFFICERS.

Negro Population Needs Nothing but an Arbitration Board.

Lexington, O. T.—Oklahoma and Indian territory liave several towns in which the population is composed exclusively of negroes, but probably the most noteworthy of them is the village of Tatum, south of here in the Chickasaw nation. Tatum is a town of 500, in which all business is carried on by negroes. It is not incorporated and has no regular city government, but its affairs are managed by a board of arbitration composed of the oldest and wisest negroes in the community.

They take cognizance of all disputes between citizens and of minor offenses and their decisions are very generally accepted without question. It has become a matter of comment among court officials of the southern district that there are fewer cases, civil or criminal, brought from that town than from almost any other town of the same size in the district.

Hen After World's Record.

Washington .-- The proud owner of a hen that he believes has broken the world's record for laying eggs has just written to the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. E. W. Starmell, of Alexandria. Va., is the possessor of this remarks able specimen of poultry. He informs the bureau of animal industry that since Oct. 5, 1905, the hen has laid 291 eggs. When her year is up he calculates she will have mid over 300 oggs. Exclusive of the molting season this is at the rate of one egg every 25 hours. Mr. Starpell does not record there is anything seemingly abnormal about his hen, save that she in a model of energy and todustry.

# L'ABEILLE DE LAGNOUVELLE-ORLÉANS