

SEES CRASH OF SUNS.

GEOLOGIST EXPLAINS THEORY OF PLANETS' ORIGIN.

Nebular Hypothesis Is Attacked by Professor Lecturing in Chicago—Declares Earth Was Never Molten Matter.

Chicago.—In an address at the opening session of the annual meeting of the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Prof. Thomas Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, outlined his recently announced "accretion theory" of the earth's origin, which, if accepted by scientists, will overthrow the so-called "nebular hypothesis" and do away with most of the ideas commonly held as to the origin of the earth and the other planets.

Prof. Chamberlain, who is one of the foremost geologists in the United States, has been working since 1896 at his theory, which will be given to the public in the second volume of his work on geology, which is to be published in January. Scientists all over the country have watched Prof. Chamberlain's work with the keenest interest.

According to the "nebular hypothesis," or Laplace theory, which has been held for over a century, the earth and the other planets originally were masses of molten matter thrown off from the sun by its whirling motion and gradually cooled to their present condition. This theory Prof. Chamberlain attacks on the assumption that the sun never had a whirling velocity sufficient to throw off such bodies.

"The mechanics of the solar system don't work right," he said. "Every body has a momentum which is constant as long as its size does not change. To throw off Neptune the sun would have to have a momentum 200 times as great as it has now, and to throw off the earth one 1,800 times as great. Another difficulty with the old theory is that according to it all the satellites of a body should be revolving in the same direction. A ninth satellite of Saturn has been recently discovered, and it is going the wrong way."

Prof. Chamberlain's theory is that a disturbance was caused in our sun by the near approach of, or collision with, some other sun, which drew off projections of nebulous matter from our sun and gave them a rotary motion by its own attraction as it passed. These particles of matter then gradually gathered to form the planets.

The internal heat of the earth, says Prof. Chamberlain, developed by compression as the body grew. The theory that the moon once had an atmosphere, he asserts, must also be given up.

"I have made reports on the progress of my work at different times," Prof. Chamberlain said, "when societies such as the one that met to-day have urged me to, but in general I have tried to hold back my theory. It is one that demands a great deal of time and care to work out. Yes, the activity of radium, which has been discovered recently, may enter into the matter, but I have not gone into that very far as yet."

HAS A NEW INDOOR TARGET

Maine Official Invents Simple Device for Rifle Practice Within the Armory.

Portland, Me.—Major John J. Dooley, of Portland, assistant inspector general of rifle practice, has perfected a target for rifle practice in armories by organizations of the national guard.

The target is composed of two thicknesses of plank supported by a frame resting on a base which holds the target upright and allows of its being moved to any part of the armory. There is a small space between the front and rear sections of the target, and while on the front section is placed the target itself, there is on the rear section a steel plate, to prevent the bullets penetrating both sections. The space between the sections allows the bullets to drop to the floor after they have struck the steel plate. The front section is so arranged that the pieces, against which the target will rest, and which will of necessity become badly perforated after continued use, can be removed by sliding them from the frame and new pieces substituted.

A Long-Haired Boy.

One of the most unique figures in Harry Sanford, the ten-year-old son of John Sanford, of Rockland township, near Franklin, Pa. His father has never permitted him to have his hair cut, and as a result it now measures 36 inches in length. The lad is very sensitive about his hair, and every time he comes to Franklin he wears it tucked down under his coat. Like Sampson of old, Harry is very strong for a lad of his age. He is quite an athlete, and presents a unique figure playing with other boys, as his long tresses break loose from their fastenings and blow over his shoulders. The boy is an accomplished musician and is quite a violinist.

China Wants a New Tune.

China wants a national anthem all her own, now that she has discovered that Japan has one, and the prefect of Peking, who is a little bit musical himself, has been requested to see what could be done about it. Those people over across the Pacific do not only want to get on the band wagon, but they want the band to play a tune that they can whistle themselves.

BEST BEET SUGAR RESULTS

Government Developing Strains on Scientific Principles—Plan Large Yield.

Washington.—Believing that commercial advance in growing beet sugar depends largely upon the character of seed furnished the grower, the United States department of agriculture is making every effort to produce a strain of pedigree seed that will enable American farmers to produce a large yield to the acre of beets containing a larger percentage of sugar and a lower percentage of undesirable constituents.

The work was begun by securing the best strains of European seeds and all known strains of American-grown seeds and growing them for comparison. Of these the best four strains were selected as foundation stocks, and all beets of exceptional quality were saved and planted the following year as mother beets for seed production.

In the succeeding year one-half of the seeds secured from these individual plants were soft and the best specimens of beets preserved as specimens for the production of the first crop of "elite" seeds. The other half of the seed was planted this year, and the beets secured will furnish next year's supply of seed for the new strain. Along this same line of improvement a private grower at Fairfield, Wash., has produced a lot of some 300 roots testing from 20 to 34 per cent sugar, a most extraordinary achievement in view of the fact that the usual beet seeds available do not contain over 15 per cent sugar.

COLLEGE IS IN WILDERNESS

Institution Dedicated in Kentucky Region Where Education Is Sadly Needed.

Bloomington, Ill.—In the fastnesses of the Kentucky mountains, in the heart of Morgan county, there has just been erected a college in memory of Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington. The project was suggested by Mrs. Scott, and met with favor by the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky. She was advised to select Morgan county, which is without any other educational enterprise of consequence. The site is near West Liberty, and is 15 miles from the nearest railroad, and can only be reached by a stage coach, and the route is very rough and circuitous.

Mrs. Scott is widely known throughout the United States by reason of her prominence in the Daughters of American Revolution, having served as vice president, general and in other positions in that society.

The college was dedicated by Mrs. Scott's brother-in-law, Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice president of the United States. The enrollment upon the opening date was 115 students. Prof. J. W. Thurman, an educator well known, is the first president, and he had for assistants five teachers of ability. The board of trustees comprises Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, and Rev. L. H. Blanton and Rev. J. E. Guerrant. Mrs. Scott has endowed the institution, and a number of the citizens of Kentucky also assisted financially.

GLASS TOWN IN NEBRASKA

Facilities Afforded by Northern Village in State Will Probably Be Made Use Of.

Omaha.—A glass town may be Nebraska's portion. In northern Nebraska is a city of a population of 1,200. It is located on one of the great rivers of the state, which affords most desirable water power of about 4,000 horse power capacity. If the deposits of glass sand nearby, which show 98 per cent of silica, could be used for manufacture of glass products by an electrical process, whose current would be generated by the water power, the little city might evolve into one of the leading glass producers of the country. The manufacture of glass by the electric arc, as shown by the German process, is possible with less capital for the erection of a plant; giving simpler, cleaner and quicker processes than the ordinary method and affords a saving of heat and energy. In Belgium they are making window glass by machinery. One machine turns out continuously sheets of glass 38 1/2 inches wide and of any desired length, and of a uniform thickness, varying from one-fiftieth to five-sixteenths of an inch. This can be obtained as rough glass for making extra thin glass, as horticultural glass and as window glass. It possesses unequalled brilliancy on both sides. The machine is recommended for its simplicity and for saving time and material.

Maniac Gets Big Pension.

The largest pension claim settled since Commissioner Warner took charge of the pension office was awarded to a veteran of the civil war, who is a patient in the St. Elizabeth government hospital for the insane. An accrued pension of \$9,848 is the lump sum awarded, with future payments of \$30 a month. Considerable of the \$9,848 will go to pay for the man's maintenance during the time he has been confined in the hospital. The monthly allowance will afford him added comforts and luxuries.

The Kaiser's Failing.

The emperor of Germany now owns eight big touring cars, but in spite of his versatility and his divine right he can't scorch in more than one of them at a time.

Perhaps He Needs It.

King Haakon has promised the Norwegians that he will rule them according to their wishes. Evidently all Haakon wants out of it is the salary.

COURT 25 YEARS; MARRIED

John Punch and Miss Pillion Conclude to Terminate Long Wooing and Village Can't Understand.

Everybody in Waukesha knows it now, and the efforts at secrecy instituted by John Punch and Elizabeth Pillion to hide the fact that they had been married after 25 years of betrothal have been defeated by John's white horse.

The venerable steed has done unbroken service through a quarter of a century, carrying John, winter and summer, to the door of Miss Pillion every Wednesday and Sunday evening.

There, attached to the weather-beaten hitching post, he stood on the unchanged calling evenings until, promptly at 9:30 o'clock, John would emerge, enter his phaeton and drive away.

Then the hard work of 25 years vanished. Residents of the suburb walking past Miss Pillion's house stopped and puzzled and the report spread rapidly that it was Sunday night and John Punch's white horse was not at the Pillion hitching post.

Then there were inquiries and the facts came out. John and Elizabeth were married last Thursday, having decided to wait no longer.

The happy couple slipped away on a honeymoon, and John Punch's faithful white horse stands neglected in his stall, failing to understand.

UPSET A 2,000-YEAR LEASE

Jury in a Pennsylvania Court Interprets Law in Peculiar Manner.

Media, Pa.—A jury gave a verdict to the executors of the late Joseph B. Townsend of Philadelphia in an odd suit at law. The action was brought to determine the ownership of 200 acres of land in Upper Chichester township, Delaware county.

In 1894 Matthew Boyd, now deceased, bought a loan of \$13,000. Townsend loaned the money on a mortgage, under the presumption that Boyd was the owner in fee simple of the land. Boyd defaulted in interest, and in 1897 proceedings were instituted to foreclose.

Pending these proceedings counsel for Boyd discovered at Harrisburg that a 2,000-year land lease had been recorded for the property in question. The senior Boyd, alleging to be indebted to his son, Matthew, in the sum of \$2,000, and to his wife in \$1,000, confessed judgment to them. They sued out the judgment previous to the sheriff's sale to satisfy the mortgage of \$13,000, and Matthew Boyd, the son, bought in the lease-hold of 2,000 years.

This son then set up that the \$13,000 mortgage was not valid, and since 1897 has refused to deliver possession of the property. The present suit was for the purpose of ejecting him.

SONG HIS ELIXIR OF LIFE

Veteran Vocalist Says Music Has Kept Him in Good Health for Many Years.

Hartford, Conn.—"Fifty years ago I started my career as a singer. I am 69 years old. I am healthy and hearty I never feel old and am seldom ill. I do not think anything can beat singing for keeping a man in excellent health. I advise every young man to follow my example. This is the way William Westphal sums up the results of his long devotion to music.

In recognition of his record as a vocalist the Hartford Saengerbund, of which he was a charter member, and is now the only active charter member, gave an entertainment at Germania hall.

"I am never happier than when singing," he says. "I go to the rehearsals every week, and only wish they came oftener. I enjoy nothing so much as singing. It strengthens and broadens the chest and puts the lungs in fine condition. I don't believe I would be nearly as healthy or happy as I am if I had not always sung. Why I do not know that I am old."

BIG PROGRAMME PLANNED.

Recommendation for the Navy Made Public—Three Battleships Are Wanted.

Washington.—The principal recommendations of the navy board are for three first-class battleships of 18,000 tons displacement and 18 knots speed three scout cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, one gunboat of the Helens class, and four other gunboats of light draught. Two of the latter are for use in the Philippines and two for service on the rivers of China. There will be additional torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

Whether the board of construction will approve the practicability of the proposed new battleships is not certain. The board is now figuring upon adding to a ship of 18,000 tons displacement two 12-inch guns in excess of the number carried by ships of 16,000 tons trial displacement. Many officers favor a battleship capable of making 19 knots speed.

Secretary Bonaparte has disposed of the annual estimates of the several bureaus.

Born with Only One Kidney.

While doctors were performing an autopsy on the remains of George Donic, of Cambria City, Pa., who had been fatally stabbed, they discovered that the man had been born with only one kidney. Cases of this kind are rare, and in the history of surgery only some 225 cases of men born with but one kidney have been found. It is no way inconvenient for the person as the one kidney assumes the functions of two.

PLAN NATIONAL PARK

SITE IS TO BE NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Movement Inaugurated to Set Apart Three Battlefields in Route of Sherman's March to the Sea—Scheme Well Supported.

Atlanta, Ga.—A movement is on foot to incorporate the battlefields around Atlanta, where fell so many brave soldiers of the confederacy, and where expired so many gallant men of the union, into a national military park.

A bill has been introduced in congress asking for legislation and carrying an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of the property, which includes the three battlefields around the city—that of Peachtree Creek, fought July 20, 1864; that of Atlanta, fought July 22, and that of Ezra Church, fought July 28. It is proposed not only to make parks out of the old fields, but to build boulevards connecting all the fields.

The improvements on the battlefield will be similar to those made on the fields of Manassas, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chickamauga.

Since the battles around Atlanta were among the most important of the military operations during the war it would seem natural that these fields should be next in order for consideration.

The battle of Atlanta was fought near what is now East Atlanta, in De Kalb county. With that battle the campaign practically ended. The casualties in the battle on both sides were 104,000 men killed, captured and wounded. The battle determined the fall of the city of Atlanta on September 2, 1864, which later enabled Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant to unite their forces after the fall of Fort Fisher. These events led up to the surrender of Gen. Lee and settled the fate of the confederacy.

Military operations around Atlanta make the fields worthy of being preserved as a matter of historic interest.

It is the plan of those behind the movement to have the three fields connected by a great driveway. The driveway will probably pass through West End, Lakeview, Fort McPherson, Grant Park, East Atlanta, Inman Park, Ponce de Leon park, Piedmont Park and thence to Peachtree Park, finally ending at Ezra Church. The boulevard would run along the lines of military operations without deviation. All along the boulevard would be points of military and historical interest.

Both Mr. Livingston and Senator Clay are enthusiastic about the proposed park and promise to work hard at it at the next session of congress. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Georgia have lent their support to the movement and are no less enthusiastic about the proposed park than the confederate veterans.

MADE SANE BY SURGEON.

Patient First Begs to Be Killed on Operating Table If He Remains Crazy.

An Arbor, Mich.—William Dwyer has been restored from seemingly hopeless lunacy to complete sanity by a surgical operation at the University hospital. In a momentary period of control after being placed on the operating table he begged the surgeon to kill him with his hands if it appeared he would always have to be crazy.

Two years ago Dwyer's skull was crushed in a smelter furnace at Port land, O., being hit by a steel rail. After an apparent recovery he became a raving maniac a month ago. In the operation it was demonstrated that his mental trouble was entirely due to an abscess in his brain.

This was successfully removed and a silver plate two inches square fitted in the hole the surgeon had made in the skull. Then the scalp was sewed in place and the patient is well on the way back to his former usefulness.

Dwyer is 35 years old and has a wife and two children.

ROLL TOO SMALL; JILTED.

Bride-to-Be Investigates Fiance's Alleged Wealth—Disappointed, She Calls Off Wedding.

Boston, Mass.—Because her fiance's bank account was not nearly so large as she had claimed, Alice C. Otis refused at the last moment to wed him and dismissed the guests who had gathered to witness the ceremony. Later she issued cards declaring that she had been deceived.

Miss Otis says that Edgar C. Hill, the bridegroom-to-be, told her he had large deposits in a bank. So she asked him for his book to verify his claims. This showed him to be the possessor of considerable ready wealth. Still doubtful, she went to the bank and was told that Hill had no such amount on deposit. Then she decided to have no more to do with him.

Hill says he has money tied up in a business venture and that he made the entries in the book to please Miss Otis, never thinking she would verify them.

Men Growing Shorter.

According to statistics, women have during the past 25 years increased in stature 3 1/2 inches, while men have grown that much shorter. If this thing keeps up for a century or two more men will need a stepladder when he desires to whisper the glad word in her ear.

May Prolong Visit.

Members of the czar's family are getting ready to go south for the winter—and longer if necessary.

BEAR AMUCK IN MARYLAND

Bruin Infests Poultry Houses and Soares Motorman—Housewife Routs Him with Feather-Duster.

Hagerstown, Md.—Travelers reaching here from the vicinity of Pen Mar report the presence in that neighborhood of a giant bear, which appears to be making an extended study of the advantages of this place as a popular winter resort.

The animal seems perfectly at home and is reported as paying regular calls at poultry houses and pigstys, and has recently been found on the back porch of one home drinking the contents of a milk crock which had been set out to secure the benefit of the cool mountain air. On this occasion he was chased off by the lady of the house with a feather duster, the only weapon which she possessed at the time, her husband having taken the broom out in the woods to sweep up some persimmons.

The bear was first officially reported by the crew of a trolley car of the electric railway that runs from Waynesboro to Pen Mar. It was a dark night, and the motorman, as his car bowed merrily up to the Pen Mar station, saw a dark object, which he thought was a waiting passenger, on the side of the track.

As the car came within a few feet of the creature the bear straightened himself upon his hind legs. McLaughlin reversed the current, blew out the fuse and ran into the car, fastened the door and crawled under a seat. Bruin sniffed around for a while and then trotted off.

Again it made its appearance, this time leaving behind a trail of chicken feathers and pig tails, the remnants of its raids upon numerous back yards. It has not only done considerable damage but has caused any amount of excitement.

WANT TO MARRY OIL QUEEN

Hundreds Send Missives to Kentucky Woman, Who Only Laughs—One Venture Fails.

Lexington, Ky.—Since it became known that her oil wells in Kentucky are paying her \$500 a day, Mrs. May O. Russell, called the "queen of the Kentucky petroleum fields," is receiving hundreds of marriage proposals. She laughs at all of them and says she has no serious intention of entering another matrimonial alliance. She is making a tour of her property and says she has plans underway for wells that will double her income. She has been offered \$1,000,000 for her holdings.

Mrs. Russell is less than 26 years old, brunette in type, with sparkling black eyes and raven locks, which, despite her impatient habit of brushing them aside, fall in a cataract over her white brow. She is about five feet six inches in height, weighs approximately 125 pounds and has the supple grace which trips over the mountainsides of the oil country have given her.

Seven years ago she was secretary to Rev. John Henry Barrow, D. D., of Bloomington, Ill., in the preparation of "The History of the World's Congress of Religions." While thus engaged she met W. L. Russell, an old man of Lima, O., and was married to him, only to discover a few months later that they could not live happily together. She inherited all she had—\$3,000—in oil lands and fortune came her way.

STUDENT SOUND TO TRACK

Girl Releases Bonds Placed by Jealous Rivals Just Before Train Thunders Over Spot.

Logansport, Ind.—Carl Hilson, a student at the Washington school, bound with wire to the track of the Wabash railroad, was released from his bonds by his sweetheart just before the Toledo & St. Louis express thundered past.

The details of the rescue were learned when Arthur Hewitt, Fred Gerhart, George Palmer, Arthur Montgomery, Henry Burk and Walter Burg, students of the same school, were taken before a police judge, who only reprimanded them. It is probable that the grand jury will act on the matter.

Jealousy led the boys to the act, which almost caused a repetition of the Kenyon college affair. Hilson was walking with Miss Enid Alexander and four other girls when the other students set on him and carried him to the railway tracks. The girls followed, and when the captors had departed released the boy. The party barely had time to scramble up the side of the cut when the train passed.

SAVES LIFE; IS REWARDED.

Newspaper Man on a Tramp Acts Promptly When Farmer Is in Peril on Bridge.

Evansville, Ind.—F. H. Bradley, a one-armed newspaper man claiming Chicago as his home, and out of work, saved a farmer from being killed by an Evansville & Terre Haute railroad train and was given a pass to St. Louis as a reward.

Bradley was camped under a railroad bridge three miles from the city early in the morning when he discovered the farmer trying to drive across the structure. His horse's feet were caught in the ties, and a train was due in a short time. Bradley tore loose some red switch lights and hung them on the bridge while he went for help. Police Sergeant Peter Herr and Police-man Frank McCoilin, going to the bridge in a switch engine, ran into a passenger train. The engine was derailed and both officers badly injured.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN.

Question Which Gives the Governments of Europe Much Openness.

The problem of the unemployed workingman is one of the most important questions of the day in several European countries. Among the measures introduced by the government at the British parliament, says Youth's Companion, was a bill for the relief of the unemployed, but it did not become a law. The Belgian minister of labor has published a document setting forth the facts in his country, and measures have been adopted for the solution of the problem in Sweden, Hungary and Russia.

The most significant of recent contributions to a knowledge of the subject is the report of a committee of the French chamber of deputies on the conditions in France. It shows by numerous facts and figures that the introduction of machinery and foreign competition have made it impossible for the small farmer to earn a livelihood by the cultivation of his land. Consequently he sells his two or three acres to the large proprietors, and drifts to the city, to swell the ranks of the great army of idlers.

The only remedy suggested in the report for this disastrous exodus is to give the villager and farmer employment which shall add enough to his earnings to make him contented; that is, to organize and promote house and village industries.

Attention is called to the methods adopted in Russia for fostering the earning capacity of the rural population. There are about 50 domestic industries in that country by which farm laborers can earn small sums away from the farms, such as locksmithing, shoemaking and painting icons. The government encourages these industries, called koutsari, by the establishment of factories for apprentices, and of schools and salesrooms, in which pupils may be trained. As far as possible it reserves to the koutsari the manufacture of certain government work. Bits and struts, for instance, are made by the peasants of Yaroslavl for the military service. At St. Petersburg there is a permanent exhibition of articles made by the system. One estimate of the annual earnings of peasants by these industries is as high as \$58,000,000.

A bill has been introduced into the French chamber, appropriating money for an inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a similar system in France.

HOW INDIANS CURE CORN.

Interesting Process Which Is the Work of Women and Girls.

Long shallow ditches are made in the ground and filled with dry wood which is set on fire. In the meantime the young maidens are busy picking the tenderest corn, and if faithful to duty, soon return with bags filled with the long ears, says the Southern Workman.

A mother impatient at the tardiness of her daughter, calls: "To-day win, why are you so slow?" "I'm coming," answers a girlish voice from the further end of the field, but she does not come. Again the mother calls: "The fire is ready, why don't you hurry?" "I'm coming!" shouts the maiden. There is a rustling of the leaves of the stalks, and she does really come; she starts to tell a tale of excuse, but the mother quickly empties the bag, giving no heed to the story, and begins to remove the outer layers of husk from the ear. Then she places them in a row on the live coals in the ditch and turns them over with a stick.

When the thin layers of husk are scorched the woman with her stick deftly tosses the ears out of the ditch. In the meantime the daughter continues her task with more or less delay, until a sufficient quantity of corn is gathered for the day's work. After the roasting of all the ears the scorched husks are removed and the grains of corn are separated from the cob by the use of the sharp-edged shell of the fresh water mussel. The grain is then spread on skins and put out in the sun to dry. The corn prepared in this manner is called sweet corn by the Indians. Enough is sured in this way to last the family a whole season.

Cheap Travel the Safer.

German health officers, says the Medical Record, have shown that one runs more risk in traveling second class on the railways of the German empire than in the third class, because the wooden benches of the third class are not so likely to harbor bacteria as the cushions of the second-class seats.

Shortest Sign.

Perhaps as brief as any sign in New York is one upon which appears in electrically lighted letters the single word "Eat." Appropriately this sign is displayed over a quick lunch restaurant.

Lions on the Track.

In a parliamentary paper on the progress of East Africa, it is stated that one or two lions have been run over by trains, evidently while asleep on the track after feeding.