

THANKSGIVING DAY LONDON

King and Queen Attend Service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

DAY GENERALLY OBSERVED

LORD ROBERTS RECEIVES GREAT OVATION FROM CROWDS.

LONDON, June 8.—The noisy jubilation with which London has sounded for the past week was followed today by more subdued, although not less impressive, public demonstrations of thankfulness for the return of peace in South Africa.

The programme of this morning was not intended to be accompanied by special ostentation. King Edward and Queen Alexandra did not pass through the streets even in semi-state, but rode to St. Paul's in an ordinary landau drawn by four horses, accompanied by a military band and a band of music.

King Greeted With Enthusiasm.

Although the weather was chilly, the streets for the entire distance from the palace to the cathedral were lined thickly with people with bare heads. King Edward, who wore the uniform of a field marshal, was greeted with enthusiasm and his majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the other princes were busily engaged in acknowledging salutations from the crowd.

The royal personages were driven down the Mall to Trafalgar square, and through the Strand and Fleet street. At Temple Bar officials of the city of London, for the first time since the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, awaited the sovereign in state.

The seats in the choir stalls were occupied by the members of the present cabinet and by members of former cabinets. These gentlemen in their dark frocks and white shirts and ties, in the great gathering in which the uniforms of officials, the costumes of ladies and white surplices were conspicuous features.

In addition to the presence of many army and navy officers, the military process of the empire was represented by detachments of the royal fusiliers, the horse and foot guards and other regiments. Their majesties entered the cathedral to the accompaniment of the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," by the organ and choir and the throng of worshippers rose and heartily joined in the singing.

The service was concluded with the singing of the national anthem. The members of the royal family returned from the cathedral to Buckingham palace by accompanying the Victoria embankment. King Edward and the other royal personages received ovations all along the route from the crowds, which had by this time become greatly augmented.

THANKSGIVING IN AFRICA.

Services Held in Pretoria, Attended By Boer and Briton. Pretoria, June 8.—The services of thanksgiving for the return of peace today were held in the principal square of Pretoria. The sun shone brilliantly and the sight was most impressive.

The massed bands of various regiments supplied the music and the troops and people joined in singing the hymns, with wonderful effect. The singing of "God Save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne" closed the service.

Lord Kitchener then mounted a dais and called for three cheers for King Edward. The response of everybody in the square was immediate and unrestrained.

CHURCH VINDICATES DAVIS

Governor of Arkansas Again Allowed to Worship With Baptists. Little Rock, Ark., June 8.—Governor Jefferson Davis today accepted the invitation of the Baptist church of Russellville, his home, and rejoined that church. The governor's friends say this is a vindication of the action taken by the Second Baptist church of Little Rock in withdrawing fellowship from him. It is alleged further by the governor's friends that the action taken by the Little Rock church was the result of resentment for the part he took in the race for United States senator.

HOUSE TO ARGUE IRRIGATION BILL

Cable and Philippine Bills Will Also Be Considered.

CANAL BILL BEFORE SENATE

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION MAY KILL MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The house contemplates consideration of the Pacific cable and the senate irrigation bills, which the rules committee is anxious to have disposed of before the time set for taking up the Philippine government bill.

Special rules have been prepared for consideration of both measures. The cable bill will be given two, and the irrigation bill three days. The cable bill provides for an American-built and American-held cable to connect our insular possessions in the Pacific with the Pacific coast. It carries a direct appropriation out of the treasury for this purpose. The prospects for its passage are not considered bright.

Mr. Corliss, the author of the bill, professes confidence that it will pass. The opposition to the measure believes that the cable to the Philippines should be laid by private enterprise. Some of the house leaders, including Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, it is understood, will oppose the irrigation bill, but the friends of the measure are very hopeful of its passage.

WEEK IN THE SENATE.

Senators Will Debate For and Against Nicaragua Route.

Washington, June 8.—The greater part of the time in the senate this week will be given to the inter-oceanic canal bill. An effort probably will be made by the supporters of the Nicaragua route to secure an agreement to vote against the canal Saturday, but the probabilities are all against success. Senator Harris of Kansas will open the debate tomorrow in support of the Nicaragua route, and he will be followed by the other senators for and against the measure. Senator Fairbanks has given formal notice of a speech on Wednesday. He will support the Spooner bill.

Tomorrow in the morning hour, Senator Simmons of North Carolina will speak on the bill creating a national park in the southern Appalachian mountains, and in accordance with the agreement of yesterday, the morning hour of other days will be devoted to consideration of Senator Nelson's bill for the abolition of the London dock charges, until a vote shall be taken upon it.

PLAN EXTERMINATION OF INSURGENTS

Colon, Colombia, June 8.—All the government troops who were stationed here, numbering over 1,200 men, left for Panama today. At Panama they will join the government troops and other troops at that port, who are to be used to attack the insurgents by land and by sea. Some of the troops embarked at Panama today. Previous to going on board the soldiers were addressed by General Bert. General Pompilio Guzman will be in command of the expedition.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Scientist Says It Can Be Put to Practical Use.

London, June 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says that a prominent engineer of that town named Figueras asserts he has discovered a method of utilizing atmospheric electricity without chemical or dynamo and that he is able to make practical application of his method without employing any electric force. Senator Figueras expects that his discovery will bring about a tremendous industrial revolution.

NOT A SERIOUS DUEL THIS.

An Affair of Honor Which Ended in Reconciliation.

Rome, June 8.—The duel between Senator Prinetti, the minister of foreign affairs, who was challenged to fight Signor Franchetti, a member of the chamber, as the result of a discussion last Friday in the chamber of deputies on the subject of the Pruthian (Italian East Africa) budget, occurred this afternoon at the Villa Margutta. Signor Franchetti was slightly wounded in the ear. After the encounter Signor Prinetti and Signor Franchetti became reconciled.

LYNCHING FRUSTRATED.

Hattiesburg, Miss., June 8.—An attempt was made by a mob late last night to attack the county jail here to secure the Blackhead. A negro charged with having attempted to assault a white woman living near Hattiesburg. A company of militia, ordered out by Governor Longino, repulsed the mob. Further trouble being feared, additional troops have been dispatched to relieve the militia now on duty.

Morgan in Good Health.

Venice, June 8.—The statement published in the United States that J. Pierpont Morgan had broken down and was in the hands of a physician is untrue. Morgan, who is in excellent health, is in Venice on the yacht "Corsair," June 1, and he was then in good health. It was Mr. Morgan's intention to proceed from some Italian port overland to England, to attend the coronation of King Edward.

To Teach Chinese at Columbia.

Berlin, June 8.—Professor Friederich Hirth, holder of the chair of Chinese philology at the University of Munich, has accepted the offer of the Chinese chair at Columbia university, New York, and will begin his lectures there next October.

BOISE RESIDENCE BURNS.

Boise, Ida., June 8.—The residence of A. Rossi, the lumberman, burned this morning. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$5,000. Mr. Rossi continued to his bed with a broken thigh. It was with great difficulty that he was removed in time to save him.

SPAN BEARS NO PREJUDICE

Goods Say American Made Goods Are in Demand.

COPPER TRADE INCREASING

EXTENSION OF CREDIT IN ITALY WOULD INCREASE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Spain holds no prejudice against United States goods, according to an extract from the annual volume entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States," which was made public at the state department today by Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce. This extract gives the information contained in the annual reports of United States consular officers in Spain and in Italy.

Our trade with Spain, it says, could be greatly enlarged if a favorable commercial treaty were negotiated. United States Minister Storcer, who is about to return to Madrid, will endeavor to negotiate such a treaty.

The extract says: "American goods, according to Vice Consul Wood of Madrid, are to be met with in the most unexpected places in Spain. They consist of plows and other agricultural implements, pumps, condensers, steel working machinery, hardware of all kinds, sports, fireworks, mining machinery, bicycles, typewriters, hair-clipping machines, electric motors and fans, firearms and cartridges, dental goods, lumber, phonographs, etc. There is no prejudice against United States goods, and inquiries are constantly received for them."

Consul Ridgeley of Malaga says our trade with that country is being developed. If we had a favorable commercial treaty with Spain, and if we would send enterprising commercial salesmen with a knowledge of the Spanish language.

TRAINMEN REFUSE TO HANDLE SCABS.

Hazleton, Pa., June 8.—At their meeting at Hazleton this afternoon, the employees of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad unanimously refused to handle scabs. The railroad company has been discussing the wonderful success of Senator Clark of Montana as a business man.

RACE WAR WAS QUICKLY QUELLED.

Meridian, Miss., June 8.—A threatened uprising of negroes north of Meridian has been frustrated by the determined stand of the whites. A call for negroes to band themselves against the whites, which has been used in the Italian navy with satisfactory results. Consul Cramer of Florence also reports the popularity of our coal, which is employed by the Italian railway companies and by factories. Our goods are to be seen in shop windows, he says, and also many imitations of genuine American products, made in Germany.

Consul Caughey of Messina says that an American company is about to erect a hotel there. The vice consul at Milan, H. H. Smith, gives valuable advice to the United States exporters as to trade methods in Italy and the means of extending our commerce. Our consulate, he reports, has time after time attracted the attention of the Italian dealers, but the transaction usually falls through on the question of cash payments. The United States houses think it is too far away to give credit, and the Italian dealer thinks he is too far away to pay cash without an opportunity of seeing and testing what he is buying.

DENIES REPORT OF CAR COMPANY COMBINE

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—K. K. Bixby, chairman of the Illinois Car & Foundry company, said today that the talk of a merger of his company with the Pressed Steel Car company of Pittsburgh had not reached him. He said that a definite proposition by either company, "If definite negotiations were on," he said, "I would know of it. Nothing can be done until June 27, when the annual meeting of the American Car company takes place in New York. The question of consolidation will then be taken up, but I do not anticipate that either party will bring about a tremendous industrial revolution."

CATHOLICS MAKE PROTEST.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 8.—The advisory board of the Federation of American Catholic societies, which met here today, adopted a resolution which will be sent to the president at Washington, protesting against the conduct of the Philippine schools, the claim being that the appointment of teachers and other methods, used in teaching the Filipinos.

The board decided to hold the next annual meeting of the federation at Chicago, August 5.

Letters of commendation of the federation's work were read from Bishop Forest of San Antonio; Bishop Gheorghiu of Boise City, Ida., and others.

SHERIFF GIVES UP CHASE.

Portland, Ore., June 8.—A special to the Oregonian from Aberdeen, Wash., says Sheriff Huff of this county passed through here this morning on the way from Coos Bay, having given up for the present the search for Paul Underwood, who is charged with the murder of his infant child a week ago at Seattle.

He said that Underwood was cornered in the dense timber north of Willapa Bay and that Sheriff Cuddehe of Seattle and other officers are likely to capture him.

A deputy sheriff took Mrs. Underwood to Seattle today, she having been delivered over to his charge this morning.

Visits Italy's King.

Rome, June 8.—King Victor Emmanuel today received General von Meyer, the United States ambassador, who is about to leave for home.

GOAL STRIKE STILL ON

Fifth Week Begins, With No Settlement of Difficulties in Sight.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—With the exception of President Mitchell and his secretary, the headquarters of the anthracite coal miners were deserted today. The labor leaders detailed here from various parts of the coal fields having gone home to spend Sunday. Although President Mitchell is leading a great struggle for a shorter work day, he is not limiting himself to any prescribed hours of labor. He works late every night and he was busy all of today in his office.

Most of his energy was given up today to receiving reports by messenger or by wire from his men in the field. He had nothing of any importance to make public, although his campaign, he said, was a success. The house-to-house canvass of miners' committees, in an endeavor to bring out those who have refused to resist and also those who have taken the place of strikers, is still being prosecuted vigorously.

Many of the men who are still working complain that their houses are stormed almost nightly. The method is to gather a small body of men and boys, and at a signal send a storm of stones against the dwelling, breaking the windows and frightening the inmates.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR MAY TAKE A HOLIDAY.

Washington, June 8.—The president today talked with Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, for some time regarding the situation in the anthracite coal fields. Wright came to Washington at the request of the president to get his views on the question of the anthracite coal strike under the law giving the commissioner of labor the right to investigate affairs of this kind, and to collect information relating to them, which may be reported to the president or to congress. The president stands ready at any time to do any service possible to aid in effecting a settlement of the differences existing between the operators and miners, if this be possible.

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SECOND CHICAGO STRIKE AVERTED

Chicago, June 8.—The threatened strike tomorrow of all the allied unions employed by the different meat packing concerns was averted tonight by the Stock Yards company surrendering to the Stock Yards Employees' union. All the demands of the union were granted and the cattle drivers, who were recently discharged, after forming a union, will return to work tomorrow.

The settlement was brought about by Michael Donnelly, president of the Butchers and Meat Cutters' National organization. Mr. Donnelly has held several conferences with the stock yards company in an effort to adjust the dispute, and as a last resort had notified the company that unless the men should be reinstated at once, all the union employees at the stock yards would be called out.

The company's surrender came as a great surprise to the men, and there was general rejoicing that one of the most difficult problems in Chicago had been avoided.

DENVER LABOR TROUBLES TAKE NEW PHASE

Denver, June 8.—The Contractors and Material Men's association today issued a statement to the effect that they would take back to work any of the expelled masons, unless they would dissolve the Building Trades council. This the masons refused to do. The situation now partakes of the nature of a lockout.

The mill men held a meeting today, but the mill men were reached by regard to taking back their striking employees.

LYNCHING PROBABLE.

Young Negro Will Likely Swing For His Crime. Harriman, Tenn., June 8.—The wife of Jack Bailey, a farmer, was found dead at her home, having been assassinated by her husband. George Robert, aged 14, a colored servant, is suspected, and tonight a crowd has gathered bent on lynching him.

PARDONS LYNCHERS.

Alabama Governor Lets Them Off After Serving One Year. Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—Governor Jellicoe today pardoned three of the four white men convicted of lynching Robin White, a negro, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The case is famous as the only instance in Alabama where a white man had served one year.

CRAZY MAN'S AWFUL DEED.

John Laffon Brains His Wife With an Ax. Valley View, Ky., June 8.—John Laffon, a half-witted man, killed his wife at his home this afternoon, braining her with an ax. Laffon made his escape, and a posse is now hunting for him.

WRESTLER THROWS BULL.

Laredo, Tex., June 8.—A bull fight was given by the Plaza de Toros of Nueva Mexico, today, the unique feature of which was the successful performance of Romulus, the famous Mexican wrestler, who succeeded in throwing a wild bull from the San Luis Potosi ranch. Romulus grappled the bull and threw him at the first attempt.

Kruger Remains in Holland.

Brussels, June 8.—Mr. Kruger declares that he will end his days in Holland. The senator waited the band,

ANDREW BURT FALLS UNDER MOVING TRAIN

AT THE LAAGOON AND LOSES HIS RIGHT ARM

While attempting to board a moving train at the Lagoon last night Andrew Burt, a carpenter living at 424 West Sixth South street, fell and had his right hand and forearm mangled under the wheels. Burt fell directly under the train, and the wonder is that he was not crushed to death, but the arm was the only part of the body injured. The member was amputated at the hospital later in the night.

The accident occurred at the 8:20 train was pulling out from the Lagoon station. The train, it is said, was traveling at a lively rate, when Burt attempted to catch it. He jumped on the platform of the second car but his foot slipped and he fell to the ground. In falling he threw his right arm out to the side and thrust it directly under the wheels of the train. Several people who were standing by and saw the accident thought he had been cut in two. Manager H. H. Scott, who had the assistance of a doctor living near the station, was called to the scene to relieve his pain.

The train halted for a few minutes to start to stop and Burt was kept at the resort until the 9:30 train came in. In the meantime a telephone message had been sent to the Holy Cross hospital and an ambulance called. The injured man from the depot to the hospital, where Dr. Mayo operated upon the arm and removed the mangled portion. The injury is a serious one, but the doctor says that the patient will likely recover.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

(Special Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—It is noticeable that Washington has the quietest of Sundays. Travelers who visit the large cities of the country, and especially the western cities, remark the great difference between a Washington Sunday and one of New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland or Chicago. In these and the far western cities the day seems to be a day of rest, and the theaters are open, baseball games are played and all kinds of amusements are going on. In Washington no places of amusement are open, theaters are closed, saloons shut up tight, and even most of the restaurants are closed. In fact, Washington is a puritanical city in many respects, and its blue laws for Sabbath observance are almost as rigid as those of early New England.

Senator Teller is one of the most serious men of the senate. He rarely smiles, but the other day he laughed loud and long at a suggestion made by Mr. Harry Wadsworth, assistant clerk of the senate committee on claims. The senator, who is a member of the House of Representatives, had been discussing the wonderful success of Senator Clark of Montana as a business man.

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"Think of the vast new fields for the use of rubber in the past few years," said Senator Teller. "The bicycle and the automobile are the two great things that have come out of the rubber tree, and now it is the heavy automobile which consumes an enormous quantity."

"We don't eat pie with a knife here," said Mr. Wadsworth, "and think of the rubber necks." Delegate Rodey of New Mexico comes to the front in the funny column of the Washington papers regularly every week. His last contribution is this: "I was traveling through the west a couple of years ago," he said, "when one of the states was starting house for dinner. The woman who kept the place was evidently an easterner and anxious to spread the cultured habits of her section in the wilderness. 'Will you eat pie with a knife here for my pie,' said one of the men eating dinner."

"Then, madam," said the cowboy, quite unabashed, "will you please get me an ax."

The comptroller of the currency, Mr. Ridgely is extremely gratified at the prompt return made by the national banks in the United States to the last call for a statement of their conditions. There are 4,424 national banks in the country and the call was made on each one on May 6 for a statement of conditions on April 30. Responses were received from all the banks by May 26, ten days' less time than for any previous call. It is noteworthy that the aggregate individual deposits of the national banks of the country on April 30 amounted to \$3,111,690,195.77.

In these warm days the senate looks shabbier than ever, and even the house is looking somewhat shabby. The adoption of the extravagant Panama seems rather to add to the universal carelessness. McLaughlin, of the senate, is invited to the arch of his aristocratic fort. He waves a tremendous fan of palm leaf and thanks his lucky stars with the best of his political prestige goes the necessity of more hot summer sessions in Washington.

Senator Warren pines about in an old serge suit, which has been worn thin in his campaigns. In spite of the warm weather, he works the same old hours, beginning before breakfast, and winding up in the wee sma' hours of the morning. He has his usual breakfast at any time, in any place, and usually he finds a congenial soul to help him through the deadly task. His favorite breakfast room just now is the cafe congressional library, from which one gets a superb view of the river and the city. The other morning, when the waiter brought his check, the senator picked up the dollar bill and looked over his glasses at the half dollar and two quarters. "Now, Ephraim," he said, solemnly, "I don't remember that I have change instead of the two bills?" The darkie rolled his eyes skyward for inspiration and evidently got it, for he replied most placidly, "Well, sah, an' I don't remember that I have a check either." And he got his tip up as he knew he would.

The Philippine speech delivered by Representative Hiram Bingham, which is being printed in various out of the way corners of the earth. Mr. Shafter recently received a copy of a paper called "Hiram Bingham's Speech in India," which contained several columns of his Philippine bill speech printed on the first page in Italian type and with big score heads, which would have done credit to any New York yellow journal. The speech has also been printed in the Manila papers.

Burrows of Michigan has done linen. Everybody knows what that the colored coat is a tortured mind and body. It is one of the real "dear-constituent" garments, and would win the vote of the most obstinate elector raiser in Kalamazoo. For all that, however, it is not to be compared with Tillman's warm weather outfit. The gentleman of piteous fame wears the coolest and shabbiest of serge trousers, low shoes, and a sort of black brilliantine duster that envelops his spare figure in a kind of room-for-two style. With this flimsy upper garment, there is, of course, no short coat. But Senator Hanna's blue shirt is the prize taker. It is of a deep sea shade, and the senator being indeed a connoisseur, looks like a beautiful blue Atlantic City wave as he comes rolling down the capitol corridors.

The president pro tem of the senate, Mr. Frye of Maine, wears the costliest piece of headgear in the capitol. It's the softest Panama, and was given to him by a friend. It came without a band, and Senator Frye sent it to his hatter to have one put on. The man returned it, saying that it was too good a hat to be punched full of holes for the sake of a black ribbon. He valued it at \$100. Nevertheless, the senator wanted the band,

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CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS.

Microbe Theory Advanced by a Prominent Pathologist.

(Philadelphia Medical Journal.) Despite the numerous clinical observations and the many opportunities afforded by exhaustive investigations afforded by operations and autopsies, we are still in the dark concerning the cause and effect of appendicitis. In some cases in other diseases of obscure origin, various theories have been advanced from time to time, only to be abandoned when more convincing evidence is presented. The grape seed, fecal concretions and even the street car and golf have been each in turn held up as the causative agent. It is necessary to say that the disease attacks equally the one who carefully rejects the seeds and the one who swallows them indiscriminately; nor are fecal concretions and other foreign bodies found with sufficient frequency to account for all cases of appendicitis. It is sufficient to reflect on the frequency with which foreign bodies, large and small, pass through the alimentary canal without lodging in the appendix to reject the foreign-body theory as explaining fully the causation of appendicitis. We must admit that there are in some cases a small foreign body, such as a pin, may lodge in the appendix and set up an irritation.

Recently, Schickoff advanced the theory, supported by a considerable number of clinical observations, that the intestinal parasites form the most frequent etiological factor in appendicitis. According to this theory, the parasites enter the appendix and by their presence or their eggs, injure the walls and establish a locus minoris resistentiae, which is then attacked by pathogenic organisms. This theory is certainly a plausible one. Here we deal not with a foreign body which is propelled along a smooth mucous membrane, but with a parasite, possessing independent motion, a parasite which is fully capable of setting up severe irritation. But here, again, the parasite only serves as a predisposing factor, the real cause being the pathogenic organisms which attack the injured appendix.

As a matter of fact, it seems unnecessary to invoke the aid of a foreign body in every case of appendicitis. An organ so rudimentary as the appendix is certain to lack in vital resistance and may under certain conditions become a prey to pathogenic organisms which are ever present in this particular location. In short, appendicitis is often an infectious disease, having its primary seat in the appendix, and as its direct cause may be the several pathogenic micro-organisms, such as the virulent bacillus coli communis, staphylococcus, streptococcus, etc. This disease is in a measure analogous to typhoid fever, in that the several typhoid enteritis on the other, the analogy of the latter being made still closer by the fact that in the appendix, as in the ileum, the lymphoid tissue is primarily involved, and in the same tendency to necrosis and perforation. Whether the disease becomes a septicemia, a toxemia or terminates in local suppuration depends entirely on the nature of the offending micro-organism.

MAY BE ANOTHER POMPEII.

Remains of a Settlement Found Under a Lava Bed in California.

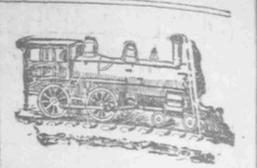
(Chicago Chronicle.) Edgar Cox, a miner, has reached Redding, Cal., with a big trip across the country from Lassen Buttes, forty miles east of that place, bringing a story of strange discoveries. He has discovered a prehistoric site, a prehistoric settlement, a prehistoric city, a prehistoric civilization existing there many centuries ago, he believed. He has discovered a hidden beneath the lava and igneous rock which was belched in a far remote period from the mountains of the Sierras. A party of timber surveyors investigating their way over the rough country south of Redding, discovered a number of feet of the surface human bones half petrified. They evidently had lain at the bottom of a great crater, and from thence the crust of earth above them. The skeletons were in various postures, as though the men had been crushed by the lava and igneous rock. They were engaged in the daily routine of life, and the scene was a most pathetic one. They were apparently of stone, but they bore no resemblance to the Indian skeletons the travelers so often find in that region. Instruments which perhaps were used as hammers and chisels were scattered about. They were totally unlike the known implements of the Indians. Some of the stone articles found "dear-constituent" that they could not be classified at all. The surveyors were convinced that they had chanced upon relics of a prehistoric civilization, known Indians so far as they had little in common with them.

An Exquisite Tramp.

(Philadelphia Record.) His clothes and general appearance betokened the professional tramp, but his voice was well modulated and his language was above reproach. He knocked at the kitchen door of a Mount Airy residence yesterday and asked the colored cook if she would sell him a cup of coffee. The family had just finished breakfast and the mistress of the house was in the kitchen giving her orders for the day. Rather surprised at the man's request, she said, "Why should we sell you a cup of coffee? If you want it you are welcome to it." "Thank you, madam; thank you," he said. "When I have the price I always drink coffee now." "Dear-constituent, I do not like to be put in some cream. This she handed to him, but he waved it away. "Pardon me," he said, "but I don't take it that way. I always drink coffee now." "Dear-constituent, I do not like to be put in some cream. This she handed to him, but he waved it away. "Pardon me," he said, "but I don't take it that way. I always drink coffee now." "Dear-constituent, I do not like to be put in some cream. This she handed to him, but he waved it away. "Pardon me," he said, "but I don't take it that way. I always drink coffee now."

Couldn't Stand Everything.

After the death of The Mean Man, who had incurred Brother Dickie's displeasure, someone held to him. "He had a fine funeral sermon. The preacher said he went straight to heaven. 'I shouldn't wonder if he did,' said Brother Dickie. 'De lower folk can't stand over there.'"



THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

Current Time Table. In Effect April 1, 1902. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 6—For Grand Junction, Denver and points east. 8:30 a.m. No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 11:30 a.m. No. 10—For Bingham, Lehi, Heber, Mt. Pleasant, Mant, Marysville and intermediate points. 2:30 p.m. No. 12—For Ogden and all intermediate points. 5:30 p.m. No. 5—For Ogden and the west. 8:30 p.m. No. 1—For Ogden and the west. 1