

### LIVES ARE LOST IN A FIRE

#### Big Sugar Refinery Destroyed in Half An Hour in Chicago.

### A WILD LEAP TO THE STREET.

#### Employees in the Building Were Caught, Almost Without Warning, by the Rapid Sweep of the Flames—Two Men Leap from the Seventh Floor and Fall into a Mass of Scorching Molasses.

Chicago (Special).—By a fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refinery, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river, that factory was almost destroyed, and it is said that 15 men lost their lives.

The number of dead has not been established as yet, but it is known that at least 15 were working on the seventh floor. The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on that floor had barely time to escape with his life. It is not thought by the employees of the concern or by the firemen that the men in the upper story could have avoided death.

The plant of the refining company consisted of three buildings—a drying house, seven stories in height, the main refinery, 14 stories high, and another structure of four stories. The fire started in the drying house, being caused by an explosion. It spread with almost incredible rapidity, and by the time the first of the Fire Department had arrived the building was ablaze from foundation to roof.

It was impossible for the firemen to make any effective fight against the flames, and in a short time all the walls were down. The building within a few hours from the time of the explosion was a mass of debris.

The firemen bent every effort toward saving the 14-story building of the refinery, but so intense were the flames that it caught fire in several places, and it could be saved at all, it would be badly damaged.

The men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air.

On the third floor one man was at work. He was cut off by the dense clouds of smoke that poured through the building and was compelled to make a run for his life down stairs. The man burst through a mass of flames when he reached the lower doorway and was badly burned. Two minutes later would have made it impossible for him to escape.

### LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

#### The Graveyard Plan Being Worked in New Orleans.

New Orleans (Special).—Life insurance frauds of a sensational character are said to have been discovered in the New Orleans district. The officials and detectives of some of the large Eastern companies believe they have clues to at least a half dozen of the boldest graveyard schemes.

Attorney MacBride, general solicitor for the American Adjustment Company of New York, reached this city, the advance guard of a corps of secret workers. So far six of the graveyard cases are said to have been unearthed. Twenty-two fraudulent policies have been traced down. The companies paying the risks have lost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The full extent of the business is not yet known. The frauds appear to have turned up in extensive form. The officers on the trail do not even conjecture to what extent it has gone.

The scheme that has been worked in New Orleans and within a radius of 150 miles of this city in the adjoining parishes is this: A man would apply for the agency of a life insurance company. He would produce recommendations of an apparently satisfactory nature, and be appointed to do business for the company. At his suggestion a physician would be named as the examiner for the company, whose duty it was to pass upon all applications for policies. The physician and the agent understood each other and the deal that was to be worked. A graveyard case was run in. That was a policyholder who would soon die.

The physician passed him and he took out the policy. As a matter of fact, the agent and the doctor paid the premiums, and the principal was payable to them or to some interested friends. In a few months the policyholder died, and the proper death certificate was sent to the company and the policy money.

A number of detectives arrived from New York and began an investigation.

### Congressman Russell Dead.

Killing, Conn. (Special).—The condition of Congressman Charles Addison Russell, who has been ill for several weeks, has become critical, and his recovery is not expected. Mr. Russell suffered two severe sinking spells, from which he was unable to rally, owing to his weakened condition.

### Fire in a Palatial Home.

Wellsburg, W. Va. (Special).—Fire partially destroyed the palatial summer home of J. B. Vandergrift, a prominent Pittsburg, entailing a loss of about \$100,000. The fire started in the laundry and it is believed to have been caused by the overheating of the natural gas pipes.

### Killed by Lightning.

Erle, Pa. (Special).—The residence of Mrs. Nane Sewell, of Gosport Hill, near this city was struck and almost totally destroyed by lightning. Mrs. Sewell was instantly killed, and her daughter Josephine seriously injured.

### Nine Bodies Petrified.

New York (Special).—Nine petrified bodies have been found in the cemetery attached to the New York Infant Asylum at Mount Vernon. The asylum was closed recently, and it became necessary to remove the bodies in the cemetery. While the work was going on the workmen excavated nine bodies.

### Confesses Killing Aged Woman.

Houston, Tex. (Special).—Jim Wesley and Redick Barton, negroes, confessed to the murder of Mrs. Lewis, an aged white woman, shot to death at Hempstead. The negroes were brought here for safekeeping.

Secretary Moody may decide the question about the building of cruisers which has been raised by a division in the Board of Construction of the Navy Department.

Some of the interested parties in the Pious Fund case would like it reopened because part of the award is to be paid in Mexican currency.

### SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

#### Domestic.

After hovering between life and death since last December Mrs. Ada G. Dennis, the victim of one of the most mysterious assaults in the history of the District of Columbia, died from the effects of an injury.

In an address before the American Missionary Association Rev. Dwight M. Pratt said the Indian can never be fitted for the responsibilities of citizenship by the government.

The W. T. L. at their convention in Portland, Me., discussed the question of the teaching of the effect of alcohol in the schools and the progress of the antiaircraft movement.

The greatest gas well ever struck in Armstrong county, Pa., is now in Pennsylvania, is sending forth millions of cubic feet of gas every 24 hours.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has made a number of appointments to his staff.

The United States Philippine Commission decided to enact a land registry bill drafted by Commissioner Ide.

The first session of the convention of the American Missionary Association began at New London, Ct.

The first general missionary convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church began at Cleveland, O.

The missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal Church began in Philadelphia.

The jury in Pittsburgh brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Ida Wilkins, who shot her husband while trying to commit suicide.

The jury in the trial of Roland Molloy for the murder of the Mad Mallard in New York was completed and the taking of evidence was begun.

President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, testified in St. Paul in the big merger case before Special Examiner E. G. Ingersoll.

Col. Butler, St. Louis politician and millionaire, was indicted for being implicated in the municipal bribery scandal.

### Foreign.

There were lively discussions in the British House of Commons following the refusal of Mr. Ballour to grant a day for debate on the Irish question to the leader of the opposition, Mr. Lloyd George.

Preparations are being made in India to send a whole brigade of troops to Somaliland to fight the Mad Mallard. It is proposed to ask the Abyssinians to help in the Mad Mallard from the north while the British attack him from the north.

The Landsting rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country.

The German government was defeated in the Reichstag in test votes on the tariff bill. The ministry will now either dissolve the Reichstag, negotiate for a compromise or let the majority pass the bill in any form it chooses and suppress it in the Bundesrat.

The Morgan scheme of transportation in London received a hard blow when the announcement was made that Speyer Brothers, who are financing Charles T. Yerkes' plans, had bought control of a large company hitherto allied with the former interests.

John Morley has presented the library of the late Lord Acton, which was given him by Andrew Carnegie, to Cambridge University.

The murderer of an English missionary was shot in front of the mosque at Tangier, Morocco, by order of the Sultan.

The International Tuberculosis Congress will meet in Berlin to-day, and Dr. Koch's theories will be discussed.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was appropriately celebrated in London.

The British government has informed Russia in connection with the latter's proposal that direct relations be established between Russia and Afghanistan that it was impossible to consider any change in the existing arrangements without more precise information regarding the proposed relations.

Ernest Roche, Nationalist, introduced a bill in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the separation of church and state. The bill has been intended as a challenge to the government to carry out the Radical program. The Chamber rejected an urgency motion.

### Killed in Row Over Coal Strike.

Chicago (Special).—A political quarrel beginning with an argument on the coal strike and ending in an attack upon Socialism resulted in the death of Chas. Wulff, and the injury of George Bowes and David Schultz in the saloon of James Wallace, 213 Fulton street. During the discussion some one made an uncomplimentary remark about Socialism. Bowes, who is a Socialist, was offended. Some one then threw a bottle, and that was the signal for a general fight.

### Three Children Burned.

New Haven, Conn. (Special).—While playing near a house on Hamilton street three children, Charles, Francis and Mary Ceccarelli, aged, respectively, 9, 6 and 2 years, were burned probably fatally by blazing oil. Mrs. Florida Jado, who lives on the second floor of the house, was cooking on an oil stove, when she attempted to refill the stove with oil while it was burning. The oil in the can took fire and the woman threw it out of the window, the blazing liquid scattering over the children, who were playing beneath.

### Crushed by Steel Girders.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—Two men were killed, one fatally injured and two seriously injured in the bridge and construction department of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, near this city. The men were painters and were working on a row of steel girders weighing about to tons apiece. The girder on which they were working fell with them and the others piled on top of it. The girder was crushed to death and the men were scattered over the top of the mass of steel.

### Looking After Revolutionists.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By order of the navy department the cruiser Montgomery sailed from Colon for Cape Haitien, Haiti. On the way she will stop at San Domingo city, as it has been reported that a revolutionary movement has developed in that neighborhood which may involve American interests.

### The British Are U. S. As . . .

Simla, India (Special).—The military authorities now anticipate that a whole brigade of troops will be required to cope with the Somaliland difficulty. The regiments are preparing for eventualities. Four maxim guns will accompany the troops.

### THIS COUNTRY IS LOSER

#### Decision in Samoan Case Said to Be Against America.

### WOULD RESTRICT AMERICAN RIGHTS

#### Swedish Ruler as Arbitrator of the Issues Between the United States, Germany and Great Britain; Growing Out of the Samoan Rebellion of 1899, Holds We Are Liable in Damages.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—An intimation has been received here that King Oscar of Sweden, who is acting as the arbitrator of the issues between the United States, Germany and Great Britain growing out of the Samoan rebellion of 1899, will decide that the facts presented to him in the briefs of counsel, which have been pending for nearly a year, warrant him in proceeding to assess the damages sustained by foreign residents of Samoa as a result of the landing of a combined force of American and British sailors and marines, and the destruction of property incident to the ensuing fight with the revolutionists.

By the terms of the treaty under which the three powers agreed to submit their claims to arbitration, the arbitrator was first to declare whether or not the American and British were at all liable for damages, and, if so, then he was to determine the amount of that liability.

It is understood, however, that he has already decided the first question in the affirmative, though it is stated here that no official notice to that effect has yet been conveyed to this government.

The next step is to fix the amount of damages, and this must be done by Oscar upon the basis of the facts now to be presented by the representatives of the Governments concerned.

It is not the amount of money involved in the decision that concerns the Government of the United States, but rather the recognition of a principle which, if accepted as a precedent, would be most inopportune, and would seriously restrict the assertion of American rights in foreign countries in case of revolution or rioting, jeopardizing the lives and property of our citizens, that it would amount to the total withdrawal of protection.

This can never be admitted, and so it may be positively stated that, while the United States Government will accept the arbitration and pay any damages assessed against it, it will utterly refuse to recognize it as establishing a precedent. Otherwise the United States Government could be held liable for enormous damages in cases where it lands troops upon the isthmus of Panama resulting in a collision with rioters or rebels even though the Government is solemnly bound by treaty to preserve free traffic across the isthmus; for it is pointed out that similarly the United States was bound by a treaty in the case of Samoa to preserve the integrity of the titular government, and it was in the course of an effort to discharge its duty that the claims were originated.

### A MILLIONAIRE INDICTED.

#### Colonel Butler Implicated in the St. Louis Bribery Scandal.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The October grand jury returned an indictment charging Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician and millionaire, with bribery in connection with the city lighting deal, in which \$47,500 is said to have been disbursed among members of the House of Delegates combine.

Butler's arrest was ordered immediately. When the last grand jury adjourned its report contained the statement that Edward Butler was the man who paid the \$47,500 to 10 members of the House of Delegates to secure the passage of the City Lighting Bill. The money was said to have been distributed at the house of Julius Pommann, each member of the combine receiving \$2,500. Delegate Charles F. Kelly, a fugitive from justice, is charged in an indictment with being the distributor.

### Warnings to Missionaries.

Pekin (Re Cable).—The new viceroy of Sze Chuen province, Tsun Chun Suan, reports that the Boxers have been suppressed at Chen Tu and two other centers and he asks the ministers and missionaries to refrain from traveling in Central Sze Chuen at present. The Emperor's reception at the summer palace was attended by the diplomatic corps and the commanders of the legion—nards, except in the case of the British minister. Sir Ernest Satow, he having declined all social intercourse on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered English missionaries.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 12c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk hams, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10c; bulk butts, 12c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams uncured or uncured, 12c and over, 14c; refined lard, tierces, 11c and 50 lb cans, gross, 11c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15e lower, good to prime steers \$7.40-8.50; medium \$7.25-7.75; calves and feeders \$8.25-9.00; cows \$1.25-4.75; heifers \$2.50-5.50; Texas-fed steers \$3.00-4.00. Hogs, Mixed and butchers \$5.90-7.40; good to choice, heavy \$7.40-7.47; sheep, sheep and lambs sale to lower; good to choice weathers \$3.25-3.75; Western sheep \$3.50-5.50.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; hogs \$5.80-7.00; prime \$6.00-6.50. Choice, prime heavy \$7.50-7.65, mediums \$7.45; heavy Yorkers \$7.34-7.40; best steady, best weathers \$7.54-7.60; culls and common \$1.50-2.00; choice lambs \$5.50-5.75.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Carpenters at Guelph, Can., have organized.

A union of the newspaper printers has been organized at Indianapolis, Ind.

Farmers in the Indian Territory are badly in need of men for cotton picking.

City firemen at Hartford, Conn., have petitioned Council for an increase of wages.

At San Jose, Cal., the strike of the hod-carriers and stone-masons' helpers has been settled.

A settlement of the trouble in the molders' shops has been reached at Guelph, Canada.

The annual convention of loom-fixers of America was recently held at Woodstock, Rhode Island.

The Tacoma (Wash.) Trades Council has declared in favor of trade unionists for political office, regardless of party affiliation.

Glass workers at Pendleton, Ind., are on strike for an increase of 12 per cent. in wages.

Every gold-leaf manufacturer in the country, except one, has adopted the new union scale.

Steps have been taken to form a union by the journeymen barbers at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Five hundred and seventy-six firemen of London, \$200,000 a year. Paris has 1,743 firemen, but spends a total of \$500,000 on them.

Among 600,000 laborers in Belgium there are 85,000 men, 25,000 women and 15,000 children under 16 who work for less than 20 hours a week.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

#### General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centers, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands as the purchasing power of the wage-earners steadily decreased. Transportation is now the worst feature, and threatens to continue disturbing. The railroads are well occupied in evidence by earnings for the first week of October, 3.5 per cent. larger than last year, and 10.9 per cent. above 1900.

"Inadequate supplies of fuel caused further banking of furnaces, but the effect of a decreased output of domestic pig iron has been partially neutralized by larger arrivals from abroad. Practically no price can be named for immediate delivery of home iron, and there is no disposition to make concessions on distant contracts owing to the abnormal coke situation. Fortunately, there has been little interruption at furnishing mills, and the output of rails, structural material and kindred lines is well maintained. Orders come forward freely for the heavier lines, numerous contracts being offered for steel rails for next year's delivery, and the plans for buildings and bridges keep a lot of business in sight in beams, channels and angles.

"Footwear shops are actively engaged. Prices are easily maintained. Leather is slightly weaker. Large imports have weakened dry hides.

"In cotton goods the feature was a purchase of about 250,000 pieces of prime cloth. While quotations were not altered, the tone became decidedly firmer. In other divisions of the market buyers are only interested in meeting current demands, future requirements being held back by evidence of weakness in the raw material.

"Fruiters for the week numbered 206 in the United States, against 299 last year, and twenty-four in Canada, compared with thirty-one.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3.10-3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 75c; Philadelphia No. 2, 74c; Baltimore No. 2, 72c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 68c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69c; Baltimore No. 2, 45c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 35c; Philadelphia No. 2, 34c; Baltimore No. 2, 35c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17.00-17.50; No. 2 timothy, \$16.50-17.00; No. 3 timothy \$15.00-16.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per bushel, fancy \$1.00-1.25; fair to good, 75c-81c; peaches, native, per bushel, 12c-15c; Cabbages, native, flat Dutch, per 100, 75c-81c; Celery, per doz., 25c-40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, \$1.00-1.25; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-lb basket, 12c-14c, do, Western Maryland, per 5-lb basket, 12c-14c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 25c-35c; Lima beans, native, per bu box, 30c-35c; Onions, Maryland, and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 70c-75c; Pumpkins, native, per 100, 10c-15c; Squash, Anno Arundel, per basket, 10c-15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c-30c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 20c-25c, Rappahannock, per bu box, 50c-55c.

Potatoes, White, per bu 45c-55c; Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 50c-55c; New York, per bu 50c-55c; sweets, per bu 1.20-1.25.

Butter, Separator, 25c-26c; Gatherside, 25c-26c; prints, 1-lb 25c-26c; Rols, 2-lb, 25c-26c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., 23c-24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 22c-23c.

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 12c-12 1/2c; medium, 36-lb, 12c-12 1/2c; picnic, 23-lb, 13c-13 1/2c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 11c-12c; old roosters, each 25c-30c; spring chickens, 11c-12c, young steers, 11c-12c. Ducks 11c-12c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and others, late kill, 60-lb and up, close selection, 12 1/2c-13c; cows and light steers 9 1/2c-10 1/2c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 12c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk hams, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10c; bulk butts, 12c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams uncured or uncured, 12c and over, 14c; refined lard, tierces, 11c and 50 lb cans, gross, 11c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

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### JAPANESE SYMBOLISM.

#### Elaborate System Which Conveys Special Meanings.

The Anglo-Saxon, in his self-assurance, thinks that his pictorial symbolism, which he has borrowed chiefly from the Greek and Hebrew, is the only one contained in decorative art. The anchor as representing hope, the wings for aspiration, the crown for power, the scepter for authority, the scroll or open volume for wisdom are the main features in his little system.

He seldom realizes that the Japanese have developed symbolism into a system so extensive as to make that of his own art-work clumsy and ridiculous in comparison. To the brown men of Dai Nippon, Western symbolism is puerile and ridiculous. Theirs represents the united labor of the poet, painter, sculptor and embroiderer. A thousand objects, all attractive and a majority beautiful per se, represent spiritual companions. The system is applied to kakemonas or wall banners, fans, garments and screens. If you wish to convey to a friend the sentiment of good luck, you send him a screen on which are painted or embroidered storks flying toward the sun. If the friend be aged the storks should be flying toward the nest, and if very aged, the storks should be alighting. Where, on the other hand, death has occurred in some family to which you are attached, the symbol which expresses the fact is the cobweb with or without the spider. Here the Japanese artist divides. The realistic school introduces the spider to suggest the voracity and destructiveness of Azrael, the idealistic school omits the spider, and uses the web to express the thought that where the web is there is no longer any human activity, and that the spider which made the web, has shared a similar fate. Where, for example, a house is in mourning, the inmates should be sheltered with screens on which appear the graceful but sombre lines of the cobweb. At least twenty birds are used to represent the different emotions, and three-score of leaves, flowers and trees have these secondary meanings.

Not alone does each leaf have a meaning per se, but this is varied again by juxtaposition with one or two other leaves. The combining or grouping is a positive science in itself. Most prominent of all the symbols is the sacred mountain Fujiyama. Doubtless the majestic beauty and extraordinary isolation of that world-famous peak impressed the people of the islands from the very first. By degrees it became a symbol of their own country to which all souls yearn. It was a mountain and also a door into heaven. As a symbol it expresses patriotism, the hearty spirit, and aspiration. When, therefore, you desire to present a screen to a friend let it contain storks, swallows and sparrows, bamboos, oak leaves, fishes, the Temple of Nikko and Fujiyama, but do not send one with a cobweb, unless there be death in the family, or one with the dragon of rapidity unless you desire to insult him.

### Stars by Daylight.

"Are the stars visible to ordinary sight in the daytime?" asks E. Walter Maunder in Knowledge. "There is a widespread tradition that they are; that if an observer places himself at the bottom of any deep shaft—as of a mine, a well or a factory chimney—which may shut off scattered light and reduce the area of sky illumination acting on the retina he will be able to discern the brighter stars without difficulty. Of course, every one knows that Venus from time to time may be seen even at high noon, but then Venus at her brightest is many times over brighter than Sirius. Then, again, the assistance of a telescope enables the brighter stars to be discerned at mid-day, but the telescope not only directs the eye and greatly limits the area from which the sky light reaches the observer, but it enormously increases the brightness of the star relative to that sky illumination. The naked eye observation of true stars in full sun still stands in quite a different category. Humboldt, who was much interested in the question, repeatedly tried the experiment in mines, both in Siberia and in America, and not only failed himself ever to detect a star, but never came across any one who had succeeded. Much more recently an American astronomer set up a tube for the express purpose of seeing the Pleiades by daylight, also with no effect.

### New Money For Old.

There is an unprecedented demand for new money. In reaching out for the evidence of wealth aesthetic taste is asserting itself in the choice of the tokens of prosperity. New, clean, crisp notes are in demand, and persons do not hesitate to ask for them. There is a strongly asserted objection to receiving old, dirty, crumpled paper money that looks as though it might be a vehicle for all sorts of disease germs.

This fact is in evidence at the window of every bank paying teller in the land and at the cash counter of every store.

"Please give me new money," and "Will you give me a cleaner bill in place of this one?" are requests heard thousands of times every day. These requests are having their effect so far that there is a growing tendency to pay out only the clean, unobjectionable money. It is an illustration of the old truth that people get what they want and insist on having.

Every bank will verify this fact. "Old and objectionable bills go into them, but they do not go out to their customers. They go to the redemption division of the National Treasury, where they are exchanged for new money and then destroyed. That department reports an immense increase in this branch of its business.—New York Herald.

### The Pay Authors Receive in Japan.

Japanese authors receive so little pay for work in their own country that a native writer says there is no hope for any remarkable Japanese work to be produced. A Japanese man of letters, in order to live in bare comfort, has to produce at least four or five long volumes a year, and it is seldom he receives as much as two hundred dollars for a voluminous novel. In order to live decently he must earn at least seven hundred dollars a year. It will be seen from these figures that he can scarcely be expected to do any work at that rate of production.