

BIG OIL INCREASE

KANSAS CONSUMPTION LARGER THAN EVER

Five Companies Are Now in the Field and Four Plants Building—Overcome Obstacles Interposed by the Standard Company.

Cherryvale, Kan.—A year ago there was one independent oil refinery in Kansas at Humboldt, with a daily capacity of 200 barrels of crude oil. Now there are five independent refineries in operation and four building, one of them so nearly finished that operations will be begun in 15 days.

A year ago the consumption of crude oil by the refineries outside the standard was 200 barrels a day. Now it is 1,000 barrels of crude oil a day and the consumption is increasing steadily.

Twelve months ago the refinery at Humboldt was selling about 60 barrels of refined oil a day. Now the independent refineries are selling more than 500 barrels a day. When the four plants now building are completed the refined oil output of the independent refineries in Kansas will exceed 1,500 barrels a day.

This shows the progress of the fight of the producers and refiners of Kansas during a year for competition in the oil business. This result the refiners ascribe directly to the passage of the Kansas anti-discrimination and maximum freight rate laws.

The anti-discrimination law prevents the selling of oil at one place higher than at another, freight rates being equal. This law prevents price cutting in the territory of the independent refineries and keeps up the price in all other parts of the state.

There has already been invested in the construction and operation of the independent refineries nearly a million dollars and the refineries now building will take another million.

MUST ROVE WITH HUSBAND

Woman Marrying a Boaming Man Knowingly Has No Redress in Legal Channels.

St. Louis, Mo.—"If a woman marries a man of a roving disposition and knows that he has such a tendency before she marries him it is her business to rove around with him," declared Judge Sale in taking under advisement the divorce suit of John F. Groene, attorney and court stenographer, against Eleanor Roeder Groene.

The couple were married the first time May 10, 1883, and in July, 1900, the wife obtained a divorce in Louisville. The husband, it is said, married another woman the next day and was divorced from her a year later.

Evidence was introduced to show that Groene was a great believer in the virtues of green peanuts as a wholesome food and insisted on his family eating nothing else, even dwelling upon the advantages of the unroasted article when company was invited to stay to a meal, where no other food was provided.

Mrs. Groene filed a cross bill asking that the decree of divorce be granted to her.

Dishwasher Turns Inventor

Working his way through Miami university at Hamilton, O., by washing dishes and taking the position of "devil" in the village printing office, Clyde Barrow, a member of the junior class, has added to his modest income by patenting an ingenious bottle filling device to be used in laboratory work.

Great Industrial Factor

The new sugar plant from South America, which has been named Eupatorium rebandum, is pronounced by Beroni, the German chemist, to be of great industrial value. It grows from eight to ten inches high, and is found to contain from 20 to 30 times as much saccharine matter as sugar cane or the beet.

TRAPPERS REAP A HARVEST

Iowa Fur Industry Thriving as Never Before in State's History—Big Cash in Pelts.

Eldora, Ia.—The fur industry of Iowa was never doing a more lively business and never before have as many Indians and white men been engaged in the shipment of mink, skunk, weasel, squirrel and muskrat hides as this winter. The Indians claim first place as trappers and hunters of these fur-bearing animals, and the pelts, which have been shipped to the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee markets, have never been equaled in numbers before.

Many a schoolboy in the smaller towns have made a pretty liberal sum of Christmas money by the shipment of furs to the markets.

Frank J. Heller, of Jefferson, has just sold to a local dealer a batch of 1,400 muskrat skins, which represent his catch since November. This is the largest single sale of muskrat hides ever made by an Iowa trapper, and probably could not have been equaled very back in the pioneer days.

Down in Des Moines county Howard Williamson is raising wolves for profit and maintains what may be styled a wolf ranch. He was led into the business accidentally, and now finds that the raising of the brutes yields him a handsome sum each season.

Several years ago a pair of wolves during a terrible cold spell in the dead of winter sought shelter in Williamson's corn crib. The farmer caught them and kept them in captivity, and subsequently a litter of wolves was born. These grew up on a range wired in the farmer's field, and now are multiplying rapidly. The pelts never sell for less than three dollars apiece, and often bring six and seven dollars.

STRAW IN THE INTESTINES

Victim Operated Upon for Appendicitis When Discovery Is Made by Surgeons.

Cleveland, O.—A straw two inches in length was discovered by the surgeons in Lakeside hospital to be the true cause of the trouble of Spafford Otcott, stenographer for the Kellogg Switchboard company, of this city, and not appendicitis, as at first diagnosed. The discovery was not made until Otcott had been placed upon the operating table and his appendix laid bare by the surgeon's knife.

It was then seen that although that organ was inflamed, it could not have caused the pain which the patient had suffered from for four days. A further search was made and the straw was discovered. It had perforated the intestines near the appendix. It was withdrawn and the puncture sewed up. Otcott's condition was reported as entirely satisfactory, and a rapid and complete recovery is expected.

Otcott was at a loss to explain how the straw entered his stomach and intestines. The attending surgeons, however, hold the opinion that it was introduced into his stomach by one of the so-called breakfast foods, of which he was particularly fond.

QUAKER BABIES ARE RARE.

Only One in 121 Families in Fashionable Philadelphia Quarter, According to Canvass.

Philadelphia—Babies are so scarce in the homes of wealthy Philadelphians that President Roosevelt might find here the text for a sermon on race suicide. A house-to-house canvass of the fashionable Rittenhouse Square section reveals just one baby in 121 homes. At the five leading hotels there is but one baby among the residents.

In marked contrast, a canvass of the smaller streets, in different sections, shows:

Table with 4 columns: Houses, Babies, Houses, Babies. Row 1: 16, 1, 20, 2. Row 2: 102, 31, 50, 11.

In the most fashionable section of Walnut street inquiries at 61 houses elicited the information that but one baby had been born in this stretch of houses during the year. The number of births this year in the entire city up to the beginning of this month was 26,282, while for all of 1904 the number was 32,137.

BILL IS NOW WORTH \$2,560

Owner Will Ask Rhode Island to Redeem It at Compound Interest—Secured from Mother.

Ames, Ia.—L. C. St. John, of this city, has a curiosity in his possession in a five dollar bill which is 125 years old. He has just gained possession of it, although it was left to him by his mother, who died some 12 years ago. The bill was given her when a child by a relative.

It was issued under the act of July 2, 1770, by the state of Rhode Island, drawing five per cent. interest per annum and signed by John Arnold. Figuring compound interest it is now worth \$2,560.

It is the intention of Mr. St. John to communicate with the authorities at Washington and ascertain if the state of Rhode Island will redeem the bill.

Diamond Found in Chicken

A novel suit has been filed in the justice court of Sterling county, Tex., involving the title and possession of a diamond. Mrs. E. F. Holcomb, while dressing a chicken, found in the gizzard a stone that afterwards proved to be a diamond, which has been valued by jewelers at \$150. C. P. Kendall alleges that four years ago he lost the diamond near the Holcomb place and sues for its recovery.

FIND EXTINCT BEASTS

ANCIENT MONSTERS IN CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Relics of an Unknown Age Are New Features of Rare Natural History Collection in the Field Institution.

Chicago.—New methods are being applied at the Field Museum of Natural History, which show the advance in the art of the scientific exhibitor. Few realize the painstaking, laborious work required to gather the exhibits in the first place, and only the favored can see behind the closed doors that guard important treasures of the scientific world from the eyes of the public—guard them until they are ready for mounting in special cases.

Among new features soon to be shown are the results of several of the museum's expeditions for the gathering of fossils the last two summers. These expeditions were fortunate in obtaining rare specimens, and the product of their work is mounted and almost ready for exhibition. The search of 1904 was conducted in eastern Montana, while that of this year was among the Bad Lands of South Dakota.

The party consisted of J. B. Abbott and E. S. Riggs, of the museum, and V. H. Barnett, a student from Cornell university. Their base of operations was at Rapid City and the search extended eastward for 70 miles.

The expedition of 1904 brought back one of the rarest specimens of fossils in existence—the skull of a triceratops, or great horned lizard. It was found 110 miles from the nearest railroad and near Powderville, Mont. The skull measures four feet in height and six and a half feet in length. The horns are two and a half feet high. The original creature would have measured about 25 feet long and ten feet high and was four-legged. It was a land animal and a vegetarian. Parts of the skeleton were also found in fairly good condition.

The specimen is supposed by Dr. O. C. Farrington, curator of the department of geology, to be about 5,000,000 years old and is one of the largest known. It will be placed on exhibition soon. Two other skulls were found during the summer, but not of so large a size.

A fossil of a species of land tortoise, which measured 30 by 24 inches, was also uncovered in Montana. This tortoise must have had a head six inches long and its shell was checked off in a peculiar manner.

The general results of the work of the 1905 expedition were 25 skulls and several skeletons of fossil mammals which can be mounted. One slab of stone, four feet wide and 12 feet long, contains 13 skeletons of a small kind of water deer. The skull of an eolithium, an animal resembling the modern pig, was found, which measured 30 inches in length and had big teeth.

The family to which this specimen belonged is now extinct. The most peculiar portion of the skull is two long bony processes extending out on either side of the head. "The only use for these processes that I can see," said Mr. Abbott, "was for protection. The skull is probably 2,000,000 years old."

PADDLE SETS BOY ON FIRE

Parlor Matches in Pocket Exploded While Lad Was Under Corporal Punishment.

St. Louis.—Principal John Uzzell, of the Humboldt school in Alton, was greatly surprised a few days ago while administering punishment with a wooden paddle to one of the pupils in the school to see the trousers of the boy catch fire during the operation. The principal had the boy over his knee and was wielding the paddle upon the seat of his trousers.

The punishment was not unduly severe and great was the astonishment of the principal when he noted the smoke and flames. The phenomenon was accompanied by a series of startling reports similar to the setting off of a bunch of firecrackers.

The boy had stuffed a lot of parlor matches into his pocket and when the principal applied the paddle the matches were exploded. The fire in the lad's trousers was extinguished without trouble, but for awhile it seemed likely that he would have to walk home in a barrel.

MEANEST MAN IN POKAGON

Resident of This Michigan Town Stole Widow's Supply of Stove Wood and Potatoes.

Dowagiac.—The meanest man in Pokagon township is being hunted. Coming after the cruel act of cutting out the tongues of two horses at the Bodus farm is another heartless deed. Both are laid at the door of the same man.

A poor widow, Mrs. John Edwards, had saved a quantity of stove wood which neighbors out for her last winter to assist in keeping her warm during the cold months of this season. When a man went to haul it for her not a stick was to be found.

A few days afterwards she went to the cellar where her potatoes were stored for winter, and they had disappeared. No arrest has yet been made.

New Typewriting Record

A new world's record for speed on the typewriter was established by Miss Florence E. Alexander of the patent office at Washington. In filling an order for a certified copy of a file wrapper Miss Alexander transcribed 32,000 words in the official day of seven and one-half hours. The record was held previously by Miss Laura Hawkins, of the same office, who copied 30,000 words in the same time.

TO SELL TERRITORY TOWN

Secretary Hitchcock's Order Concerning the Site of Pawhuska in Osage Nation.

Washington.—Secretary Hitchcock has issued an order directing the sale of the townsite of Pawhuska in the Osage nation. The town, which has a population of about 2,000, stands on land owned by the Indians, and recently under a provision of the last Indian appropriation bill Secretary Hitchcock appointed a commission to appraise the town lots. The commission, of which Capt. Frantz is the head, made its report to the secretary, and he approved it, designating January 2 as the date when the sale shall begin. The owners of improvements constructed prior to March 3 last will be given the right to purchase the ground at the appraised valuation. The lots on which there are no improvements are to be sold to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value. The deeds are to be signed by the members of the townsite commission for the Indians.

The question of whether owners of improvements constructed since the passage of the act of congress should not be included among those having preferential rights has been before the interior department for some time. The matter was referred to Assistant Attorney General Campbell, who decided that such improvements were not to be so included; that the intent of congress was to protect owners of improvements at the time of passage of the bill, and not to include speculative values for prospective holders. The Osage nation will realize several thousands of dollars from the sale.

AN OLD-TIME FIRE COMPANY

Recalled by Finding a Leather Helmet—A Sack and Bucket Brigade at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.—A fireman's helmet, a relic of 60 years ago, when fires here were fought by a hand bucket brigade, was unearthed here in a pile of rubbish. Workmen were busy tearing down part of the old Brower house when Thomas Hahn found the old leather helmet.

The old headpiece is fairly well preserved, except that the dragon's head, which makes the top, needs polishing. On the front is a representation of a fire bucket, beneath which is the inscription "Hylas, S. & B." On the back it reads "Organized 1839."

According to ex-chief Henry J. Eaton, of the Hartford fire department, the helmet belonged to a member of the Hylas Sack and Bucket company, which was organized in this city on February 27, 1839. John D. Russ was the foreman and the company had 45 members.

According to the old records of the city, the company did splendid duty, especially in the line of parades. No parade was too small for the fire lads to miss, and they marched and counter-marched all over the city on every invitation. The members took part in the parade at the time of the funeral of President Harrison in 1843.

The company continued to do active duty until December, 1864, when the present paid fire department succeeded it. Four of its members are still living.

DEEDS OF 1727 DISCOVERED

Five Shillings Paid for 250 Acres of Land 172 Years Ago—Papers from England.

Orange, N. J.—Through the death of his aunt, Miss Sarah Amanda Lindsey, who resided in the old Lindsey homestead at New Vernon, Morris county, Foster H. Lindsey has come into possession of two old deeds conveying lands at Hanover, Hunterdon county, dated the first year of the reign of George II. of Great Britain, October 3, 1727, and October 4, 1727. The deeds are plainly written on either side of parchment, and are in good condition.

The indentures are made by John Alford, of Milford, county of Middlesex and province of Massachusetts bay, in New England, of the first part, and Stephen Tuttle, of Newark, now of Hanover, in the county of Hunterdon and western division of the province of New Jersey, of the second part. The first deed conveyed 250 acres of land in Hanover, between the Whippany and Passaic rivers, and the other 245 acres adjoining. Five shillings is named as the consideration in the first case, and £82 in the other. By power of attorney both deeds were executed by John Hayward, James Gobel and John Lindsey. The village of New Vernon now occupies a part of these parcels.

Bright Dog Does Chores

One of the most intelligent dogs in the state is a Scotch collie owned by Gilbert H. Le Place, of Deep River, Conn. To earn his breakfast the dog each morning fills the woodbox, carrying one stick at a time in his mouth from the woodpile outside into the kitchen. He also notifies members of the household when the telephone rings if they are outdoors or calling on neighbors. There are several subscribers on the line, but the dog can distinguish the La Place call—one long and three short rings—from the others.

As the Japs See Football

The mikado is giving warm encouragement to the introduction of football in Japan. The Jap soldiers, tired to the strenuousness of war, might be a menace to the civil life of Japan if they were not given an outlet of this kind for their surplus energy. Football should make the transition from war to peace easy.

CURED BY BULLETS.

IS MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED; PARALYSIS LEAVES.

Philadelphia Man Shot by Son-in-Law Released from Disease Which Held Him in Its Grip for Many Years.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The shots aimed to kill David P. Rowe really effected a wonderful cure. Prior to the murderous assault on him by his son-in-law, Casper Cooper, Rowe had been for a long time a paralytic on the right side. When taken to the Presbyterian hospital after the shooting his death was expected within a few hours, but instead of that he has left the hospital, and now declares that every vestige of paralysis is gone, and that he feels better than he did for years.

It is less than three weeks ago that Rowe was shot five times by Cooper, who then committed suicide. Cooper fired at his father-in-law as the latter lay helpless and paralyzed on a couch, unable to do anything to defend himself. When he left the hospital Rowe's arm still contained three of the leaden pellets, his thumb was still in splints from a wound that cut to the bone, and cotton bandages covered a fresh scar on his breast. In spite of his 60 years he has been up and about ever since, with not a trace of paralysis left. He even went so far as to visit his farm, some distance from his home.

In the very room in which he was so murderously assaulted, at his home in Fifty-ninth street, he stood erect and laughingly told how he positively refused to die because the hospital physicians said he would; but instead had been wonderfully cured.

"It's a miracle that I lived; but the marvelous part of my recovery lies in the fact that the shots cured me of my paralysis," said Rowe. "The day the shooting happened, and a long time prior to that, my entire right side was paralyzed. I had to drag my right foot and my right arm was useless. But now the paralysis has entirely gone, my right foot is as good as my left, and the right arm has almost returned to its full strength. No, I do not attempt to explain the matter. Nor have the doctors attempted to go into details or even express an opinion, and I am satisfied to know that I am whole again."

"I first knew of my ability to use my arm after I had been in the hospital three days. I almost doubted my senses, but it was a fact. Then the side got right, and when finally I was able to get out of bed I found my foot in good shape. To-day I feel in better health than for a long time."

EPSCM SALTS FOR TETANUS

Valuable Discovery Made of Anesthetic for Cure of Lockjaw by Githum Physician.

New York.—Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer, living in West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, has proved that magnesium sulphate, when injected into the spinal canal, acts as an anesthetic. Dr. Meltzer and several other prominent physicians have been experimenting in the Rockefeller institute and the result was made known in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine. When Dr. Meltzer declared that a case of tetanus had been cured by injecting magnesium sulphate, which is the same as Epsom salts, into the spinal marrow of a Greek who had lockjaw he created a sensation.

If the discovery proves as useful in practice as in theory he will have accomplished a great work. Physicians generally believe that when magnesium sulphate is applied it may affect a cure where all other remedies would fail. The vague possibilities of the discovery have interested the medical world and during the week there will be several meetings to discuss the practicability of using it. Dr. Meltzer told only what he had absolutely ascertained to be true, but it is known that his experiments have opened up such a vast field for further investigation that he feared to tell all he has learned.

To Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of West Thirty-eighth street, Dr. Meltzer gives credit for first discovering spinal anesthesia, but Dr. Meltzer has carried the work a great step forward.

DIAMOND BUYERS SET MARK

Value of the Many Precious Stones Imported in 1905 Amounts to \$38,000,000.

Washington.—A statement issued by the department of commerce and labor says: More than \$36,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones have been imported into the United States during the present calendar year, which is by far the largest importation in the history of the country. The high-water mark in the earlier years was \$28,500,000 in 1903, while 1904 showed but \$27,750,000. In the ten months ending with October the total is over \$31,000,000, or more than in any full year prior to 1905. It is possible that the value of diamonds alone brought into this country during the present year will be nearly or quite \$30,000,000, and the "other precious stones" approximately \$7,000,000.

The value of uncut diamonds imported into the United States will exceed \$10,000,000.

Fad of a Rich Man

A Cincinnati millionaire has undertaken the job of cleaning that city's streets. Another man who thinks it a disgrace to die rich.

YOUNG MAN FROM JAPAN.

Knew But Few Words of English Yet Knew How to Be Polite.

The other day, at a railroad station, a Japanese young man was noticed among several Americans, who were eating, that is, bolting, their food by jerks. He knew but few words of English, but managed to call for some oysters and coffee. He ate and drank with most exquisite manners, and attracted much attention by his frequent use of "I beg your pardon." When he wanted the pepper, upon reaching for it, he said in a sweet voice to the man before whom he had to pass his arm: "I beg your pardon." One coarse fellow, who sat with his hat tilted over one eye, surprised even himself by pushing the plate of crackers toward the polite little Japanese without even being asked. He did not look up, as if ashamed of being caught in the act.

Conversing afterward with the young man from Japan he admitted that he knew less than 100 words of our language. I beg your pardon, thank you, if you please and you are very kind were phrases he could speak very distinctly, and by means of them made his way wherever he went.

Politeness costs nothing and it is a passport to every good in life. It never fails to bring returns. This Jap was unlike a little American girl I know, aged five.

Recently her father brought home a humorous book, teaching politeness by showing the shockingly bad manners of a family of children.

"Edna," he said, "I hope these funny pictures and stories will help you to be more polite."

"It's of no use, papa. It will take more than a book to teach me manners. You can't teach an old dog new tricks."

MORAL VIEW OF "TIPS."

Philosophical Essay Distributed to the Guests of a Summer Hotel.

At one of the summer resorts where hotel life comes very near being robbed of all its terrors, the following circular is given to the guests:

Tips and fees: The evils and annoyances of this custom are generally conceded. Tips are given for one or more of the following reasons: Custom, which is mere imitation. Fear of being thought mean, which is cowardice. Desire to be thought generous, which is vanity. Desire to help the poor, which is charity.

Desire for some favor inconsistent with full justice to others, which is bribery. Because, in some places no reasonable service can be had without tipping, which is a "hold-up" by servants. Because some extra service is wished, not covered by the price paid, which is commendable desire to pay for all received.

Appreciation of satisfactory service—already rendered, or of personal liking, which is generosity and good will. Our employes have been selected as self-respecting and unwilling to put themselves in the place of ordinary hotel servants. They are neither objects of charity nor social brigands.

From the first five motives our guests should be free, and from the sixth motive our employes are free. If prompted by the last two, all should be willing to accept the plan, carefully matured after ten years' experience, to pay for extras in the regular bills and to reward for specially meritorious service only at the end of visits.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY

Beds of Monarchs That Were Worth Enough to Enrich Ordinary Mortals.

While a certain New York hotel boasts a bed costing \$10,000, this is by no means the record holder, for there are instances of beds far more costly, states the Herald, of that city.

The most magnificent of all was that presented the then czar of Russia by the shah of Persia some 70 years ago. Possibly appreciating the application to the Russian ruler of the quotation that "Cneasy lies the head that wears a crown," the shah presented a bed made of crystal, ornamented with silver. It was cut from a solid block, and in addition to being provided with steps of blue glass, was furnished with a fountain that through the night threw streams of scented water into the air.

Not so costly was one built in Bombay for a native ruler some years ago, and which is still in use. At the four corners were full-size figures of Grecian maidens, the ones at the top holding stringed instruments, while those at the foot bore in their hands huge fans. Extending the full length of the bed was a music box capable of playing for half an hour before the repertoire of tone was exhausted.

The weight of the body set this music box in motion, while at the same time the figures at the head of the bed, fingered the strings of their instruments, while those at the foot waved their fans, a concealed motor furnishing the power that kept the fans going all night long.

The Barber's Substitute

"What in the world do you want with a phonograph?" "Oh, you see, I'm a creature of habit. I started recently to shave myself."

Well!

"But I find I can't concentrate my mind on the job unless accompanied by a steady flow of horse, baseball and pugilistic talk."—Louisville Courier-Journal.