

investigate the insurance scandals and that they can call upon District Attorney Jerome for all information and evidence he has.

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Crop failures are things of the past in the United States, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who declares that science has triumphed over nature to such an extent that all variations of weather such as usually are experienced can be set at naught.

Michigan has won in the supreme court a fight of years to compel railroads to pay taxes at the rate at which other property is assessed. The state gets \$2,000,000 back taxes and the roads must now pay three times their former rates.

The reform movement, which is sweeping the country, is a crusade against special privilege and the piratical rich, and not against wealth, and the people will overcome lawlessness and corruption, says Governor Folk in a speech in Des Moines.

EGG CRAZE IN ENGLAND.

Success of Cambridge Crew in Train- in on Albuminous Diet Starts a Boom.

London.—It is remarkable how great has become the interest in the forthcoming varsity boat race since the discovery that the members of the Cambridge crew dieted themselves largely on eggs, to which is attributed their rapid progress in form.

There is no denying the fact that during the last fortnight the Cambridge crew has advanced by leaps and bounds, and it is also as clear that the Oxonians have not improved to anything like the same extent.

Earnest efforts made to induce the Oxonians to follow the Cantabs' lead in the matter of diet have so far failed.

"We don't want Cambridge to teach us how to suck eggs," said an old dark blue. "Let those who like eggs eat them," said another rather testily, and so far as is known there is not likely to be any alteration in the Oxonian menu.

Starts Boom in Eggs.

During the first influenza scare oysters and oranges were recommended by prophylactics, and tradesmen could scarcely pack them quickly enough to satisfy the public. And now that the Cambridge boat race crew has demonstrated that within the shell of an egg lie all the essentials of the supreme physical fitness, the egg boom is a fair way to rivaling that which once centered in the oyster and the orange.

The effect is certainly being felt at the restaurants, where the demand for poached, boiled and scrambled eggs has gone up surprisingly. The *Globe* says: "Public attention is now directed like a searchlight on the egg, and it is not improbable that people going into training will make it the main plank of their platforms."

"Perhaps we shall find that it is not the roast beef of old England which has made us what we are, but the boiled eggs of old England."

IRISH ADVISED TO STAY AT HOME

Father O'Brien of Toledo Advises People to Remain in Native Land.

Dublin.—The Rev. Father O'Brien of Toledo, one of the most popular Irish-American pastors, who is at present in Ireland, advises the people of this country to remain at home instead of emigrating to the new world. There has been considerable discussion in Ireland recently over the marked emigration from England to the colonies in general and to Canada in particular.

Father O'Brien warns the poorer

people of Ireland, telling them that some of the American cities are overcrowded and that relatively and proportionately wages paid are no greater in some sections of the United States than in Ireland itself. He cites the cases of many of the larger cities and says that it is to a life of this kind that so many of the Irish emigrants go.

Damage Suit in District Court

Grand Island, Neb.—Judge Paul and a jury in the district court are engaged in listening to a good deal of expert and other testimony in the case of Miss Alma Hansen against the city for \$5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a fall on a defective sidewalk. While walking along an old, decayed wooden walk in June, 1904, on a dark night, accompanied by her father, Miss Hansen fell and sustained injuries, as alleged in the petition, which have not yet been quite overcome. Miss Hansen is quite stout and the defense is trying to show that her physical condition did not come from the fall and that the city was not responsible for the condition of the walk. Since the beginning of the trial the family has been unfortunate in having a death occur, the nephew of the plaintiff. Another incident is the sudden illness of Juror Filsinger, whom the court was compelled to excuse. By mutual consent the trial goes on with eleven jurors, no record being entered as to the absence of the sick one. The evidence of the plaintiff was about completed when the court adjourned to Monday.

Remedy For Rattlesnake Bite

This paper notes with deep regret that a number of persons are dying from the bite of rattlesnakes in different sections of Texas. Most all cases are young children, and in a good many instances they are bitten on the hand or foot.

In such cases the following remedy is said to be a splendid antedote for the rattler's bite, provided it is used immediately after being bitten: Take a pan or bowl and pour in enough kerosene oil to cover the wound. It will draw the poison out immediately and in the course of a few minutes turn perfectly green. Then pour out the oil and refill the bowl, being careful to put in enough oil to completely cover the wound.

Leave the foot or hand in the oil as long as the oil turns green. Then put on a poultice of plain table salt and saturate thoroughly with oil. Keep this up for about an hour, and there is scarcely any danger of fatal results.—Merkel Matt.

Unresponsive Parents

An Ohio man tells of the sad case of a young fellow, the son of a wealthy Toledo manufacturer, who, against his father's wishes, insisted upon going to Chicago to make his way, whereas the parent desired that the son train himself in the Toledo business house.

At first the lad did very well in the larger city, but it was not very long before he was making urgent appeals to his father for financial assistance. To these the old gentleman, who had himself been trained in a hard school, turned a deaf ear.

Finally, the desperate boy wired the father in these words: "You won't see me starve, will you?" The old man's reply came in the form of the following telegram: "No, not at this distance."

Then the boy decided to return to Toledo and go to work for the old man.—Harper's Weekly.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Spain is evidently not yet enjoying all the pleasures and privileges of the higher civilization. An editor there has been sent to jail for insulting the king. If this system of lese majeste prevailed here about every other newspaper would be edited from a penitentiary.—Baltimore American.

CHEAP RAILROAD FARES

Excursion Rates Obtainable in England at Nearly all Times and Places.

United States Consul Mabin of Nottingham reports that the multiplicity of special excursion and week-end rates makes it possible to travel almost anywhere in England, at almost any time, for a fraction of the regular fare. These low rates usually apply to only the third class, but sometimes are extended to the first, when one may travel first class at less than ordinary third class fare—that is, for less than 2 cents a mile in a compartment nearly equal to the American Pullman parlor car. The regular fare from Nottingham to Skegness, a seaside resort seventy-three miles distant, is \$2.37 first class and \$1.50 third, one way. Round trip week-end (from Friday to Tuesday) tickets cost \$1.95 first class and \$1.21 third, or 1-1.3 cents a mile first class.

Every week one or more special attractions in London give occasion to offer low excursion rates, and, in addition, every Saturday round trip reduced rates are given on one-half day up to six-day tickets. The regular fare from Nottingham to London, 125 miles, is \$2.49. The special round trip fares are \$1.03 for half a day and \$3.40 for eight days. Only the half-day tickets are limited to special excursion trains. The others are good on ordinary trains. Most local people who can arrange to return within the time limit go to London on these tickets. As would naturally be expected, people who do not intend to return often buy day or half-day tickets because they are cheaper than the regular one-way fare, and sell or give away the return coupon in London; but in spite of this the railways evidently find advantage in continuing such rates.

The acme of cheap traveling in this country was reached this summer. Once or twice each week railroads gave excursion rates from London and provincial towns to seaside resorts which range from five to nine miles for a penny (2 cents). These are not on slow way trains, made up of obsolete cars, but on fast "expresses," some being no-stop and composed of new corridor cars. Taking account of all these reduced fares, it is probable that English railway travel is the cheapest in Europe, and, withal, the English railways and their services are inferior to none.

OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Estimates Show That a Billion Dollars United States Capital Invested

Trade of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated in value \$29,000,000. In 1895, only a decade earlier, it was \$31,000,000, and in 1885 \$18,000,000, thus practically doubling in the decade ending with 1895, and trebling in the decade ending with 1905.

The exchange of merchandise between the United States and Mexico are more nearly equally divided as to imports than is the case with most countries. In our trade with the countries of Europe, for example, our exports thereto are twice as great as our imports therefrom; in the case of Mexico, our exports are not greater than our imports. Indeed, in the fiscal year 1905 exports to Mexico were about \$1,000,000, less than imports from that country, though in 1904 the conditions were reversed, exports to Mexico being about \$2,000,000 greater than imports therefrom.

The United States participates more largely in the foreign trade of Mexico than does any other country. Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor, through its

bureau of statistics, show that of Mexico's total imports of merchandise, 53 per cent is drawn from the United States. Indeed, no other country, with the single exception of Canada, draws as large a percentage of its imports from the United States as does Mexico; and no other country except Cuba sends as large a percentage of its exports to the United States as does Mexico. In the case of Canada, 60 per cent of the imports is drawn from the United States, and in the case of Cuba, 83 per cent of the exports is sent to the United States. In Canada the similarity of language, climate and customs tends more strongly to close commercial relations than in Mexico, while in the case of Cuba the demand in the United States for tropical products given through the reciprocity treaty suggests a cause for the high percentage of Cuban exports to the United States. Proximity and plentiful facilities for transportation of merchandise, mails and people stimulate exchanges and have resulted in a very rapid growth of the trade relations is doubtless found in the large investments of American capital and in the presence of large numbers of citizens of the United States in the countries named. Estimates made by our consular representatives and others, and by persons in the United States familiar with the subject, indicate that fully a \$1,000,000,000 of capital from the United States is now invested in Mexico, Canada and Cuba, of which about one-half is in Mexico. During the last ten years trade between the United States and Cuba has doubled, that between the United States and Canada has more than doubled; and that between the United States and Mexico has trebled.

HOW TO LIVE TO BE 117.

"Plenty of Sleep and Don't Worry," is Mother Kelley's Advice

Mrs. Margaret Kelley, the remarkable old Irish woman who added to the spirit of the occasion when she attended the dinner and celebration of St. Patrick's day at the Irish club, 146 East Fifth-eighth street, on Saturday night, showed no bad effects from the lively time when seen Sunday at her home, 964 Third avenue.

Mrs. Kelley is credited with being 117 years old. She says she has lived that long, and asserts that she has kept tab on her years since she was a little girl. She was up as chipper as usual yesterday morning, but must be recorded that she slept a little later than has been her custom for years.

Mrs. Kelley says she was born in the little town of French Park, County of Roscommon, Province of Connaught, Ireland, early in March, 1789. She isn't clear as to the day of the month, but says she is positive as to the year. Her eldest child died eleven years ago, at the age of 81. Mrs. Kelley has given birth to fourteen children. Her husband died some years ago.

She looks not to be more than 85, and talks with a firm voice. She says she has never been sick in her life. She has three children still living. Mrs. Kelley has but one affliction, she is quite deaf. She couldn't understand why a newspaper should be interested in her, and all attempts to get her to talk at length about herself were in vain.

Mrs. Kelley has often been asked as to her idea of the best way to live in order to attain a ripe old age. To such queries she has always replied: "Have a good time, get plenty of sleep, and don't worry."

Many times Mrs. Kelley has been bothered with questions as how she accounted for her deafness, and her invariably reply has been that she thought her ear drums were affected when she was a young girl by the blarney of young gallants in Roscommon.—From the New York Sun.