

A characteristic bit of Indian architecture is the mausoleum of the Emperor Humayoon at Delhi. This city was at one time the capital of the Paten and Mogul empires; it was the largest city in Hindustan, covering a space of 30 equare miles, and having a population of 2,000,000,

Large Field of Activities.

Washington.-Japan pays annually

about one-tenth of its income in sub-

sidies and aids which cover an in-

teresting field of activities. The

principal taxes and the amounts col-

lected during the past year in Japan

were: Land tax, \$42,816,000; liquor

tax, \$32,725,000; custom duties, \$18,-

659,500; stamp receipts, \$8,961,500;

textile consumption tax, \$7,912,000;

ment iron works, \$2,864,365; to en-

for manufacturing industries, \$32,855;

aid to sericulture, \$94,069; mine super

\$2,990,558; students sent abroad, \$134,-

\$10,000; maintaining national Shinto

RUSSIA'S NEW WAR MACHINES.

Submarine Boat and Instrument to

St. Petersburg.—The admiralty is

conducting trials of a submarine boat

of a new type, invented by a Russian

engineer, the distinctive feature of

which is the elimination of the accu-

mulators ordinarily used in subsurface

running. The new boat also employs

the same motors above and below the

surface. The first new submarine

boat of the lake type built here, of 450

tons above water and 500 when fully

During the autumn maneuvers of

the "mosquito fleet," off the Finnish

coast, the officers were tested in new

tactics, submarine boats acting in con-

junction with torpedo boats, which are

said to have given remarkable re-

Another Russian naval invention is

a system of gyroscopic fire control,

which has been constructed at the ad-

mirally works here and will be in-

battleships. It is designed to prevent

to avoid the misses, resulting from

BOY HAS ABNORMAL LIMBS.

Texas Lad Born with Five Joints to

Lufkin, Tex.—The five-year-old son

here, is said to be the most wonder-

boy, they seem to be of much aid to

him in getting around lively and in

the elbow and shoulder joints. Each

The arms and legs are perfectly

unexpected rolling.

submerged, will be launched soon.

Aid Gunfire Tested.

consulates, \$150,000.

In subsidies and aids the following

GREATEST BAT CAVE JAPAN PAYS MUCH IN SUBSIDIES.

BIG HOLE IN TEXAS HOUSES MIL LIONS OF THE ANIMALS.

Dense Cloud of Flying Tenants Emerges from Mouth of Cavern Near Uvalde for Two Hours Every Evening.

Treale, Tex.—Near here is a freak sugar consumption tax, \$5,560,000. of nature which in many ways rivals the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. The amounts were voted by the last ses-Texas marvel is not only a large cave, sion of the diet: Steamship lines and but it is inhabited by countless thou- ship construction, \$4,652,037; encoursands of bats. Located on the Frio aging deep-sea fishing, \$64,146; merriver, about 25 miles from the town of chant marine schools fund, \$94,353; Uvaide, it has the reputation of being institute of marine products, \$50,918; the largest bat caye in a country exposition, 1912, \$1,014,676; commerwhich is infested with scores of the cial museums, etc., \$18,208; governsubterranean bat robets.

Back evening a stream of the flying courage foreign trade, \$50,000; observrodents, several feet in thickness, ing foreign market, \$16,169; agriculpours from the mouth of the cave for tural aid, \$734,953; improving sugar about two hours. Millions of the industry, \$30,790; encouraging manucreatures pour forth until the flying facturing industries, \$19,000; fancy stream has the appearance of smoke. mat inspection, \$27,830; laboratories. The column of bate retains a symmetry for manufacturing industries \$22,855. The column of bats metrical shape until it rises to a height of from 300 to 400 feet above vision, \$184,222; horse administrative the earth. It can easily be seen at a bureau, \$698,214; Hokkaido colonizadistance of five miles and is one of tion fund, \$156,500; forestry fund, the wonders of Texas.

The only known attempt made to 441; bounties on exports, \$43,809; exsurvey the cave was made by Dr. William B. Phillips, formerly director of 446; experiments in salt manufacture, the Texas state mineral survey. Dr. Phillips descended by a rope to temples, \$11,963; supervision of Jap-

a depth of nearly 200 feet when he ar- sness residents abroad, \$122,978; serived at the first large chamber of the cret service fund for legations and cave. There was none of the flying animals in this great underground

Descending yet farther, he reached the second room of the cave. Here, clinging in millions to the roof and the walls, were the bats. Dr. Phillips made a thorough exploration of this lower cave, but says it would be impossible to make any estimate of the number of bats which inhabit it. The room was filled with many thousands of tons of guano, but no attempt has been made to utilize the stock of this valuable material found by Dr. Phillips, owing to the remoteness of the cave from any railroad. The dector says the species of bats in the cave feed only on insects and fare forth each evening for the purpose of hunting their food.

Dr. Phillips' exploration was more or less superficial, owing to the danger of exploring these bat caves. If the bats become aroused they are sults. Hable to mass around an intruder, suffocating him by shutting off from him what little pure air there is in the

Henry Cograd and Tom Feich, sons stalled and tried on one of the big of ranchmen in the Frio river locality, barely escaped with their lives after the discharge of heavy guns, except a theiling experience in this particu- when the ship is on an even keel, and

They went to the cavern one afternoon for the purpose of exploring it. Finding the entrance pretty small they thought to enlarge it by blasting away some of the rock about the aperture. The first charge of dynamitte loosened much of the rock, but failed to make the entrance larger. The two young explorers were about of Ab Renfro, a farmer, who lives near to fire a second charge when the mollions of bats, aroused by the ful jointed boy in the world. Each moise and jar of the first explosion, arm and each leg has five joints. These awarmed forth. They came out in a joints are perfectly formed and, inforceful, flying stream, and both stead of being an inconvenience to the young men were knocked down by the

The mouth of the cave is on the bending his body in all sorts of Pace of a cliff, 150 feet above the Frio | shapes. Each arm has a joint just beriver. The only surface upon which low the elbow and another joint below to stand is a narrow ledge just below the shoulder, about midway between

In falling, both boys went off this leg has a joint and another joint just ledge and were only saved from drop- above the ankle. ping to their death by grabbing some small shrubs which grow on the cliff. formed in all other respects. The boy

To this meager support the young is unusually strong for his age and men had to cling for nearly two has never had any sickness. In runhours, while the bats poured in an ning he brings all of the joints of his andless theam out of the cave. When legs into play, and he makes a fast the last of the creatures had passed, race. He can bend his arms and legs the frightened youths climbed back into the shape of a hoop and he prewapon the ledge and made their way sents an odd appearance as he brings down the cliff and homeward as quick- the several parts of these merabers into use when playing.

LEARNS SECRET OF SUN SPOTS.

Observing Farmer Evolves an Astounding Theory.

Carlisle, Pa.-James Elliott, a farmer and grain dealer of Elliottson, Pa., has evolved a remarkable theory regarding the causes of sun spots and their effect upon earthly phenomena.

Elliott has outlined his theory to the bureau of plant industry, of the federal weather bureau, and has been complimented upon the way he sustains his contention.

From his studies of the -fluctuation of grain markets and of plant growth, particularly wheat and corn, he was

led to his remarkable conclusions. The grain dealer physicist assumes that electricity is a gas, either a com. pound as air or an element as hydrogen, and of equal density, uniform) temperature and equal pressure throughout the universe. He believes that solar metallurgical activities require large masses of electrical gas frequently and absorb the same in enormous quantities from large areas in the sun's atmosphere.

Now, as Elliott admits the undulatory theory for short impulses of energy such as transmission of lights, and denies it for larger movements and substitutes the theory of a swift moving current along straight paths of least resistance, he thinks that the vacuum caused by the withdrawal into the sun of large bodies of electrical gas causes currents to flow in from

earth and planets. Elliott asserts that space, robbed of electrical gas, becomes opaque, therefore the seeming blackness of the sun spots. He thinks that the same phenomena occur in the case of the earth, when after vegetation has de-electrifled the earth, thereby withdrawing electrical gas, dark days and darkness before thunderstorms, as well as lightning storms, are produced. He believes that ball lightning is solidified electrical gas.

HORSE FOUND FOR TAFT.

Missouri Produces Animal Strong Enough for Secretary.

Washington.-Secretary of War Taft, whose martial aspect has long been clouded for want of a horse strong enough to bear him, will no longer of necessity be classed among the swivel-chair warriors. A suitable steed has been found, and it comes

Reports of the discovery have just reached the war department from the two officers detailed upon this mission in connection with the purchase of animals for the mounting school at

Fort Riley. Kentucky, with its traditions of thoroughbreds; Virginia, the home of burdlers and steeplechasers, and Ohio, sacked. Then the search was almost given up, when in a far-off corner of Missouri, the natural habitat of the army mule, the much-sought specimen was discovered. He is a big, rangy bay, with a white star on his forehead; he is undocked and will remain so, and his mane is long and flowing.

An officer will be detailed at once to eradicate any ungentle propensities which the steed may have absorbed from his youthful environment, so that he may be properly subdued when the secretary returns from the orient. He will be taken care of at the riding school at Fort Riley, and any trace of mulish instincts will promptly be obliterated. He will be shipped east before Christmas, and is especially warranted never to become away-backed even under Mr. Taft's 280 pounds.

TORPEDO HITS A BIG FISH.

Experimental Test in Noyac Bay Gives Surprising Results.

Sag Harbor, L. I.-Just why an experimental torpedo, which had been attuned to a scientific nicety, ran wild on the torpedo proving ground in Noyac bay, off this place, to the confusion of Superintendent Leavitt Messereau, of the torpedo fleet, and Gunner David Carruthers, representing the navy. was partly solved when fragments of several dismembered big fish floated

While experiments were under way last summer a torpedo on which experts would have staked their reputations cut up capers when about 1,-500 yards down the range, much to the mystification of everybody presest. This was later explained when the mangled remains of a monster shark came to the surface. The shark had evidently sought to try conclusions with this new-fangled sea diver

and came off worsted. The other day when the big torpedo cut a line for the 1,200 net bull's-eye it was suddenly seen to perform a series of evolutions not on the program. For a minute or so the torpedo ran out of its course, while a great commotion ensued around the target. showing that havor of some sort had been wrought. As it is too cold for sharks to venture in those waters nowadays it is thought the torpedo ran into a school of big fish.

Old Customs House Abandoned. New York.-After nearly a halfcentury of occupancy customs officials in the old custom house on Wall street have moved to the handsome new government structure at the foot of Broadway, and the old building will be formally turned over to the National City bank, which purchased it seven years ago. The old building was erected by the Merchants' Exchange in 1857 and was occupied by that organization until 1862, when the government purchased it for a custom house. Prior to that time the customs officials had been housed in the subtreasury building.

ROMANTIC STORY OF OLD COAL MINE BLAZE.

Started by Rejected Wooer During Civil War-More Prosaic Version is That Fire Was Result of Forest Flames.

Charleston, W. Va.-On Paint creek, about 20 miles above this city, near the station of Standard, a coal mine fire is raging-a fire about the origin of which an interesting romance is builded. At night the mountain side in which the mine is located is ablaze with a weird play of light; by day a column of smoke ascends like a monument. In truth, the mountain is afire, an unquenchable fire, as those who have already lost \$20,000 in a vain attempt to smother it will testify.

In the late '50s of the last century the Kanawha Coal and Oil company was organized for the purpose of producing oil from the cannel coal found in the mountains divided by Paint creek. The vein of cannel coal was a comparatively thin one, lying in the heart of a thick seam of the bituminous coal found in abundance throughout that section. The company was busy with its operation when the civil war broke out, and continued at work for some time thereafter.

The superintendent of the mine was a blunt old Englishman named Gordon and he had a handsome daughter, Rowena, who was the delight of her father's heart and the despair of the young men of the neighborhood. There was the usual courting and flirting. with the usual final settling down on one man and the inevitable preparations for the wedding. The lucky man was one Adkins, a native of the mountains, a strapping young fellow, who had won the father's favor as a workman even before he won the daughter's esteem as a lover. Thus the course of true love seemed about to

But the war came on, and the Paint creek section was as badly torn by opposing factions as any other small part of the entire country. The natives were of the south southern, while most of those who had come with the company to work in the mines were union men. Of the latter was old man Gordon, while Adkins was a regular fire-eating rebel.

After several stormy interviews Adkins was forbidden to enter the Gordon home, and Rowena was ordered not to see him. He enlisted in the confederate army and marched out with Wise on his famous retreat up the valley. This was in the spring of 1861. In the autumn he returned home on a furlough and sought to renew amicable relations with the Gordons, but was repulsed by both father and daughter. It is said that in a spirit of revenge he set fire to the drumhouse at the mouth of the mine. The fire was communicated to the rich vein of cannel coal inside and, obtaining a good hold, has been burning ever since.

Adkins returned to his regiment and was killed in battle. The Gordons left the country soon after, and their subsequent history is not known here.

That is the romantic version. The prosaic one is that fire was communicated to the mine by a forest fire that raged furiously in October, 1861. Certain it is that the mine began to burn at that time and has been burning ever since.

In the late '80s a company was formed by Charleston men to extinguish the fire and reopen the mine. but after spending \$20,000 in a vain attempt the enterprise was abandoned. It is probable that the fire will be allowed to burn until the entire vein of coal is consumed.

Often, for years at a time, the fire cannot be seen, but there is always something about the locality to bear witness of its presence. Sometimes this is smoke, sometimes steam arising from the place under which the heat lies. in wet weather there is always a vapor rising from the mountain above the mine. In winter snow melts as rapidly as it falls on the perticular spot above the fire, or else disappears from there while the ground around is white. In the spring vegetation appears earlier where the earth is warm from this underlying heat. Of late it has been burning visibly at night, the extent being perhaps a hundred yards along the face of the

College Girls Earn Money. Northampton, Mass.-Much has been written about the way young men students pay their way through college. Smith college publishes no statistics about how its girls work their way through, but out of the 1,500 students here not less than 250 are paying at least part of their expenses by doing work. The most profitable of all employments for the girls is waiting on tables at houses off the campus. Tutoring is the next profitable work, some of the girls receiving as high as 75 cents an hour for lifting a fellow student over a hard place. Other things that the girls do to help them along their way financially are serving as library assistants and typewriting.

* Cow and Gander Friends. London.-A gander belonging to Mr. Hix of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, is making a companion of a cow in quite a remarkable way. It follows the cow down to the field every morning, and also follows it when it goes to be milked, and the two can be seen going through the town of Holbeach twice CNIONS AND CABBAGE BARRED

Dcs Moines Landlords Prehibit Their Cooking in Flats.

Des Moines, Ia .- Do you abhor the smell of bolling cabbage? Does the odor of frying onions make you ill? If they do come to Des Moines

This city now is the onion and cabbage haters' paradise. For even though you may live in a flat you will not have to be annoyed by the smell of vegetables. Des Moines landlords have said so. And what they say they mean. It was the Des Moines Landlords' association that first ruled that no babies could occupy, their flats. And they went further. They put it in the lease, and when one young cou ple brought a young daughter into the world it was a Des Moines landlord who put out the family for violating

the terms of the lease, Now it is something else. In leases now being made in Des Moines is the

following provision: "Provided always that by these presents said lessee covenants and agrees that the cooking of any cabbage or onions, regardless of quantity, shall work a forfeiture of this lease and all right inuring thereunder shall cease

to be upon declaration by the lessor." So steak and onlone and the New England boiled dinner will be things of the past in Des Moines apartment houses. Flat dwellers may revolt if they want to, but it will do them no

The first lease to contain this new provision was the Martindale flats, an exclusive apartment house. It found ready takers, too, with the "taboo" and all. For the flat dwellers know that what one landlord does in Des Moines all of them will do.

FLOWERS CURE FOR INSANITY.

Blooms Used in Experiments with Those Whose Minds Are Affected.

New York.-There seems to be no end to what may be expected in the line of new treatments for various diseases. The latest here is the "flower cure" for insane patients, which is being tried at one of the city's great asylums. Common or garden flowers are the medium used, and experiments are being carried on to determine the psychological value of various blossoms in the treatment of patients. It has been found that flowers are of great benefit to the insane and the product of the large greenhouses which are maintained is scattered through the asylum in profusion. In some cases a single rose has been found to be more efficacious in its soothing effect than optates and straitjackets. The beneficial influence of flowers, while never absent, it is asserted, varies in different individuals, women as a rule being more succeptible than men. Color in various blos soms seems to be a prime factor in the new treatment, although experiments have not reached the point where a certain flower can be prescribed for a certain kind of mental

LIONS BEFORE CONSUMPTION.

Philosophical View of Life is Taken by Woman Animal Trainer.

Atlanta, Ga.—"I would rather be in the cage with my ilons when death comes," said Rose Reynolds, the animal trainer, as her ankle and leg were being dressed the other night in her dressing-room in the rear of the George Rollins' wild animal show,

which gave an exhibition here. Miss Reynolds' ugly wounds were inflicted by the claws of Louis, the wild African lion, in the last act. The audience knew nothing of the accident. They had seen the big heast strike out and catch one of the girl's legs and had seen her release it, but they thought it was only a part of the program. Miss Reynolds' leg and

ankle were badly torn. "Something seems to tell me," she said, "that some day the lions will kill me, but what is the difference? Death has to come to all of us, some time, some way. I would rather be killed by one of the animals than to die from some wasting disease like

Miss Reynolds is a tall blonds about 30 years of age, and she goes into a cage with ten ffons who have been in captivity only one year.

CINCINNATI WASHINGTON LAND.

Heirs Claim Ground City Occupies Was Given First President.

Cincinnati.—The heirs of George Washington claim that the ground on which Cincinnati stands belongs to them, having once been owned by the first president. They are seeking to recover a large sum from the government on account of land granted to him along the Ohio river, which subsequently was opened inadvertently hy congress to settlers.

The present value of these lands reaches far into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Cincinnati is included in the property designated in Washington's will as "Round Bottom." Another tract includes Point Pleasant, the birthplace of Gen. Grapt.

An administrator of the undistributed assets of the estate was appointed by the circuit court of Fairfax county, Virginia, on a petition of the heirs at law-Lawrence Washington and S. W. Washington. Robert M. Lee was appointed administrator. He is the grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee and great-grandson of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Gen. Washington's chief

VOLTA BUREAU IN WASHING-TON'S FASHIONABLE SECTION.

Unique Institution Established by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell with Prize He Received for Inventing Telephone.

Washington.-On a quiet street of Washington's once fashionable neighbor, Georgetown, there is a building whose peculiar appearance arouses the curiosity of all strangers who see ts. It is momething like a library, something like a mausoleum and something like a small Christian Science church with a roof garden on

It is none of these. If you know what it is, even after you are told its name, you may step right along to the head of the class. Persons who know about the Volta bureau are not plentiful enough to get in your way.

The story of the Volta bureau is interesting. The beginning of it lies back in Italy more than 150 years ago, when Alessendro Volta, who was to make a study of electricity, was born. Later Napoleon had a great opinion of the Italian scientist and established the Volta prize.

This prize, a great reward for inventions or discoveries, is not conferred at regular intervals. In fact, it has been given only three or four times. in 1880 it was voted to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in recognition of his service to the world in producing the telephone.

The prize amounted to about \$10,-606. Dr. Hell was a rich man, so he set apart the sum as a fund to be used for the benefit of the deaf

First he invented it in one of his own inventions. That turned out so well that the original \$10,000 became \$100,000 and the Volta fund was a sizable sum.

Part of this money was used for that building of baffling aspect in Georgetown. Helen Keller h turned the first spadeful of earth, May

1. 1894. Part of the structure really is a library, and absolutely unique at that. At the rear of the building, which is fireproof, are the steel book stacks containing thousands of books, periodicals and pamphlets, forming the most remarkable collection of statistics in regard to the deaf that exists anywhere in the world.

Dr. Bell has the best of reasons for being interested in the deaf. His own wife is what used to be called a deafmute, though it is no longer an accurate term. Mrs. Bell has been taught speech, and as she is an accomplished lap reader, many persons have met and talked with her without discovering her deafness.

It was Dr. Bell himself who taught her to speak. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, invented the system known as visible speech, and sent his son from Scotland to this country to introduce the method in schools for the deaf here.

Among the young man's pupils was a daughter of Gardiner G. Hubbard. Her teacher fell in love with her and she became the wife of the inventor.

The Volta bureau corresponds with almost every civilized country in regard to work for the deaf. On its shelvës are books in all languages. its aid is sought by various govern-

ments. Japan sent a representative to this country to study our system of instruction for the deaf, and the manthus sent spent weeks at work in the Volta bureau. It has compiled tables of statistics not to be found anywhere

It is a gratifying fact that the bureau's investigation shows the United States to lead in work for the deaf. Germany, however, is a close second. The report for 1900 shows 126 schools for the deaf in this country, with a total of 10,546 pupils. Germany has 99 schools, with 6.947 pupils.

Great Britain comes third and France fourth. Even China has three schools, although two are French institutions in Cochin China, and the third was established by an American missionary and struggles along on gifts sent from this country and England. As the school accommodates only 15 pupils and China is supposed to have about 400,000 totally deaf persons, it is not exactly adequate.

Japan has three schools, two of them founded by natives and one maintained at the public expense.

"Society of Sponsors Next."

Chattanooga, Tenn.-Sponsors for navy vessels are organizing a society of naval aponsors. There are 163 names on the list of eligibles. Of these only 50 have been reached, because no record has been kept of the women who have christened the great vessels or the smaller gunboats. A meeting will be called for some time this winter in Washington to perfect permanent organization. In the meantime a committee, head-

ed by Miss Annie Keith Frasier, of Chattanooga, daughter of Senator James B. Frasier, and sponsor of the Tennessee, is at work on the organi-

Phipps Befriends the Stork. Pittsburg, Pa.-The sign of the stork will probably be placed on the new apartment houses erected by

Henry Phipps in Allegheny. These apartments are now about ready to open. The prices will be within the reach of the poorer people of the city and one requisite is that all tenants must have children, and the larger the family the better.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS