

AVARICE RULES OVER DEAD KING

Points of View on Line of Funeral Sell High.

Police Busy Guarding Palace—Artillery Rehearse Program—Navy Will Have Prominent Place.

London, May 17.—The whole court and all London are absorbed in the preparations for the funeral of King Edward, which will be the most imposing ceremonial the British capital ever has witnessed. Thirty thousand soldiers will be brought from Aldershot and other military camps to line the streets Friday when the procession passes.

As there is no room to embarrass the soldiers over night they will bivouac in the parks and streets. The city will have the appearance of an invested town for two days.

It is expected that 700,000 persons will pass through Westminster Hall to look upon the coffin. Barriers are being built by means of which the people will be ushered through in four lines at the rate of 18,000 an hour. The body of the late king will not be exposed to view. The mourners will see only the coffin with the official regalia and heaps of flowers.

The flowers contributed by organizations and individuals will value many thousands of dollars in price. The most elaborate wreath was sent from Windsor, consisting of costly white flowers, interwoven with purple, which is the royal mourning color. The wreaths contributed by private individuals, numbering thousands, will be hung on posts in the streets.

The artillery horses, with gun carriages, were rehearsing today through the streets along the line of march, so as to avoid the possibility of a mishap on Friday.

Fabulous prices are being asked for seats in the stands along the line, \$25 being the lowest sum at which it is possible to get a place. The householders overlooking Trafalgar square have sent a protest to the lord chamberlain for again changing the line of march, which deprives them of eagerly expected profits.

King George having been closely identified with the navy, the naval contingents will take a prominent part in the ceremonies. Bluejackets will draw the gun carriage to Windsor, as they did the carriage which bore the body of Victoria, although on that occasion they did so because the horses became restive.

Soldiers from the king's company, grenadier guards, are keeping sentry watch over the body in the throneroom at Buckingham palace. They are relieved each hour.

Scotland Yard has all its detectives on duty and these are reinforced by 100 more from Continental cities.

INDIANS READY TO YIELD.

Taos Uprising Already Over—Will Surrender to Troops.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 17.—The threatened uprising of the Taos Pueblo Indians at Taos, N. M., appears to be at an end. Governor Mills today said the national guard sent to Taos last night has been ordered to return.

United States Attorney Wilson telegraphed from Taos this morning that the renegade Indians have volunteered to surrender themselves on the bench warrants which they have been resisting. He added that the trouble had been greatly exaggerated.

A regular troop of Cavalry, with Captain McCoy in command, from Fort Wingate, arrived here tonight to take a special train for Barranca, whence it will ride overland to Taos, unless ordered back by the War department.

It probably will be necessary for the troops to serve the bench warrants and make the arrests, but no bloodshed is feared, as the Indians, who including women and children number only 300, stand in awe of the military.

Chase Horse Thief in Reprisal.

Chicago, May 17.—A 19-year-old horse thief was captured by the Waukegan police this afternoon after a 20-mile chase that lasted more than four hours and during which the police used three relays of horses and an automobile. Volleys of shots at the opening of the chase and interruptions of parties on pleasure drives that their fresh horses might be exchanged for tired animals driven by the police added exciting incidents to the flight. The police finally captured the thief by the use of an automobile.

Placerville Is Burning.

Placerville, Cal., May 17.—This city is in danger of destruction by fire. Dynamite is held in readiness to raze a section of the residence district. Fire started at 9:30 tonight and has destroyed the Eldorado county court house, Odd Fellows' building, Roller, building and several brick structures. A strong wind is blowing. Every available man, woman and child is fighting the conflagration, both with buckets and high-pressure water system. Floriston, Cal., is also menaced by a forest fire.

New Air Record Is Made.

Mourmelon, France, May 17.—Daniel Kinet, the Belgian aviator, today broke the world's record for an aeroplane flight with a passenger, remaining in the air for 2 hours and 51 minutes. At Chalons sur Marne, on April 8, Kinet made a flight with a passenger of 2 hours and 20 minutes. Previous to that Orville Wright held the record, having remained in the air at Berlin last September with a passenger for 1 hour and 35 minutes.

Fruit Crop Is Menaced.

Denver, May 17.—Colorado's fruit of the estimated value of \$7,000,000 is menaced tonight by a storm, accompanied by a sudden drop in temperature, which is sweeping the state. The thermometer at the western slope registered 40 degrees Fahrenheit at 10 o'clock, and was falling steadily, under a 60-mile wind from the north.

TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

National Manufacturers Association Considers Safety Appliances.

New York, May 18.—The beginning of a new era in the safeguarding of the country's vast industrial army will be witnessed at the 15th annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, now in session.

The absolutely vital necessity of preventing accidents in industrial establishments has forcibly been brought home to the 3,000 manufacturers forming the association by the fact that 500,000 persons suffer from accidents each year in the United States. Two hundred and fifty million dollars is the estimated economic loss annually, in this country, due to accidents. At least half the accidents are considered preventable.

A comprehensive report of a committee appointed some time ago by John Kirby, Jr., president of the national association, will be made, and the convention will be addressed by Professor Frederick Rensen Hutten, of the American Museum of Safety; Miles M. Dawson, who has studied accident prevention abroad for the Russell Sage Foundation, and by other eminent speakers.

President Kirby said on the subject: "The question of appliances for preventing accidents to workmen, and accident indemnity, are at present receiving more attention than any other issue which attracts public interest in the field of industry. They are live questions of vital importance to members from an economic as well as humanitarian standpoint.

"In preparing its report, the committee has communicated with 25,000 employers in all parts of the United States, as well as 250 national, state and local organizations of employers. Every state legislator of every state in the Union was also written to. Special correspondence was carried on with American and European experts.

"A little more than 10,000 replies to the various communications have been received. There were only three protesting, even in a mild manner, against taking up the questions of employers' liability and workmen's indemnity. It was disclosed that 99 percent of the membership of the association favors a constructive, progressive policy of dealing with this difficult question."

SEVEN BOILERS BLOW UP.

Instant Death to 13 Men and Injuries to Thirty More.

Canton, Ohio, May 18.—Quick death to 13 men, serious injury to 30 other employees of the plant, and damage to the buildings amounting to many thousands of dollars—these are the results of the explosion of a battery of seven boilers this afternoon at the American Sheet & Tin Plate company. Among the injured are half a dozen who probably will die before morning.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The big plant is practically a total loss. A mere shell of the building is left.

Identification of the men was difficult. Arms were blown from bodies, and fragments of the bodies were blown blocks away. Bits of human flesh were being picked up on porches and roofs of houses and in trees.

One hundred men were at work in the plant at the time of the accident. Only a dozen or so escaped some injury, and these worked heroically to rescue their fellow workmen from the burning ruins.

The body of one man was blown through a house 700 feet from the plant. The body entered the house from the east side and continued in a straight line through a bedroom and out the west side.

The torso of another man was found in a garden 500 feet away. One injured man begged to be killed. He had an arm torn off and a great hole gaped in his side.

The plant had five mills. All the employees working at mills 1, 2, 3 and 4 were either killed or injured, while the men in mill No. 5, farthest from the boilers, escaped serious injury.

Navy Next to Britain's.

Washington, May 18.—The United States leads the world in the total displacement of completed warships, with the single exception of Great Britain, but is behind five other countries in the number of such vessels. Reckoning the war vessels built and building, America and Germany are running on equal terms, but the former is leading in displacement when the ships provided for in the pending naval appropriation bills are added to the calculation. Great Britain, the United States and Germany remain the leading powers.

Denver Will Remain Wet.

Denver, May 18.—The anti-saloon element was beaten in the elections yesterday by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The extension of the franchise from the Denver Union Water company, and which was to run for 20 years, was decisively beaten. It is claimed by the chairman of the Citizens party, which placed a ticket in the field against Republicans and Democrats, that they have elected at least one of their candidates for the election commission, three of the four supervisors and nine of the 15 aldermen.

Many Burned With Hotel.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 18.—Only 71 out of more than 100 patrons who were in the Hotel Adams, which was destroyed by fire today, have been accounted for tonight, and fears are expressed that many may have been burned to death. The register of the hotel was destroyed by the flames, which caused damage estimated at more than \$275,000, but many whose names are remembered by the clerk are missing. The search continues.

Political Riot Is Fatal.

Madrid, May 18.—A collision between Republicans and gendarmes is reported from Valencia, in connection with a manifestation in honor of the arrival there of the Republican deputy, Senor Seriano. The gendarmes charged and the Republicans used knives and stones. An officer was stabbed and killed and many persons were wounded. Fifty arrests were made and order was finally restored after the manifestants had sought refuge at the Republican club.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 21.—Continuing the debate upon the tariff, with the sundry civil bill nominally the subject under consideration, Champ Clark, minority leader, and Eugene N. Foss, newly elected Democratic representative from Massachusetts, made radical attacks upon the present tariff.

Clark said in conclusion that he had a proposal to make to the Republicans. It was that if a bill proposing substantial reductions in the woolen goods schedule were offered, he would give bond that every Democrat would vote for it without offering an amendment of any sort.

Arraignment of the administration's sale of the Philippine friars land, and of the activities of the so-called "sugar trust" in that archipelago, was made in the house today by Covington of Maryland.

He said everybody knew that the Rockefeller controlled the Standard Oil company, and the oil fields and that the Hameyers controlled the American Sugar Refining company, which he denounced as "crooked" with a "cunning criminality unequalled in the country."

He charged that the government sold the "magnificent estate of 55,000 acres of the San Jose estate on the dubious opinion of an attorney general at one-third the price the government paid at the time the lands were taken over from the friars."

Washington, May 20.—That the United States has gone into the matter of armament and especially in the construction of battleships, was asserted by Hale, Clay and Gallinger in the senate today.

These statements were made during consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The bill carried \$138,000,000 and Hale predicted that within five years the annual naval appropriation would be not less than \$175,000,000. Consideration of the bill was not concluded.

The opinion was expressed that the promised reduction of expenditures would not take place in the present session of congress, and Hale and Gallinger, both members of the committee on appropriations, agreed that the expenditures would exceed the revenues the next fiscal year.

Contending that the United States had reached a billion-dollar scale of governmental expenditures, Mr. McKinley, of California, today in the house defended the appropriations of the present congress and warned America against Asiatic industrial invasion.

"How about Senator Aldrich's declaration that the government could save \$300,000,000 annually under economical methods of administrative expenditure?" asked Mr. Slayden, of Texas.

"If any man can suggest," replied Mr. McKinley, "a substantial plan of saving in the appropriations he is an American patriot and should be made a cabinet officer."

A note of alarm was sounded by Mr. McKinley over Japanese invasion of American interests. Japan, he said, was sending cotton to the Pacific coast and American manufacturers were already beginning to lose their markets.

Washington, May 19.—Representative Poindexter is continuing his "support" of the administration legislative programme. He announced today that he would not attend the Republican caucus to be held next Wednesday to reach an agreement upon the postal savings bank bill.

His explanation is that leading Republicans are opposed to this bill and will influence the caucus to take some action that will result in its defeat. He says that he will not be bound by any caucus that is inimical to this measure.

Because of strong opposition in the house, the senate today abandoned its amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, giving Western states 35 percent of the receipts from forest reserve within their respective boundaries.

Under the present law, the states get 25 percent and this will continue. The house maintained that states were not entitled to more than one-fourth of these receipts.

Representative Hawley voted in the house to concur in the senate amendment but was defeated.

The conference committee in charge of the river and harbor bill will meet again Monday, at which time an effort will be made to reach a final agreement upon the bill.

Unless there is a change of purpose, the Bourne amendment closing the draws of Portland bridges will on that day be formally eliminated from the bill.

No action was taken today.

Senator Borah today introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the department of commerce and labor for a report on the iron and steel industry, regarding hours and wages of labor.

Washington, May 18.—Abandoning all hope of reaching any common understanding on the railroad bill with the insurgents, the regular Republican

Water Competition Lowers Rates.

Washington, May 19.—The Interstate Commerce commission today decided that water competition forced down rates from interior points to the Pacific Coast terminals. Carriers had increased the rates on farm and dump wagons from Missouri river territory to the Pacific Coast from \$1.25 a hundred pounds to \$1.35, the reason announced being that the former rate was abnormally low. Subsequently it was discovered that wagons were being moved to the Coast by water and the \$1.25 rate was restored.

Twelve Weighers Suspended.

New York, May 19.—That Collector Loeb's vigilant watch over the customs service here has not relaxed was evident today when the announcement came of 12 additional suspensions as a result of fresh investigations. Nine of the suspended men are inspectors. All 12 were formerly engaged in weighing importations of sugar, figs and cheese. These suspensions, it is announced, are the first result of a general investigation now being made.

senators moved an early adjournment of the senate today to permit the Democrats to get together to consider propositions looking to the completion of the bill.

Before adjournment Aldrich made an effort to obtain an agreement to take the final vote next Wednesday, but there were several objections and the request was not pressed.

It is the general understanding that the senate chamber that the Democrats will be asked to assist in expediting the bill by permitting amendments to be laid on the table, by refraining from speechmaking, and by other means, with the understanding that in return the last three sections of the bill, relating to capitalization, would be withdrawn.

President Taft today authorized several of the administration senators to deny absolutely the stories in circulation during the last few days, that the president recently had denounced insurgents in unmistakable terms and had used language to which these statesmen took offense. Reports reached the White House that some of the insurgents, smarting under what they had heard had been said of them, were determined to defeat the railroad bill and others of the president's measures regardless of what might happen to them or the party.

Washington, May 17.—After giving the greater part of the day to the question whether the government or the interstate commerce commission shall appear as defendant in cases growing out of orders of the commission under the terms of the railroad bill, the senate today postponed action on the subject until tomorrow.

The postponement was made upon an objection made by Senator Cummins to the presentation of the subject in a new form on the eve of voting.

The discussion had been upon an amendment offered by Cummins. As the bill was reported, the United States was made defendant in all cases growing out of the proceedings before the commission. Cummins' amendment proposed to substitute the commission itself as defendant.

"All machines look alike to me," declared Barnhart, of Indiana, in facing a criticism of the organization of the house and Republican party in a speech in the house today. Cannonism, he said, was odious because it represented a system, and not because of the personality of the man.

"If Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are not with him," he said, "they are long on silence and short on show."

The cabinet influence, he said, was representative of trusts.

"Wickersham, Dickinson, Nagel and Ballinger," he declared, "are corporation attorneys and promoters. Hitchcock, Meyer and Knox are professional politicians and MacVeagh and Dickinson are self-professed Democrats who have never voted their party ticket since it declared against criminal combinations of capital and opposed a system of government which fosters millionaire-making at the unholy expense of the toiling millions."

The only way to get rid of this system, he said, was to vote the Republican party out of power.

Washington, May 16.—Stone, of Missouri, in the senate today, painted a picture of that body under what he termed the new leadership of the "insurgents."

Contending that in the contest of last Friday over the long and short haul provision of the railroad bill the "insurgents" had won a signal victory, he painted Cummins as occupying the place of Aldrich; La Follette that of Hale; Bristow that of Lodge, and Nelson that of Gallinger.

He pictured Clapp, "the bold, black eagle of Minnesota," as chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, in place of Elkins, while Beveridge was to be found exhorting his colleagues to harmony and regularity and Dolliver acting as musical director, and the "silver voice of Carter" was to be heard sweetly echoing in the chorus.

By a vote of 40 to 45, the house of representatives today declined to pass Senator Jones' bill authorizing the sale of the Walla Walla military reservation to Whitman college, at \$150 per acre. Two attempts were made to pass the bill, but by unanimous consent, but Fitzgerald of New York objected, and later under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Representative Ellis, the house today passed the senate bill changing the name of the Willamette customs district to the "Portland customs district," and fixing the salary of the collector at \$6,000. The bill also changes the name of the Southern Oregon district to "Cooz Bay," and the district of Oregon is changed to "Astoria."

The house of representatives today passed the senate bill authorizing the Spokane & British Columbia railroad to bridge the Columbia river near the mouth of the San Poil river, Washington.

Railroad Bill Hurried.

Washington, May 18.—The adoption by the senate of a long and short haul amendment to the railroad bill will result, it is believed, in hastening the final vote on the measure and make easier the task of the conferees who will attempt to harmonize the differences between the senate and house. This is the consensus of opinion expressed by leaders. Senators Aldrich and Crane visited the White House and afterwards asserted that President Taft was content with the Dixon-Paynter provision.

Secretary Nagel Coming.

Washington, May 18.—After a conference with President Taft at the White House today, Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor declared he would make a two-months' trip to the Northwest and to Alaska, leaving Washington the latter part of June. The secretary will look into immigration matters at Portland and Seattle, while his trip to Alaska will have special reference to the salmon fisheries in those waters.

BERLIN BUTTER BOYCOTT.

German, Frugal Souls, Object to Paying 36 Cents a Pound.

Berlin has a butter boycott. It is also spoken of in the dispatches as a bitter boycott, thus, in addition to other attractive features, giving it the neat and alliterative interest that must attend such a movement as the Berlin bitter butter boycott. The people, frugal souls, object to paying 36 cents a pound for butter, insisting that 26 is quite enough. When we hear such news as this most of us are astounded at the moderation of our own toleration, the Indianapolis News says. For months we have been paying all sorts of prices for butter—some people insist that they have even paid more than that; prices, indeed, that made 36 cents look like the easy times of the days before prosperity hit us so hard. Our prices are not so high now, to be sure, but the product is still quoted at a rate that leaves 36 cents far short of appearing appalling.

Our own butter prices have been subtly progressive. Not many years ago the ordinary householder bought his butter by contract from an itinerant huckster at "25 cents a pound the year round." Then, as prosperity proceeded, there came an autumn when the butter man announced that he would have to charge 30 cents during the winter. This was paid grudgingly, but when the spring came and the grass grew and pasturage became rich there was no return to the 25-cent rate. Under the new dispensation butter had come to 30 cents the year round. Then came another chilling autumn when the huckster concluded that it would be necessary for him to charge 35 cents a pound in the winter. Again it was paid, grudgingly; again the spring came, the grass grew and the pasturage became rich, and again there was no return to the summer price. The year-round contract price is now holding steady at 35 cents, generally speaking, with scant prospect of lower rates for the summer. And the householder has disconcerting visions of 40 cents the year-round price, beginning with next fall. Something may intervene to avert him, but he has his doubts. For the last twelve or thirteen years there have been extremely few saving interventions.

A bitter boycott, even a bitter butter boycott, would be possible, of course, but experience is not encouraging. The only result of the meat boycott appears to have been higher prices, which we are still paying, although it is admitted that the meat boycott has passed into history. It was a well-intentioned effort, but it evidently did not take fully into consideration humanity's gastric cravings or the strength of the packers' standpoint. We shall watch the effort of the Berliners to force down butter prices with interest, if not exactly with confidence. If they win it will indicate one of two things—either they have more determination than we have or the people over there who control food prices have less.

The salmon output of Alaska equals the combined catch of British Columbia, the United States proper and Japan. The crude rate of mortality last year in the seventy-eight English towns, having an exit large population of 16,500,000, did not exceed 14.7 a thousand.

For use in manual training schools a Wisconsin man has patented a tool chest which may be converted into a work bench by clamping it to the top of two desks.

Brazil exported about 5,000,000 pounds of rubber in 1909, calendar year, half to Europe and half to the United States. It was the largest year's export of Brazilian rubber on record.

A metal seat, hinged and suspended by chains from a window casing, has been patented by an Ohio man for window cleaners as well as for use as a shelf on which food may be placed to cool.

From Singapore over \$13,000,000 worth of goods are annually shipped to the United States; yet, of the total number of 29,234 vessels entered there in 1908, only one small craft was American.

The supply of foodstuffs in Germany has only been kept up to the maximum figures by intensive agriculture, the employment of modern machinery, scientific fertilization and the employment of millions of female farm hands. The German workman pays as much as the American for his food, except potatoes, milk and vegetables.

Among the eight thousand applicants who are anxious to join Captain Scott in his British expedition to the south pole, are all sorts and conditions of men—doctors, engineers, civil servants, clerks, army officers, soldiers, seamen, railway porters and men of private means. "The man for the work," said an official of the expedition, "is the man who is absolutely physically fit in all points."

Hospital nurses, when assisting at a delicate operation, have their own way of suppressing a cough or sneeze. The operator's attention must not be distracted for a moment. Coughs and sneezes, too, spread germs on surfaces carefully rendered antiseptic. So every nurse soon learns to press her finger hard on the upper lip, immediately below the nose, when she feels a cough or sneeze coming on.

The Beggar Part.

"Your wife looks charming to-night, Mr. Blinkers," remarked the hostess at the reception. "Her new costume simply beggars description."

"Well, I don't know as to that," rejoined Blinkers, "but it almost beggars me."—Chicago News.

Where It Goes.

"Don't you think a great deal of food goes to waste?"

"All Taft eats appears to go to waste."—Houston Post.

Some day you are going to do a lot of things you ought to do to-day: No body seems to care much for time when procrastination is the thief.

NEW YORK'S GRUB STREET.

A Single Block of Real "East" That Is Without an Rivet.

The initial block of an Alva street is the real "grub" street of New York. This street is properly named in the modern sense of the word, as only "grub" is sold there, not "food" or "viands." There the standard of value is a cent, and for seven cents one can get quite a meal. Practically all the patrons and all the "grub merchants" are boys. Men are rare there. They pass through the block on business or occasionally stop at the stands, where old books are sold, but they seldom drop into any of the little restaurants. There is nothing to prevent their doing so, and occasionally a lover of cheap grub has tried it. But it is seldom that he repeats the experiment. The "kids" make it altogether too hot for him with their audible comments. Grub street is theirs and they propose to keep it so.

Newboys, messenger boys, office boys and boys from a hundred plants and factories round about fill the street and these little restaurants for an hour before and an hour after noon. The boy with seven cents to spend on a single meal is a millionaire of the moment. He is not often met with. The boy that makes up by far the greater part of the jostling, young crowd that is replete with witicism and hard "knocks" both of the tongue and of the fist, is the "gink" that but three cents to spend, or possibly four. On this he does very well, however.

In these little restaurants the price of a sandwich is three cents, a sandwich which, if you are a boy, will make your mouth water. Two of these sandwiches are sold for four cents, though. Here the "kid" is early taught the value of modern business methods and of combination. You will hear him calling out in a businesslike tone, "Who wants ter go in wid mah for a sandwich?" Any boy who really means it has no trouble at all in finding a side partner for the purchase. Pie is sold ordinarily for four cents. That is, a boy can buy an entire pie for that figure, though half a one costs three. Hence it is another of the lunch-time methods for a boy to "split" a pie with some one else.

Probably there are not half a dozen knives and forks in all Grub street. Grub street has its own code of ethics and its own peculiar ways. It suits its customers precisely—that is all that is to be said. In Grub street the customer's coffee is sugared and his bread is buttered before being handed out. Even spoons are barred. When a boy buys coffee it is sugared and stirred for him, and all he has to do is to drink it.

AMERICANS DO LOVE CANDY.

ASTONISHING INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Fifty years ago the candy of the country was almost invariably hard and coarse, and much of it unwholesome. Now the making of it has become a fine art and the wizard of concoction and flavoring has a fortune at his command. Pure candy, in moderate quantities, is no longer regarded as a menace to the healthy stomach. It has been sent to the American soldiers at Manila, and to British soldiers in the Transvaal, while we have a recent unconfirmed tradition that the lure of the gumdrop will enlist an Eskimo in almost any service. As candy takes its place among the articles that go to make up high living, we may assume, says the Boston Transcript, that its consumption, even per capita, is steadily on the increase. To know just how much of it we are eating at the present time we must await the new census figures. Not since 1905 have we had official information to guide us, and subsequent developments must be largely guesswork.

But between 1900 and 1905 the candy factories of the country increased from 547 to 1,348, considerably more than 40 per cent. The capital invested, however, more than doubled, and the value of the finished product increased nearly 50 per cent. The government estimate of the value of the entire production of big and little factories five years ago was over \$116,000,000, and this did not include "fudge" parties, old-fashioned candy pulls and similar activities of amateur confectioners. In the last government census fourteen cities are put down as manufacturing more than half the candy made in the United States. Greater New York naturally stands first, Philadelphia second, Chicago third and Boston fourth, though Cambridge has the honor of standing twelfth, coming in ahead of Atlanta and Cleveland. Boston's position is an honorable one, and for quality it might well be put at the front, because it is no unusual thing for New York people to send to this city when something particularly choice is desired.

The Bomb Man.

Leocoq the detective ordered a fourth egg nog.

"Bomb men are the pest of Russia," he said. "As we have green goods men here, so they have bomb men there."

"You, for instance, are a farmer, Stepan Stepanovitch. You come to Petersburg to see the sights, and suddenly a man thrusts his hands in your pocket and says: 'Cursed aristocrat! I have placed a bomb in your trousers. Move a muscle and it will go off.'"

"You stand perfectly still. You are half dead with fright. After ten minutes or so, though, you collect enough courage to ask a passer-by if he will please remove very carefully the bomb placed in your pocket by an Anarchist, and the passer-by, draws forth gingerly a brick."

Leocoq ordered a fifth egg nog.

"A brick," he repeated. "But Stepan Stepanovitch's purse, containing 17 roubles and 49 kopecks, is quite gone."

A Permanent Position.

"Mr. Smith," spoke up the young lawyer, "I come here as a representative of your neighbor Tom Jones, with the commission to collect a debt due him."

"I congratulate you," answered Mr. Smith, "on obtaining so permanent a job at such an early stage in your career."—Success Magazine.

About all some people do for a living is to give receipts for money.



R. J. Macredy, who has written the volume called "Health's Highway," is an apostle of the open air life and a fine example of the benefits to be derived from it. He camps out at night all the year around and spends a large portion of his time in the cycle saddle or at the wheel of a motor car touring through the most beautiful parts of Ireland. As a result of many close observations of the effects of rational physical training and simple, well chosen foods, he has published a book on the subject.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in an unusually frank preface to his latest volume of poems, "The Comfort of the Hills," says: "In the year 1882 I printed the first of six small volumes of verse. The editions of each were limited to 200 or 300 copies, with an average sale of about fifty copies. Having generously given away the rest I am anxious to find these volumes are now sought for by the collector of first editions and are occasionally bringing absurd prices. This present collection is the only one I have not paid for outright and is a venture of my publishers, which speaks well for their courage."

"Simon the Jester," William J. Locke's new novel, has for its central figure one Simon de Gex, M. P., who having met life with a happy and serene philosophy is suddenly called upon to face death. With reckless and careless gaiety he jests at death until he discovers that destiny is a great jester than he. The heroine of the story is Lola Brandt, an ex-trainer of animals. An important figure in the story is a dwarf, Prof. Anastasius Papadopolous, who has a troupe of performing cats. The story is written in the quietly humorous and whimsical style which lends distinction and character to the stories of Locke, and the scenes are laid in London and in Algiers.

Halle Ermine Rives, whose latest romance, "The Kingdom of Slender Swords," is now among the "six best sellers," is the wife of Post Wheeler who was second secretary to the American Embassy in Japan and quit that post to become first secretary at St. Petersburg, Mr. Wheeler was well known as an author and it will be recalled that he was Theobald's model for the Christ. Mrs. Wheeler uses her maiden name as a pen name. She is a Kentucky woman and a cousin of Amelia Rives Princess Troubetzkoy. This story of "The Kingdom of Slender Swords" is said to contain a slightly disguised portrait of Lef