

# KING GEORGE V PARDONS MANY

## Ancient Customs of New Rulers Freely Indulged In

Remission of Sentences Extends Also  
to Army and Navy—Will Insist  
on Action by Parliament.

London, May 24.—A demonstration of a monarch's greatness of heart and his sympathy with the multitudes of his subjects characterized this, the second day of the real reign of King George V.

It was announced officially that the king was graciously pleased to grant remission of sentences to prisoners in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland who tomorrow have still more than a month's sentence in prison to serve.

These remissions are of from one to three months, according to length of sentences.

Similar orders were issued to the board of admiralty by the king's direction. To all persons in the navy who are under sentence of imprisonment for terms of not exceeding three months for disciplinary offenses, including drunkenness and desertion, will be granted remission of the remainder of their sentence.

A similar act of clemency has been issued in the case of soldiers.

Kaiser Wilhelm will leave tomorrow afternoon on board the yacht Hohenzollern. He lunched today with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and later with King George indulged in a long automobile ride about London.

The political truce hoped for will probably not continue as long as was expected. When parliament meets this week speeches by John Redmond and others of the factions combined with the Liberals will indicate an intention to press the issue of the Lord's veto and Ireland's demand as soon as possible.

It is announced that King George intends to maintain royal racing stables at Newmarket and a breeding stud at Sandringham and that he will patronize racing on the same extensive scale as his father.

## PRINCETON EXPECTS GIFT OF \$10,000,000

Salem, Mass., May 24.—While the value of immense gifts bequeathed to Princeton by the will of the late Isaac C. Wyman is estimated at \$10,000,000, its exact amount is unknown, even to the trustees. John M. Raymond, an attorney of this city, who is one of the trustees, does not think the estate would exceed \$10,000,000, and he was not prepared to say whether it would equal it.

"There are millions enough," he admitted, "to take care of the needs of the proposed graduate college for which, under the terms of the will, the money is designed."

## CHERRIES \$6,000 A CAR.

California Growers Are Obtaining  
Record Prices.

Stockton, Cal., May 24.—Cherry growers are making more money this season than at any time they have been in the business.

The present crop of Black Tartarans is about marketed and this week Royal Anns will begin to arrive and buyers promise 7 cents for that variety, though they may have to pay higher. Black Tartarian cherries were sold in large quantities the past few days at 6 cents a pound, and at times the price went up to 8 cents, finally reaching the top figure of 9 1/2 cents yesterday.

If the Royal Ann prices drop, growers look for the canneries to get into the market, but just now the only buyers are the shippers, who are taking all the cherries offered. At these high prices cherries are worth \$6,000 a car.

## Strange Airship Seen.

Springfield, O., May 24.—Residents of this city returning home tonight were greatly surprised to see flying overhead some great air craft carrying a bright red light. The craft was so far above the earth that it could not be distinguished, but the whirr of the engine could be distinctly heard. It was believed to be one of the Wright Brothers' machines, as it came from the West at a very fast rate of speed. Orville Wright said he knew nothing of the machine, however.

## 14 Are Killed in Battle.

Washington, May 24.—Two days' fighting near Rama, Nicaragua, has cost the Estrada forces 14 killed and 29 wounded, according to a report to the State department from Consul Moffatt at Bluefields. The casualties of the Madriz forces, he adds, were not learned.

General Mens retired after the fight to his entrenchments. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions, said to be the entire stores of the Madriz forces at Bluefields, were reported captured by General Moncada.

## Two See Comet, Fall Dead.

Taladeaga, Ala., May 24.—The appearance of the comet last night caused intense excitement here. Congregations of several churches left their pews and hundreds of persons stood excited in the public square and gazed at the celestial visitor. Miss Ruth Jordan was called to the door of her home to see the comet and immediately fell dead, physicians assigning heart failure as the cause. A negro was shown the comet and instantly dropped dead.

## Snow Sweeps New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 24.—Northwestern New Mexico is in the grip of a heavy snow storm tonight. The storm, evidently a continuation of the one which swept Southwestern Colorado, yesterday, is centered at Fort Sumner. It is expected that great loss of livestock will result.

## STEAMER HIT IN FOG.

Eighteen Drown as Vessel Plunges  
Beneath the Waves.

Port Huron, Mich., May 25.—Families and friends of the missing 18 members of the crew of the steamer Frank H. Goodyear, which sank yesterday off Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron, after being rammed amidships by the steamer James E. Wood, tonight practically gave up hope that any of the missing persons have been rescued.

The steamer Sir William Siemens, said to have picked up some of the missing crew, passed detour today and made no report of any survivors aboard.

Four of the rescued members of the crew, including Captain F. P. Hemminger, have gone to the Goodyear's headquarters in Cleveland and Mrs. Emma Bassett, the only other survivor, is still in Port Huron.

The collision occurred at 5:20 in the morning, in a heavy fog. The Goodyear was struck amidships on the starboard side and the bow of the Wood was punctured.

In a moment it was seen that the Goodyear was doomed, as she began rapidly to fill with water. Everyone on board was supplied with a life preserver and every effort was made to man and launch the small boats. The water poured into the hold so fast that the heavy hatches were forced from their frames by the pressure from underneath and shot into the air in every direction, spreading injury and death among the terrified crew and passengers.

With his infant child in his arms, Steward Bassett had almost reached safety in one of the lifeboats when one of the tumbling hatches snatched the baby from his arms. The little one fell into the lake and was drowned, despite the frantic efforts of his father to rescue it.

Many of the Goodyear's crew were killed by the falling hatches before they had a chance to jump into the water.

When the Goodyear settled beneath the surface of the water it was evident she was practically broken in two, the action of the water having completed the destruction begun by the blow received in the collision. The Goodyear was a modern steel steamer 436 feet long, and carried a crew of 23 men.

## NEW COMET TAIL IS SEEN.

Harvard Group Sees Jet of Light  
Shooting From Nucleus.

Cambridge, Mass., May 25.—When the party at the Harvard astronomical observatory obtained last night for the first time an adequate view of Halley's comet an interesting discovery was made by Professor O. C. Wendell. He saw a jet of light for two or three minutes projecting toward the southwest from the nucleus, that is, somewhat towards the sun, while the tail itself was streaming away to the east, or toward the sun.

Photometric measurements of the nucleus in the comet were also made by Professor Wendell, which indicated that the nucleus was of 6.57 magnitude, that it is slightly below the limit of visibility.

The total light of the comet was set at two and a half magnitudes by Leon Campbell and assistants, who made special measurements. The tail is said to be about three degrees long.

## Mischief Sinks Drydock?

Manila, May 24.—In connection with the sinking of the drydock Dewey, naval officers here say it would be an easy matter for some mischievous person to tamper with the powerful valves, which are operated by electricity. If they were so inclined, they say, he might slip past the guard and open the valves, which would result in the sinking, and divers have been at work examining the bottom of the drydock. The amount of the damage has not yet been determined. Operations will begin to raise the craft.

## Soldiers Fire on Ship.

Pensacola, Fla., May 25.—Coming within the range of the rifles of a target squad from Fort Barrancas today, a seaman on the schooner John M. Kewm was mortally injured and others aboard escaped death or serious injury only by quickly secreting themselves behind rigging. Several minutes elapsed before the panic-stricken sailors could attract the attention of the officers in charge of the squad, which was done by playing the flag at half mast. Col. Allen, commanding the post has ordered an investigation.

## Legislature Boards Cars.

Baton Rouge, La., May 25.—In a special train of 14 coaches, including sleepers and baggage cars, both the upper and lower houses of the Louisiana general assembly started today for Washington, to present claims of New Orleans for the Panama exposition, to be held in 1915. The delegation is headed by Governor Sanders. At New Orleans the delegation was joined by Mayor Martin Behman and a large committee of citizens.

## Channel Swallows 22.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 25.—Twenty-two persons were drowned as the result of a collision today between the steamer Skerryvore and the German bark J. C. Vinnen, in the English channel. The Skerryvore sank. Only two of the crew of the steamer were rescued, one of whom died a short time later. The bark put in here but later left for Southampton. Apparently she was not injured. As far as known, no passengers were on either vessel.

## Chinese Destroy Church.

Shanghai, May 25.—Native riots occurred at Chuan Chia, northwest of Changsha, last Saturday. A considerable portion of the city was burned. The Lutheran church was destroyed by fire. There is general unrest and anti-foreign sentiment is spreading.

## Quake Causes Near-Panic.

Reggio, Italy, May 25.—A heavy earthquake shock occurred here evening, causing the people to rush into the streets. No damage was done.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 25.—Presenting a series of tables, Senator Smoot today addressed the senate with reference to the condition of the farmers of the country, as compared with their condition in 1906.

"While the prices of practically all commodities have shown some advance during the last few years," he said, "the products of the farm show a much greater advance than do the prices of the products of the mines and factories."

He gave the following specifications: Corn, 118 per cent; wheat, 88 per cent; cotton, 92 per cent; oats, 132 per cent; rye, 118 per cent; barley, 126 per cent; hay, 49 per cent; hops, 640 per cent; potatoes, 73 per cent; flaxseed, 142 per cent; fat cattle, 92 per cent; fat hogs, 172 per cent; dairy butter, 57 per cent; eggs, 107 per cent. Commenting on general conditions, Mr. Smoot said:

"The financial condition of the grain raiser of the Northwest, the general farmer of the Middle West, the cotton planter of the South, is better than ever before. Financially, the farmer has become independent. The general free delivery and the telephone have placed him in touch with the world and he is as familiar with current events as the city dweller."

For two hours today, Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, stood in the senate and in vigorous language denounced as untrue the charges of bribery made against him in connection with his election to the senate. Upon leaving the chamber at the conclusion of his speech, Lorimer hurriedly put his affairs in order and caught a late train for Chicago. In his address Lorimer made emphatic denial of all the allegations of corruption and sought to return the accusation of wrongdoing upon the Chicago Tribune, in which the charges were first published. He declared the attack was aimed not only at him but at his bank.

Washington, May 25.—At the last moment, before reaching the point of voting upon the railroad bill today, the senate took the important step of adding an amendment placing interstate telegraph and telephone lines under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission.

This action was followed by an effort to restore the portion of section 12, affecting mergers, which heretofore was voted out.

The suggestion for the inclusion of telegraph and telephone companies within the control of the Interstate Commerce commission was made by Dixon, of Montana, but ultimately the amendment was supplanted by one in simpler form offered by La Follette.

The senate reached the voting stage at 4 o'clock, after an animated debate, which dealt especially with whether the Dooliver amendment regulating the stock and bond issues of railroads was in accordance with the last Democratic platform.

Dixon's telegraph amendment was in the exact language of the telegraph provision carried by the house bill, and it purported to re-enact the first section of the present interstate commerce law, with telegraph and telephone companies added. Much objection to voting upon it without an opportunity for examination was expressed. Several suggestions for adjournment were made. Ultimately Brandegee moved to lay on the table, but this motion was lost, 23 to 37.

The result of the vote had no sooner been announced than Brown, of Nebraska, presented his amendment reviving a portion of section 12. His amendment prohibits all common carriers from acquiring any interest whatsoever in the capital stock of, or purchasing or leasing any railroad which is competitive with that of the purchasing company. A fine of \$5,000 is imposed for each day's violation of this provision.

Washington, May 26.—Through the defeat in the senate today of several amendments offered by insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the way was paved for an early vote on the administration railroad bill. It is believed this will come tomorrow and the senate will then adjourn until Monday, when the statehood bill probably will be made the unfinished business.

The regular Republicans maintained a firm hold upon the situation in several votes on important features, notwithstanding the insurgents and Democrats united their votes on several occasions. More was accomplished during the closing hours of the session today than in any other week of the three months the bill has been pending business.

Of all of the votes of the day, the one on the Cummins amendment was by far the most important. The vote was by no means so close as had been predicted by its friends and feared by its opponents. Three days ago the advocates of the bill suggested by the administration had been apprehensive of the success of the Cummins provision, but during that time they had been extremely active, so that, while they made important concessions, they secured the defeat of the provision.

Of the 29 votes favorable to the amendment, 12 were cast by insurgent Republicans.

## Revenue Receipts Grow.

Washington, May 25.—Internal revenue receipts continue to show a big increase over last year. For April the receipts were \$21,397,137, which is \$2,209,057 more than in April, 1909. There was an increase of \$1,021,035 in spirits, \$692,651 in tobacco, \$493,522 in fermented liquors, and in cigarettes \$200,528. Commissioner Cabell's estimate in December was that the total revenue from internal revenue for the fiscal year 1910 would be \$253,000,000, but at the present rate of increase it will reach \$263,000,000.

## Coal and Homesteads Advanced.

Washington, May 25.—Senator Dixon, of Montana, from the committee on public lands, has made a favorable report on the Mondell bill, which has passed the house, providing for agricultural entries on the surface of coal lands. About 15,000,000 acres of land have been classified as coal lands, and 45,000,000 acres have been withdrawn for classification, of which probably half will eventually be classified as coal lands.

## Census Investigates Irrigation.

Washington, May 26.—The census bureau is proceeding actively with the irrigation investigation required by an act of congress approved February 25 last. It is expected to develop exact and practical information relative to the investment of capital in the various projects and enterprises, and also as to the location and prices of irrigated lands now open to settlement in the arid and semi-arid states of the Union. Irrigation experts estimate that there are between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land susceptible of irrigation.

## Colonel May Get Blame.

Washington, May 26.—Because 111,000 mysteriously disappeared from an army safe at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, coincident with the disappearance of a private soldier, who has not yet been apprehended, Colonel George F. Cooke, who was recently retired from the 22nd infantry, probably will have to face a court-martial. The charge will be lack of precaution in guarding the money. There is little doubt but that the missing soldier got the money.

The "insurgent" Republicans based their opposition on the ground that sufficient care was not taken to prevent the watering of stocks and issuance of both stocks and bonds in any way that would be injurious to the general public.

President Taft's traveling expenses and the fact that he had already overdrawn his allowance of \$25,000 a year voted by congress, led to acrimonious debate in the house today and to a refusal to permit him to use the next year's allowance to meet the deficiency.

Washington, May 25.—"Before the Interstate Commerce commission can become effective, it will be necessary to equip it much more thoroughly," said Senator La Follette, in the senate today, during a speech which consumed practically the entire session.

He argued the reconstruction of the commission, and said the country should be divided into districts in charge of a sub-commission.

The Wisconsin senator spoke for almost five hours in support of the commission amendment regulating railroad rate increases, and had not concluded when the time adjourned.

"There is not one line in the statutes to give to the people reasonable railroad rates," declared he. "All that has been accomplished is to afford a means of giving equal rates to shippers."

The interest of the shipper was by no means the interest of the general public, he asserted. He declared the people generally were as much entitled to protection as the shippers. Forty years ago the fight was begun with that end in view, he said, and it was as much a fight against extortion as against discrimination, but in the former respect there had been utter failure.

"The Interstate Commerce commission is engaged in a mere child's play," said Mr. La Follette, adding that it was so edged about that it could not effectively deal with the problem.

"The rules of the senate seem to be so formed as to prevent one from speaking the truth. The railroads have been having their way for 40 years. We have the sins of many congresses to atone for before we permit this bill to pass from our hands."

Washington, May 24.—Chairman Tawney, of the house appropriations committee has succeeded in framing an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing the president with \$250,000 to obtain information on prices of manufactured articles that stood the test of the rules of the house.

By a strict party vote of 110 to 83 the amendment was adopted. Previously the house by a vote of 84 to 106 rejected the Fitzgerald amendment reducing the amount to \$75,000.

When the appropriation of \$58,000 for distinctive paper for national currency was reported Tawney explained that the proposed plans for laundering paper money had not yet reached such a satisfactory stage as to warrant reductions.

The house discussed the efforts of the administration to reduce the expenditures of the government. Tawney declared that from the time of Alexander Hamilton there had been no change in the system of the treasury department until the present effort to improve it.

Fitzgerald declared that the system could not be improved. He said any attempt to run the government as a private business would result in a lot of men being sent to the penitentiary. Governmental and private business, he insisted, were essentially different. There were too many "political chair warmers" in the government in the service, he added, to permit efficient administration.

Washington, May 25.—Voting down, 26 to 39, an amendment offered by Burton to authorize only one new battleship instead of two, the senate today passed the naval appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of almost \$134,000,000. It was before the senate two days, the debate being confined almost exclusively to the battleship question.

Two important amendments were adopted today. One of them, offered by Johnston, appropriates \$450,000 for the purchase of torpedo boats, "whose vitals are below the normal load line." The other, by Jones, eliminates railroad, county and municipal bonds from securities that may be deposited by contractors.

The naval increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, provided by the bill is as follows:

Two first class battleships to cost not exceeding \$6,000,000 each, and when equipped with armor and armament, about \$12,500,000 each.

Two fleet colliers to cost not exceeding \$1,000,000 each.

Five submarine torpedo boats not exceeding a total of \$2,500,000.

Six torpedo boat destroyers to cost not exceeding \$750,000. The house bill provided only four submarines and no torpedo boat destroyers.

The senate also adopted the resolution that not more than one of the battleships should be built by the same company.

## LIKE BIRDS SOAR.

Surviving Pioneer of Aviation Has  
Faith He Can Fly.

Otto Lillenthal was the greatest forerunner of the Wrights. They generally proclaim that his experiments, his book and his lovable personality were the most vital influences in their career as aeroplane inventors.

Otto Lillenthal was killed while making gliding experiments in preparing to mount a lightweight motor in his aeroplane. The little newspaper notice of his tragic death is said to have been the direct cause of reviving the flagging interest of the Wrights.

Lillenthal was very well aware of the fact that flight was possible by combining artificial motor energy with a series of rigid surfaces for lifting purposes. But he was not content with achieving flight after the fashion of the modern aeroplane. He considered such triumphs as later achieved by the Wrights simply as interesting but useless incidents. He believed so long as it was necessary to depend upon a terrific unceasing speed to stay in the air no proper solution of the problem could be reached.

Lillenthal and his brother, Gustav, closely studied the birds. It is said no two human beings on earth accumulated such clear, accurate, exact data of the Lillenthals concerning bird-flight. Otto early arrived at the conclusion that successful man-flight would have to be similar to bird-flight. He pronounced it as an axiom that the era of flight would not be here until human beings could use aeroplane surfaces both to lift their weight and for purposes of sailing against the wind.

The Lillenthals discovered early in their investigations that bird-flight is almost identical with that of marine sailing. The skillful yachtsman travels against the wind by tacking. The bird flies against the wind by using exactly the same method, only it goes the yachtsman one better by using its sail surfaces also as lifting surfaces and thus is sustained in the air.

Otto Lillenthal predicted man would fly after this fashion; his brother, Gustav, who survived him, has perfected a machine which he says will enable human beings to fly by their own energy. He has not yet demonstrated the apparatus, but expects to do so shortly, near Berlin. But any statement from such cautious experimenters as the Lillenthals carries weight. If Lillenthal has been able to construct a machine which will fly with practically no artificial motive power, whose wings can be adjusted automatically to any angle, the consequences will be revolutionary. It will mean that all of the present aeroplane forms will go in the discard. The success of the Lillenthal machine means a new era in the evolution of the flying machine. Every person will be able to own an individual machine and the cost will be less than the cost of hiring an automobile for one day.

## LEGAL INFORMATION

### Certain members of a town council

persistently absented themselves from its meetings, rendering the transaction of business impossible for want of a quorum. The president of the village in the capacity of taxpayer sought a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the attendance of the recalcitrant officials. In *Wilson vs. Cleveland*, 123 Northwestern Reporter, 284, the Michigan Supreme court denied the writ, because petitioner had no specific right involved which all other citizens did not have. The council might have provided by ordinance for compelling the attendance of its members at its meetings. Although respondents had combined to prevent a quorum, and there appeared no justification of their conduct, courts, not being created to conduct municipal affairs, can afford no relief. The remedy, if there is one, is legislative, not judicial.

### A Statute provided that saloons

should be closed on Sunday. Permission was thereafter given by the police of a municipality to saloon keepers which allowed them to keep their establishments open during Sunday afternoons. A physician, the owner of a sanatorium, was greatly annoyed by the conduct of a saloon on the property adjacent to his hospital, and made numerous but fruitless complaints to the police. From the denial of his request to use either the name of the prosecuting attorney or his own in mandamus proceedings to compel the police to obey the statute, the appeal reported, 286 Reporter, 122 Northwestern Supreme court, refusing the application for mandamus, remarked that courts were not created for the conduct of the municipal affairs of cities, especially when no such abuse is shown that would warrant judicial interference. There is a complete remedy in equity.

### One having been convicted of murder

appealed with the alacrity usual in criminal cases. It was apparent that the wounds of the victim had not been self-inflicted, and to further establish this fact testimony of physicians was introduced. For the error in the admission of this evidence a new trial was sought, on the ground that the prosecution, having offered this evidence as a part of its case, was estopped from denying its injurious effect. In *Byers vs. Territory*, 103 Pacific Reporter, 532, the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals refused to be bound by or to follow the line of authorities, which it condemned as technically unimpaired, but repugnant to reason, demoralizing to respect for law, and destructive to justice. If the evidence the admission of which was in error could reasonably have had any effect on the jury, this decision might have been different, but it is the fixed policy of this court to refuse to reverse convictions upon mere technicalities or exceptions which do not deprive the defendant of a substantial right. Ignoring justice and deciding cases upon technicalities has not only largely lost to the court the confidence and respect of the people, but it has greatly alarmed the profession of the law itself.

### Boarding Poultry.

Some say to feed chopped hay  
And shredded lime  
In case the hens won't lay  
On schedule time.  
But others wish it understood  
They get results from angel food.

The man must be acute,  
Make many tests,  
Who learns just how to suit  
His feathered guests.  
Unless you know the proper way  
You'll never get the hens to lay.  
—Louisville Courier-Journal

### Thought He'd Mention It.

Bobby—Mamma, would it make any difference if baby took all his medicine at once?  
The Baby's Mother—Heavens! Yes, Bobby—but it hasn't made any difference.—Scraps.

### An Old-fashioned Mother's Idea of

Neglecting Duty is to hire a nurse to take care of the children.  
Food prices are so high that it pays to have stomach trouble.

## FATHER'S JAR OF GOLD COINS.

Michigan Man's Widow Gives a  
Surprise to Stepchildren.

The finding of nearly \$2,000 in shining gold coins, hidden away in a hole in the cellar floor of their dead father's home south of this city, came as a pleasant surprise to the children of D. B. Disbro, who died a few weeks ago, a Union City (Mich.) dispatch to the New York Herald says. The disclosure came about in this way:

They, with the members of their own families—for they are all men and women grown—were invited to eat dinner at the old Disbro home, instead by their stepmother, who has been such for nearly a quarter of a century. After a bountiful meal the elder Mrs. Disbro invited the guests to accompany her to the cellar. Then, in their presence, she raised a small stone from the floor and took from a hole beneath a glass jar, in which could be seen many gold coins. Pouring them out into her lap, she divided the precious stores into nine equal parts and presented each of the children a share, for there are just nine children in the Disbro family.

Explanations followed and it was found that when the first Mrs. Disbro died, twenty-five years ago, Mr. Disbro found in her pocketbook several hundred dollars in gold coin, with the written request to Mr. Disbro that he add to the store as he felt able, and some day present the whole to their children. He faithfully followed the request, with the result that there was more than \$2,000 when he died.

He confided the secret to his second wife, and after his death she carried out his wishes and divided the money among his children. As she had been amply provided for in Mr. Disbro's will, she refused any portion of the hoard, but the children insisted upon her accepting a few of the coins as a token of their esteem.

## LEGAL INFORMATION

### Some Musical Recollections of Fifty

Years, by Richard Hoffman, is a late publication. The delightful reminiscences of Mr. Hoffman are prefaced by a memoir by Mrs. Hoffman which gives briefly and very pleasantly the main facts of her husband's long career, and supplements most satisfactorily the reminiscences themselves. Mr. Hoffman begins his story with the account of how as a boy of 14 he made the journey from Manchester, England, his native city, to Birmingham, to hear Felix Mendelssohn conduct the "Elijah." When 16 years old he came to America, and from that time on he gives most entertaining and interesting accounts of all the musical celebrities who came to America and gave concerts and toured the country. His account of his own concert at Castle Garden, New York, and his tour of the West and East, (including Canada) with Joseph Burke, of their expenses and receipts, and the reception they met with, of Jenny Lind's arrival and singing in New York and of her tour with him under P. T. Barnum's management, of Thalberg and Gottschalk, von Bulow, and their tours, make this a most valuable and charming review of the musical history of America.

### My Son and I.

"My naughty little son," quoth I as he lay flat across my stiff patterned knee Face downward, and for some small bit of sin  
Was tawarding discipline,  
"Pray bear in mind that every single whack  
I herewith lay athwart your aching back  
Hurts me ten times as much as it does you.  
Each stinging slap of all the twenty-two  
Is like a hundred lashes unto me  
And pains me grievously."

### His roars he stayed, and to the dampened floor

The tears that he'd been shedding ran no more.  
"Is that true, father, dear?" he cried with glee,  
His squirmings ceasing quite perceptibly.  
"I grieve to say it is, my lad," I cried, as lastly the hair brush I applied.  
"Each whack of this small hair brush gives me pain  
The like of which I hope that ne'er again  
I'll have to suffer." Whereupon the child  
Right sweetly smiled,  
And then he thus apostrophized me:  
"Pop,  
If that's the case I beg you will not stop.  
But lay on as hard as you know how—  
I rather like it now."  
—John Kendrick Bangs in Success.

### Exact Obedience.

A lady staying in a hotel was frightened by a noise like that of a person running about in a room over the one she occupied. In "How to be Happy Through Civil," the Rev. E. J. Hardy tells the story:  
The noise went on at intervals for two nights, and then changed, as if the occupant on the floor above had gone mad and was skipping about. The lady did not believe in ghosts, but she was afraid of them, so she asked the proprietor to investigate the mystery.  
It was a sick foreigner obeying the imperfectly understood directions of an English medical man. "Take the medicine two nights running, then skip a night."

### The Reason.

Guest at a restaurant—Excuse me, sir, can you let me come to the telephone? You have been there twenty minutes without saying a word.  
"Sorry, sir, but I'm talking to my wife."—Felix Mele.

### When a man makes a lot of money,

the people look at him as if to say, "Now what share of that do you intend to give to your wife's kin?"



A new biography of Harrison Alsworth is coming from the press. It is supposed that some of Alsworth's forty-one novels are still read—though they can hardly be called literature.

"Types from City Streets" is the title of the forthcoming book in which Hutchins Hapgood has undertaken to describe the underworld of New York, especially what he finds to be its charm.

Jane Austin is the newest literary discovery of French critics. One of them declares that she forms the one striking exception to the insanity of genius. He calls her the first of the realists, a writer absolutely normal and sane.

In the writing of the authoritative Life of Karl Marx, which is among the spring publications, the author, John Spargo, has had the assistance of Mme. Lafargue, Marx's daughter. Mrs. Lafargue has also assisted the author in gathering reliable