

LEFT SAFETY PINS INSIDE HIM.

SURGEON OR HIS ASSISTANT FORGOT THEM.

Despic Precautions Similar Mistakes Are Made in Many Operations.

Pieces of rubber tubing five inches long and safety pins are not generally considered essential components of the human frame. A young Finnish miner of Red Lodge, Mont., recently learned that such things are sometimes found in the body, for they were taken from his own. He does not believe that he was born with these objects in his pleural cavity, but is convinced that the surgeon who operated on him in a New York hospital soon after his arrival in this country left them there by mistake.

It was probably more of a surprise to the young Finlander to find himself the custodian of these "foreign bodies," as medical men style them, than it was to the surgeon who extracted them. Accidents will happen in the best regulated of operations. Foreign bodies, such as forceps, sponges, towels and gauze pads are more frequently left in the human body after operations than the public is aware of. To be sure the number of operations in which this happens is small. It occurs perhaps once or twice in the course of two thousand operations. Like an eruption of Vesuvius, however, it is likely at any time and has marked the operations of some of the best known surgeons of this city. They say it may occur again notwithstanding the number of schemes which have been devised to prevent it.

No one knows the number of these mishaps, as only in relatively few cases is death followed by an autopsy. The announcement that "the operation was a success, but the patient died," may cover a multitude of sins of omission and commission, so far as any one can tell. One may find in the files of the "Annals of Surgery" the reports of between 150 and 200 cases in which objects used in operations have been left in the body. These objects include tubes, clamps, sponges, towels, forceps, scissors and finer rings. Usually it is a piece of gauze or a sponge that is left in the wound. In 109 cases reported from Europe 31 sponges and 33 pieces of gauze were left in wounds. In 43 cases death resulted. In the other 66 cases the articles worked their way out after remaining in the body for months and sometimes years, or were discovered and removed by operations performed to relieve the pain caused by the movements of these objects.

In one case a surgeon lost his seal ring. It finally pushed its way to the surface of the body of a person on whom he had operated and was returned to its owner. In another a pair of forceps circulated about the abdominal cavity of a "case" for four years before being recovered. Pieces of gauze five feet long and a yard wide have been removed from persons on whom operations had been performed.

FORGOTTEN DESPITE TALLY.

It seems strange to the layman that anything should be able to escape the surgeon in such a small cavity as is likely to be created in the body in the course of an operation. Especially does it seem impossible that anything should be lost in view of the extreme care taken to prevent it. Many surgeons have worked out methods of procedure for operations with the intention of eliminating the possibility of the loss of anything used. Unfortunately, even these have never proved infallible. The most usual method is to have everything counted by a nurse before the operation begins. Before the wound is closed each article is accounted for by a receipt. Some surgeons have had experiences which led them to triple the number of persons responsible for the appliances, each to check the counts of all the others. Other surgeons have the gauze pads in packages of half a dozen or a dozen. Only one package is opened at a time, and its contents must be accounted for before the next is opened. Tying tapes to each gauze pad or instrument inserted in a wound is another precaution. A prominent Brooklyn surgeon who died recently devised a check system similar to that used by baggage men. A quantity of glass checks were numbered, there being two of each number, and to each set of duplicates was attached a tape. To every article used in the operation one of these tapes with the check attached was fastened. Whenever, for instance, a piece of gauze was taken from a basin for use one of the checks was removed and placed in the basin. Before the wound was stitched each article represented by these detached checks had to be accounted for.

Notwithstanding such precautions, in four recorded cases large sponges were torn in half while the operation was in progress and one of the halves placed in the wound and lost sight of. When the count was made there was the same number of sponges as at the beginning of the operation. The missing half was forgotten and the wound closed.

A surgeon in describing one of these mishaps says: "A young surgeon, assisted by an older surgeon, performed the operation. The older one tore a sponge in half and tucked half of it in without saying anything about it. The woman died of shock and a sponge was removed at the post-mortem examination, much to the surgeon's surprise, as a count of sponges gave the number with which the operation had been begun."

Another way in which a reputable surgeon may be made the victim of this kind of an accident is illustrated in this statement, made by an American practitioner:

"I have had two unfortunate experiences in regard to foreign bodies remaining in the abdominal cavity, one occurring a few years ago when using the old-fashioned sponges, the patient dying from general peritonitis. One occurred about three years ago in which a small gauze sponge was left, the patient making a good recovery, but on a reappearance of the disease, a year after, the sponge was found on exploration. This is an accident to be regretted. I have always been fortunate in reference to forceps and instruments, and in the first case assistant, who assured me all the sponges were accounted for. After the death of the patient, and on making an autopsy, you can imagine my sorrow and chagrin in finding a small sponge in the abdominal cavity."

WRONG EYE TAKEN OUT.

Even when the count does not tally and it is evident that something is missing, the accident which may cost a life happens. "It was a sponge about the size of a small hen's egg, lost in the abdominal cavity, thanks to the assistance of a visiting surgeon," said one surgeon in reporting his experience. "A prominent operator from one of the large Eastern cities being present, asked him to assist me, as was then so frequently the custom. I did not feel at liberty to speak to him quite as I should have done to my usual assistant. Before closing the wound the customary sponge count was called for and showed one missing. A thorough search of the room failed to reveal it. I then searched the cavity, as I thought, most carefully. In the mean time, every assistant—and there were many, as was then the custom—expressed his views, and it was decided that the missing sponge was one which had been dropped during the process of cleaning. The incident was recalled and seemed confirmed by my vain

search of the cavity. Peritonitis promptly followed, not altogether unusual at that time, and the post-mortem, four days later, revealed the sponge thoroughly concealed in the upper part of the cavity."

The uncertainty in this respect that surrounds operations in which the body is opened is indicated in the brief and ominous reply of one surgeon when asked for his experience.

"If I have ever left any foreign body in the abdomen," he wrote, "I do not know it, as the cases upon which autopsies were held did not show it."

Not often, to be sure, but occasionally, the mistake is made of operating on the wrong member. A case is reported from Canada which illustrates this. It was that of a diseased optic nerve. It was feared that the disease would be communicated to the healthy nerve of the other eye, and it was decided that to obviate this the diseased nerve and eye should be removed. The nature of the malady was such that one could not tell by appearance the diseased from the healthy eye. The patient, being under the influence of the anesthetic, could not give any information on that point. The healthy eye was taken out.

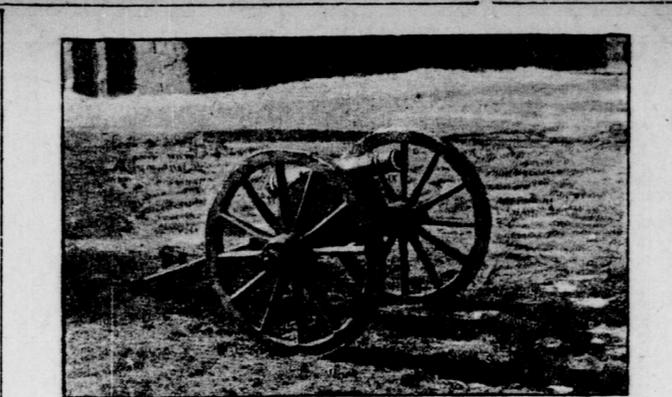
"Of course you would feel like shooting the surgeon," said the physician who told the incident to a representative of The Tribune, "but there was nothing to guide the surgeon."

Since then, in such a case, it has become the custom to indicate the eye to be operated upon by an identification mark before the operation is undertaken. Although the accidental failure to remove the piece of tubing and the pin from the breast of the young Finlander while in the hospital here was not necessarily against the character of the service provided for the sick and the wounded in the hospitals of New York, there are features, according to some physicians, especially in institutions in charge of the city, where there is need of improvement. Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, who is a member of a committee of the Charity Organization Society which is interested in the improvement of the hospital system, recently appeared before the commission appointed by Mayor McClellan to suggest a plan by which the hospital service of the city could be improved. He contended that in some of the city hospitals the number of physicians on the visiting staff was too large for the number of patients; that, owing to the need for rapid rotation in service, so that all of these might have an opportunity to take part in the work of the hospital, it was necessary to limit the number of physicians and surgeons to active periods of three or four months each year, and that this resulted in laxity of supervision, especially over the economic side of hospital administration.

As a result, the real medical and surgical supervision was in the hands of the house staff, made up of medical students who had recently received their degrees from the medical colleges. This system, he said, left unlimited opportunities for dishonesty and waste on the part of subordinate employees, and the physicians and surgeons, owing to the brevity of their periods of service, "do not and cannot be expected to maintain any sustained interest in the institution, nor to give its problems more than a small portion of their time and thought." He added that "medical boards, as might be expected, seldom, if ever, discipline their own members and almost invariably shield those who are inefficient or neglectful of their duties to the hospital." Moreover, because of this lack of continuity of service and close oversight little could be done in the way of medical research which should contribute to the advancement of medicine.

NEED OF HOSPITAL REFORM.

The New York public hospitals are always in danger of becoming the footballs of politics.



THE FAMOUS CANNON FOR WHICH WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES CONTEND FIERCELY ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.



FIGHT FOR THE CANNON BETWEEN WESLEYAN SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN. Snapshot from the branches of a tree.

Membership on the staff of visiting physicians of a hospital is an asset in a physician's practice which is not to be despised. Physicians are glad to have such an appointment without salary, for it is worth a considerable sum of money to them besides. This is the politician's opportunity. Dr. Janeway, in conversation with a representative of The Tribune recently, said that in New York before Homer Folks's administration of the Department of Charities, appointments were sometimes obtained through political influence. He said he knew of one case of an appointment when there was no vacancy. The Boston system, which is similar, had collapsed, he said, owing to this political activity, and he added that, while New York's system at present had no political side to it, there was always the danger that politics would creep into it again.

A physician who did not desire his name made public mentioned a case and the name of the hospital in which a few years ago a doctor received an appointment through a well known

Tammany politician at a cost of \$5,000. This physician was obliged to mortgage his house to get the money, but it was worth his while to do it. According to the figures of Dr. Janeway, there are at Bellevue a visiting physician for each 25.1 patients, according to the daily average, an assistant visiting physician to each 12.1 patients and a member of the house staff for each 17.25 patients, while at the Harlem Hospital the proportions are respectively one to 5.1, one to 2.8 and one to 6.5.

As a physician's outside practice grows he is also less likely to give attention to individual cases in the hospital, especially to those which are of little interest from the medical or surgical point of view, for his time is in great demand in more profitable quarters.

"About all some attending physicians do," said Dr. Janeway, "is gloriously to jolly fifty or sixty patients when they make their visits and spend most of their time over the interesting cases." "Interesting cases" are said to affect the ad-

ministration of many of the private hospitals receiving money from the city. According to one physician some of the rulings regarding the character of cases which will not be received are intended to keep out "uninteresting cases." A house physician sometimes, it is declared, will make a wrong diagnosis of a "walking" case to bring it within the list of excluded cases. Many "uninteresting cases" are transferred to Bellevue. Dr. Maurice Fishberg, physician of the United Hebrew Charities, tells of an instance in his practice which, he says, illustrates how hospital rules are framed to keep out the "uninteresting cases." An East Side woman whose husband was earning \$10 a week was suffering from pleurisy, and as she needed better care than she could obtain in her humble home Dr. Fishberg decided to send her to a certain well known hospital. He called the hospital on the telephone and made arrangements for the admission of the woman. A cab was hired and she was sent to the hospital. Dr. Fishberg was surprised to learn later that on her arrival she had been turned away because she also had a sore throat.

"A rule," he said, "had been made only two weeks previously excluding cases of sore throat. It was made to keep out uninteresting cases. They had not wished the case of pleurisy, and when they discovered the sore throat they turned the poor woman down."

"What is needed in this town," he added, "is a hospital where a person with an income of from \$1,500 to \$5,000 a year can obtain a private room at a price within his means. The poor and the rich of New York can get hospital treatment, while those of moderate incomes cannot unless they accept treatment in the wards. One well known millionaire gave \$500,000 to one hospital for the purpose of establishing a series of rooms for persons of this class. But no one can obtain them, for they are occupied by those who can afford to pay for higher priced rooms. The latter in that hospital always seem to be available. I had a case of an old man who required an operation. He had three sons earning from \$15 to \$20 a week. Combined they were able to pay about \$25 a week for his care at the hospital. They were unable to obtain one of the rooms at that rate, and were obliged to take a room at \$45, besides paying a nurse \$25 a week. They were obliged to pay this price for two weeks until one of the lower priced rooms, which had been occupied by a well-to-do person, was vacated. The entire expense of the operation and care at the hospital cost them \$500. It was necessary for them to borrow \$200 in order to pay the surgeon's fee."

THE OTHER SIDE OF NATURE FAKING.

What about the effects of nature faking upon the nature faked? Only the spread of misinformation among humans has been touched upon. The real peril lies elsewhere. Inspired by the tales almost daily related of their ferocity, courage and lethal powers, the creatures of meadow, wood and stream are coming to think themselves mightier than man. How else explain the attack, last month, perpetrated by a flock of crows upon Paul Niles, of Freeport, Ill.? According to a widely circulated dispatch, the ravenous birds descended en masse upon the luckless Mr. Niles, who "was knocked down and pecked about the face and eyes and beaten almost insensible." Shall we pick up our paper one day to read that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, incautiously stepping into a stream which he was wading, had his left leg bitten off by an angry trout, or that mighty hunter, Theodore Roosevelt, while stalking the shy and timorous grouse, disturbed a sleeping rabbit, which dashed him to the ground with a loud roar and fanned him to death with its ears? Our stricken fancy beholds the meadows resonant with the shrieks of helpless agriculturists, fleeing in terror from hordes of maddened butterflies, the coppices crowded with naturalists seeking refuge from infuriated toads, while the fugitive who, pursued by a cold single worm, is fortunate enough to escape from the perilous open into his house finds but a momentary respite before being pounced up in a corner and trampled to a pulp by his own domestic water bug—Collier's Weekly.

METHODS OF ASSASSINATING SOVEREIGNS.

Firearms Preferred to Knife or Bomb, Though Each Has Its Adherents.

(Copyright, 1908, by the Brentwood Company.) Newspaper comment is largely responsible for tragedies like that which a fortnight ago depicted Portugal of a singularly honest, conscientious, clean lived and useful monarch. No amount of provocation, no private wrong, be it ever so grievous, is regarded by public opinion as justifying murder. Yet the very moment that a crime of this kind has any political relation it seems to be looked upon in English-speaking countries with a certain amount of induldence—that is, when perpetrated abroad. If the victim has been in a position to exercise any authority there is a tendency to impute to him oppression and tyranny, and for tyranny we are taught by some of the greatest writers of the English language—notably by Swinburne—that there is but one remedy, namely, assassination.

The assassins in that case are no longer felons, but patriots emulating Brutus. When the crack-brained, neurotic son of General Schaumann shot General Babrikoff, the Governor General of Finland, four years ago, "The London Times," in one of its ponderous leaders or editorials, spoke of the murderer as "ridding his country of a tyrant," and when the first news was received of the shocking death of the King of Portugal and of his eldest son there was a very notable disposition on the part of the American press to intimate that Dom Carlos had in a measure merited his fate by his despotism.

Yet his temporary suspension of the constitution—that is to say, his "tyranny"—had no other object than that of ridding the government administration of the almost inconceivable dishonesty and extravagance to which it had been committed by the corrupt political machines that had alternated in office until he called a halt in 1906 and appointed Senhor Joao Franco as Premier, with the avowed purpose of cleansing the Augean stable of the government administration and of restoring the credit of Portugal abroad and her prosperity at home.

The doctrine that political assassination is in any way excusable, or that it is entitled to more indulgence in popular opinion than ordinary murder, is one of the most dangerous that it is possible to spread through the agency of the newspapers, which should never lose the opportunity of insisting that the killing of a man in authority is every bit as much of a felony and as an unpardonable and inexcusable offence as the murder of an ordinary citizen.

PISTOL FAVORITE WEAPON.

In reviewing the number of so-called political assassinations or attempted murders of rulers and royal personages in modern times, one cannot help being struck by the preference which seems to be displayed for the pistol over the knife or the bomb. King Humbert, Shah Nasr-ed-Din of Persia, King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia, Prince Milosh of Servia, and no less than three Presidents of the United States, namely, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, all succumbed to pistol bullets. Alfonso XII, Amadeus Duke of Aosta, while King of Spain; King George of Greece, King Frederick William IV of Prussia, King Louis Philippe of France, Emperor Alexander II of Russia, Napoleon III of France, King Leopold of Belgium, the late Queen Victoria, the present King of Wurtemberg and Edward VII have been shot at, some of them on several occasions.

Only one, however, sustained wounds, he being the late Emperor William, who for several



THE BOMB IS POPULAR WITH RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

months in 1878 was prevented from transacting the business of the government owing to wounds he had received at the hands of the would-be assassin, Nobbling. President Carnot died from a knife thrust, as did Charles III, penultimate sovereign Duke of Parma, while Empress Elizabeth of Austria was killed by a dagger in the form of a sharp-pointed file. Pissanato's memorable attempt on the life of King Humbert shortly after his accession to the throne was made with a knife, and would undoubtedly have cut short his reign did not his Prime Minister, Calrot, who was driving in the royal carriage, thrust himself forward, and shielding his sovereign, received a wound in his side.

Isabella II was wounded by the point of an unfrocked priest, while entering the Church of the Attocha, not long after the birth of the Infanta Isabella, and Francis Joseph was severely injured by a stab between the shoulders shortly before his marriage, and undoubtedly would have been killed had it not been for the devotion of an aide-de-camp, a young officer of Irish parentage of the name of O'Donnell. Only one monarch has been killed by a bomb, Alexander II of Russia, whose younger son, the Grand Duke Sergius, was also blown to pieces about two years ago at Moscow.

Attempts to kill the present King of Spain have been made on two separate occasions, once in Paris, and again at the time of his wedding, bombs being used both times. They were likewise used against Napoleon III and King Louis Philippe. These three sovereigns escaped unhurt, but numerous other lives were sacrificed by the outrages. Thus far only two real attempts have been made to assassinate a sovereign by wrecking a railroad train. On one occasion the baggage train of Alexander III of Russia was blown to pieces near Moscow, in the belief that it was the imperial special, while in the other instance the train on which Alexander, his empress and his children were travelling, was dived at Borki, and hurled down a steep embankment. Many of the members of the suite and of the imperial retinue lost their lives, but the Emperor himself and his wife and children escaped injury beyond bruises and shock, in a manner that can only be described as miraculous.

Poison, a favorite agent for cutting short the lives of rulers, apparently no longer finds favor with regulars, and the only case that I can recall in modern times was an attempt to kill Car Alexander III by means of poisoned gloves, which cost the life of one of the members of his suite, Count Chernietoff, whose gloves were mistaken for those of his sovereign.

DEATH INSTRUMENTS DESTROYED.

Superstition is largely responsible for the extraordinary care which is taken after any of these assassinations of rulers or of members of the reigning houses of the Old World to destroy the firearms or the knives that have been used by the assassins. It is a custom of ancient origin and extends not only to the weapons of regicides, but also to the surgical instruments employed by surgeons in treating the injuries of the victims of those outrages or in post-mortem examinations and embalming. In older times the weapons and instruments used to be tied to powder or ground to pieces.

When, however, the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain in the manner that I have described above it was found that the blade of the poniard which he had used was of such exquisitely tempered steel that it resisted every file and stone. This was related in the newspapers, and the superstitious Spaniards became so excited that the cabinet was forced to take steps for the destruction of the knife by sulphuric acid, to allay public feeling and to remove the impression that there was something supernatural and magical about the dagger. Since then sulphuric acid has always been used to destroy such weapons.

It was used for the destruction of the sharp-edged file with which Empress Elizabeth was assassinated and of the surgical instruments employed by the physicians who made the post-mortem examination, the weapon being destroyed in the presence of the Austro-Hungarian envoy in Switzerland and of other representatives of the Emperor of Austria who had been summoned to Geneva. In the same manner the agency of sulphuric acid was used at Lisbon last week to put out of existence the firearms that brought about the death of King Carlos

and of the Crown Prince of Portugal, the instruments used by the surgeons and those employed in the embalming of the bodies. Thanks to this, there is no chance of their falling into the hands of dealers in curios or of their being placed on exhibition in a museum or travelling show.

CARRIAGE STEPS DANGEROUS.

It is possible that both King Carlos and the Crown Prince might have escaped with their lives the other day at Lisbon had the carriage in which they were riding been constructed after the model of the equipages used by the present King and Queen of England and by the late Queen Victoria. It is related that the regicide who accomplished the most deadly work spring to the steps of the carriage, from which he repeatedly shot, while Queen Amélie in vain endeavored to dislodge him by striking him in the face with a bouquet which she held in her hand.

Caserio, when he murdered President Carnot, at Lyons, with a knife thrust, was able to accomplish his object by jumping on the steps of the Presidential equipage. In the first two attempts to assassinate King Humbert the criminal in each instance jumped on the steps of the sovereign's broughie, and when ex-Lieutenant Dean, of the 16th English Hussar Regiment, struck the late Queen Victoria across the face with a rattan cane—a blow so severe that she retained the scar until the day of her death—he jumped on the carriage steps. This resulted in the adoption of an entirely different style of carriage by the Queen. The would-be assassin of the late Shah of Persia made use of the same means to reach the ruler on the Persian monarch's first visit to Paris.

I could cite innumerable other cases in modern and ancient times, comprising the murder of Henry IV of France and the attempted assassination of Louis XV, of the same country, to show that whenever any attempt has been made on the life of the sovereign when out driving the carriage step has almost invariably played an important role by enabling the assailant to get within striking distance. That is why the carriages used by King Edward and Queen Alexandra are not only very high from the ground but have no step visible for entering or leaving the conveyance. There are steps, but they are folded up inside the carriage doors and let down only when needed.

It is said that King Carlos and his two sons were armed, and that the Crown Prince killed one of his assailants and wounded another before being laid low himself. Rulers habitually go armed, though the Portuguese Crown Prince is the first son of royalty to have turned his revolver to good account. True, there are stories of Alexander III and of the present Sultan of Turkey having shot retainers, mistaking them for would-be assassins, but these rumors have never been authenticated. King Edward, it is well known, carries a pistol. That he used to go armed when still Prince of Wales was shown on one occasion when he was riding in Hyde Park. A horse which had bolted and run into the railings had sustained such severe injuries as to make recovery impossible. As it was suffering, riders who had assembled on the spot decided that it should be put out of misery, and called on a policeman to shoot the animal.

The policeman declined on the ground that he was unarmed, and added that he had no authority to kill the horse, even if a pistol were to be furnished. The Prince of Wales, who was looking on, thereupon took a small revolver from his pocket and shot the horse, revealing the fact that he was the only man present who carried a pistol. The Kaiser is never without his revolver. He

THE CANNON "SCRAP" AT WESLEYAN.

NOVEL COMBAT ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Ruses Employed by Freshmen to Earn Right to Carry Cann.

Washington's Birthday is the turning point of the year at Wesleyan University. On that day the sub-freshmen are entertained, get an idea of what the college is like and have one of the finest "scrap" to be found among the colleges of America. This is the "cannon scrap." Although the students present plays and although a big dinner and several basketball games are attractions, all are subordinated to the "scrap."

When the preparations are formed, early in the fall, preparations are immediately begun to take the cannon out of town to a place easy of approach for those who know it but hard to find for those who do not. A committee is selected which, usually in the night time, boxes the cannon and sends it away by express. It will travel first toward New York, then be sent toward Hartford and again be shipped to some other point. Some member of the committee will meet the cannon at every stop and send it on a new journey until just before February 21, when it will land in one of the small towns within a radius of twenty miles of Middletown, there to be guarded with the greatest secrecy until the night of the "scrap."

The active preparations begin on the Monday before Washington's Birthday. Then one may see the freshmen and the sophomores travelling around town with innocent looking parcels and wagons bringing loads of planks and boxes to the college for barricades. The day before the "scrap" all the deposits are ready with blockade material for the sophomores, and the freshmen have their "fakes" within easy distance of the campus. As the day draws to a close excitement grows, and as midnight sounds a deep silence seems to fall over the entire town. One minute after 12 a revolver shot is heard, and immediately it seems as if bedlam is let loose. With a rush come the freshmen, with their first "fakes," and endeavor to get it on the prescribed space of the campus, and thus try to gauge the strength of the opposing sophomores.

Before one can count a hundred groups of wildly fighting men appear on all sides, with here and there a scout of one party trying to eliminate a scout of the other party. Seemingly dropped from the sky, barricades appear on all sides, blocking the approaches to that spot on the campus which the sophomores defend and the freshmen fight for. If the freshmen can get their cannon on that one part of the campus the fight will be won. If the sophomores can successfully defend that place the victory will go to them.

CANNON LABELLED AS BOOKS.

Many curious subterfuges are resorted to. In the fight between the classes of '06 and '07 the freshmen took possession of a small brick outhouse. While the fight was going on ten of the best sprinters in the class were harnessed to the cannon. Starting out on a run, they reached the very edge of the campus before they were discovered. So great was their momentum that although several were tripped up and some sophomores were holding on to the cannon the runners managed to get it within the limits and fasten it to a tree with chains. For fifteen minutes a most desperate fight raged about the cannon. Several men were stripped entirely of their clothes, but even in the bitter cold their excitement was so great that they took no notice of the weather. The fight went on until the referee fired two pistol shots announcing that the freshmen had won by holding the cannon in the prescribed space for fifteen minutes.

The fight between the classes of '06 and '07 was a tame one, by reason of the ruse employed by the freshmen. About 5 o'clock in the evening before the "scrap" an express wagon drove to the library and deposited a case of books. No notice was taken of this box. As the time approached for the beginning of the struggle, the freshmen formed several "fakes." In the midst of a hard battle over what looked like the real cannon several freshmen moved the box within the prescribed limits and sat down by it. The sophomores, finding only a few freshmen looking the worse for wear, paid no attention to the box.

One by one the party around the box was reinforced until nine men were there. At a given signal they leaped to their feet, and, placing chains around the box, fastened it to a tree. Before the sophomores realized what was being done all the freshmen were around the box. The freshmen of the class of '07 started a small fire in one of the buildings and kept it under control while an alarm was turned in. Interest immediately centered in the blaze. The fire engines came with a rush to the campus. Right behind one was a light wagon containing the cannon. As the freshmen gained the campus and lashed the cannon, wagon and horse to a tree, the sophomores were taken that they had been outwitted. The freshmen were so angry that for fifteen minutes, until the two shots of the revolver put an end to the "scrap," they played water on the combatants.

BATTLE UNDER HORSE'S HOOF.

In some "scrap" students have been hurt by horses. One moving van has been driven into an other containing the cannon, and the fight has raged at the very hoofs of the plunging, kicking horses. The committee therefore decided this year that no horses should be allowed. Automobiles are also disqualified. No power save that of the students is to be employed.

The "scrap" is judged by a committee of five, three seniors and two juniors. The decision is final. Kidnapping in any form is prohibited, and any one using unfair tactics is immediately removed from the "scrap." If the offence is a serious one, it is likely to lose the fight for the class. If the freshmen get the decision they are allowed to fire the cannon unmolested and to carry away the rest of the year. If the sophomores win the cannon is not fired.

A dinner and a "sing" come on Friday night, the 21st. At 2 o'clock on the same night a light opera by K. M. Goods, '04, and W. B. Davis, '04, will be given. The entire club, assisted by several members of the dramatic club, will present the play. Smith girls and Tibetan warriors will make music in the scene and a chorus of the natives. Tibbet appears, dressed in ethnologically correct costumes, designed by Collier Goode, of Boston. They will sing a song that is Tibetan, words and all. The cast is:

Donald, the hero, ... Henry E. Mitchell, '10
Dinah, the heroine, ... Harlowe B. Bristol, '10
Fergus, the general, ... James F. Cowan, '08
Cornelia, the companion, ... Harold G. Rogers, '08
The King, ... C. W. Patten, '08
Miss Perce, the doctor, ... C. F. Wilding, '08
Professor, ... Wesleyan University, '10
The King of Tibet, ... Wesleyan University, '10
Group of Smith College girls, college men, natives of Tibet.

At 10:30 a game of basketball between Wesleyan and Trinity will be played. The team that wins is far the best that Wesleyan has had, such teams as Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Brown having gone down before it. is extremely skillful in the use of this weapon, and his Jaeger, or body servant, who accompanies him everywhere, inspects it every morning to make sure that it is in perfect working order. Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the hand of an anarchist, this having been prophesied to him long ago, he is determined to put up a fight for his life, and to have at any rate the satisfaction, if he fails, of inflicting some injury on his assailant. Nor can any one blame him or the rulers of Europe for thus going "heeled." They are aware of the constant peril of attempts made on their lives, not merely by anarchists and revolutionists but also by cranks of the character of the assassin of President McKinley, and the experiences of the last forty years have furnished numerous proofs that not even the most carefully and elaborately organized system of protection on the part of military guards and police can keep the executive of a country from the reach of a would-be murderer. If rulers usually go armed it is not only for their own sake, but likewise for that of the people over whose destinies they preside, since the murder of the head of the nation invariably leads to a crisis and to a disturbance of the normal course of events. Indeed, it is incumbent on them to take every possible measure that they can devise to protect themselves from the danger of assassination. EX-ATTACHE.