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JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS—In order to change the address of a subscriber, we must be sent the former as well as the present address.

Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va. as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

We received an invitation to the commencement exercises of Livingstone College, May 29-26, 1909.

We have received an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Normal, Alabama, May 29-31, 1909.

We have received "Needs of the South" by Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, a most interesting pamphlet by this popular author. It may be obtained by addressing the Orion Publishing Co., at Nashville, Tenn.

We have received a most interesting pamphlet on Boley, Oklahoma, the largest exclusively Negro town it is claimed in the United States. When it comes to booming, we confess that the business men of that thriving community are ahead at the business. Mr. T. M. Harnes is the founder. Boley has business houses, a bank, a newspaper, a telephone exchange, a hotel, several churches and many professional men. We have perused the pamphlet with interest and see nothing but success ahead for these enterprising citizens.

THE CONTEMPT CASES.

By a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, Sheriff Joseph F. Shipp and Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Gibson of Chattanooga, Tennessee and four others, Henry Padgett, Luther Williams, Nick Nolan and William Mays were brought before the bar of that tribunal for sentence upon having been adjudged guilty of contempt of court in permitting the lynching of Edward Johnson, colored, March 19, 1906.

The result was anything but complimentary to that learned assembly of jurists for a stay was granted even before sentence had been pronounced upon the men who had already been adjudged guilty of contempt. The result makes the attitude of the court the subject of meriment rather than one of serious consideration. It shows too that the court can be influenced by public clamor.

When it is observed that a Democratic Chief Justice led in the demand for the punishment of the sympathizers with the lynchers, it may as well be understood that conditions are changing. It may as well be understood now that the sentence, if such a one is ever meted will be more in name than in substance.

stance. We are glad that the issue has been presented, if for no other reason than to demonstrate that the oppression and the injuring of the colored people will result in the oppression and the injuring of white men as well.

THE GEORGIA SETTLEMENT.

The result of the conference relative to the strike on the Georgia Railroad has resulted in a partial victory for both sides as inconsistent as this statement may seem. Colored firemen are still stoking the engines, but their cases have been so disposed of that the indications are that they will finally be eliminated from the railroads of the Southland, even as they are now barred from the railroads in the Northern State. The only answer that an intelligent progressive colored man can give to this peculiar condition of affairs is that colored people must own and operate their own railroads.

It should not be forgotten that colored labor constitutes the safety and security of capital in the South to the extent of reducing the strike evil to a minimum. Colored men, if left alone never precipitate a strike and they are as "true as steel" to their employers. A Southern white man can control the Negro labor that he employs as against all comers and these colored men will face any danger and endure any hardship in order to serve the white men for whom he labors.

This feeling of loyalty on the part of the colored laborer is reciprocated by the employing white men, and when a white labor union or its officers demand that he discharge from service a colored man, with whom he was reared and to deny recognition in the field of his legitimate endeavor, the common rights that should be vouchsafed the humblest citizen, the fighting blood of the "F. F. V." is at once in evidence and he fights to the death, so to speak rather than give over to the lower element of whites, who see no further than the immediate benefits accruing from the pay envelope.

Still all of this is being made to give way in the face of race prejudice and whether colored men will continue to fire the mighty monsters on the Southern rails remains to be seen. They are there now and we hope that they will continue in the service for years to come.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

President Taft delivered an able address to the graduates of Howard University, Wednesday, May 26th and said many things which we approve. Still we observed that he was in something of an embarrassing predicament when he began discussing the kind of education essential to the advancement of the colored people of this country. He tried to do the "tight rope act" so to speak and he met with signal success. Here is his language:

"This institution here is the partial repayment of a debt—only partial—to a race to which a government and the people of the United States are eternally indebted. They brought that race into this country against its will. They are planted here irrevocably. They first put it in bondage and then they kept it in the ignorance that that bondage seemed to make necessary under the system then in vogue. Then they freed it and put upon it the responsibility of citizenship. Now, some sort of obligation follows that chain of facts with reference to the people who are responsible for what that government did. The obligation would be clearer, or rather the method of its discharge would be easier, were it not for our constitutional system, which throws general liability upon the States the burden of education and leaves to the general government only certain limited jurisdiction with respect to the people.

This is a plain statement of a fact. He continued:

"However, in so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, and the establishment of institutions of learning in this District, we are free from any embarrassment with respect to the carrying out of the obligation, and it is fitting that the government of the United States should assume the obligation of the establishment and maintenance of a first-class university for the education of colored men. I am far from saying—and I wish to put into this caveat in advance, in order not to be met by an argument which has weight, but has not weight when improperly used—that the colored race to-day, all of them, would be better off if they had university education.

"I think they would be in a very bad way if they had because they would not know how to use it, and they would not find means of using it. No race would be better off if they were all educated as university men. The great body of the colored race, as the great body of the white race, must depend for their livelihood upon their manual labor, skilled or unskilled, or upon some occupation which requires less education than that which is conferred by a university, and if it is too widely extended the effect of it is to put a lot of men into life who do not find their occupations which are suited to their taste, and to make them unhappy

and really not fit for the life which is before them.

He went far, but he came back and this is the language he used in doing so:

"On the other hand, that admission is far from a concession that it is not necessary for the success of the colored race that there be among them leaders of that race fitted by university education for that leadership. There is not any likelihood, with deference to persons who occupy a different position, that either in the generosity of the general government or in the generosity of individuals who found colored colleges and universities, there is to be much of an opportunity given as is likely to lead too many colored men to acquire university education as compared with the number of colored men that there are in the community, and especially south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"The opportunity that there is for educated colored men to aid their race in the struggle before them for economic success and the maintenance of themselves as worthy and valuable members of the community, the opportunity that there is for university men among colored men to assist in that movement, I say, is very great, indeed.

Here then was an effort on the part of President Taft to harmonize his position upon the industrial education proposition with that of the higher education of the Negroes. Still he succeeded very well in his effort and yet all along his utterances lack that ringing quality of great statesmanship that has been so much in evidence in the cases of many Presidents who have gone on before.

He should know that the question of higher education adjusts itself. The drone or the middle man will not aspire to secure it and should he do so, a trial will land him below the belt line where he belongs.

Statistics will show that only a very small per cent. of the pupils attending school ever go to the high or normal schools. There is no reason then to worry about this matter and still less even to discuss it.

President Taft said: "I am delighted to think, because I have been in the South a good deal of late, and have studied some of the conditions there, that they are getting better and better for the negro race in certain respects that are not published to the world, but that really affect very much the conditions of those who live there. In all the growing communities of the South, I mean where there is a touch of the modern, and a touch of progress, and a touch of civilization—the white men of progress are beginning to appreciate the advantage of having a class like the colored men that they have there. They are anxious that they have an industrial education.

Yes, conditions are improving, but it is the result of the Negro's wisdom and the white man's judgment. He continued:

"They are anxious that they should make the most of their usefulness in the community. The truth is that the greatest hope that the negro has, because he lives chiefly in the South, is the friendship and the sympathy of the white men with whom he lives in that neighborhood. I know it is not the habit to think so, but it is growing, and one of the things that misleads us most is the temperate, the extreme statements of white men from the South on the subject, who really they are the last people that want to be taken literally. They have a theory that it may give them sometimes a little boost politically to talk in extremes and superlatives, but I have heard expressions from leading negroes in various cities that confirm my judgment that the situation is growing better and better.

This is no new logic, but a fact known by all observant men who reside in this section. In speaking of the Negro in a condemnatory way, there are thousands of white men, who are much like some women, they don't mean what they say.

President Taft said:

"I remember hearing Rev. Dr. Walker, that negro who went abroad and preached in Spurgeon's pulpit and was worthy to preach in that pulpit, express his friendship for the white people of Augusta, where I lived five or six weeks, and express his view of the proposition that the negro race should be moved to some other country than this. He said they were mighty well satisfied to live in Augusta until they went to glory, and that they did not want to go anywhere else until they did go to glory. That is the same sentiment I found in Charlotte and in Petersburg.

Dr. C. T. Walker was right in his conclusions.

The distinguished orator continued:

"Now, the fact is that the progress of the race is outlining itself with great clearness, to me at least, in making itself a useful part of the community where it is, so that it shall not only awaken an altruistic spirit, or spirit of humanity, but, what is a good deal better to tie to, shall awaken the economic spirit of those with whom you live and who value your services as members of the community and know how much you add to its success by being there, and being valuable members of that community in accumulation, in your providence, and in making the homes that are made in a successful community of negroes in the South.

"It seems to me that the future is in the hands of the race itself. I do not mean to say that cruelties are not to exist in the future and

injustices, and a great many reasons why complaints should be made against the inhumanity of man, but I do mean to say that there never has been a time in the history of the negro race when the future offered such a basis for belief in your success as a race, and for the belief that you have it in your hands to make that success, as it is to-day.

"Everything that I can do in the executive in the way of helping along this university I expect to do. I expect to do it because I believe it is a debt of the people of the United States; it is an obligation of the government of the United States, and it is money constitutionally applied to that which shall work out in the end the solution of one of the great problems that God has put upon the people of the United States."

President Taft is discovering much that we have known all the time. If he will be kind enough to bring in his resolution and stiffen his backbone while living up to the principles of his convictions, we believe that he will do much to avoid many embarrassing predicaments during his present administration. Somehow, the people of this country in large numbers believe him to be an apologist—a man who is willing to tolerate evil that good may come. Let us hope that we are mistaken and that in the end he may prove himself equal to the occasion and demonstrate to the world that he is one of the most patriotic statesmen, who has ever resided in the White House.

Appreciation.

McNab treated the family to a fantasia on the bagpipes and when he had concluded he looked around with honest pride, and remarked: "Eh, mon, but that's vera delectable!" "Is it?" said the O'Faherty. "De Jabers, O' wish it had been impossible!"—Royal Magazine.

Gathering Ammunition.

"What makes you think our new congressman is going to be so successful as a speechmaker?" said one constituent. "Because," answered the other, "whenever he hears a story that strikes him as funny he goes into the hall and makes a note of it in his memorandum book!"—Washington Star.

Uncle Sam's Coins.

They say Uncle Sam's coins are in fact, extremely rare. But never mind, they'll always find a welcome at the bank. —Washington Star.

HORSE AND HORSE.



Ted—Why is that man laughing? Ned—Because he bought a horse cheap. Ted—And what is the other one chuckling over? Ned—He sold the horse.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Railroad Rules.

"You tread upon my train," said she. "Which stung me like a thistle," I answered. "Madam, don't blame me, I didn't hear you whistle."—Detroit Free Press.

In Smart Life.

"You say you have known that dashing woman all her life?" "Yes." "What is her name?" "Can't say. I don't pretend to keep track of her divorces."—Washington Star.

Sounded Like It.

Society Belle—The man I accept must be an experienced man of the world. In other words, he must have been through the mill. Sultor—Through the mill? Great Scott, you must be looking for a prize fighter.—Chicago Daily News.

Michael Next.

"One of the historians advances the theory that Horace's poems were written as advertisements for a wine merchant." "Yes, and I'll bet that Michel Angela was an agent for some marble quarry."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quits Right.

Little Boy—Mamma, the cat has eaten that seed I gave to the canary bird this morning. Mamma—Cats don't eat bird seed. You must be mistaken. Little Boy—No, ma. It was in the bird.—Royal Magazine.

Civilization.

Missionary—You claim to be civilized, and yet I find you torturing your captives. Native—Pardon, but we do not call this torturing, now. We are merely hazing him.—Cleveland Leader.

Most of It.

Lodger—Here's a nice breakfast to ask a friend to. Did you lay the table, Mary? Mary—Yes, sir. All but the eggs, sir.—Royal Magazine.

O. OF C. Attention.

P. P. XLV. Richmond, Va., May 4, 1909.

To the District Deputy Grand Worthy Counsellors, Past Worthy Counsellors, Worthy Counsellors and Officers and Members of Subordinate Courts:

Whereas at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Virginia, the time of meeting was changed to the third Tuesday in June, and Richmond, Va. was selected as the place, and the Grand Court is required to meet at the time and place of the aforesaid Grand Lodge, I hereby proclaim that the next meeting of the Grand Court will be held June 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1909 at the place above specified.

The Twelfth Annual Session will convene at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Tuesday, June 15, 1909 at 10 A. M. All Grand Representatives will forward their credentials through the Registers of Deeds of their respective Courts, duly signed and sealed to Miss M. L. Chiles, Grand Worthy Register of Deeds, No. 114 W. Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. One copy will be retained by the Grand Representative and be brought to the session at Richmond. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained from the Grand Worthy Register of Deeds.

Courts that have not paid their semi-annual taxes for December 31st, 1908 and their Endowment Taxes for June 30th, 1909 and their Pythian Temple Taxes will not be eligible for membership upon the floor of the Grand Court. All Grand Representatives, who have not received the Grand Court Degree must pay \$1.50 in order to receive the same. Only Past Worthy Counsellors are entitled to be Grand Representatives. Courts must pay the fee for the Grand Representatives, that they send who have not received the Grand Court Degree. The Grand Court will convene Tuesday, June 15, 1909, at 10 A. M. at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, on Fifth Street opposite Jackson Street.

The grand parade will take place Wednesday, June 16, 1909 at 1:30 P. M. and will form at the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street. The competitive drill will take place on the same day at 4 P. M. at the Broad Street base-ball park. The Uniform rank will camp on the grounds of the Virginia Union University and the following prizes have been offered: first prize, best drilled Company, \$25.00; second prize, \$15.00; third prize, \$10.00; to the Company having the most men in camp, \$25.00; to the Company that gets in camp first, \$10.00; to the one that remains in camp longest, \$15.00. A Pythian Bazaar will be conducted during the entire week at the Pythian Castle, No. 727 N. Third Street, and music will be in attendance. Arrangements are being made to have entertainments at the St. John, The Baptist Hall Grounds, on First Street, between Jackson and Duval Streets and the Grand Banquet will be held there on Thursday night, June 17, 1909.

The public meeting will be held Tuesday night, 8 P. M. at the Fifth Street Baptist Church. For all information concerning board and lodging and assignments to places, address Mrs. Josie A. Graham, Chairman, No. 108 E. Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. Grand Representative will find it to their advantage to send in their names now and assignments will be made in advance. They can go direct to their stopping places upon reaching the city. Wagons and carriages will be at the depots to meet Grand Representatives and visitors. Subordinate Court members can attend the sessions of the Grand Court. The rate for board and lodging will be \$1.00 per day.

Courts that have not subscribed or paid anything on the stock of the Pythian Calanthe Industrial Association are urgently advised to do so at once to this office. The names of specifications for the building at Lynchburg and money is needed to begin work. The Calanthe Relief Fund collection should be forwarded to once to this office. The names of those who contributed last year will be found in the Minutes of last session. The names of all Courts contributing will be read out during the session of the Grand Court.

There is peace and there is harmony throughout the Grand Jurisdiction and the work is progressing in a way and manner that is entirely satisfactory to the St. John. Given under our hands and the seal of the Grand Court of Virginia, in the City of Richmond, this fourth day of May, nineteen hundred and nine.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Grand Worthy Counsellor. (MISS) M. L. CHILES, Grand Worthy Register of Deeds.

\$100.00 Endowment Paid. Richmond, Va., June 2, 1909.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Worthy Counsellor of the Grand Court of Virginia, Order of Calanthe (\$100.00) One Hundred Dollars in payment of the death claim of Sister Hester Ross who was a member of North Star Court, No. 73, of Richmond, Va.

Signed: W. I. JOHNSON, Assn. Annie Taylor, D. D. G. W. C.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Wisdom always knows when to quit. He who takes things on faith gets many a jolt. A little push will generally outlast a strong pull.

Many a man is offensive, even when he is on the defensive. Marriage is a contract, but there are lots of contract jumpers.

The trouble with the upstart is that he never feels downcast. If you would be popular, give more applause and less advice.

Most young fellows who are dead in love manage to come to life again. A man must marry before he can fully realize how many faults he has.

Tell a woman you can read her like a book, and she immediately gets red. The bad boy who goes fishing on Sunday deserves to be caught. So do the fish.

A woman saves money for a rainy day in order that she may buy silk stockings. Even when we have no music in us some people will try to play on our sympathies.

WHY HIS ADVERTISING DID NOT PAY.

He adopted the policy of running down his competitors. He did not know that a fatal reaction always follows deception.

He did not make his advertisements interesting, attractive, or convincing. He did not follow up his advertisements until he got the ear of the public.

He never learned that many a good customer has been lost by a careless letter. His advertisements "pulled"; but the effect was lost in bad handling afterwards; in careless, inefficient correspondence.

He was conscious of the superiority of what he had to sell, but did not know how to bring it to the attention of others effectively.

He did not know that a brief, graphic description, in a few short, pungent, telling sentences that will attract and hold the attention, is more effective than a whole page of fine print, written in a loose-jointed, haphazard way.—Success Magazine.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

There is no picture equal to the type, if you are satisfied with a likeness. Titles are greatly overworked. An Atchison man is known as "Professor" because he is a professor of religion.

This is the test of real tact: For a woman to move from a city to a country town and behave in such a way that she is never accused of putting on airs.

It is a mighty short time from the day a man is coaxed by a girl to come to her party till after he has married her and she expects him to stay away when she gives one.

You can hear funnier things on guests than any other people in the world. And when visitors get home, they tell some terrible things about their host and hostess. It seems that no people are such good friends that they can afford to visit each other.

A man who dips into politics occasionally may be compared to a man who engages in a poker game occasionally; he is liable to run into a professional and be worsted. The safe rule is to keep out of politics and poker.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS.

Determination can be coined into dollars. Without it failure is foreordained.

The young man who wins is the one who starts out with a set purpose. "They conquer who believe they can," says the old proverb.

The shears with which Andrew Carnegie clips his coupons were bought with hard toil and business aptitude.

"I am going to win," was Marshall Field's motto. Too many of our young men nowadays want to start at the top.

Those who, through mistaken favoritism, get a start near the top, generally slide down. Those who work up from the bottom stick.

The duke of Argyle had every one of his sons learn a trade. "Make yourself necessary, young man, and your success is certain," was one of Josh Billings' philosophies.

Early Strawberries. "What nice, large strawberries!" said the lady. "Yes, ma'am; aren't they beauties?" replied the dealer. "How do you sell them?" "One dollar a quart, ma'am." "And are they just the same on the bottom of the basket as on the top?" "Oh, yes, ma'am; one dollar a quart, just the same."

RECIPT THAT CURES WEAK MEN—FREE.

Send Name and Address To-day— You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, falling memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, with respect to failures, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged, who has had failures, may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just direct me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 1895 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

TWO HELD FOR MURDER

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 2.—In the conclusion of a coroner's inquest to investigate the death of Anthony Daniels, whose charred remains were found in the ruins of a fire which destroyed his home near here two weeks ago, the county detectives had warrants issued for the arrest of the wife of the deceased and Andrew Olshafski, who formerly boarded at the Daniels home, charging them with murder.

Testimony was to the effect that before his death Daniels had often quarreled with his wife, and it was also shown that Olshafski about one month ago gave him a severe beating. The allegation being made is that Olshafski and the woman murdered the latter's husband and then set fire to the house to cover up their crime.

BRING IN WRONG VERDICT

Jury Sent Back For Second Guess by Pottsville Judge. Pottsville, Pa., June 2.—In a suit over valuable timber land on the borders of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, which has been on trial for several weeks, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$14.75.

Judge Brumm sent the jury back because the suit was not for damages, but to determine the ownership of the land. An hour later a verdict for the defendant was delivered.

DYING MAN CONFESSES

Admits Deliberate Murder After Serving Manslaughter Term. Tamaqua, Pa., June 2.—Mike Gabor, of Coaldale, who served six years in prison, being convicted of manslaughter for causing the death of Peter Story seven years ago, died as the result of a mine accident at No. 10 colliery.

Before dying Gabor said he did not want to pass away with a lie on his lips, and he then confessed that the slaying of Story had been deliberate, entitling him to a first degree verdict had the facts been known.

SHOT DEAD IN QUARREL

Neighbors' Dispute at Nicholson, Pa., Ends in Murder. Scranton, Pa., June 2.—At Nicholson, near here, Harry Sprague shot and killed Thomas Greenwood, the killing being the outcome of a neighborly quarrel. Sprague went into his house, picked up a shotgun and came out and shot Greenwood before he was able to get away.

Earthquake Orphans Suffer

Rome, June 2.—On the invitation of Queen Helena, 300 children who were made orphans by the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, attended a garden party in honor of the eighth birthday of Princess Yolande.

Two Drowned While Fishing.

South Yarmouth, Mass., June 2.—While Edward L. Garcelon, a retired real estate broker of Boston, was fishing with William Kenney, Jr., of this village, and a boy, George O'Brien, Jr., their boat was upset by a squall and the two men were drowned. The boy was saved.

King Alfonso Fell From Horse.

Madrid, June 2.—King Alfonso, while playing polo, fell from his horse. He suffered a severe sprain of the ankle.

Supreme Court Adjourns.

Washington, June 2.—The supreme court of the United States closed its present term and adjourned until the second Monday in October.

1909 JUNE 1909

Table with 31 numbered boxes for a calendar or lottery, arranged in a grid format.