

DIES THREE TIMES.

STRANGE CASE OF A FRENCH OCTOGENARIAN.

Twice Returns to Consciousness on Point of Interment—Now Apparently Dead, But Relatives Refuse to Bury Him.

In a little village in Anneryue, France, the relatives and friends of a highly esteemed octogenarian resident have been passing through a variety of emotions, and it is a question whether the excitement is as yet quite at an end. They have been alternating between the hope that his life might be saved and grief at his death.

The other evening he took another solemn farewell of those among his kith and kin who were gathered around his bed. When he appeared to have drawn his last breath preparations were made for his burial.

The supposed corpse was attired in his Sunday raiment, the gravedigger had been warned that his services would be required and the bell of the little church had already begun to toll.

More people travel in New York in a day than in London, a larger city, but in New York fewer people walk than in London.

During the following day the octogenarian was so lively that his children arranged to make their journey back to Paris on the morrow.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

The likeness can only be seen when the light falls upon the stone from a certain direction.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

COMPARISON OF TRAVEL IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Fewer Pedestrians in Former City—Transportation Facilities Better and Are More Generally Patronized.

There is more traffic, decidedly, in London than there is in New York, but the figures recently published in the English capital to prove the greater amount of travel there in a day, compared with New York, fail to take into account all of New York's transportation facilities.

There are 600 miles of railway of all kinds within the boundaries of London. The railroads of New York city (with 3,000,000 less population than London) have more than 800 miles, of which the Metropolitan has approximately 250; the Manhattan Elevated, 115; the Union (Huckleberry), 75; and the Brooklyn lines, 300.

The number of passengers carried by the New York lines exceeds a billion in a year, which is 2,000,000,000 more than are carried by the lines within the boundaries of London in the like period.

There is a much larger number of vehicles in the streets of London than in the streets of New York. The number of cabs in the English capital is much larger than the number in use in New York and the London omnibus system is very extensive.

It has been pointed out that Plovidivly, between the hours of one and two p. m., is the most crowded point of traffic in London. There is a record in 15 hours of more than 15,000 vehicles passing a given point.

These figures appear large, or would appear large, until compared with the morning and the afternoon crush at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn bridge.

More people travel in New York in a day than in London, a larger city, but in New York fewer people walk than in London.

During the following day the octogenarian was so lively that his children arranged to make their journey back to Paris on the morrow.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergau in search of geological specimens.

LAW FOR TRAIN WRECKERS.

Land-Pirates of the West Demand the Same Punishment Meted Out to Those of the Sea.

Piracy on the high seas has ceased to vex the argosies of the world. Burning merchant ships, looted by infamous robbers, no longer dot the paths of commerce. The passengers and crews of merchantmen no longer walk the plank, pushed to death by pirates.

But finally piracy on the high seas became a crime against the civilized world. The pirate knows that not only the warships of the country whose vessels he robs will pursue him, but that the navies of the whole world will join in the chase.

What international law means to the ocean commerce of the world federal law means, or ought to mean, to the vast traffic and travel on railways in this country.

Recently dynamiters threatened to wreck trains unless the railway companies paid them blackmail.

The train robber is bad enough, but the train wrecker is diabolical. He is as near to being inhuman as man can get.

It is well known that criminals fear the federal laws and authority more than the state laws.

When dynamite explodes it leaves little to mark the spot where it has lain save evidences of its destructiveness.

Two interesting exhibits of its force are shown in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J.

The dynamite was fired without injury to the steel, but to the surprise of the experimenter the print of the newspaper was deeply pressed into the metal.

The experiment was repeated, with the same result, and then was elaborated by trying the charge on a oak leaf placed between the block and the dynamite.

What happens is this: "Unlike most other explosives, dynamite exerts practically all its crushing force downward and not in a general direction.

The faces of the Ainus are very dark, and it is said the skin all over their bodies is about four shades darker than that of an average Japanese.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

RECORDS HIS LAST DAYS.

Michigan Hermit Faithfully Keeps Death Log—Entries for Thirteen Days.

A telegram announcing the finding of the dead body of H. C. Jepson, formerly a prosperous merchant of Escanaba, Mich., was received the other day by his relatives.

Jepson met with business reverses four years ago. Packing his belongings he went north and some 40 miles from Escanaba built a log cabin in the forest.

Several days ago woodsmen found his body in the hut. In his hand he clutched a paper showing how he spent his last moments, a faithful record of his last days. The notes had been scrawled on a calendar, as follows:

- March 2—Poor.
March 3—Taken sick; no sleep; very poor.
March 10—Little better.
March 11—Bad shape; no sleep; very weak.
March 12—Much better.
March 13—About the same; no sleep.
March 14—No sleep; can't get sleep.
March 15—Got some sleep; feel dull but hopeful.
March 16—No sleep; dizziness and feverish.
March 17—Got little sleep; awful nervous.
March 18—No hope any more.
March 19—Nearly gone.
On March 20 he wrote the following letter, which began with a steady high, but which ended with a scrawl which can hardly be deciphered.
"March 20, 10 to 11 o'clock—I blame the men for not seeing my track to the road, but they always were blind to me. Three nights ago I thought I would die with chills, then a long hard fever, which would be all right in a hospital, but to get up every little while to put fire in stove made me worse. I will never get over it here in this condition. I fought the fever as long as I could. I got no sleep for nearly ten days. Nearly going crazy."

INCOMES FROM LIQUOR TAX.

Great National Revenue Derived from This Source—\$145,000,000 for Russia.

The United States received last year \$120,000,000 of public revenue from the tax on beer, and \$120,000,000 from the tax on spirits, a total of \$240,000,000.

The Russian government estimates at \$350,000,000 its revenue this year from the sale of liquor, which is a monopoly of the imperial government except in Siberia, where, on July 1, it will become a monopoly too.

In Great Britain the revenue from excises, as the tax is called, averages \$125,000,000 a year, not much less than the revenue of the United States government from the same source, and there is, besides, the customs revenue from rum, brandy and other intoxicants, amounting to \$25,000,000.

The French government derives in a year 200,000,000 francs from its tax on spirits, 25,000,000 from the tax on beer, and 175,000,000 from the taxes on wine, cider being included. This is \$100,000,000 a year from liquor payments, exclusive of the amount collected as customs duties from wine entered into France for reshipment or for local consumption.

Italy raises about 100,000,000 lire a year from excise taxes, the equivalent of about \$200,000,000.

Holland raises about 70,000,000 francs from this source, equivalent to \$140,000,000.

The actual contribution of the liquor trade to the income of the state is even larger than these figures indicate, for there are local as well as national taxes. Thus, in New York the state revenue from the liquor tax is distinct from the federal government collections, and in Germany the larger part of the tax is paid to local authorities.

HAIRY AINUS FOR THE FAIR.

Professor Starr Brings Nine of the Strange Tribe from Northern Japan.

Nine hairy Ainus, four men, three women and two children, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., the other day by the Empress of Japan from Yezo, the northernmost island of Japan.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

BITS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Odd Items of Information Which the Busy Housewife May Find Useful.

Discarded pewter, says the House Beautiful, may be cleaned in a brief moment of salt and sand. Another method advocated by the same authority is to boil the pewter for two or three hours in a copper vessel filled with water, in which a peck of wood ashes, two pounds of soda-washing soda, presumably, and an armful of hay have been added.

Too much starchy food is eaten in many households. Potatoes are served with every meal, and they are usually mashed or boiled. It is well to substitute rice, hominy, and macaroni for potatoes two or three times a week at the very least, and better still to omit any of these at many meals.

Breakfast sausages are better worth eating and rather more easily digested if boiled before frying. Place in a wire basket and plunge into boiling water for a few minutes, then prick with a fork, roll in flour and saute for a very few minutes in a covered skillet.

Cheese balls are delightful little morsels to serve with salad. Grate dry dairy cheese and mix it with a little salt and cayenne pepper. Moisten with enough beaten white of egg to allow forming into balls. Fry in deep fat until a pale brown. Serve cold.

These mothers to whom there is no temptation in extravagant military models for themselves find them irresistible as they are displayed for sale made of from two to five years.

The practical little Myrcell's hat in which the crown, unlike the brim, is entirely covered with the same white down, the "straw hat" has become a favorite luxury in most cases.

The actual contribution of the liquor trade to the income of the state is even larger than these figures indicate, for there are local as well as national taxes.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

AUTOMOBILE FACE.

EXPRESSION MIXTURE OF FEAR AND DETERMINATION.

Nervous Strain Resulting from Rapid Locomotion Extremely Exhausting and Injurious to the Health.

Notwithstanding that automobilism is of comparatively recent advent, the "auto" face is becoming daily more apparent. The "auto" face as we see it is a composite of anxiety showing mental strain, determination at the cost of much will power and fear. The latter is somewhat like that of the boy who has determined that he will give into the river for a swim for the first time.

Too much starchy food is eaten in many households. Potatoes are served with every meal, and they are usually mashed or boiled.

Breakfast sausages are better worth eating and rather more easily digested if boiled before frying.

Cheese balls are delightful little morsels to serve with salad.

These mothers to whom there is no temptation in extravagant military models for themselves find them irresistible as they are displayed for sale made of from two to five years.

The practical little Myrcell's hat in which the crown, unlike the brim, is entirely covered with the same white down, the "straw hat" has become a favorite luxury in most cases.

The actual contribution of the liquor trade to the income of the state is even larger than these figures indicate, for there are local as well as national taxes.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair.