

"A book is a treasure more precious

An heirloom bequeathed to mankind; A casket of wisdom in which we behold

than gold;

The writer of this thoughtful volume is a specialist in the line he has started out to discuss, for he is professor of amparative legislation at Harvard University. His views are of moment at the present time of political and social unrest, although we may disagree with some of his conclusions, among others his needless criticism of Prosident Roosevelt and advocacy of state rights as opposed to Federal regulation or control. Our redectionary author errs in being ultra-conservative and is too prone to ask what certain venerable but respected statesmen meant when they framed the constitution of the United States. Eminent lawyers assure us that the said constitution is subject to learned interpre-

On the growth of Roosevelt doctrines, our author has this to say:

President Roosevelt in his great speech at Harrisburg. October 3, 1906, used these words when speaking of his desire to regulate and control large fortunes: 'Only the Nation can do this work. To relegate it to the states is a farce and is simply affother way of saying that it shall not be done at all.' I watched very carefully to see whether in the repetitions of this appear, that word 'relegate' would be changed, but it was not withdrawn. On the contrary, it was used, if I mistake not, once or twice again. But to use that one phrase, to 'relegate' a political power to the states, misstates the principle of the American Constitution. Under the Constitution, the Nation can relegate nothing to the states. It is the states or the people that delegate powers to the Nation. Congress and the President bave no power to relegate anything to the states. They could not if they tried. If a power is not granted to the Federal Government, it has nothing to do with it. If the power is not granted it is unconstitutional for it to break faith with the Nation's compact with the people and hand it back to the states again. That last matter was carefully considered in the ludustrial Commission when one of the pians advanced for the regulation of the power over interstate commerce which the people had delegated to the Nation. It was felt that there might be a grave constitutional objection. A trust which is given to you may not by you be handed over to another. But whether that be so or not. I have the states, there is no question, it is axiomatic, that a power never given to the United States, there is no question, it is axiomatic, that a power to delegate anything. It is the states, the people, that make the Nation—not the Nation to its states. It is the states, the people of when it is but the servant.

'tongress is given power to regulate c

Congress is given power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states. These last are the four words in the Constitution now most discussed, and under them the President seems to think that the whole principle that the Government's powers are mainly political and may be got rid of. These words were originally put in the Constitution, not with the nation of siving the Federal Government the right to interfere or to regulate interstate commerce, but for the purpose of preventing the states from doing so. Nevertheless, they may technically give to foreigt, and under the word "commerce" it is now proposed to include not only the goods or commerce, or the instrumentalities of transport, steamboats or trains in interstate commerce, or the instrumentalities of transport, steamboats or trains of cars, which was all the word was originally applied to, but even manufactures made by any corporation doing business in more than one state, or where the goods manufactured or any part of them are ultimately sold across state lines. Nor is this all Not unly are all articles of commerce and all manufactures so to be controlled, but even the persons or corporations who own them and the laborers of employees who make them. I would only

American Constitution. By Professor Prederic J. Stimson. Charles Scribners freedric J. Stimson. Charles Scribners freedric J. Stimson. Charles Scribners freedric J. Stimson. Charles Scribners form, New York City.

This writter of this thoughtful volume a specialist in the line he has started to discuss? for he is professor of imparative legislation at Harvard diversity. His views are of moment the present time of political and soli unrest, although we may disagree th some of his conclusions, among hers his needless criticism of Presint Roosevelt and advocacy of state fits as opposed to Federal regulation or control. Our reactionary autor errs in being ultra-conservative d is too prone to ask what certain nearble but respected statesmen ment when they framed the constitution is subject to learned interpretion.

Profensor Stimson does not believe in e enaction of an income or succession tax to regulate swollen fortunes, suing that a tax which, on its face, as simed not at raising necessary venue, but at diminishing or developed and the fortunes of the interpretation. The control of ment of their pushess will be so small, so local, as to be left to the state prover to control. We shall all be under the legislation of Congress under the language to the federal regulation of Congress who conduct the and the fortunes of the law making by royal decreed to the Interestate Commerce clause, e Federal Government is to control to only commerce itself but the permany were under the power of the time is the blind run to convenient and the fortunes of the time is the blind run to discover the law making by royal decree of the time is the blind run to convenient and the fortunes.

re in being to prone to some the common of the United States. Eminors of the United States of his property of the state of

English edition of the gospel of Bhaga-van Sri Ramakrishna, who is regarded not only as the greatest saint of modern India, but as the real Mahatman, The latter is described as one who, having realized the Absolute, perceives the di-vine being in all animate and inanimate objects of the universe. That is to say:

"His heart and you become objects of the universe. That is to say:
"His heart and soul never turn away from God He lives in God—consciousness, and divine qualities constantly flow through his soul. He cares neither for fame, power nor worldly prosperity. A true Mahatman has no attachment to his body or sense-pleasures. He is a living body or sense-pleasures. He is a living the constant of through his soul. He cares betther for fame, power nor worldly prosperity. A true Mahatman has no attachment to his body or sense-pleasures. He is a living God. He is absolutely free, and his inner nature is illumined by the self-effulgent light of divine wisdom and his heart is overflowing with divine love. His soul becomes the playground of the almighty. His body and mind become the instrument of the divine will."

We are told that Bhagavan Sri Rama-krishna is recognized as a real Mahat-man by thousands of thoughtful men and women of India, Europe and America. He made his appearance in an obscure part of Bengal, India, where he passed his early boyhood, but his youth and maturity were spent near Calcutta, Scholars and intelligent people of near-

all classes came into his presence to be enrolled as disciples, and the state-ment is further made that "he was the living example of the spiritual greatness and divinity which had been manifested by the great incarnations, like Christ, Buddha, Krishna, Rama, Chaltanya apd other saviors of the world."

Afterward this great teacher is believed to have emerged into the blissful state of Samadhi or God-consciousness, when his body would become motionless and not show the least sign of sensation. Some-times he would continue in this state for three days and nights, and would then come down on the plane of sense-con-sciousness and relate his experiences. To

One Barney Bailey, "capper" and bun-co-man, gives the wolf-capitalists the hint how to reduce the profetariat to abject slavery, and says;

first, hint how to reduce the prototal to abject slavery, and says:

Prame up things folks are interested in and think they know all about. Advertise these things in the papers. Balt your book with 'em, and your hau! will best that of a sucker net dipped below the dam. In the first Spring freshet. String together a list of railroads under some big name, then "list the stock," as you call it. Folks are riding on the railroads and shipping over them. They kick about the high freights, so they'll want to play even by getting in on your side to rake in part of the dividends. Then, bunch a lot of factories that have been chasing each other with scalping-knives. Show 'em it'll pay better to stand together and sealp the people, and you get a good rake-off for teaching these industries to play the game. Then list their combination in your machine and get them playing. You'll soon have all the money, own the properties, and have them all running for your benefit. Whenever you discover a new lot of people with money, find out what they are most interested in capitalize and list it, print quotations so that they can watch the fluctuations each day, and it's dollars to doughnuts that their wings will be singed with the heat from the hot-boxes of your mill within a month. There are views of a central government bank not closely currency legisla-There are views of a central government bank plot, elastic currency legislation, purchase of legislators, semi-rebelion of the nation and other incidents grouped with dash and determination.

It's a bold throw, and that's all. Mr. Crozier cannot be said to be at present a finished novel writer. His style lacks

The Flying Death, by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Illustrated, \$1.50. The McClure Company, New York City.

Mr. Adams can rest assured that he has now produced as breathless a romance and as puzzling a mystery as any evolved by Jules Verne. Nothing a possessional has be recent.

To see the truth exact and clear, is given to no human. Now and again are born and matured, minds which solve some small portion of the great problem that we live in. These are the world's master-intellects, the Darwink the Limacuses the Cuviors, the Pasteurs. Borrowing their light, we may perhaps illuminate some tiny crevice and thus pay our part of the human debt. That is the task to which the scientist sets als long and patient efforts. The truth-seeker may concern himself with the smallest scale of a moth's wing; he may devote himself to the study of the human seek in it is not profound recesses, or he may strive with the immediate facts of life. Lie his field of endeavor where it may, his is the one great calling. Your friend and my friend who lies dead before us, was of that world-old army. He died under its flag and on the field of honor. His part was to seek the truth in the whirling incidents of the mement. With what complete absorption and self-forgetfulness he gave himself to the task, you know better than I. He has gone to his own place. Whether he still seeks or has found is not for us. For us is the legacy of a single-minded devotion and a straightforward nobility of character that cannot but have made and left its impress wherever exerted.

central idea is cleverly worked out, and the character construction most excellent

The Story of Iron and Steel. By Joseph Russell Smith. Price, 75 cents, Illus-trated. D. Appleton & Co., New York VIII.

Written by Dr. J. Russell Smith, of Wharton School, University of Pennsyl-vania, this volume intelligently presents the principal facts of iron and steel making so that any non-technical person can grasp the lesson involved. Such subjects are discussed as: Iron ores and their formation; early history of iron; beginning of modern from making and its introduction into America; anthracite and coke epochs; the 19th century leadership of Great Britain in iron and steel; age of steel; the 20th century supremacy of America; Carnegle Steel Company; the Steel Trust and its rivals; new steels and their significance; and the ore and steel supplies of tomorrow.

Thomas Aiva Edison; Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life. By Francis Arthur Jones. Illustrated. Price, \$2. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York City.

"Wisard" Edison is known to the world for his almost fabulous inventions and genius-given ability which resulted in the quadruplex-telegraph, dynamo, incan-

mentioned in the book as having taken places that had not so places in the Yoar Base, inc places and any of life is the utility of the control of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the control of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and any of life is the utility of the places of the places and the places of the places and the places of the places and the places of the place is the greatest lack of clear treas about anarchism, not only among the masses, but among scholars and statesmen. Elta-bacher certainly answers the general question. He asks that inquirers ex-amine the teachings of anarchism, as to their soundness or assoundness. "with courage, composure and impartiality."

The Cry of the Children. By Mrs. John Yan Vorst. Price. \$1.25. Mortait, Yard & Co. New York City.

A thoughtful study in the child-lisbor problem. Mrs. Van Vorst is an enthusiast on the subject that children under age are employed in American factories in defiance of the law, and in this book she gives the results of personal tours she made in factories in Alabama, Georgis. Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. She gives her personal interviews with factory children, who, although under the legal age, work in 'mills or factories' in districts where factory inspectors are rarely if ever seen, and where violations of the law are winked at. An introduction is given by United States Senstor Albert J. Beverlige, who acknowledges that his interest in "the cry of the children" was awakened by Mrs. Van Vorst's disclosures.

Optimism: A Real Remedy. By Horace Fletcher. Price, \$1.25. Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, Mass. Who is Horace Fletcher? To many of us he is knewn as the health teacher who

insists on the excessive chewing of food. By his practice of dietetic habits and without the average amount of exercise for one who was 33 years old, he recently won this tribute from a high authority at Yale University: "During the 35 years and appears of the contraction of the

at Yale University: "During the 35 years of my experience in physical training and teaching. I have never tested a man who has equaled this record."

In this little book of 79 pages, Mr. Fletcher talks in a helpful veln about health and how to keep it. He says that pessimism is a disease, and preaches the gospel of simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun and fresh air.

The Sanity of Art. By Bernard Shaw.
Benjamin R. Tucker, New York City.
In 1821, Dr. Max Norden wrote a book
in which he severely criticised art and
men of senius generally, and his book
became known by its German name "Entertung." Latterly, it was translated for England and this country as "Degenera-tion." Mr. Tucker considered that the charges Dr. Norden made ought to be answered, and he selected Bernard Shaw for that purpose. This is a reprint of that famous reply and it was so mercilessly cutting that "Degeneration" soon sank into oblivion. Shaw wrote that "in a country where art was really known to the people, instead of being merely read about, it would not be necessary to spend

American Communities. By Dr. William Alfred Hinds. Price, \$1.50. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill.

A reprint of a celebrated study of American communities and co-operative colonies, published five years ago. Much of this earlier edition has been rewritten and now accounts of new co-operative experiments are given in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., New York and California. The illustrations are superior. Dr. Hinds argues that all paths of human progress, all material, social, moral, intellectual and spiritual improvement lead to communism as the final goal.

The Challenge of the City. By Josiah Strang. Young People's Missionary Move-ment, New York City.

About two-fifths of this book are "The Twentieth Century City," brought down to date, the remainder being new. The general argument is that the modern American city is a menace because it is materialistic in the sense intended when its intellectual and moral development is commensurate with its physical with. The little book, which is ghtfully written, belongs to the thoughtfully 'Forward' mission study courses.

Through Italy With the Poets. Compiled by Robert Baven Schauffler. Price, \$2. Mor-fat, Yara & Co., New York City. To the extent of 429 pages, this is a collection of world-wide poems describing and praising Italian scenes. The spirit of Italy lives in the verse selected— from Virgil and Horace to Arthur Sy-mons and William Vaughn Moody.

The Man in the Basement. By Baron Palle Rosenkrantz. Illustrated. Empire Book Company, New York City. A sensational story, in which the principal motif is the finding of a murdered man in the basement of a London house, the first clew being given by a cat. Exciting and mysterious to the last chapter.

Hill Rise, by W. B. Maxwell Empire Book Company, New York City. Company. New York city.

A modern story of English life, the scenes being principally laid at the sleep's little town of Medford, supposed

26 miles from London. The plot to be 26 miles from is calriy interesting.

J. M. QUENTIN.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP. A cheaper edition his just been published of the great catalogue of Plerpont Morgan's world-renowned collection of porcelain.

The American Library Association announces the addition to its list of recommendations to libraries, Robert Haven Schauffiers "Thanksgiving," which is the initial volume of "The American Holidays" MAKE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

One of the first books of fiction this Spring is Gouvernour Morris "The Pootprint and Other Stories," which will be brought out this month. Tales of the East and the West, of Oriental mysticism and Western realism of love and humor and adventure, make this an unusual book.

A young woman of marked literary talent is May Sinclair, author of "The Divine Fire" and other stories. She excels it depicting emotion and rapid change of color. One of her most resent contribu-

Among the first publications of the Spring Charles Scribnerts some are bringing out two books: A new clition of "Bacon's Essays," efficed with an introduction and notes by Mary Augusts Smith. Ph.D., and "The Remars Catbolic and Protostant Bibles Compared," edited by M. W. Jacobna, Deam of Harrford Theological Seminary. This last book contains the three cessays on this subject which secured the prize offered by Missiect which secured the prize of the Missiect which secured the prize of the Missiect with the Roman Catholic Church." and "The Origin and History of the American Revised Version of the English Bible."

A man who has made quite a name for immelf in a particular field of fiction is T. Jenkins Hains the well-known writer of seasteries. His grandfather was an Admiral in the United States Navy, and his father a General in our army, so be comes of abis abrestry. Mr. Hains is a licensed navigator of ocean-going vessels, and holds both English Board of Trade and American navigator's licenses. "The Wind-Jammers," the dovel which appeared from his pen in 1890, marked a new departure in modern fiction. "The Luck of the Impulse," which is published in the March number of the Popular Magnatine, is one of the heat stories Mr. Hains has written.

Hains has written.

In the American section of the Burlington Magazine for Fabruary, 1908, Kenyon Cox describes the co-oppration between the sculptors who are deterating the Brooklyn. N. Y., Institute of Fine Arts and Sciences, under the leadership of Daniel C. French. The sculptors chosen for the work put their sketches together with a view of seeing haw they must be medified in order to make the complete design as good as possible. The result, according to Mr. Cox, was that each artist modified his own part of the work to suit the general design, and the unity of affect attained was surprising. There was still plenty of variety, but there was hardly a figure that did not fit naturally into its place.

most opportune, and this little book is most opportune, and will surely be exten-sively read. Stuart is made a here, and there are many notable things said about him here—views, which are, of course, pe-culiar "up North."

The third and final volums of the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne. 1820-1830." will be published before the end of the month. In this new volume the Comtesse de Boigne describes the latter part of the reign of Louis XVIII, the reign of Charles X, and the Revolution of July which put Louis Phillippe on the throne of France. Phil of witty anecdotes and vivid skotches of such people as Taleyrand, Posso di Borgo, Benjamin Constant, Chatesubriand, Louise Philippe. Marshal Marmont and many others this volume is particularly valuable historically from the imperfant part played by the saithor in the events of the July Revolption. Her secount of the scenes in the streets, of the barricades, and fighting is dramatic and thrilling.

"The History of the United States Navy, "The History of the United States Navy," by John R. Spears, contains not only a brilliant account of the history of the may in the past, but carries the record right, down to the present day, and is the most comprehensive and convenient of all stories of the navy. Mr. Spears, who is a well-known authority on the subject and the author of the five-volume standard "History of Our Navy," has told the here stories of the naval sections with a fire and vicer. the naval actions with a fire and vigo of the naval actions with a tire and vigor which has rarely been equalled. He gives a great deal of attention also to the facts and conditions that have from time to time created public oblinion in favor of or against the enlargement of a navy.

The story of the scientific development and utilization of man's "latent powers" is the thems of an absorbing and distinctly modern book by H. Addington Bruce, entitled "The Riddle of Personallty," which is stated for immediate publication. It tells of the wenderful work that is being done by certain scientists in Europe and America to stamp the abnormal out of human life, to cure mental and nervous disease, even to assist normal everyday man to withstand better the terrific strain of present-day conditions. It also presents, in language intelligible to the nonselentific reader, an idea of the remarkable results secured by another group of investigators, the "psychical researchers," whose special aim has been to obtain, if possible, proof of the survival of human personality after the death of the body.

Many people. English and American alike, will hear with regret of the death of Leonard Smithers. He will be remembered as the proprietor and publisher of the Savoy Magazine, to which Aubrey Beardsley contributed some of his best drawings. Smithers also published the "Bullad of Reading Gaol." and for a short time kept in Bond street one of the best booksellers shops in London. He had an unrivaled knowledge of books, remarks The Academy, a real love of literature, and a fine taste in all matters of artistic knowledge. In spite of some faillings, he was a man of genuine kind-heart-cheess, and his generous treatment of Ernest Dowson will be remembered to his credit. Mr. Smithers died in great poverty, and leaves a son of 16 years, who is at present almost without means of support.

How should we account for some of the

the very greatest appeal alize to the man of Jehn Intellectual endowment and to the Jehn Intellectual endowment and to the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helies to the proof of facts, Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion an infriedment of the Jehn Intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion and intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, and exercised, Justity I helieve, so profesion and intellectual endowment and exercised, Justity I helieve, and the Jehn Intellectual endowment and intellectual endowment and intellectual endowment

## Callao City That Lives in Streets

east coast of the continent, or in Africa, Asia or Australia, the flesh of its denisens is much firmer and more appetiz-ing than that of tropical fish caught else-Fishing is carried on at night mostly with hook and line, and at dawn the boats come in and turn their catches over to the pescaderos or fishmongers. The latter set out on their rounds carrying long bamboo poles, to one end of which the large fish are suspended by a thong of hide through their gills, while thong of hide through their gills, while on the other is swung a wicker basket full of small fry. The Peruvians of the coast towns, largely because of the expensiveness of boef and mutton, are great fish-eaters, and a pescadero will often stagger up to the malecon from the beach or the dock with a load of close to 150 pounds. The fish are all known by names unfamiliar to foreigners, but the principal ones caught resemble closely the bonito, smelt and mullet of the Pacific waters of North America, while another variety seems closely akin to the famous snapper of the New Zealand bays famous snapper of the New Zealand bays and sounds.

the accompaniment of mandolins or gul-tars. Each of them seems to have a reg-ular circuit of his own, and it is con-sidered a point of honor for him to con-fine his efforts—cash-collecting if not vo-cal—to his special territory. The children of Callao sway and reel and pironette, and crack their fingers in imitation of fine his efforts—cash-collecting if not vo-cal—to his special territory. The children of Callac sway and reel and pirouette, and crack their fingers in initation of castanets, in bolero and fots, to the strum of the gnitarra, just as the waifs of Avenue A, and Huston street spiel waitzes and two-steps to the strains of their beloved hand organs. Unlike cli-mate, the popularity of the street musi-cian does not vary with latitude. Peru, unlike the countries of the east-ern coast of South America, has re-ceived—little immigration, and foreign types on or off the streets, are conse-

the little Italians. The Turco carries a | well as all of the power-blant force

eiry, elastic and the like, and is always an object of interest to the women. The scissors-grinder has a machine that is identical in every particular to those carried by the few of his lik who still eke out precarious existences in North America. He rarely carries a bell to ring up trade, but seems to make a point of never oiling his big driving wheel, the resulting squeal calling attention to his presence far more insistently than a whole belfryful of tuneful chimes.

## Interesting to Our Jackies.

Everything considered, for the jackies of our battleship fleet, if not the offi-cers, Callao, with its casy-going, light-hearted people and its gay and interesting street life, will probably furnish more solid amusement than did the prim pret-tiness of the squares and lanes of Port of Spain, the awesome grandeur of the harbor scenery of Rio de Janeiro, or the bleak frigidity of the Straits of Magellan and Punta Arenas. The port is the only fully protected harbor between Cape Horn and Panama, and its dock system is sectored on the Pacific Coast only to the A little knewledge is a funny thing. Once upon a time there were two books, and one was "The Pecline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, and the other was "The Rises of the Dutch Republic," by John Motley, Everyhody may be supposed to know that it was the Roman Empire, that fell, and the Dutch Republic that arose; but there is a story, told in a press clipping turged over to Harper & Brothers, sidered a point of honor for him to considered a point of honor for him to consider the province of the dock system is sectioned on the Pacific Coast only to that the province of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. The usual anchorage on the pacific Coast only to that the streets of San Francisco. compares pery favorably with the best interurban roads in the United States, on the lines of which, both in trackage The cars are speaded up to 50 miles an hour on the straightaways, and the run from terminal to terminal, half of the ten miles being through city streets, is made in the vicinity of half an hour. The cars are divided in the middle by a partition, and each carries both first types, on or off the streets, are consequently very uncommon in Callao. The only exceptions likely to be encountered are the sellers of knick-knacks and the peissors grinders, the former Turces and pole with a basket on either end, and the exception of the superintendent, are sells needles, pins, shoe laces, brass jew- rative Peruvians.

## How to Become a Palmist CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.

ing object in lap-sonny "sassed" mother. | an' she could tell my past an' future Thumb to nose-impudence. Closely clasped to side or waist line-

button busted somewhere. Little finger at right angles while cating asparagus-"Someone notice me, ]

things to remember:

Because a man with frayed cuins, run-down shoes, and a disreputable Derby, comes in to tempt the Goldess of Graft-ers, don't shortweight him; he may be John D. Rockefeller or some other phil-anthropist in disguise. I hear he fre-quently goes about in that manner, mingling with us poor folks to see how mingling with us poor long to see all the new lines completed in lets his left hand know what sort of a shady deal his right hand is engaged in oregon.

(Note 2309 A. D., Harriman still alive.) When your sitter is a woman with a baby, don't be rash and tell her she will have eight more. The one with har may belong to her married sister.

come down on the plane of sense-content the instrumental point of the instrument of

an she could tell my past an future perfectly wonderful."

As a result the shekels will hegin to roll in, you can take out your advertise-ment, and afford a new kimono and a Little finger at right angles while cating asparagus—"Someone notice me,
please."

On the other hand, here are some ment, and afford a new kimono and a
gold front tooth.

Time and afford a new kimono and a
gold front tooth.

Time and space will not permit me to
go further into this fascinating subject,
but I want to tell you of some hands I

read recently. things to remember:

If there is a plain gold band on the third finger of the left hand of your held his party "in the hollow of his have borrowed it.

A solltaire worn on the engagement the head line is not particularly nonce-particular. Because a woman patron has been and see how he hand." The fate line is battle-scarred the head line is not particularly nonce-particular. Because a woman patron has been an account to the head line is not particularly nonce-particular.

inger is never indicative of anything able. But what struck me as peculiar particular. Because a woman patron has is the life line—it is very long, in fact, blonde hair don't advise her to marry too long—and a careful examination

particular. Because a woman patron has blonde hair don't advise her to marry her opposite and describe some black-haired swain for her. She may have been a brunette herself cariler in the game.

Because your sitter wears a picture hat, furs and rings and rustles like a hay mow every time she breathes, is not a sign she's wealthy. It may be the mistress' day out.

Because a man has a smillag, benevolent and frank countenance, don't read his palm accordingly; he may be the vertest scoundred unhung—a bank official or a politician.

Because a man with frayed-cuffs, run-Because a man with frayed cuffs, run-lown shoes, and a disreputable Derby,

The next hand I read was that of Ore-

gon's friend, E. H. Harriman. The head line is double tracked; the fate line is entirely missing, and the heart line is strongly marked. Mr. Harriman is even strongly marked. Mr. Harriman is even now planning several nice, new roads to give to Oregon; his life line shows that his greatest hope is to live long enough to see all the new lines completed in

I next read the hand of John D. Rocke-feller. The paim was quite offy; the heart line is a pipe line connecting with his head and the consumer's pocketbook. His head line reads "Standard Oil Ad-vanced '4 cent."

His life line indicates that his life will

close when golf ceases to be fash-