

WOULD TAX MONOPOLISTS.

Wealthy Kansas Favors Enactment of a Law Limiting One Farm to a Man.

Topeka, Kan.—It is proposed to have Kansas compel the owners of land in excess of the amount necessary for a livelihood to pay an additional tax or license. Edwin Taylor, who owns more than 1,000 acres of the richest land in the state, is the father of the proposed legislation. Mr. Taylor says he has more land than he is entitled to; that he is a land monopolist, and that he is willing to divide his property with smaller holders or pay an additional tax. Mr. Taylor is one of the advanced thinkers of the state, besides being one of the state's wealthiest men. In a speech on the subject before the State Horticultural society he said:

"There may be a discrepancy between my practice and my precept concerning land. I say in explanation that I have played the land game according to the rules in force, and I believe these rules to be unjust and unwise. For my part, I believe in one wife and one farm for one man, and I would have the laws so changed that Mormonism in either would be impossible. "Monopoly is one of the words with which the American public is impatient, and the meanest monopoly of all is the monopoly of land, outside of the requirements of a home and a livelihood. It is a monopoly that will not always last. We can choose between the gradual extinction and its going out in strife and distress. If you are disposed to laugh at my dismal prophecy bear in mind that both the north and south either laughed or reviled at the earlier abolitionists. I draw no parallel between the situations; I merely say that a wrong thing is not a safe thing, and that land monopoly, beyond the reasonable limits of a home-stead or the basis of a livelihood, whether measured by the golden rule or the good of the state, is wrong."

RABBITS ARE TOO CHEAP.

Price Received Will Not Pay for Ammunition So Missouri Farmers Stack Arms.

Clarence, Mo.—The rabbit industry of Shelby county is just past the boom of its boom for this season. This is the shipping point for a hunting territory nearly 50 miles in extent. The crop is even more plentiful than last year, and had prices remained at the starting figure—75 cents a dozen—nearly twice as many rabbits would have been brought in before the season was over. In the early part of December wagons with high sideboards came in every day, full and running over with the little animals. One dealer purchased and shipped 12,000 and another handled nearly 10,000. Not many rabbits are sold on the local market. Hunting parties of boys were organized back in the country and prizes awarded to the ones returning with the most game at nightfall. There was no lack of targets; it was only a question of ammunition. The game was purchased by the small crossbow stores and when a wagon load had accumulated it was hauled to Clarence and sold to the shippers. The rabbits were strung on wires, in lots of six or a dozen, crated and sent out the same day they were purchased. Chicago furnished the biggest market and Clarence was pouring enough rabbits in there to feed a whole town, when New York began getting rabbits from somewhere at a reduced rate, and prices in Missouri went down to three cents apiece. The hunters of Shelby county immediately stacked arms and went out of the rabbit business. It is noteworthy that farmers care very little for rabbits as food, but they are perfectly willing to furnish them to their city cousins if they pay the price of ammunition and wear on boots.

GOLD MINE RIGHT IN TOWN.

Old Prospector Digging Cellar at Sparks, Nev., Uncovers Quarts of High Value.

Reno, Nev.—While excavating for a cellar in the new railroad town of Sparks, Ernest Vans, an old miner from California, dug up several pieces of gold-bearing quartz float. This excited him and he continued to dig, and in a short time uncovered more rock of the same nature. The ore is very rich and in some pieces of it the gold can readily be seen. The sand in which the rock was imbedded was black and, upon being panned, gave high values in the precious metal. The old man searched for hours for a ledge, but could find only a narrow stringer of ore, which gave high values, but which appeared to be isolated from any other gold-bearing ore. The discovery created considerable excitement in the town, and also in Reno, but as the property is owned by A. A. Hibbard of this city, no claims have been located as yet. Doctors Must Remain in Jail. The four doctors who attended the late crown princess of Korea have been imprisoned in a dungeon since last November, the time of her death, and will remain prisoners until the widowed crown prince will have married again. The princess' body is still lying in state and will not be buried until next June, eight months having to elapse, according to local custom, before the burial takes place. In the meantime all marriageable women in Korea have to postpone their weddings until the crown prince takes a second wife. Acme of Keanness. A man has been arrested in New Jersey for swindling people by selling them glass eyes that were not what he represented them to be. The champion mean man seems at last to have been caught.

TIDY SUM IN CREEK.

RESCUERS OF PRISONER IN A LONG ISLAND STRAIT.

Mysterious Donation of Insane Patient for Several Years—Little Fortune for Workmen Ordered to Clean It.

New York.—A recent order to clean Flushing creek on Long Island, of refuse that has been accumulating for many years may be the means of placing a small fortune in the hands of some observant workmen. There is a spot a few feet in diameter beneath the muddy waters of the creek, and within a stone's throw of Flushing bridge, that contains enough cents to furnish a hundred newboys with excitement in crap games for a long time. The cents have been thrown there by an inmate of Sanford hall, at Flushing, the private asylum for the insane at which Brodie L. Duke was confined for a few days. The name of the patient is not known. He is of striking appearance; tall, soldierly, distinguished looking, with an erect carriage, mobile countenance and a forehead whose height suggests unusual intelligence. So far as is known, he is the only patient allowed to take exercise outside the sanitarium grounds. For 12 years this man has been walking the mile between the sanitarium and Flushing bridge daily. Throughout the whole period he has been accompanied always by the same attendant. Rain, sunlight, sleet, snow are alike to him. His visit never fails. No one has yet been able to discover, beyond what anyone may see, the object with which he daily visits the bridge and flings four cents into the creek nearby. With a wave of the hand, he then turns and, without a backward glance, marches away toward the sanitarium, attended by his companion. Whether the daily contribution of the mysterious patient is made to propitiate some evil spirit from whose hand he believes an untoward fate to be impending, is not known. Indeed, the nature of the man's malady is as little known outside the asylum as his identity. But, however mysterious may be the cause for throwing the money into the creek, many are persuaded that the lucky workman who discovers the mine may well content himself by leaving alone the problem of identity and devote himself to cleaning the mead and grime from the copper. An estimate based upon four cents a day for 12 years, shows that there should be 17,520 cents in the mead near the bridge, awaiting a claimant. The person who discovers this mine will be better rewarded in his find than any searcher for Capt. Kidd's treasure has ever been.

PURTS HARNES ON THE SUN.

New Jersey Inventor Claims That He Can Turn Solar Vibrations Into Power.

New York.—A machine to utilize the almost unknown vibrations from the sun and to produce power from them has been invented by Ernest V. Howe, of Morristown, N. J. "It is now a demonstrated fact," said Mr. Howe to-day, "that most of the heat and light and other solar manifestations are the direct result of solar vibrations, of which at present we know very little. However, we know this much: Wireless telegraphy is an established fact. It is demonstrated that vibrations of the ether started by a little machine no larger than a man's hand can be felt by a receiving machine over a distance of thousands of miles. Now, if a little machine can record these vibrations, it is evident that the power of vibration is very large. How large, of course, we are unable to even comprehend or begin to imagine, but it seems reasonable to suppose that with a generator the size of the sun sending off vibrations of such power as to produce the light for this world and the heat also, those vibrations can be turned directly into power without passing through a secondary medium. It is something like the old problem of gaining direct energy from coal. "I have been working upon this solar motor for about 15 years and, after infinite labor, have produced a machine which actually runs."

EXTENDS LARGEST FARM.

Missouri Land King Buys 3,500 Acres of Land in Neighboring State of Iowa.

Tarkio, Mo.—The largest farm in the world, which until recently was in Missouri, has been extended into Iowa. It is owned by David Rankin and his son, W. F. Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo. The elder Rankin is worth a million and has made it by farming. He owns 23,500 acres in Atchison county, and, being still afflicted with the desire to own more land, had to reach into Fremont county, Iowa, the other day, when he bought 3,500 acres more. Rankin never sells. He is a cattle king, a corn king, a land king, a philanthropist and a captain of industry. He employs about 300 persons, representing 1,500 population; owns his own elevators in the towns where he does business, sets of buildings on the subdivisions of his lands, a trolley line to take produce to the railroad, and lives in Tarkio, to which town he has given a library, manual training school and other benefits. Would Make a Difference. A California belle of 40 married a hellboy of 25. Of course it is a great scandal, but if their ages and positions had been reversed it would only have been a happy romance.

OWNS DOLL 180 YEARS OLD

French Creation Was Handed Down in a Bay State Family as an Heirloom.

Weymouth, Mass.—The oldest doll in this country now makes her home in South Weymouth, and is the property of Mrs. H. Otis Brown. She bears the name of Mabletable Hodges and is known to be 180 years old. She was brought from France to Salem in 1724 by Capt. Gammal Hodges for his little daughter (probably Antles), on his return from a voyage to Canton, China. Anties Hodges, who never married, gave the doll to her brother John, who was born while the captain was on a voyage. It passed to Benjamin, his son, who was born in 1754; then to his daughter Hannah, named for her mother. She gave it to Sarah Allen. From her it passed to her niece, Mrs. Mary N. Sweetser, of Reading, Mass., and from her it went to her granddaughter, Mrs. H. Otis Brown, by whom it is treasured as a family heirloom. The doll is arrayed in her original costume of pink silk, fashioned after the style of Louis XIV., and is perfect in every detail, the silk retaining its color after a lapse of nearly two centuries. A large handkerchief in which the doll is kept wrapped has the initials "H. H." embroidered in a cross stitch of human hair in one corner probably indicating Hannah Hodges. Mabletable Hodges has traveled much and has been on exhibition at doll shows at the Mechanics building, Hotel Vendome and the Brunswick, Boston, besides many church fairs and charity exhibits in New England. It was exhibited to the public for the last time at a recent doll show in South Weymouth, and is now safely cased and blanketed and shown only to visitors.

YELLOW JOURNALISM OLD.

English Newspaper Discovers a Fine Example of It in Writings of Thirteenth Century.

London.—The English newspapers, which number quite a few modern yellow journals, although they don't appear to know it, are continually having fun at the expense of American newspapers. Here is one of the latest jests of the London Chronicle: "Americans no doubt would not think much of the recent attempt of the Thames to beat the record in high tide, but it is worth while pointing out that our Elizabethan journalist, Stow, has as good a story to tell as any yellow paper can print on the other side of the Atlantic. 'In the year 1337,' we read, 'the river of Thames, overflowing its banks, caused the marshes about Woolrich to be all on a sea, wherein boats and other vessels were carried with the stream; so that, besides cattle, the greatest number of men, women and children were drowned.' 'The delightful vagueness of the greatest number' adds the right touch of intensity. Nor was this all. 'In the great palace of Westminster men did row with wherries in the midst of the hall, being forced to ride to their chambers.' It is something to know that the 'extra social' was born in the thirteenth century. QUEER SPECIES OF FISH. Fremont Lake in Wyoming Alive with Finny Tribe Appearing Only in January. Pinedale, Wyo.—The low water at the outlet of Fremont lake, when it passes into Pine creek, was recently alive with one of the queerest species of fish found in the United States. These strange fish are known as mountain herring; have heads similar to the deep sea herring and make their appearance only in January, when they seek the shallow waters near the mouth of the lake, where the ice never forms. The fish live only in great depths, making their habitation in Fremont lake, which has fathomless depths, where bottom has never been found by sounding lines. The traits of this queer fish were first discovered by the Indians, who would brave the severest storms to be at the outlet of the lake by January 15, when the fish make their appearance in millions. They would be caught by hundreds and packed back in ice, providing a stock for the remainder of the winter. They are from six to ten inches in length and very voracious. Increase in Shipbuilding. About 26,000 tons of merchant shipping was launched in the Bath (Me.) customs district during the year 1904, which is a slight increase over 1903. The recapitulation shows that there were 16 schooners, with a total tonnage of 21,161, 31 barges, of 4,741 tons, two yachts, of 38 tons, and one schooner of 68 tons. For the year 1903 there were but 23 launchings, with a total of about 25,000 tons, thus showing a gain of about 1,000 tons for 1904. Son as Father's Best Man. Ex-Councilman James Burroughs, of Eimer, N. J., and Mrs. Annie E. Brown, of Pennville, were united in marriage the other day. The son of the groom, Sydney Burroughs, attended as best man. Opinion Not Unanimous. Hoopville, Ill., is going to change its name to Roosevelt. Shakespeare has said that there's nothing in a name, but Hoopville is to be congratulated upon the fact that it thinks differently. Veterans Patients. Dr. James H. Payne, of Boston, who was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1848, has three patients on his visiting list to-day who have been his patients upward of 50 years.

TO OBTAIN GOLD FROM SEA

Company Formed in England to Extract Metal from Water—Once Tried in America.

London.—Americans will doubtless recall assertions that were made several years ago of the discovery of a method of extracting gold from sea water and the derision with which the idea was laughed out of court. London folk now have an opportunity to invest their money in such an undertaking, by which it is asserted that an unlimited supply of precious metal can be obtained from sea water at a cost of £10 for every £100 extracted. Sir William Ramsay, whose scientific reputation is of the highest, has been retained by a syndicate, which is called the Industrial and Engineering Trust (Limited), and the shareholders of which include Lord Brassey, Lord Tweedale, Hon. Alban Gibbs, several manufacturers and Albert Sandeman, foremost owner of the Bank of England. The syndicate has the modest capital of £3,000 in £1 shares. The inventor of the process is H. J. Snell. Sir William Ramsay has made experiments and says in a formal report that "there is no doubt Snell has proved that gold can probably be obtained from sea water on a large scale, and the amount of the gold obtained is so large that whether the cost of the treatment is £4 a ton or even the outside figure of £8 a ton, which it could not exceed, it would not make very much difference."

BRITAIN REVOKES TREATY.

Pact Made by Col. Young Husband with Thibet Broken—Occupation of the Country Cut to Three Years.

London.—A voluminous blue book, issued on Thibetan affairs, has unusual interest in revealing strong friction between the government and Col. Young husband concerning identity, which Young husband fixed at \$3,750,000, payable in 75 annual installments, which would have resulted in British occupation of the Chumbi valley for 75 years. Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for India, on September 13, telegraphed, suggesting a reduction to \$1,250,000. Col. Young husband's response to this and government protests strongly demanded alteration of the treaty as tending to defeat the object of the mission. Finally, a lengthy correspondence between Secretary Brodrick and Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, the viceroy of India, ended in the government accepting the situation as regards the \$3,750,000, but refusing to permit of the occupation of the Chumbi valley beyond three years, and protesting that Col. Young husband had framed the convention in defiance of express instructions, the government's policy being to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Thibet, and stipulating that should the Thibetans break the treaty it would be necessary to reconsider the government's policy. TOBACCO TRADE LESSENING Exports from Philippines Show a Marked Falling Off During Last Fiscal Year. Washington.—Secretary Taft has received a cable message from Gov. Wright at Manila answering certain questions regarding the tobacco industry of the Philippines. The governor says that the exports of tobacco during the fiscal year ended June 30 last were 19,044,299 pounds; that 20 per cent of the exports were for wrappers valued at 30 cents (gold) a pound, and the remaining 80 per cent for fillings and smoking tobacco. The price of fillings is ten cents a pound and smoking tobacco seven and a half cents. Of the total exports, 15,260,000 pounds went to European countries having tobacco monopoly. Gov. Wright says the exports of wrapper tobacco is decreasing and that the tendency of the native is to produce poorer grades, which are eagerly absorbed by the local and Spanish markets. The report of the collector of customs shows that the exportation of cigars during the past two years was 42 per cent less than in previous years, and that local exporters have largely lost oriental markets on account of competing cheaper tobacco from other oriental countries. RELICS OF A REVOLUTION. Gold Watches Hid in Paris in Stormy Days of 1797 Discovered in a Bed Bolster. Paris.—A young chauffeur who had lodgings in a hotel in the Rue Boccaudor had recently been complaining to the hotelkeeper that his bed was so uncomfortable as to prevent him from sleeping. In vain they changed the mattress and pillows; the feeling of discomfort persisted until the young man started to investigate for himself. Feeling that the bolster contained something hard, he ripped it open and found a wooden box. Inside he discovered ten gold watches of the time of Louis XV. and several other articles of valuable jewelry, with newspaper clippings bearing the date of 1797. The police on investigation found that the bolster had been bought by the hotelkeeper from his predecessor and that the jewelry and watches had probably been hidden in the bolster during the troubles following the French revolution and had remained for more than a century without an owner. It is probable that the chauffeur will be allowed to retain the treasure. Teachers Must Be Bachelors. A scheme recently drawn up for the governing of one of the greatest public schools in England contains a proviso that all the 32 masters shall, with four possible exceptions, "be bachelors, or live as such."

INN IS STILL INTACT.

HISTORIC TAVERN AT HARTSVILLE, PA., UNCHANGED.

Was Favorite Stopping Place of Benjamin Franklin and a Prominent Relay Station in Early Stages of Postal Service.

Hartsville, Pa.—An ancient tavern is still standing in Hartsville which is of special interest to history students because of its association with Benjamin Franklin's connection with the postal service of colonial days. It was known as the "Old Cross Roads hotel" in the long ago, when Hartsville was called "Hart's Cross Roads," because the Bristol road and the York road here intersect. The Hart family were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity, and gave the name to the place. One of the most famous proprietors of the old tavern belonged to the Hart family, Col. William Hart, who came from Plumstead to the Hartsville hotel about 1780, and kept it until 1817. He is noted as having been a man of fine appearance and great physical strength, and while in Plumstead he had been prominent in the capture of the Deans, who, during the revolution, took advantage of the troublous times to rob and murder many of the citizens of the region, and even to plunder the county treasury at Newtown of several thousand dollars. The early stages carrying the United States mail from Philadelphia to New York ran on the York road, and always stopped at the old hotel. Here they took a relay of horses, and it is a tradition that on their way from the north, when the driver reached the top of Kerr's hill, a mile distant, he gave a loud blast to his horse, a signal that the fresh horses at the hotel should be brought out of the stable ready to be attached to the coach. It was many years previous to this, about 1755, that Benjamin Franklin was postmaster general of the United Colonies. He used to go up and down the York road, between New York and Philadelphia, in a one-horse chaise, looking after the interests of the postal service, and the Cross Roads hostelry was his favorite stopping place along the way. The rambling old inn, standing with its end to the York road, has been outwardly altered by shingle roof and plaster cast walls, but it is claimed that the interior of the building is practically unchanged since the days when the old mail coaches stopped here for their relay of horses and noted guests from the distant cities patronized the ancient tavern.

COAL MINE IN THE SAND.

Mexican Merchant Will Keep a Net Profit of Over \$140,000 on an Investment of \$110.

Coatzacoacoas, Mexico.—Six years ago a three-masted schooner loaded with 10,000 tons of good coal was sunk in the Coatzacoacoas bay, a short distance from shore. At that time the insurance company, which paid the loss on the vessel and its cargo, figured that it would cost more than the coal is worth to recover it. Emilio Frank, a merchant of Coatzacoacoas, took a look at the situation and came to the conclusion that the construction of the harbor jetties here would cause the sand to drift over the bulk, and that in the course of a few years he would be able to mine the coal at a shallow depth under the sand. He purchased the whole 10,000 tons of coal from the insurance company for \$110 in gold. He waited patiently for his history to be worked out, and time has shown that he was correct. The sand now almost covers the bulk of the stranded vessel, and in a few more months he will begin mining the coal. It came from the United States, and as it is worth \$14 to \$20 in gold a ton at this place he will obtain a net return of \$140,000 to \$200,000 on his investment of \$110. He has already sold enough rope, tackle and timbers obtained from the vessel to pay the small cost of mining the coal. HALL FOR THE DUELIST. Paris to Have Novel Building Where Spectators May See the Meetings. Paris.—Paris is to have a novel place of entertainment in the form of a "duelodrome," a building intended for the fighting of duels in public. The new edifice is to be erected in the Champs de Mars and the arena proper, in which the duels are to take place, will be surrounded by boxes for spectators. It is the intention of the company to rent the seats to the general public in return for a fee, but whenever duellists wish to fight in private they will have the privilege of chartering the whole house and sending invitations only to their personal friends. The place will be provided with an infirmary, an operating-room, baths and all the comforts required for such occasions. If the plans be carried out as projected duellists will no longer need to hide themselves in some remote corner of the Bois or of the country in order to settle their differences, but will find every comfort in the novel institution. True as History Should it prove true that an Indian has discovered gold in Indian territory, the discovery will soon have a population large enough for several states. The St. Louis Republic remarks that gold continues to be the chief attraction.

EUROPE IN OUR MARKET.

Wonderful Absorbive Power of the Old World for American Products.

In an article in World's Work on "What Europe Means to Us" J. D. Whiggley says: "Always buying more than it sells, tending more than it borrows, and in every way apparently giving more than it takes, Europe's constantly increasing population, wealth and power, form a mystery, for they are the most wonderful and fascinating of all economic phenomena. "The United States has a population of 22 to the square mile. In the last 100 years Europe has sent 40,000,000 people to the United States and other new countries, and yet to-day has a population of 402 to the square mile, or nearly twice as many as when this immigration began. In the meantime wages have increased, wealth has piled up, trade has quadrupled and the purchasing power of the people of Europe has more than kept pace with all these advances. "Even to estimate the annual domestic exchanges of Europe is beyond the reach of intelligible figures. The foreign exchange is a quantity which can be determined with more or less accuracy, however, and its amount—14,000,000,000, annually—conveys an idea of the tide of commerce that flows through this heart of the world. "The imports of these 18 countries amount to \$3,000,000,000, the exports to \$5,000,000,000, showing an excess of purchases over sales amounting to \$2,000,000,000. The imports from abroad, meaning from countries other than Europe, amount to supply European deficiencies, and there are largely of food and raw materials. "About 65 per cent of the total exports from the United States are of agricultural products, though much of this might be regarded as manufactured goods because many agricultural products are put through manufacturing processes. Roughly speaking, the American people sell \$90,000,000 worth of such products a year to foreign buyers. Nearly 90 per cent goes to Europe, hence about four-fifths of the American goods sent to Europe supply food and raw material. "American products feed the operatives in European mills and factories who are making goods for all the world. They provision the foreign ships which carry the world's commerce, and keep down the cost of living in Europe by supplementing the comparatively scanty supply of home-grown foods. These agricultural products of America are now so necessary to Europeans that they are admitted without serious restrictions to nearly all European markets."

STORY OF A PHYSICIAN.

Patient Who Sacrificed Her Life for Love of Her Abundant Hair.

Physicians hear strange things. A physician said the other day: "Mrs. Smith is dead. If she had consented to have her hair cut she would still be alive. Her heavy hair killed her. "When I told her that she must lose her hair, she said she would rather die. But her husband didn't want her to die, and he made up his mind to cut off her hair while she slept. One night he carried to bed with him a big pair of shears. "With some difficulty he hid the shears under his pillow. Then, in the middle of the night, he took them out cautiously, and he advanced them toward his wife's lock, thick braid. She lay on her side with her back to him, but just as he was about to snip off the braid close to her head, she sighed uneasily and she turned over on her back, with the braid safe under her. "He swore below his breath, and waited, shears in hand, for an hour. But she never stirred. "For three nights Smith took the shears to bed with him, and each time that he would go for his sleeping wife's hair with them, she would move out of the way. The thing seemed almost supernatural. The woman, asleep, protected her hair from the shears quite as well as she could have protected it if she had been awake. "The morning after the third night Smith forgot about the shears when he got up. He left them under his pillow and went off to work. Naturally, Mrs. Smith found them. "You took those shears to bed with you to cut off my hair with, she said to him on his return. 'If you had done it, I'd never have spoken to you again.' "Smith gave up after that, and his poor wife kept her hair, but not her life. Retaliation at a Dance. She was young. It was her first season, and it pleased her to snub her cub cousin most unmercifully whenever he asked her for a dance. "No," she protested, one evening, "you can't see my programme—it's all full." "But there'll be extras. Can't I have an extra?" "Ye-es," returned the young woman, grudgingly, relinquishing her card, "but don't take the first one, it's promised." Later in the evening, when she looked to see which dance her cousin had appropriated she found that she had food for reflection. The young man had put his name down for the four hundred sixty-ninth extra.—Sunday. Favorite Coaling Depot. Angra Peguena, on the African coast, where Admiral Rojestvensky was lately reported as coaling the squadron, was a favorite resort of the Confederate commerce destroyers for similar purposes. Woman's Swimming Record. Miss McLaughlin made a new world's record for women swimmers at Glasgow, November 25. She swam 50 yards in 37 seconds, which is a second faster than the previous record.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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