

# NEWS ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

## WILL RESIGN IMMEDIATELY.

### Secretary Taft Plans to Leave Cabinet July 1.

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Taft's resignation as a cabinet officer will be received by President Roosevelt today. It will take effect July 1. This was learned last night following a conference of several hours at the white house, at which Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Secretary Bacon and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon were present. After the conference Secretary Taft was greeted by a dozen newspaper correspondents who desired to learn of his plans.

"The president wants me to leave a clean slate for my successor," said the secretary, "and it will take me at least ten days to settle all pending matters in the war department. I have no definite plans tonight as to when I will leave Washington."

Mr. Taft intimated that it would be within a few days. He will attend the thirtieth anniversary of the Yale class of '75, with which he graduated. He will be in New Haven Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week.

Asked as to his views on the vice-presidential question, the nominee for the presidency was non-committal. He asked for the latest news from Chicago as to who would be his probable running mate. Upon being told that there was a movement in favor of Fairbanks, he remarked:

"Things seem to be in a chaotic state in Chicago with regard to the vice-presidency."

During the conference at the white house several telegrams were sent to Chicago and Mr. Taft intimated that he was expecting responses from these which would materially affect his plans for the immediate future.

## PROTECT TIMBER.

### Timber Owners and State Will Work Together.

Olympia, Wash., June 19.—Arrangements have been made between State Fire Warden J. R. Welby and D. P. Page, Jr., chief fire warden for the new Washington Forest Fire Association, for co-operation in fighting forest fires during the dry season this year. Mr. Page will put 100 deputies immediately into the field, who will be paid by an assessment upon the big timber companies composing the association. These deputies will be appointed state fire wardens at large, with power to make arrests and further enforce the forest protection laws. The state fire warden will issue no permits to burn slashings without sending duplicates to the deputies above referred to, and these deputies will have power to stop the burnings if a personal inspection convinces them that forest fires might result.

The organizers of the fire protection association control 2,500,000 acres of timber land in western Washington and have an assessed value of 1 cent for the season's work. A half-cent per acre has been collected in advance. There is, therefore, a fund of \$25,000, with \$12,500 immediately available.

The state owns 1,000 acres of timber land in western Washington, and a force of about 25 deputies will soon be put in the field and paid out of an appropriation provided by the last legislature.

## Cheney Plans Market Day.

Cheney.—Much interest is manifested in Cheney's first market day, which will be held by the commercial club June 27. An auctioneer will be furnished. The business men have offered prizes to the ugliest man, the tallest man, the prettiest girl, the prettiest married woman, the person purchasing the largest cash bill of groceries, the man driving to town the best team of roadsters, the one bringing to town the largest number of people in one vehicle and many others which are being in Cheney will be allowed to compete.

## Warships at Astoria.

Astoria, Or., June 24.—The torpedo-boat Rowan and the destroyer Goldsborough arrived in this afternoon from Puget Sound to await the Fox and Davis, now at Portland, and proceed to Humboldt Bay, California, where they will remain for the Fourth of July. Later the four vessels will join the torpedo flotilla in southern waters and will sail in August for the Samoan islands.

## Georgia to Make Speed Trial

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 19.—The battleship Georgia will sail for San Francisco Thursday morning, and will join six others which attempt to break all battleship speed records en route. The Georgia is the acknowledged speed queen of the Atlantic fleet, but her officers are desirous of establishing a record. Sustained runs under both natural and forced draught will be made, and all records are expected to be smashed.

## Alaska Timber Burning.

Dawson, Y. T., June 19.—Forest fires are raging near Minto and along Lake LeBarge. Fifteen miles of Canadian telegraph wires have already been destroyed near Minto, and for five miles along the lake.

## Hundreds of Square Miles of Valuable Timber have been Destroyed.

The fires were set by travelers en route down the river in small boats. There have been over 800 arrivals here to date.

## No Trouble at Panama.

Washington, June 23.—Reassuring advices have been received by the administration regarding conditions in Panama. Dispatches have come from Chief Engineer Goethals, Commissioner Blackburn and General Counsel Rogers, of the isthmian canal commission, indicating the improbability of trouble at the coming elections.

## Test Oil for Navy.

Washington, June 23.—Oil burning furnaces are to be installed on the ten torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. This will be the first test of oil burning boilers in the army and navy.

## Hyde-Benson Case to Jury.

Washington, June 20.—Counsel for both sides have made their closing arguments in the Hyde-Benson-Diamond-Schneider land conspiracy trial. Justice Stafford will charge the jury today.

## Taft and Sherman.

### New York Congressman Nominated for Vice President.

Chicago, June 20.—Taft and Sherman. This is the ticket of the Republican party, completed yesterday as the Republican national convention concluded with the nomination of James S. Sherman, of New York, for vice-president, amid a final roar of tumultuous demonstration. Against the vast assembly was swept with wave on wave of wild, exultant clamor, as the multitude, realizing that at last the work was done and the record made upon which the Republican party goes before the country, united in one last, mighty outburst of enthusiastic tribute to the men who will bear forward the standard in the struggle now at hand.

Another inspiring picture was presented yesterday as the convention named its candidate for vice-president. The enormous throngs had waited through an hour of oratory, sweltering in the heat-laden atmosphere, packed, as before, into solid masses of humanity, with only here and there a few vacant spots in the megalithic gallery—the delegates in the broad arena below, the bright-hued lines of femininity in the circling galleries, and over all the enveloping folds of Old Glory.

From the onset it was distinctly a Sherman crowd, with galleries already trained into choruses of Sherman songs and an invading host of Sherman marchers starting the echoes ringing with a huge portrait of the New York congressman. The early arrivals on the floor was Speaker Cannon, only yesterday a candidate for president, but today here and a pillar of strength in the Sherman movement. The widespread affection for the old warhorse of the party was also shown by the crowds of delegates surging about him to grasp his hand and bid him welcome.

The preliminaries were brief, and at 10:30 the nominating speeches for vice-president began, with a limit of ten minutes to each speaker. On the call of states, Delaware yielded to New York, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff mounted the platform for a glowing speech in praise of Sherman as the best New York's choice for the vice-presidency. Now came a surprise, as the venerable Cannon, with his Lincolnlike visage and shaggy beard, emerged from the Illinois delegation, and, stepping to the platform, was yielded unanimous consent to second the nomination of Sherman.

Such a picture of sturdy, homely, plain American citizenship as Cannon appeared as he advanced before the throng, which rose to do him homage, has seldom been seen before a national convention. His face was beaded with sweat, his collar had melted to a rag, which hung limp about his neck. His vest was thrown wide open, exposing a crumpled shirt, and the sleeves of his coat were curled up about his dangling cuffs as his waving arms emphasized his ringing words for his colleague and friend, James S. Sherman, of New York.

From the outbreak of enthusiasm which greeted every mention of Sherman's name it was plain that the mind of the convention had been made up and that the decision was only to be recorded.

Now began the vote, taken amid confusion at first, which increased as the totals climbed upward to the nominating point. The result was never in doubt, as the totals of states were heaped one upon another. There were scattering votes, but the great and unanimous consent to second the nomination of Sherman until it touched 816. With keen appreciation of the effect of climax, Chairman Lodge announced the result, reserving Sherman's huge total until the last:

"Vice-President Fairbanks gets one vote; Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, 10 votes; Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, 75; Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, 77 votes, and James S. Sherman, of New York, 816 votes."

After this the floodgates of wild enthusiasm were let loose, as floor and gallery joined in a pandemonium of demonstration for the nominee.

## "Taft Is American Dauphin."

London, June 20.—Most of the morning newspapers and the weeklies which came out today printed editorials on President Roosevelt's triumph in securing the nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency. The Daily Chronicle says: "To save the life of his policies, he loses his life as president. It is an interesting phenomenon." The Daily Graphic describes Mr. Taft as an "American dauphin," adding: "There is something Napoleonic about this creation of new dynasty legitimacy under the Stars and Stripes."

## "Roosevelt's Right Arm."

Paris, June 20.—The Journal des Debats regards the nomination of Mr. Taft as an evidence of the imperialistic tendency and the recognition of the United States that it must assume its share of the "responsibility for the world." The paper thinks both present parties are now committed to the intervention of the federal power for the control of the trusts. The Journal characterizes Mr. Taft as "Roosevelt's right arm," and says he is committed to a continuance of the president's policies.

## Kaiser Approves Choice.

Berlin, June 20.—The nomination of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency is published in brief form in the Berlin papers this morning. The news came too late, however, for editorial comment. Emperor William has been fully informed through the German embassy at Washington of Mr. Taft's nomination. The news was commented on pleasantly in official quarters this morning.

## Hearst Gains 109 More.

New York, June 17.—In the examination of 155 ballot boxes yesterday William H. Hearst made a gain of 109 votes in the recount of the disputed majority returns of 1905, now going on before Justice Lambert. Nine hundred and thirty-six boxes have been examined so far and Hearst has gained 327 votes. There are 1,012 ballot boxes yet to be examined.

## 2,000 on Full Time.

Omaha, June 17.—Two thousand shop employees of the Union Pacific Railroad were yesterday placed on full time, after working short time since January 1. At Union Pacific headquarters it was stated that other departments which were at down a few months ago will be augmented about July 1.

## CLEVELAND IS DEAD

### Ex-President Dies Suddenly of Heart Failure.

### WAS ONLY LIVING EX-PRESIDENT

### Long Illness Becomes Serious Day Before Death—Funeral Private—Great Loss to Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., June 24.—Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home, Westland, in this quiet college town, where he had lived since his retirement as the nation's chief executive, almost 12 years ago.

When death came, which was sudden, there were in the death chamber on the second floor of the Cleveland residence, Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York, Mrs. Cleveland's family physician and personal friend; Dr. George R. Lockwood, also of New York, and Dr. John M. Carochan, of Princeton.

An official statement, given out after the three physicians, gave heart trouble, superinduced by stomach and kidney ailments of long standing, as the cause of death.

While Mr. Cleveland had been in poor health for the last two years, and had lost 100 pounds in weight, his death came unexpectedly. Some three weeks ago he was brought home from Lakewood, where his condition for a time was such that the hotel at which he was staying was kept open after its regular season because he was too ill to be moved. But when Mr. Cleveland was brought back to Princeton, he showed signs of improvement, and actually gained five pounds in weight.

Although confined to his room continuously after his return to Princeton, it was not until yesterday that Mr. Cleveland's condition aroused uneasiness on the part of Mrs. Cleveland. Undoubtedly affected by the heat, Mr. Cleveland showed signs of failure, and Mrs. Cleveland telephoned to Dr. Bryant, who came over from New York on the train arriving here at 4:24 P. M.

## STEAMER ON ROCKS.

### Nearly 100 Perish in Wreck on Coast of Spain.

Paris, June 25.—A special dispatch received here from Coruna, Spain, says that the Spanish steamer La Roche went on the rocks in a fog near Muros, where the cruiser Cardenal Cisneros was wrecked in 1905. The La Roche sank rapidly, and a panic followed. There were 97 passengers and 98 of a crew aboard. These took to the boats, but up to the filing of the dispatch only 47 had landed. Defective communications made it impossible to obtain complete details, but the latest reports state that 17 women were drowned. It is known that 47 survivors were landed at Muros, but that two of them have since died. Fifteen others landed at Lon.

According to the official reports the La Roche carried 98 crew, including stewards, waiters, etc., and 97 passengers.

The La Roche came from Cadiz, where she had landed some of her crew, and was on her way to Muros when, on account of the fog, she headed for Coruna. Suddenly she ran upon the rock, but the captain who knew the coast well, got his vessel off. Almost immediately she ran on another rock, which was uncharted. According to a survivor of the crew the steamer sank within a few minutes. The heavy sea which was running at the time destroyed two of the lifeboats.

## Provision Prices Soaring.

Chicago, June 25.—Flour now has joined other commodities in a skyrocket course. With ice up to 40 cents a hundred pounds, and meats and vegetables still climbing, flour has jumped from \$6 to \$6.25 a barrel. The increase may be greater within a week, and grocers today looked for the price to advance to \$6.75 and possibly higher. The advance is attributed indirectly to the high prices maintained by meats. This has caused an increased demand for flour, the thrifty housewife seeking thus to circumvent the butcher.

## Professor Inherits Fortune.

South Bend, Ind., June 25.—Falling heir to an estate estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, Professor A. B. Reynolds, of this city, formerly professor of Latin at Notre Dame University, has given up teaching. The exact value of the property cannot be ascertained at this time for the reason that most of it is in mines. Much of the property, however, has been developed sufficiently to remove all doubt of Reynolds being one of the richest men of the Pacific coast. Most of the property is in mines in Southern Idaho.

## J. P. Morgan Gets Degree.

New Haven, Conn., June 25.—Yale University conferred honorary degrees today as follows: Master of arts, William Kent, Yale, 1887, of Chicago, former president of the National Bureau of the United States government; doctor of laws, John Pierpont Morgan, a direct descendant of Rev. James Pierpont, the most prominent of the founders of Yale. The degree is awarded with special reference to Mr. Morgan's public service to the nation in mitigating the panic.

## Spiritualist Faker Sentenced.

Denver, June 23.—Mrs. Leonora Pearce, convicted of having obtained a valuable diamond ring from Mrs. Harriet Crowe, an aged blind widow, by palming herself off as a spiritualist capable of restoring sight, was sentenced today to serve three to four years in the state penitentiary. Mrs. Pearce's attorney gave notice of an application to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. It is charged that, in addition to the ring, Mrs. Pearce secured from Mrs. Crowe \$16,800.

## Taft's Brother Coming to Coast.

St. Paul, June 23.—Henry W. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, secretary of war and nominee for president, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, Miss Louise Taft and William H. Taft, Jr., left tonight for Yellowstone Park, Portland and Seattle.

## RACE WAR RAGING

### Nine Negroes Lynched in Sabine County, Texas.

### REVENGE FOR DEATH OF WHITES

### Two Others Hurried Away for Safety—Both Sides Armed and Expecting More Trouble.

Houston, Tex., June 23.—Nine negroes met death last night at the hands of a mob in the vicinity of Hemphill, in Sabine county, Texas. Today both races are armed and the tension is such that a race clash appears imminent.

The lynchings followed the killing of two white men by negroes. Two weeks ago Hugh Dean and several other white men visited a negro church and schoolhouse, where a dance was in progress, presumably in quest of liquor, it being the custom of some of the negroes to sell whisky during the progress of such affairs. During the evening Dean was killed and six negroes were held for the killing.

At the preliminary examination evidence tending to show that the plot was planned at the dance to kill Dean was produced. Saturday last Aaron Johnson, a prominent farmer, was assassinated while seated at the dining table with his wife and child, the bullet being fired through a window. For this crime Perry Price, a negro, was arrested, and it is stated, confessed, implicating Robert Wright, a relative of one of the negroes held for Dean's murder. Price declared he was offered \$5 to kill Johnson.

Then followed the forming of a mob last night, the overpowering of the jailer at Hemphill, and the lynching of the six negroes held for the murder of Dean. Five were hanged to the same tree, while another attempted to escape and was shot to death.

Later in the night William McCoy, another negro, was shot and killed while standing at the gate of the Johnson home, and this morning the bodies of two more negroes were found in the creek bottom. Wright, the negro who confessed to the killing of Johnson, and the man implicated were taken to Beaumont for safekeeping under guard of the military company of St. Augustine.

## DYING FROM HEAT.

### Eight Dead in Chicago in One Day—Police Kill Unmuzzled Dogs.

Chicago, June 23.—The hottest day of the year, with the mercury standing at 94 degrees, brought death and suffering to Chicago. Eight deaths were reported to the coroner's office, and heat prostrations were numerous.

In addition, a mad-dog scare spread through the city, and the chief of police ordered his men to shoot all unmuzzled dogs. A similar order issued at Morton's Park, a suburb, resulted in the killing of 40 dogs in a few hours.

The death list today follows: Frank Cass, 35, overcome while working in his garden at LaGrange, a suburb. Samuel Douglas, 25, a negro, made dizzy by heat and fell off a yacht into Jackson Park lagoon, drowning before aid could reach him.

John Golan, drowned in Desplaines river while seeking relief from heat. William Dettling, 55 years old, negro, crazed by the heat and committed suicide by drinking Paris green.

William Hobson, 55 years old, dropped dead of heart failure superinduced by heat. Baby Gunther, two weeks old, died at county hospital of heat prostration. Sarah Okemus, 9 years old, died at Presbyterian hospital, after heat prostration.

## Barnett Found Guilty.

San Francisco, June 23.—Walter J. Barnett, ex-vice-president of the suspended California Safe Deposit & Trust company, and administrator of the estate of Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, this afternoon was found guilty of embezzling securities and bonds owned by the estate to the value of \$31,700. The jury was out less than 50 minutes, and reached a verdict on the first ballot. Barnett was recommended to the mercy of the court, and Judge Conley fixed 10 A. M. June 30 as the time for pronouncing sentence.

## Theodore Jr. Gets a Job.

Estelle E. Ely, 13 days old, died at county hospital of heat prostration. New York, June 23.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a Harvard junior, will have his first experience of work this summer, and will get that experience as an employee in the United Steel Corporation. John C. Greenway, who was in the Rough Rider regiment in the Spanish war, and for whom the president holds a hearty friendship, is superintendent of the Western Mesaba department of the Steel Corporation's ore property.

## SOME WORD CURIOSITIES.

Lengthy Specimens—Which the Ordinary Reader seldom meets. Hon-rifcabilidudinitatibus is a rather long word. You cannot find it in the dictionary, but you will find it used in Shakespeare and some of the other early writers. The word is meaningless; the only interesting point about it is its length. Twenty-seven letters in a breath is quite a few. But our dictionary gives some almost as long; for instance, the following two, of 24 letters each:

transubstantiationists.  
Inanthropomorphismality.

Here are some of the other too obnoxious:

Twenty-three letters:  
disproportionableness.

Twenty-two:  
intercommunicabilities.

Twenty-one:  
interconvertibilities.

Twenty:  
biatomorphologically.  
interdifferentiation.  
supersensitiveness.

It is safe to say that the ordinary reader would not run into one of these in a hundred years—and if he did he would run the other way.

It is interesting to know that the entire alphabet can be arranged in one intelligible sentence without the repetition of a single letter. Just 26 letters in the following sentence, and no two alike:

"J. Q. Vanda struck my big fox whelp."

This simple sentence is the hardest possible one to write on the typewriter; so many of the letters in the alphabet are used so seldom that even a good typist has to study out the combination before finding some of them. This sentence is the only one known that contains every letter in the alphabet but one and makes sense.

Another interesting word group, in which the entire alphabet is put into seven words, and only 32 letters are used, is: "burst, fed, jingle, quip, vim, back, xyzzoma." This is the smallest number of words that the alphabet can be included in.

Two intelligible sentences, however, of eight words and thirty-two letters apiece have been found. They are: "Quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs."

The first sentence is often used in testing the types on typewriter, on account of the shortness and the fact that it includes every letter and has the advantage of making sense.

Here is a list of the longest monosyllables in English:

Seven letters, through; eight letters, strength, thoughts, starched, thrilled, straight, squalled, schnapps; nine letters, strengths, squelched, stretched, splotted, stretched.

Probably the most interesting word-curiosity is the one made up of the greatest number of other words in the regular sequence. That word is indiscrimination. In-discrim-in-at-ion contains seven words and is only 16 letters long; that is allowing a fraction more than two letters to each word, and only one word is repeated.

Here are two that have six separate words within the one:

an-ass-in-at-ion  
assassination  
infin-it-at-ion  
in-fin-it-at-ion

There do not seem to be any that can be split up into five sensible parts, but here are several quads:

in-sat-iate  
in-satiate  
an-ass-in-ate  
assassinate  
invest-gate  
in-it-iate  
in-itate.

—New York Press.

Should Have Been "Pinned."

David Klyer, a farmer, went fox hunting with a shotgun recently. In the course of the search he encountered a bear, which without waiting for the call of time, boxed Mr. Klyer on the ear, bit his arm, kicked him when he had him down, and otherwise gave evidence of an unfriendly disposition.

Mr. Klyer at the first opportunity fired two loads of shot into the bear's face and then, seizing a gnarled club, smote his adversary with such violence that the bear curled up and died.

At that juncture Game Warden Finnegan appeared. "Don't you know that this is the closed season for bears?" he asked of the victor.

"Yes; and it's the closed season for men, too, by heck," averred Mr. Klyer, panting from his recent exertion. "That bear ought to be locked up."—New York Tribune.

## The Crack in the Plate.

There was company to dinner at Nellie's house in South Broad street, and the diners were enjoying the first course, which consisted of oyster soup. Nellie made away with hers for some time in silence, until she had nearly cleaned the plate, when she suddenly paused, and looking at her mother across the table, said in a stage whisper:

"Mamma, what you fink? Dere's a 'hair in the soup?'"

"Hush, Nellie," said mamma, frowning. "It's nothing but a crack in the plate."

Nellie moved the bowl of her spoon back and forth over the supposed crack and then exclaimed triumphantly:

"Kin a crack move?"—St. Louis Republic.

## DAY OF GAMBLERS GONE.

### Men Are Now Ashamed to Admit That They Play Poker.

Gambling was the pastime of rich and poor for centuries, condemned only by the fanatic and Puritan. The greatest names in English history are in the betting books of Brookline and White's, the clubs where fortunes and estates changed hands at cards and dice each night. In this country no man lost esteem by reason of high play until the coming of the present generation.

That era has ended. The law, supported by public sentiment, caused the "gambling king" of America to offer his \$800,000 hell at Saratoga. A house that cost him almost as much to build and decorate in New York has been unoccupied and unvisited for two years.

Richard Canfield is a man of education; an appreciative lover of art; an agreeable companion of men of equal wealth and mental gifts. But his millions cannot buy the possession of the poorest laborer—the right to enter the home of a fellow man as a self-respecting equal. He is an outcast. The gambler's day is done.

A century ago lotteries were approved in every community. The last one has been crushed by the national government, though it was entrenched in the constitution of a State. The policy vendor, forced to sell his chances in secret, is looked upon as a meaner criminal than the petty thief.

No people love the thoroughbred horse more than Americans. But racing now is permitted in only four States, and in those is taxed and restricted. Because it has been impossible to divest the sport of its gambling accompaniment, cities like Chicago and St. Louis have forced the abandonment of tracks in which millions were invested. Tennessee, one of the greatest breeding States, has put the ban upon all betting, and the persistent efforts of the past to legalize pool-selling in other States, like Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have proved more and more hopeless every year.

The same class of men who sought their amusement openly in the gambling halls, free to all corners, half a century ago, would be ashamed to admit to-day that they were in the habit of playing poker in private games.

Gambling was regarded, at worst, as an excusable weakness generations after it was recognized as a moral and economic evil. It was condoned as piracy, smuggling, moonshining each in its heyday was condoned. And like those wrongs, gambling in turn has become disreputable.

Public gambling is dead by action of the law in every community where there is no alliance between crime and political corruption. Private gambling cannot be obliterated wholly by any law. But what the law cannot do public sentiment is fast doing.—Boston Globe.

## FROM PILOT TO "SAMURAI"

Money is being raised in Japan to restore the monument of Will Adams, the first English resident of that country and the founder of the Japanese fleet. No fiction of adventure is more romantic and seemingly improbable than is the story of this Kentish pilot of the seventeenth century. Lafcadio Hearn, in one of his books on Japan, tells the tale of the young Englishman's rise to fortune.

In 1600 Will Adams arrived in Japan in command of a Dutch ship. Adams had partaken of many a sea adventure, and had probably been brought in contact with Hawkins, Drake, Sir Richard Grenville and the other celebrated voyagers of that day. He says himself, in his account of his life, that he "was selected for Master and Pilot in her Majesty's ship."

On landing in Japan Adams was taken prisoner and sent to Osaka to the great Emperor Ieyasu.

"As soon as I came before him he demanded of me of what country we were," says Adams. "So I answered him on all points. He asked whether our country had warres. I answered him yes. He asked as to the way we came to the country. Having a chart of the whole world, I showed him through the Strait of Magellan. He viewed me well and seemed to be wonderfully favorable."

The emperor attached Adams to his personal service, and later we read of the late pilot teaching his royal master "geometry and understanding of the art of mathematics."

Adams was well provided for, and commanded to build ships for deep-sea sailing. Before long he was created Samurai, and an estate was given him. Surely no romance of that romantic age was stranger than the rise of this plain English pilot, with only his simple honesty and common sense to help him. He was in such extraordinary favor with the greatest and shrewdest of Japanese rulers that we read in a contemporary account: "The Emperor esteemeth him much, and he may goe in and speake to hym at all times when Kinges and Princes are kept out."

Adams' only cause for regret in his elevation to fortune was the fact that he was never allowed to visit his native land. His services were regarded as too precious to be spared. The emperor never refused him anything but this one privilege, and Adams did not dare urge the matter too hard, for, as he writes, "When I asked one too many times the Old Emperor was silent."

## Unincorporated.

"Boy," called out the driver of the eight-horse team, reining up with a flourish in front of the country road-house, "come out and hold my horses a minute, will you?"

"Hold 'em yourself," answered the boy on the porch. "I ain't no octopus."—Kansas City Post.

## Time Saved.

"Does your husband spend as much time as formerly at the racetrack?"

"Not nearly as much," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "He has a new system and nearly always goes broke on the first or second race."—Washington Star.