

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

COAL ROADS BROUGHT TO TIME

Indiana and Illinois Lines Adopt Government "Suggestions."

Washington, March 29.—Prompt action by the Interstate Commerce commission has averted what might have developed into a serious clash between the coal shippers and the railroads of Indiana and Illinois. On March 15 the Indiana Railroad commission, the United Mine workers and representative coal operators of Indiana and Illinois complained to the commission that the carriers had given notice of an advance of 2 cents a ton on coal from Indiana and Illinois points to Chicago. Such an advance, they pointed out, would seriously affect both miners and operators. The question of filing a formal complaint against the railroads was considered by the delegation. An intimation also was made that proceedings would be instituted against the carriers for violation of the anti-trust law.

Since that time the commission has been in communication with all the presidents interested, and in the words of Chairman Knapp, "certain suggestions" were made to the railroads. It was announced by the commission today that replies to the communication had been received from the interested lines and that the determination to make the proposed advance in the coal rates had been reconsidered and abandoned.

Soldiers Had Shotguns, Too.

Washington, March 28.—The cross examination of Thomas Taylor, former secretary of Company F, Twenty-fifth infantry, was resumed today when the senate committee on military affairs again took up its investigation of the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex. When asked concerning the issue of extra ammunition to soldiers when they desired to go hunting, Taylor said he had never secured any, because he always took one of three shotguns belonging to his company. This is the first admission since the investigation was begun that the company had shotguns in its possession. Joseph L. Wilson, company B, gave testimony concerning events of the night of August 13, when the shooting occurred, similar to that given by Taylor.

National Debt Is Reduced.

Washington, April 3.—The statement of the public debt shows that March 30, 1907, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$909,108,666, which was a decrease as compared with March 1 of \$11,538,288. The cash in the treasury is given as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust fund, \$1,139,146,869; general fund, \$199,520,548; in national bank deposits, \$165,235,679; in treasury of Philippines, \$3,887,713; total, \$1,448,970,810. Outstanding liabilities amount to \$1,245,922,807.

Cattle Grazing on Reserves.

Washington, March 29.—The forest service today announces that 1,388,300 cattle and horses and 4,995,020 sheep will be permitted to graze on Western forest reserves during 1907, of which 100,500 cattle and horses and 731,000 sheep will be permitted in Oregon; 52,500 cattle and 119,000 sheep in Washington. Livestock which has heretofore regularly used the range in the recently created reserves and four additional in Oregon will be permitted to graze free during the present season.

Turns More Money Loose.

Washington, March 28.—Under instructions recently issued, collectors of customs throughout the country were directed to deposit their customs receipts in the regular depositories. This, however, did not embrace the so-called subtreasury cities. These instructions have been today enlarged by the secretary so that the public deposits with national bank depositories in New York city will at once be increased about \$15,000,000 from customs receipts under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907.

Circulation on Increase.

Washington, April 3.—The monthly circulation statement shows that at the close of business March 30, 1907, the total circulation of National bank notes was \$597,212,063, and an increase for the month of \$869,041. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$547,633,063, an increase for the year of \$35,411,512 and a decrease for the month of \$2,104,60. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$49,579,000.

Don't Make Rural Carriers Trouble.

Washington, March 29.—A decision rendered today by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Degraw insists upon an adherence to the regulations requiring that boxes on rural mail routes shall be erected by the roadside, so that carriers can easily obtain access to them without deviating from their routes or dismounting from their vehicles. Failure to comply, the decision states, is likely to result in the discontinuance of the delivery of mail.

Roosevelt Talks Railroads.

Washington, March 28.—President Roosevelt discussed various features of the railroad situation at a conference with a number of his advisers at the White House today. They included Secretaries Root, Cortelyou and Garfield, and Interstate Commerce commissioners Clark and Lane. Those present admitted that the conference had to do with railroad matters.

Dayton Commences Asiatic Fleet.

Washington, April 3.—Rear Admiral James A. Dayton, heretofore in command of the Philippine squadron, today assumed command of the Asiatic fleet as the relief of Rear Admiral Brownson, who has been ordered to this city to relieve Rear Admiral Converse, retired, as chief of the bureau of navigation.

Portland Man After Good Job.

Washington, March 28.—Richard Nixon, of Portland, son-in-law of Mrs. Dolph, is a candidate for the secretaryship of the immigration commission, which will go abroad this summer to study immigration problems.

MORE DELEGATES TO BE SENT

Roosevelt to Strengthen Hague Mission—Date Still Uncertain.

Washington, March 30.—President Roosevelt has concluded to increase the number of American delegates to the second Hague conference, a proceeding which will not have any effect, however, upon the disposition of the various projects that will be considered at that gathering, because each nation represented is entitled to but one vote. But because of the complexity and importance of the program, it is felt by the president that the American delegation should be enlarged to permit of a sub-division into committees if need be.

When the announcement was made last June of the intention to hold a second conference, it was also stated that American would be represented by General Horace Porter, formerly ambassador to France; Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to England, and Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., formerly president of the American Bar association. The president and Secretary Root have already selected the additional delegates, but it is not deemed proper to announce the names in advance of formal notice that the second conference actually is to be held. For notwithstanding the fact that now scarcely more than 60 days is to intervene between this date and the date suggested by the government of the Netherlands as suitable for the beginning of the conference at the Hague, possibly through some oversight the formal invitations to the nations to participate have not been issued.

PLAN TO EXACT TRIBUTE.

Forestry Service Would Tax Pipelines of Right of Way.

Washington, April 2.—The forestry service has submitted to the attorney general the question of the legality of the practice of so charging commercial companies for the right of conducting water through the reserves for the development of power and other purposes as to cause them to contribute to the expense of maintaining the reserves. The service has heretofore exacted payment for pipelines taking water from the streams in the reserves, but the right to do so has been questioned, and it is now the purpose to secure the attorney general's view of the point. The forestry administration takes the position that the companies should pay something for the service they receive through the conservation of the waters of the streams on which they rely, and they find their only opportunity in the charge of the right of way.

Stop Hitchcock Methods.

Washington, April 2.—Secretary Garfield is slowly but systematically eliminating Hitchcock method from the administration of the Interior department. The most important reform now in contemplation is the elimination of the practice of beamshoring the character of honest men. Hereafter inspecting officials will be held strictly accountable for their reports and whenever they attack the character or record of any man, they must make good or get out of the service. There has been altogether too much recklessness in late years, and it has got to stop. Garfield is as anxious as Hitchcock to punish grafters and land thieves but he will not tolerate recklessness.

Large Surplus for March.

Washington, April 3.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for March, 1907, shows the total receipts to have been \$54,221,953, and the expenditures \$43,602,007. The surplus for the nine months of the present fiscal year is over \$51,200,000. One year ago the surplus was a little less than \$6,000,000. As compared with March, 1906, the customs receipts show an increase of \$1,300,000; internal revenue an increase of over \$2,000,000; and the miscellaneous a surplus of \$192,000.

Arrange for Summer Camps.

Washington, March 28.—Brigadier General Murray, chief of artillery, has requested the adjutant general to instruct the commanding officers of the artillery districts to put himself in direct communication with the state authorities with a view to ascertaining the details of their plans and in order to render them such assistance as may be practicable in connection with arrangements for transporting, employing, subsistence, instructing and returning to their homes in safety such troops as may participate therein.

Postpone Land Opening.

Washington, March 30.—The commission of the general land office has issued a statement to the effect that the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana will not be opened to entry this year, as the preliminary work which is necessary cannot be completed in time for opening before 1908. The reservation will be opened for entry under the public land laws, and according to the prescribed rules and regulations. There are no persons authorized to register applicants at this time for the proposed opening.

Board of Immigration.

Washington, March 28.—The president has appointed the following to the board of immigration: Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor; Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell university, and William R. Wheeler, a business man of Oakland, Cal. The senate and house members have been announced. They are Senators Lodge, Dillingham and Latimer, and Representatives Howell, Bennett and Burnett.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

Washington, March 28.—Charles E. Hartley has been appointed regular John Naff substitute, rural carrier, route 1, Republic, Wash. Katherine G. Wood has been appointed postmaster, Foreston, Snohomish county, Wash., vice William Nash, resigned.

WRECK IN CALIFORNIA.

At Least Twenty-Six Persons Killed and a Hundred Hurt.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—One of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of the Southern Pacific railroad occurred one and one-half miles east of this town shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when westbound train No. 9 from New Orleans for San Francisco ran into an open switch, while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and ten of the 14 coaches were derailed with frightful results. Twenty-six people are known to have been killed and the final list will total much higher than this number. The injured number about 100, many of whom are seriously injured and will die.

The wrecked coaches were buried in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans, going to San Francisco. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of those among the injured will undoubtedly die within the next few hours.

Out of 80 Pullman passengers, two sustained serious injury. The three Pullman coaches and the diner, which were on the rear of the train, did not leave the track. The occupants of these cars were practically unharmed.

L. R. Alvord, W. K. Davis and W. G. Gussensmeyer, members of the switching crew who are accused of leaving the switch open, causing the wreck, were taken into custody and held in jail of \$1,000 by Coroner Van Wye.

TRY MEDIATION.

Knapp and Neill Will Attempt to Adjust Railroad Dispute.

Chicago, March 29.—Government intervention will be tried in an effort to avert the great railroad strike which threatens to paralyze the business of the West. In response to the appeal of the railroad managers, Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill will arrive in Chicago Saturday morning and offer mediation in the controversy. Failing to adjust the matter in a conciliatory manner, they will endeavor to bring about arbitration under the provisions of the Erdmann law.

The labor chiefs will await the arrival of the government officials before ordering a strike. If the good offices of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill result in bringing greater concessions to the employees than have yet been offered, the strike may be averted. The employees, however, say they will not accept arbitration and today again declared their position that nothing short of greater concessions from the railroads will prevent them from walking out.

President Roosevelt has been following closely the developments in the situation here and Messrs. Knapp and Neill will undertake the delicate work imposed on them by law with full consciousness that the president is extremely solicitous that all differences be settled by arbitration.

The general managers said that no attempt would be made to operate trains if the employees struck.

NO ADVANCE IN LUMBER RATES

Northern Roads Deny Present Intention, but Are Investigating.

St. Paul, Minn., March 29.—An official statement was made by traffic men of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads today that it is not contemplated to make any immediate change in lumber rates from Puget sound to St. Paul and Missouri river cities, as the lumbermen have advised the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington. A joint statement was made by the lines as follows:

"We have not considered an increase in Pacific Coast Missouri-River lumber rates, except as they may have been involved in discussions covering the general rates and cost of service. No immediate changes are contemplated. While the statement gives generally the situation, it is asserted the lines are closely investigating conditions governing the transportation of lumber, which have changed considerably since the industry on the coast started.

Burning Gas Terrifies Farmers.

Sapulpa, I. T., March 29.—The gas well two miles east of here that caught fire Saturday is still burning fiercely. After 14 days of work the well was capped. But the great volume of gas found another way out through the crevices and for half a mile it spread open the earth. At one place a hole three feet wide and 20 feet long was torn. Then the gas caught fire and has been burning ever since. At one place a sheet of flame 20 feet long and 15 feet high is blazing. Tons of rock and shale were thrown from the cracks.

Inquiry Into Express Franks.

Chicago, March 29.—The Federal grand jury today began an investigation into the workings of the new rate law and its relations to the issuing of railroad passes and express company franchises. Several of the superintendents and other general officers of the various express companies have been summoned to appear before the grand jury and have been requested to bring with them all records showing the names of persons to whom franchises have been issued since the passage of the rate law.

Outlaw Band Driven Off.

Durango, Mexico, March 29.—In a desperate fight between rurales and a band of outlaws under Guernardo Ortega, in the San Juan Del Rio mountains, Ortega, who was considered one of the most dangerous bandits in Northwestern Mexico, and his band were driven into the mountains with the rurales in close pursuit. From this district in which Ortega and his band have been operating numerous reports have been received of murders.

Faculty Rebukes Magoon.

Havana, March 29.—The directors of Havana university held a meeting today and entered a protest against the recent action of Governor Magoon in licensing two American doctors to practice in Havana without first passing an examination in the University of Havana, as required by law.

SCHMITZ'S VILE PLAN

Has Desperate Scheme to Prevent Franchise Revocation.

TRIES TO BUY OFF SUPERVISORS

Have Enough Money to Make His Veto Effective—Sweeping Reforms Are Instituted.

San Francisco, March 30.—Mayor Schmitz has opened negotiations with certain members of the hoodling board of supervisors in the hope of consummating a bold coup. The plan of the mayor is to purchase the resignation of enough members of the board to make his veto power sufficient to prevent the revocation of the franchises of the big corporations which obtained their permits through the illegal use of money. It requires 14 members of the board to override the mayor's veto. If he can secure the resignation of five out of the 18 he will be able to check by his veto any of their reform measures adopted under the swish of F. J. Heney's big stick. It is a desperate game, doomed to failure almost at the outset.

The "reformed" board of supervisors, acting under the direction of the district attorney's office, gave another startling exhibition today of a desire to be good, when plans for the abolition of a score of emoluments of officials. James Devitt, attorney for the board of public works at a salary of \$250 per month, will be despatched. Other officials, who under the Ruef regime have done nothing but draw salaries, will be dropped. In the course of the next few weeks reforms will have been instituted which will save the city \$100,000 a year.

FAMINE WOULD RESULT.

Railroads Hold Out Gloomy Prospect if Strike Is Called.

Chicago, March 30.—Famine in supplies of food, coal and manufacturing materials for Chicago and many other cities throughout the entire West was predicted today, if the impending railway strike becomes reality. Railroads of the entire West will be allowed to remain completely paralyzed in case the strike of trainmen and conductors on 43 traffic systems is called. This course has been practically decided on by the general managers of the systems. A meeting of the managers was held today and the impracticability of filling the places of 45,000 men who are talking of a walkout was discussed. No move has been made to hire men to run trains. In fact, no preparations is being made by the railway managers.

"If these men strike it would be almost, if not entirely, impossible to operate the railroads," said an official high in railroad circles. "It is as good as certain that freight trains will be entirely shut off. Gasoline will be isolated for 24 hours. What would happen if the milk supply were interrupted or the immense importations of perishable freight halted by a tie-up of the roads."

HILL MAY ISSUE NEW STOCK.

Minnesota-Supreme Court Holds Restrictive Law Invalid.

St. Paul, March 30.—The State Supreme court today upheld the Great Northern railroad in its contention that it had the right to issue the \$60,000,000 of stock authorized by the board of directors some months ago, and which was enjoined by Attorney General Young, who claimed that the company should start some before the state railroad and warehouse commission and submit to an examination to show the necessity and the purpose of the issue. This contention of the state was upheld by Judge Hallam in the Ramsey County District court, who ordered an injunction to issue. The Supreme court today reverses that decision. The opinion of the court was unanimous. Chief Justice Start delivered the opinion of the court.

Sailors Loot Steamer.

Norfolk, Va., March 30.—One hundred sailors from the battleship Connecticut, while on the way from Wiltoughby to Fortress Monroe up the Chesapeake Bay, today, without apparent cause took forcible charge of the steamer and put the crew to rout. The sailors broke windows and doors, drove the cooks from the galley, poured out all provisions aboard, dumped on deck the fire in the stoves, turned steam on the fire extinguishers and did other damage. Their names are not known.

Fight Mail-Order Houses.

Chicago, March 30.—Lumbermen and lumber interests of the Middle West are to organize to protect themselves from the mail order houses that are ruining the trade of the retail dealer and the lumber interests generally. This action is the result of a meeting of the lumbermen representing the Middle West that closed here yesterday. Future action was left in control of a special committee. Operations of the mail order houses, especially in their sale of woodens and other lumber products, will be investigated.

Suspected of Wrecking Train.

Pittsburg, March 30.—Several Italians, who live near the line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Stewart and Wilmerding, are said to be under suspicion of knowing something about the two recent wrecks of fast trains near those points. A number of foreigners who worked upon the railroad as section hands were discharged a few weeks ago. It is reported that they showed much anger when told of their dismissal and that threats were made.

Tobacco Buildings Burn.

Danville, Va., March 30.—A disastrous fire broke out in South Boston, Va., 32 miles northeast of here, late this afternoon, and, spreading rapidly, destroyed the tobacco buildings, causing a loss of \$900,000.

"WAY FOR THE DOCTOR"

The physician and the nurse are safe in the slums. Their professions are their passports. Many a doctor, says the New York Evening Post, read with wonder a recent newspaper article describing an attack by East Side "thugs" upon a young doctor. "I don't believe that story," was the comment. Sure enough, it proved to be untrue.

"I am glad I was right," remarked one physician, who had expressed his opinion in regard to the tale. "After years of experience, I can tell you there isn't a quarter in which a doctor need hesitate to go. No matter whether the citizens are natives or foreigners, the doctor's little satchel makes them friends at the first glimpse. On some rare occasion under the influence of drink may put on a hostile front; then the whole neighborhood rushes in for our protection."

"I recall one incident of my service as a physician in a proof of this last statement. A young woman was desperately ill. Her family consisted of a husband, a quartet of brothers and several other relatives, all in a state of temporary insanity from liquor. Their excitement had spread through the tenement, and I found the halls crowded. Way for me, however, was quickly made, as a whisper of the doctor's went round; the great, ugly-looking fellows stepped aside to make respectfully and quietly. Yet I was only a kid, half scared to death, with my diploma not a year old.

"In the sick-room the relatives showed signs of distrust. The patient was in such straits that I decided to administer an opiate, but the moment I got out my hypodermic needle one of the brothers sprang at me. He seized my arm and sent my needle flying. Then the husband and another brother jumped at me, cursing in Italian. "It looked bad for me. Fortunately the door into the hall was open, and two men from the outside ran in—two foreigners, who were regular desperadoes, as I afterward learned—and put up a fight to protect me. They whipped my assailants soundly, and then stood guard while I administered the morphine."

"Once, as I walked through Cherry street at night, my greatcoat half concealing my bag, two men stepped out of a dark doorway and seized me. One was about to give me a blow, when I stammered: "I'm the doctor!" They released me instantly. By way of evidence I produced my bag. The fellow who had tried to hit me said: "Beg yer pardon, boss. Didn't know you was a doctor; and that was the end of it."

Perhaps the most remarkable case of immunity was that of a young intern who responded to a riot call, which involved the invasion of a saloon in which two rival gangs were engaged in a fatal battle. Bullets were flying and knives flashing. Two men lay dead and three were wounded. The doctor entered with the officers, against whom the fighters aimed their weapons. Not a blow was aimed at the doctor. As he walked toward the nearest wounded man a big chap stepped aside to let him pass, lowering his revolver for the moment, only to raise it again and fire at a policeman behind the physician. Then the whole crowd of officers and "thugs" moved to the other side of the room to resume the fight, as if tacitly agreeing to leave the doctor undisturbed in his work. While he attended to his duties they continued battle until the roughs were clubbed into submission or chased into the street.

This Is Family of Giants.

In one respect there is probably no more remarkable family in New York State than the Bradleys, the parental home of the family being near Rock Stream, N. Y., says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The remarkable feature is the height of the children, of whom there are seven, all boys. The shortest of the boys is 6 feet 1 inch in height and it is said he feels keenly the humiliation of being so much shorter than his eldest brother, who is 6 feet 8 inches. A peculiar feature is that the stature of the seven boys varies practically an inch, beginning at 6 feet 1 inch and ascending to 6 feet 8 inches.

Charles, the oldest and tallest of the seven, has a son 17 years old who is even more worthy in point of size than his father or uncle. He now tips the scale at 180 pounds and is 6 feet 9 inches in height, one inch more than his father. The father of these giants is three inches shorter than his shortest son, while the mother is but little over 5 feet in height. She is quite stout now, but for some time after her marriage she weighed little more than 100 pounds.

Good for Evil.

There are some people who turn gray, but do not grow hoary; whose faces are furrowed, but not wrinkled; whose hearts are sorely wounded in many places, but are not dead. There is a youth that bids defiance to old age, and there is a kindness which laughs at the world's usage. These are the people who have returned good for evil. Whom the gods love die young, and they die young because they never grow old.—Selected.

Hetty Green Undisturbed.

"I dare you," says Mrs. Sage, giving \$1,000,000 to the Troy Telegraph. "I dare you," says Mr. Carnegie, giving \$10,000,000 to the simple spellers. "I dare you," says Mr. Rockefeller, giving \$2,000,000 to the general education board. "Go ahead and dare," says Hetty Green.—Buffalo Express.

Accommodating.

Hicks—Say, old fellow, just lend me \$50, will you, for two weeks? Wicks—Sure, old man. Just go over to old Tittest and borrow it in my name.—Somerville Journal.

Justice Is Just What the Unjust Are Anxious to Avoid.

Justice is just what the unjust are anxious to avoid.

Old Favorites

The Cockney.

It was in my foreign travel, At a famous Flemish inn, That I met a stoutish person With a very ruddy skin; And his hair was something sandy, And was done in knotty curls, And he wore a pair of gallers, And extremely heavy shoes.

He was clad in checkered trousers, And his coat was of a sort To suggest a scanty pattern, It was bobbed so very short; And his cap was very little, Such as soldiers often use; And he wore a pair of gallers, And extremely heavy shoes.

I addressed the man in English, And he answered in the same, Though he spoke it in a fashion That I thought a little lame; For the spirit was missing, Where the letter should have been, But where'er it wasn't wanted, He was sure to put it in!

When I spoke with admiration Of St. Peter's mighty dome, He remarked: "It's really nothing To the sights we 'ave at 'ome!" And declared upon his honor— "Though, of course, 'twas very queer— That he doubted if the Romans 'Ad the heart of making beer!"

Then we talked of other countries, And he said that he had heard That Americans spoke English, But he deemed it quite absurd; Yet he felt the deepest interest In the missionary work, And would like to know if Georgia Was in Boston or New York!

When I left the man in gaiters, He was grumbling, o'er his gin. At the charges of the hostess, Of that famous Flemish inn; And he looked a very Briton (So, methinks, I see him still), As he pocketed the candle— That was mentioned in the bill! —John G. Saxe.

Friendship.

A ruddy drop of manly blood, The surging sea outweighs; The world uncertain comes and goes, The lover rooted stays. I fancied he was dead— And after many a year Glowed unexhausted kindness, Like daily sunrise there, My careful heart was free again: Oh, friend, my bosom said, Through thee alone the sky is arched, Through thee the rose is red, All things through thee take nobler form, And look beyond the earth: The mill-rind of our fate appears A sun path in thy worth. Me, too, thy nobleness has taught To master my despair; The fountain of my hidden life Are through thy friendship fair. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

CONFLICT OF THE SEXES.

Can It Be that Man Likes the Undressed Woman?

Oh, woman, in our hours of ease you frequently contrive to please. But, ah, you fill our bitter cup when you insist on "tidying up." It is this passion for arranging things in an apparent orderliness that causes the real conflict of the sexes of which the poets tell us so much, according to an English thinker. It is the sharpest rock on which the ships of matrimonial happiness can split. It is the life in the amber, not to mention the little rift within the lute, which widens soon and makes the music mute.

A man—and this fact cannot be too strictly insisted on—is guided by memory in his dealings with his books and papers. He puts the manuscript of his new novel under the tobacco jar and his pipe on the floor by the coal scuttle. When he next needs these things he has a clear mental picture of their whereabouts. He goes with unerring step and retrieves his valuables. A woman cannot understand this. She has a mania for arranging things, and placing papers in inaccessible drawers. Much misery is thus caused. A contemporary has the following piquant passage: "As an observer of women, I have been much struck by the fact that the women who are most attractive to the opposite sex are invariably the women who have poor housewifely qualities. The passion for tidiness and all things in order about them is the heritage of the old maid." So there—if one may be permitted the expression.

WATER MOTOR RINGS UP.

Any telephone exchange using hand generators for ringing up subscribers, will find a water motor much more convenient, as the operator only needs to press the foot lever to ring up and the bell will continue ringing as long as the lever is held down. Another advantage is that the motor and generator may be placed at some distance from the switch board, thus doing away with all noise.—Ona S. Harman in Popular Mechanics.

Considerate.

Singleton—What have you in that package, old man? Wedderly—An ash receiver. It's a present for my wife, Singleton—What! You don't mean to tell me she smokes cigarettes? Wedderly—Oh, no, but if she has an ash receiver for me to put my cigar ashes in it will save her the trouble of sweeping them up. See?—Chicago News.

A Nobody Is a Man Who Is Always Boasting of His Ancestors.

A nobody is a man who is always boasting of his ancestors.

CAUSES OF GREAT FLOODS.

Destruction of Forests Leaves Hillsides Unprotected Against Rain.

Upon these forests three forces are concentrating their attack. First is the small farmer, who, crowded from the rich valleys, is endeavoring to hew for himself and his dependents a living out of the mountain side. To do this he clears a space, farms it in rudis fashion and in from five to twenty years exhausts it. He now moves up the mountain side and repeats the process. Erosion follows, his operations and the land becomes a series of worthless gutters.

Next may be mentioned the professional woodcutters, including tankmen, pulpmen and lumbermen. The first seek only the bark, but, like the hunter of flamingoes' tongues or buffalo hides, they leave behind them to rot after collecting their tribute a huge but worthless residue. The pulpmen cut clean, good, bad, large, small, old and young, thus making natural reproduction of the forest impossible. The lumberman takes what he wants, much or little, but by methods that destroy almost as much as he takes and practically insure fires, which complete the work of denudation. Having conquered and burned Carthage, Scipio passed the plow through its site.

The corresponding final touch is given to the deforested mountain slopes by the rains. While the forest remains these regulate the runoff, holding back the water, passing it into the underground circulation and insuring throughout the year a substantially equal stream flow, greatly to the advantage of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and all other interests concerned.

But the forests gone and the very soil—a vegetable mold—eaten away by the flames, this conservative influence no longer operates. Torrents now rush down the mountain sides, filling streams and harbors, producing overflows, denuding farms of their soils or burying them with sand, destroying water powers and sweeping away railroads, bridges, factories, houses, even villages.

In this way, as by the Paolote disaster, property valued at \$4,500,000 has been destroyed in a single day, while, as in 1901-1902, \$18,000,000 has been carried away in a year. The continuation of this process means, as in vast areas in the old world, the rapid transformation of the region affected into a desert.—Review of Reviews.

FACING A WOUNDED TIGER.

The courage and good nature of elephants when engaged in tiger-hunting are the subject of comment by Gen. Thomas Gordon in his book, "A Varied Life." He gives an account of the pursuit of a wounded tiger in the Indian jungle. The tiger had turned back in howling fury, looking for a victim. He first made for Davidson, but catching sight of my head as my elephant descended into a dry watercourse, he dropped and crawled in the grass, and tried to spring on me in the howdah.

He was on the right side of the elephant's head in a moment, and in trying to reach me, broke the front part of the howdah with a blow of his powerful fore paw. The elephant was badly bitten and clawed on the trunk and head, and her right eye was blinded by the eyebrow being torn down over it. She gave voice to suppressed screams of pain and rage, and made the most violent efforts to shake the tiger off.

My Rhin gow-beaver behind me in the howdah, regarding the situation as desperate, slid down the elephant's hind quarters and took refuge in a tree. All I could do was to wait an opportunity to fire without injuring the courageous elephant. At last I had a safe chance to put the muzzle against the tiger's shoulder. One shot—it was an expanding bullet—and with a great howl of agony from the tiger and a trumpet yell of rage from the elephant, the whole of us were struggling loose in the high bushes.

The elephant was coaxed to come forward to the dead tiger, and after feeling cautiously with her trunk, she gave the body a kick of contempt and allowed it to be tied on her back to be carried back