

Papers Filed in Stetson Suits

Declaration containing 1,400 pages, the most voluminous document ever presented in the United States Circuit Court for this district, was filed yesterday in the United States Court clerk's office.

The paper is the declaration in the suit of Dr. John F. Forbes, president of Stetson University, and Mrs. Lena B. Mathis, a teacher, as plaintiffs, against John B. Stetson, the millionaire hat manufacturer of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Stetson, his wife, in an action to obtain \$1,000,000 damages for alleged slander and libel.

PREPARED IN FOUR BOOKS. The declaration is prepared in the form of four booklets of typewritten pages. Each pamphlet contains the statements of the plaintiffs and their witnesses in four suits, each of which is for \$250,000.

The two largest books contain 500 pages each. One of these books contains the declaration of Forbes against John B. Stetson, and the other is the declaration of Mrs. Mathis against Mrs. Stetson.

The declaration of Mrs. Mathis against John B. Stetson is 200 pages long and of Forbes against Mrs. Stetson is 173 pages long.

REASONS GIVEN AT LENGTH. The basis of the declaration is that Stetson caused to be established and circulated malicious statements to the effect that the plaintiffs were guilty of misconduct. Statements of witnesses and of the plaintiffs are given at length.

The paper has been in process of preparation since February 23, when suit was entered.

CONTAINS 454,000 WORDS. Based on an estimate of 325 words to a page, the entire document, it is estimated, contains 454,000 words, which is equal to the number in an ordinary novel. The document will have to be read aloud in court by the attorneys.

Attorneys for the defense, Beggs & Palmer and Stewart & Bly, will now be given a chance to look at the declaration, which is in the office of Deputy Clerk Dodge, and they will then file their demurrer, which will be another lengthy document.

The case is not expected to go to trial until next fall.

Hiding His Own Skeleton. God created the earth, the beasts, the birds and then man, so the scripture tells us. We are strongly inclined to believe the devil stepped in, when the creator had finished, and among his defiling works, inoculated hypocrisy, scandalism and the cute knack of lying unto man.

Ben May Lose His Job. "We are pleased to observe," says the Sanford Chronicle, "that Senator MacWilliams has introduced a bill into the Legislature the purposes of which are to suppress scandal. It provides that you can prosecute a person, criminally, for lying about you, or for circulating a false and slanderous story. This is as it should be. There is no sense in making libel a misdemeanor and leaving you to the civil courts only for your remedy against the malicious, sneaking, cowardly slanderer. Thanks to Senator Mac."

Ford & Hiller, the largest phosphate firm in Marion county, have sold out to the Dutton Company, of Gainesville. The sale comprises six plants and eighteen thousand acres of land. Four mines are located in Marion county, one in Hernando county and one at Fort White. The price was \$250,000.

Too Hager For His Own Profit. Hewitt—I overreached myself the other day. Hewitt—How? Hewitt—I was so anxious to unload a lot of pennies on a street car conductor that I forgot I had a transfer ticket in my pocket.—Brooklyn Life.

Parliamentary Procedure. "The first thing to be done," said the committee on an important issue, "is to organize. Therefore?" "We have no time to lose."

Man, like everything else that lives, changes with the air that sustains him.

MUSCLES OF THE EYE.

A System of Exercise by Which They May Be Strengthened.

"Are your eyes sore? After reading do they feel as if they were crossed and does it seem as if a numb swelling nestled between the brows?"

"In three cases out of five of eye trouble there is no ailment with the orb itself, but only with the muscles which control its movements," said a noted oculist. "The eye muscles have become flabby and weak and require toning up and strengthening. This may be done by eye gymnastics."

"Whenever the eye is in use its muscles are brought into play. Look at an object in the distance or look at another at close range, and the eye performs an imperceptible movement either of sinking deeper or of rising out of the socket in order to adapt itself to the range, exactly as a telescope is lengthened or shortened for various distances. Every time the eye turns to the left or to the right or upward or downward it is controlled by muscles that perform merely the mechanical part of turning the organ of vision. It is in the decline of these muscles where most people ought first of all to seek their complaint.

"Nothing is simpler than to remedy this evil. Stand erect, gaze straight ahead and throughout the entire exercise hold the head in this position, making it necessary for the eyes alone and not the muscles of the neck to come into play during the ensuing gymnastics. Hold a dime between two fingers and extend the arm straight in front as far as possible, at the same time riveting the gaze on the coin. Always looking at the dime, approach the coin gradually until it is within four inches of the eyes. Then extend to the original position and repeat the movement. It will strengthen the muscles controlling the eyes on range adjustment."

"For the second exercise keep the head in the same rigid position as before and, holding the coin extended, keep the eyes fastened on it and move the arm as far to one side and as far to the other as the eye can follow the arc of the sweep."

"Holding head and arm and coin as at first, raise the arm so high that the eyes are unable longer to see the coin unless by an elevation of the chin. Then lower the hand with the coin similarly until it disappears from vision."

"Perform these exercises faithfully, and in two or three days the eyes will be brighter and the sight better. Crow's feet will disappear, and the youthful vigor when the eye was in its highest state of efficiency will be restored."—New York Press.

What Causes Shyness. The manner in which shyness shows itself differs greatly in different people. Sometimes it is caused by inexperience and the want of self confidence that comes from knowing little or nothing of the ways and customs of society, and sometimes, too, it arises from self consciousness and is simply vanity under another name and in a different guise. It may sound harsh to say that the shyness of many people is caused by their conceit, but it is a fact all the same. They are always thinking of themselves, wondering if they are making a good impression or looking their best. They imagine that every one is remarking them, and if not quite certain of their surroundings they get hot and nervous, flurried, awkward and uncomfortable. If they would only think less of themselves, they would be far happier and also far pleasanter companions.

Food For Nervous Individuals. As a rule salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as nutritious juices go into the brine to a great extent. Fish of all kinds is good for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint of a meal and take four meals a day. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion by making the food soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.—Science News.

The Organ of Taste in Insects. The antennae of insects do not appear to contain any organ of taste, for wasps and ants quite readily look into their mouths poisonous and unpleasant food, even swallowing enough to make themselves ill, while some bees and cockroaches fell a prey to the temptation of alum, epsom salts and other nauseous foods placed in their way. These substances were not, however, swallowed, but were soon spat out, the creatures sputtering angrily, as if disgusted with the taste.—Chambers' Journal.

A Shallow Subterfuge. "Why is that congressman so opposed to beautifying the city of Washington?" "Well, he's constantly posing as a servant of the people, and he's afraid his constituents will get an idea that the servants' quarters are too luxurious."—Washington Star.

Patient. "Well, Jones is certainly a patient man, with a temper hard to ruffle." "Patient is no name for him. Why, that man has been known to go out with his wife to select wall paper and go through the ordeal without losing his temper."—Baltimore Herald.

A Railway Revolution. A great revolution appears to be impending in the railway world—namely, the substitution wherever possible, says the London Car, of automatic train signals for the ordinary method, in which the signals are operated from signal cabins by means of wires and levers.

RADIUM PHOTOGRAPHY.

Remarkable Experiments With New Chemical Metal.

MOST COSTLY OF SUBSTANCES.

X-Ray Pictures Taken Without X-Ray Apparatus by Scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Curious Properties of This Rare and Wonderful Metal.

Curious and interesting photographs—or shadowgraphs, as they might better be called perhaps—taken recently in the photographic department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston illustrate the properties of the new chemical metal radium, one of the so called radio active salts which have recently startled the scientific world by demonstrating that an X-ray picture can be taken without the X-ray apparatus, says the New York Mail and Express.

This remarkable metal, which takes the form of powder and is one of several similar agents obtained by a series of delicate chemical operations from the mineral pitchblende, gives out rays having many of the characteristic properties both of the cathode and the X-ray. They pass through substances ordinarily impervious to light, and the pictures taken with them are therefore practically identical with those taken by means of an X-ray machine.

Radium is the most expensive of all known substances, its value being literally many thousand times its weight in gold. A single pound of it, if such an amount were obtainable, would perhaps be worth well over \$1,000,000. In the few grams of powder used in making the institute pictures, for example, there is only about 1 per cent of the substance that actually produces the picture taking ray, this small quantity being so powerful, however, that satisfactory negatives can be secured even with so short an exposure as fifteen seconds, and in the opinion of scientists who have been investigating its properties its power is practically inexhaustible.

Taking a picture with radium is a much simpler matter than taking one with an X-ray machine. The powder is kept in a small box not unlike the cases in which the old fashioned daguerreotypes were framed, with an inner cover of thin celluloid to hold the precious substance in place when the box is opened and its invisible power turned in the direction of the object to be photographed. The radium itself is a harmless looking yellowish powder, that can be seen to glow dimly when the eye of the operator has become accustomed to the surrounding darkness. But the photographer must work in absolute darkness, for the seemingly magic rays, although they have slight illuminating power, act upon a photographic plate much as sunlight does.

The picture making mechanism consists simply of a sensitized plate and the little box of radium, the article to be photographed being placed between them, either in direct contact or with an intervening space of a few inches. As with the X-ray, the power of radium varies with its distance from the object photographed. The nearer the metal is held to the object the clearer is the impression and the shorter the time necessary to secure good results.

Various theories have been propounded as to the source of the power of this powder to penetrate substances opaque to light. One theory is that radium sends out countless rays of very short wave length, which are but little obstructed by cloth, paper, celluloid, flesh and some other substances, but cannot pass through such denser media as metals, wood or bone with anything like the same rapidity. Another supposes that radium is continually throwing off little invisible bits of matter, smaller than the atoms which were so long considered the limit of material divisibility. Indeed it is necessary in this case to think of an atom as divided into two parts, one charged with positive and the other with negative electricity. In explanation of the radium photograph one must further picture that these infinitesimal particles, hurled into space by the chemical, pass through certain substances and splash, as it were, against the sensitized plate, which they thus affect everywhere except where their passage is retarded by the denser media. The result is of course that the outline, or shadow, of the more opaque portions of the object interposed appears in the negative, its darkness being in proportion to the resistance offered to the rays.

Radium apparently keeps its curious property indefinitely, the storing up process being as mysterious as the disappearance of the genie in the Arabian Nights' entertainments into his copper cylinder. Among the pictures taken by the photographers at the institute is one made with nitrate of uranium, another of the chemical substances producing rays that have this peculiar penetrating power, although in a much less degree than the radium especially prepared for the purpose. The nitrate of uranium used to obtain this negative had, it so happened, been stored away for years. But the result was a very fair outline picture, though it was not so clear as those made with the radium and required a longer exposure.

BEFORE THE FLOP

One of the Record's Many Articles of Last Fall on University Trouble.

The following article is taken verbatim from the September 20th issue of the DeLand Record, which is now devoting nearly all its space every week to a vilification of the same president and trustees so highly commended in September. An intelligent public is capable of judging the "reasons" for this flop. The heading and article follow, in full:

UNANIMOUSLY VINDICATED.

The University Rumors Found to Be False in Every Particular.

"At the meeting of the Board of Trustees here Thursday evening and all day Friday, the difficulty at the University was patiently and exhaustively investigated and resulted in a complete vindication of Dr. Forbes. There were twenty out of twenty-three of the Trustees actually present, and the Board has in its number some of the most distinguished men in this and other states.

The decision of the Board is received with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction by the people of DeLand, and the whole matter will be finally and forever dropped. While the rumors were current the confidence and the high esteem held, on the part of the DeLand people, in Dr. Forbes were never shaken; they loyally and unflinchingly stood by a man whose life had always been ideal and an admirable example for a person holding the high position that he does. This result of the investigation of the rumors, as unanimous, as absolute, as positive as it was, was no surprise to the people of DeLand. With almost an all night's session and all the next day until 6 o'clock without intermission, this eminent body of men who came here, at the request of Dr. Forbes, to investigate these rumors, went into every detail, made a most searching investigation, and found not one scintilla of evidence to even base a charge upon, and this verdict, the verdict of some of the most eminent men of this country, is accepted as absolute and final.

The DeLand people heartily congratulate Dr. Forbes on this unanimous vindication and endorsement, for as long as the rumors continued there went with them a reflection upon himself, upon the position he occupies in the University, DeLand and her people. The groundless rumors have done the University no harm, as our people feared would be the result. More students will be here next week than were ever here at any previous opening and the University year beyond doubt is assured the best by long odds it has ever had.

The members of the trustees present at the meeting last week were: John B. Stetson, president, Philadelphia; S. B. Wright, secretary, DeLand; Hon. H. A. DeLand, Fairport, N. Y.; Rev. David Moore, D. U., Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. U., New York, N. Y.; Rev. W. N. Chauloin, D. U., LaGrange, Fla.; E. O. Painter, DeLand, Fla.; James S. Turner, Leesville, Fla.; H. B. Stevens, DeLand, Fla.; Rev. Thomas J. Sparkman, DeLand, Fla.; Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; J. T. Clark, DeLand, Fla.; Rev. William H. Stewart, DeLand; Governor William S. Jennings, Tallahassee, Fla.; Frank J. Longdon, DeLand; Mayor D. U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; B. F. Camp, White Springs, Fla.; J. B. Law, DeLand; E. B. Solomon, Dayton, Ohio. The only trustees represented by proxy were E. B. Moody, Lake City; Arthur G. Hamlin, DeLand and Byron E. Huntley, Batavia, N. Y.

SOME BEAUTY DON'TS.

Don't bathe the face while it is very warm or very cold. Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air. They offer you bloom and color. Don't bathe in hard water. Soften it with a little powdered borax or a handful of oatmeal. Don't wash the face when traveling unless it is with a little alcohol and water or a little cold cream. Don't rub the face with too coarse a towel. Treat it as you would the finest porcelain, tenderly and delicately. Don't forget that hearty laughter is a source of relaxation. So are all high thoughts, as those of hope, beauty, trust and love. Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water. Give the face a hot bath with soap and then rinse thoroughly with clear tepid or cold water. Don't neglect to sleep. You can sleep yourself into good looks. A long nap and a hot bath will make any woman more attractive and lift years from her shoulders. Don't forget that beauty is power. There is nothing more potent. It is to a woman what capital is to a merchant. Its absence is a misfortune, its culture wise and proper.

Choice of Color.

As the choice of colors is a stumbling block to so many, a few words on this subject may be useful. A girl with a pale complexion can wear indigo blue and the russet shades, dark red and medium green. With brown hair, gray eyes and a poor complexion one may wear black relieved with cream, blue with cream, dark green, a very light shade of pink and a coppery red. A girl with red hair and a clear complexion may wear white, black, pale blue, green, but not deep pink, orange, deep purple or bright red. A blond may wear a bluish purple, while a brunette with a good color may wear reddish purple. Sallow skins need rich, warm tones. A woman of this type may wear dark, rich red, russet shades, most of the dark brown shades, cherry pink, rose and cream color. The good old rule that bids a woman for street wear choose the color of her hair, for house wear the color of her eyes and for evening wear the color of her skin may be borne in mind. When a girl has two or three different colors in her eyes, as often happens, if she matches any of them it will suit her.—American Queen.

Notes For the Nervous.

If a woman is inclined to "nerves," she should bring all her common sense to bear upon the case and try her level best to live consistently—that is, if she is weak and inclined to irritability, let her, as far as possible, avoid the things which irritate her. This may seem selfish, but it is the purest charity, and the end justifies the means.

The nervous person requires more sleep than one in health, and furthermore she should rest when she feels so inclined, and rest should be properly taken. The room should be thoroughly ventilated with a constant free circulation of air both day and night. Then on a firm, hard bed—avoid the feather bed as you would poison—mildly may rest in peace. She will, of course, use no pillow or, if she must, just the tiniest one, and she will lie most of the time on the right side unless she can cultivate the habit of lying flat on her back all night, which is the best position to take.

A Dread Ordeal.

The Rev. Mr. Inch of Dunbarton tells how on one occasion in his old church in Dundee a brother minister had preached a rather long sermon, and he (Mr. Inch) had occasion later on to enter the pulpit to make an intimation, whereupon a "wee Macgregor," who was in the gallery with his mother and the rest of the family, took fright and exclaimed very loudly: "Come awa', maw. There's another man guan tae begin!"—Glasgow Times.

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