NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WILL EXPLAIN PLAN.

Washington Officials to Attend Public Lands Convention.

Washington, June 12.—The president was in conference with Secretary Garfield, Senator Carter, Commissioner Ballinger, of the Land Office, and Director Newall, of the Reclamation Service, concerning the public lands convention in Denver ten days hence.

It will be attended by those of other government officials, including Secretary Wilson and Forester Pinchot.

While no statement regarding the day's conference was announced it is understood that the administrative officials will go to Denver prepared to explain and, if necessary, to defend the course that has been pursued.

It will be contended that the plan has been to preserve public lands for the actual settler and to regulate the forest reserves so as to conserve the water supply and protect the timber. The withdrawal of coal lands by executive order a year ago will be defended as necessary for proper classification, and it will be shown that much of the withdrawn land has been restored. The principal attack is expected to be made on the forest reserve policy, but Mr. Pinchot and others will be prepared to contend that all has been done in the public interest.

CONDITIONS WILL SOON CHANGE

Canadians Say Japanese Laborers Will Soon Leave United States.

Ottawa, Ont., June 6.—A report received at the department of trade and commerce from Alexander McLean, Canada's agent to Japan, gives a press opinion that within a short time the United States will have more difficulty in obtaining labor from Japan than it has now in keeping Japanese laborers out.

There is a growing demand for Japanese laborers from almost all the countries of South America and from Hawaii, which promises, with the demand for men for the development of Corea and Manchuria, to absorb the whole of Japan's supply of laborers. Within the last few months the emigrant companies who deal with Japanese labor as an export commodity have filled contracts in Mexico for 10,000 laborers.

Changes in Army.

Washington, June 12.—The following board is appointed to meet at Walla Walla, Wash., to inspect animals purchased under contract for the army: Colonel Edward A. Goodwin, Fourteenth Cavalry; Captain Alanzo Gray, Fourteenth Cavalry; Captain Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Fourth Field Artillery; veterinarian, Henry W. Peter, Fourteenth Cavalry. Major William H. Sage, Adjutant-General, is relieved from duty in this city and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to the commanding general.

Investigating Japanese Riots.

San Francisco, June 6.—United States District Attorney Robert T. Devlin today took the testimony of three Japanese who were in the Japanese restaurant on Folsom street when that place was wrecked by a mob recently. Their testimony was conflicting and tangled, but did not differ in essentials from that given by two white witnesses examined last Saturday. Mr. Devlin expects to conclude his investigation tomorrow. Mr. Devlin is also investigating the reported importation of Japanese as contract laborers.

Fears More Trouble.

Tokio, June 6.—Leading persons in and out of politics seem to have a feeling of apprehension regarding Japan's future relations with the United States. Actual hostility, however, is not thought of, but it is considered here that the peculiar position in which the Federal Government is placed in regard to the state autonomy and the defiant attitude of the labor interests against Japan's treaty rights, as manifested in the second San Francisco incident, make politicians here uneasy.

Censorship on Mail and News.

New Orleans, June 6.—Passengers arriving tonight on the steamer Anslem from Central American points say that what amounts to a censorship on the mails has been put into effect in Guatemala. Under the new rule they say that all mail must pass through Guatemala City before being distributed. The passengers also say that newspaper-reading in public is now curtailed, and that foreign newspapers are frequently smuggled ashore from incoming vessels.

Rigid Tests for West Point.

Washington, June 12.—After a thorough trial, which has demonstrated that a large percentage of failures by cadets at West Point were among boys admitted upon the diplomas of various educational institutions, the War Department has found it necessary to revert to the old practice of subjecting all candidates to rigid tests. The time of these examinations has been changed from May 1 to the second Tuesday in January.

Progressives Are Determined.

Tokio, June 12.—The Fort Council of the Progressives at a meeting today adopted a resolution, the substance of which was as follows: "The anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast of the United States, especially in San Francisco, culminated in an assault upon Japanese trading places last month, constituting a most flagrant violation of the rights guaranteed by the treaty concluded upon an equal footing between the two nations."

Abandon Garrisons.

Washington, June 7.—Secretary Taft has briefly outlined his policy in regard to the reduction of the garrisons in Western Army posts as follows: "It is not proposed to remove cavalry from Fort Snelling. So far as the cavalry at Forts Assiniboine and Keogh are concerned, the absence of troops in Cuba and the necessity for concentrating squadrons at Fort Assiniboine and Keogh."

TOKIO WAR PLOT.

Progressive Party Would Demand Indemnity and Apology.

Washington, June 11.—That the Japanese-Pacific Coast and the Progressives, a political party of Japanese, have entered into an alliance which has the ear-marks of an international conspiracy, with the overthrow of the present ministry in Japan and the annulment of the clause in the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States, as the ultimate objects, was learned authoritatively here. The preliminary steps in this scheme, it is said, will be to induce the Tokio government to recall Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, for the alleged acts of violence against Japanese subjects residing in San Francisco.

With this end in view, representatives of the faction hostile to the Saonji ministry have been in Washington to consult with the Japanese Ambassador and the State Department officials regarding the objectionable clause in the immigration bill, the California school question and the recent riots in San Francisco. The report which they have sent to Tokio, it is alleged, will form the basis of a systematic campaign to bring about anti-American demonstrations in Japan, and to force Minister Hayashi, if possible, to demand indemnity and an apology on account of the Japanese disturbances in San Francisco.

SURVEYS IN OREGON.

Government to Map Bull Run, Kerby and Butter Creek Region.

Washington, June 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the plans for topographic surveys in Oregon and the allotment of funds for carrying out the same. The work of the season contemplates the survey of the country surrounding the source of Portland's water supply in the Bull Run and Cascade forest reserves, including a part of Mount Hood. The survey will cover an area of 1200 square miles. This entire country will be surveyed and mapped on a large scale, the entire work to cost $7000.

Another survey will be made of the Kerby country, west of Grant's Pass, lying in the Siskiyou forest reserve, in Southern Oregon. This survey will cover about 900 square miles and cost $6006.

A third topographic survey will cover a tract of the country on the south bank of the Columbia River along the Umatilla River and Butter Creek, west of Pendleton. The National Government has allotted $3500 for this work and the state will expend $2500 additional, under State Engineer J. H. Lewis. The purpose of this survey is to determine the irrigation possibilities of this particular region.

Complaint on Rates.

Washington, June 12.—The Foster Lumber Company of Tacoma today submitted a complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Missouri Pacific Northern Pacific and other lines. It is charged that on shipments of timber products from Washington to Towner, Colo., and Tribune, Kan., higher rates are exacted than for similar shipments to points in the same state with longer hauls, the difference amounting to 18 cents per hundred pounds.

Must Respect the Capitol.

Washington, June 6.—One hundred armed Confederate veterans from Tennessee, carrying the stars and bars, were today denied admission to the United States Capitol until after they had lowered their flags and disarmed. The old soldiers came to Washington from the Richmond reunion and after visiting the White House, marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. The Capitol police informed them that they would be allowed admission to the Capitol only as private citizens and not as an armed body.

Captures British Sealer.

Washington, June 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Captain Ainsworth, of the revenue cutter Rush, stating that he had seized the British sealing schooner Charlotta G. Cox, which was found illegally catching seals in Fairweather grounds, off Alaska.

The Rush also reported the presence of Japanese sealers in the same vicinity with a large number of sealskins on board. The Japanese sealers, however, are not subject to seizure outside of territorial waters.

Aged Dipomat at Hurt.

Washington, June 6.—John A. Casson, of Iowa, famous as a diplomat and lawyer, fell here tonight and fractured his arm, and, after being carried to his home, was reported in a serious condition. He is 85 years old. Mr. Casson is the former special reciprocity commissioner of this government, former member of congress, former member of the American-Canadian joint high commission, and has held many other high offices, and is a member of numerous clubs.

Japan is Misinformed.

Washington, June 6.—Surprise was expressed here upon reading the Tokio story of Japan's dissatisfaction at the attitude of the United States in the race troubles at San Francisco. Officials here can only conjecture that there has not been a publication in Japan of all the official correspondence, which, it is believed, would favorably affect public opinion toward the United States.

Root Will Visit Mexico

Washington, June 11.—Ambassador Creel of Mexico presented to Secretary Root an autograph letter from President Diaz, inviting Mr. Root to come to Mexico, as the guest of the Mexican Republic. Mr. Root has accepted the invitation, notifying President Diaz through Ambassador Creel that he will visit Mexico in the latter part of the summer.

New National Bank.

Washington, June 12—The United States National Bank of Centralia, Wash., has been authorized to begin business with $100,000 capital. Chas. Gilchrist, president; J. W. Daubney, cashier.

GRAINGROWERS COMBINE.

Farmers Will Hold Their Products Until Proper Price Is Paid.

Omaha, Neb., June 7.—The 200 delegates called into convention by the American Society of Equity yesterday practically completed the organization of the most formidable combine ever attempted for the purpose of controlling the prices of grain, to be known as the Graingrowers' Department of the American Society of Equity.

It adopted a constitution and set of by-laws which plainly indicated its objects. They state in so many words that the purpose of the organization is to control distribution and name a minimum price at which its members may dispose of their farm grain products, which are enumerated as being anything from wheat to broomcorn.

The matter of finances has not been overlooked, and the organization makes a pledge to its members whereby they may borrow money in any reasonable sum, which may be secured by their holdings of grain while it remains in a granary or elevator.

It was announced to the meeting that over 500 banks had pledged themselves to make loans to the members of the association when endorsements were made by properly accredited officials. The convention made itself felt in the matter of politics during the day, when Charles A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Ia., a former secretary of the Democratic National Committee and at this time an organizer of Independence League Clubs for Hearst, was given plainly to understand that his presence in the capacity of an organizer was not required.

Mr. Walsh dropped into the city Tuesday, and it was stated that he would endeavor to get his propaganda before the convention. This idea was quietly but promptly sat down on. Many of the delegates did not know of his presence at the convention **until after he had left** the city yesterday afternoon.

With each committee report came a revelation. When the finance committeee reported it was to the effect that all convention expenses had been arranged for and that a good fund was in sight for the field work which is to begin at once. Chairman Pauley of that committee and three other members, all bankers, were unanimous in a sttaement that 535 banks over the country were ready to furnish all the money necessary to carry out the objects of the association.

The plan is to make low rate loans to farmers on their grain after it is threshed and hold it in society granaries and elevators until the price demanded is available. The plan also contemplates a European agency for shipping grain direct to European markets.

A committee on crop intelligence reported a plan whereby all information is to be withheld until it is called for by the association statistician. A partial crop report was made to the convention, in which it was stated that wheat in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas would average below 70 per cent of last year's crop.

BALLOONIST'S CLOSE CALL.

Lyman Beechy, Well Known at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Boston, June 7.—The breaking down of his motor, which allowed the airship he was navigating to be blown seaward, almost resulted in the death of Lincoln Beechey off Revere Beech yesterday. Beechey made a seven-mile journey from Revere Beech to Boston. On the return journey the motor became disabled when the aeronaut was a mile off shore, over Boston harbor, and the airship was carried some distance seaward.

Beechey managed partially to repair his engine so as to get back to the vicinity of Revere Beach. When several hundred feet off shore, the airship settled rapidly, and it looked as if Beechey would be thrown into the water. Men in rowboats and launches seized the drag-rope and towed him and his apparatus ashore before he struck the water.

Try to Burn Town.

Allentown, Pa., June 7.—What was apparently an effort of incendiaries to destroy the city of Allentown occurred here early yesterday, when firemen were called almost simultaneously to fight three fires in the business section of the city. The first fire occurred in the stockhouse of Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., one of the largest drygoods houses; the Prince Furniture Company, and the third at the furniture factory of Helfrich, Bohner & Co. An effort was made to draw the firemen from the business section by turning in a false alarm.

Smuggler Blown Up.

Turns, June 7.—A Turkish sailing vessel laden with contraband ammunition, which, was bound for Tripoli, has been blown up in the vicinity of Port Zarziss. Her entire crew as well as 80 fishermen, who were alongside at the time, were drowned. The vessel had on board a number of rifles and 500 barrels of powder. The local authorities learned that she was about to take advantage of the absence of the guardships to try to destroy her cargo on the beach.

Assassins Sentenced.

City of Mexico, June 7.—Florence Morales and Bernardo Mora were found guilty last night of murdering General Manuel Barrillas, ex-President of the republic of Guatemala, in this city, on the night of April 7 last. Upon the announcement of the verdict the two defenders of the assassins asked for clemency, citing the provision for 20 years' imprisonment. The court took the matter under advisement and in 30 minutes returned, pronouncing the death sentence.

Beef Goes Up at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 7.—A general advance in the price of meats was announced in this city. Beef is the meat mostly affected. The increase in price to the consumer is from 5 to 10 cents a pound, according to cuts.

HARRIMAN GETS OFF

Testifies Before Commission and Receives Immunity.

ALTON DEAL MAY BE ANNULLED

Conference on Other Trusts—Prosecution of Others Left to Discretion of Bonaparte

Washington, May 8.—That E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, is immune from criminal prosecution as the result of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York recently; that the question of the prosecution, of bituminous coal-carrying railroads for discriminating against independent operators should be left in the hands of the Attorney-General, and that prosecution of the anthracite coal roads for maintaining a trust will begin in Philadelphia probably next week, were conclusions reached at a notable conference held at the White House last night.

The Harriman case and the cases of the coal-carrying roads were discussed for three hours by President Roosevelt, five members of the Cabinet, two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and special council for the government.

Following the general conference, Attorney-General Bonaparte remained with the President to discuss the harvester trust. It is thought not unlikely that the question of prosecution of that organization will be left in the Attorney-General's hands.

The roads involved include the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware & Hudson, the New York, Susquehana & Western, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Erie. The Pennsylvania and one or two others may become involved as the suit progresses, but at this time no formal complaint will be filed against them.

Those who participated in the conference were: The President, Secretary of State Root, Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of the Interior Garfield, Attorney-General Bonaparte, Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane, and Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, special counsel for the government. The conference began shortly after 9 o'clock. Secretary Loeb was present. The conference adjourned a few minutes before midnight.

BUILDING MOTOR CARS.

Union Pacific Will Equip Branch Lines Rapidly As Possible.

Omaha, June 8.—The Union Pacific is putting the finishing touches on 10 new motor cars which will be put into service about July 1. They are to be put on branches and will replace accommodation trains. At least two will be sent to Salt Lake and two will probably go to the Coast.

These cars are of full length, have a side door and are of steel construction. They will seat about 125 people and have a maximum speed of about 65 miles.

The success of the motor cars has already been greater than dreamed of by the promoters, and machinery and additional shoproom are being arranged by the Union Pacific whereby 10 cars a month may be turned out.

Miners Win Eight Hours.

Deadwood, S. D., June 8.—The strike of miners which has practically tied up business in the Black Hills for more than five months was settled last night at a meeting of the Terry Peak Miners' Union. This strike was called on January 1, on the refusal of the mine operators to grant the eight-hour day. The proposition that the eight-hour day be granted, but that the miners consent to a reduction of 25 cents a day for a period of three months was accepted by the union.

Increased Output of Steel.

Pittsburg, June 8.—Despite rumors in the iron and steel market abroad as well as in this country a canvass of the industry warrants the statement that the last half of 1907 and the first half of the year 1908 will witness the largest producing capacity in the history of the United States and Canada. It is estimated that new furnace construction will add at least 2,000,000 tons to the prospective capacity. Last year the local output was 25,307,000 tons. A corresponding stimulus will be given the coke trade.

Gigantic Bank Combine.

New York—Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw may head a $50,000,000 banking merger. Reports are current in the financial district, according to the Times, that the newly organized Carnegie Trust Company, of which Mr. Shaw is the head, will be the nucleus of a combination of trust companies, whose total resources aggregate the figures given. Officers of the company decline to discuss the proposition at present, but it is stated that the question is receiving serious consideration from the three concerns

Voliva Temporary Head.

Chicago, June 8.—John A. Lewis, was formally recognized by Federal Judge K. M. Landis, as the rightful head of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion City, founded by John Alexander Dowie, and the Judge declared that Wilbur Glenn Voliva was elected overseer of the church as a temporary arrangement to tide over the church until permanent action could be taken.

Favors Public Ownership.

Madison, Wis., June 8.—The State Assembly today passed the public utilities bill by a vote of 77 to 10. The bill provides for the control by the State Railway Commission of all public service corporations except telegraph and telephone companies. The Commission has power over service and rates

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

THE IDLE RICH PROBLEM.

"THE negro problem," says Booker T. Washington, "is the biggest the United States has to face to-day, but through educating them to work with their hands—the only way to civilize a people—the problem will work out itself." This is no more striking true of the negro problem than it is of a great many other social tangles which are demanding attention. The reliance of the American nation and the source of its hope for the future is the man who works with his hands. The most disturbing factors in our public life is the effect of the idle rich and the idle poor classes, respectively. It was the idle rich which was responsible for the fall of the Roman ...mpire, and it is their follies now that are contributing to the coming generation an element of degenerate pleasure worshipers who take all and give nothing. And it is the poor who are idle by choice that are filling the criminal dockets for our courts and crowding our penitentiaries. The idle poor on the one side are malicious, law hating and vicious. The idle rich, on the other, hold the law and the proper claims of society in the greatest contempt. The thing which insures the stability of the American republic is the preponderance in this country of the men who work with their hands.—Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

PUBLICITY FOR RAILROAD WRECKS.

THE railroad wrecks gain publicity at the time of occurrence, but there is always more or less doubt about the proper location of the responsibility, and even the verdicts of the coroners' juries do not always clear the facts up. Moreover, the wrecks are so scattered in time and place that it is impossible for the public to make sure just what roads are most blameworthy.

The Interstate Commerce Commission keeps records of all wrecks and compiles statistics which it publishes quarterly concerning the number of people killed and injured, the property loss and the causes, but it does not make public the names of the roads on which the wrecks occurred. Wrecks are classified merely by letter and number.

More publicity than this is needed. The commission should be authorized to publish names. It should classify the wrecks into those—exceedingly few in number—in which some calamity beyond the power of the road to foresee or to provide against was responsible, and those—the great majority—in which in one way or other the officials or employes of the roads were to blame.

Then it would be an easy matter to figure out the percentage of danger to life and limb of the passengers on each road. And the traveling public, equipped with vest-pocket memoranda, could choose the safest road wherever an alternative presented itself. The roads would have a fine chance to compete with one another publicly with regard to safety.

Publicity of this kind would be useful, no matter what other measures are necessary to compel the roads to give reasonable protection to their patrons.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISCONTENT.

A RECENT writer says "discontent is at the bottom of all the failures of men now-a-days."

Not necessarily. There is a discontent that hinders and there is a discontent that helps. That sort of discontent that lends a man to find fault with everything about him and that prevents him from trying to do better or to be better—that discontent murders.

Discontent of that kind makes a man a kicker and a kicker seldom succeeds. No man gets up in the world by whining about conditions and complaining that he has never had a fair chance. No man ever succeeds by throwing up his hands to say, "Well, what's the use?" The discontent that leads a man to say of his task, "It isn't worth the trouble," leads directly away from accomplishment. Discontent that induces incompetency and laziness goes in the wrong direction.

But there is another sort of discontent. It makes a man say, "I am not doing my best work. My capacity and ability require a better service. I shall do better." That kind of discontent makes men bigger and better and wiser and more successful. The discontent that makes a man unwilling to do the necessary work to succeed unmakes the man; the discontent that makes a man more industrious and more loyal makes the man.

Are you discontented and down on your lot in life? Keep your lips together and hold up your chin. Don't squeal. Don't whine. Don't growl. Don't kick. Keep your discontent to yourself. Let it prod you to endeavor. And you will succeed beyond your dreams.—Indianapolis Sun.

GRAY PARROT PICTURED.

Bird Is a Native of Africa and Noted for Song and Speech.

Of the many species of parrot which are native to the warm and tropical climates, none is so well known to the average person as the gray parrot. This bird is common in a wild state in Africa and South America, but thrives in captivity in more temperate climes. The gray parrot is most remarkable for its docility and power of imitation. It is about twelve inches long, of an ash gray color, with a bright scarlet tail, yellow irides and grayish feet and toes. Since an early period the birds of this breed have been imported into Europe and America for household pets. The birds breed readily in captivity and seem to thrive in

THE GRAY PARROT AND HIS NESTLINGS.

a cage as well as in the open air among the trees of the tropical forests.

In a wild state the birds feed on seeds and grain. They are a great pest to agriculturists as they eat quantities of grain. A large flock of parrots will strip a field of grain in short order, and farmers are forced to shoot them in great numbers. The flesh of young birds is said to be tender and of excellent flavor, and many grace the tables of South American and African homes. The birds reach the age of 70, and often 90 years. They are very easy to tame, and when in captivity will eat almost any seed, nut or vegetable. They are also very fond of meat and will crack large bones with their bills, which are very strong and sharp. Their bill constitutes a first-class means of defense or offense, and many a bad cut has been received by handling a semi-wild bird.

Although, as a rule strictly fliers, parrots in their native state are seldom long on the wing. They are great climbers, using both bill and claws and rival the woodpecker in their activity in a tree. On the ground they are almost helpless, their broad curved claws forcing them to waddle much after the manner of a duck. The birds of the gray variety make their nest in trees as is shown in the illustration, and raise two or three young birds at a time.

PTOMAINES OF PASSION.

Several Interesting Experiments by a Well-Known Scientist.

Plunging his arm into a jar filled with water to the point of overflowing and keeping his position without moving, Prof. Elmer Gates of the laboratory of psychology at Washington, directed his thinking to his arm, says Current Literature. The blood soon entered the arm in such quantities as to enlarge it and cause the water in the jar to overflow. By directing his thoughts to his arm for a certain length of time daily for many days he permanently increases both its size and strength. He even instructed others to produce the same effects on various bodily organs, thus demonstrating. It is contended, the accuracy of the statement that muscle can be developed by a proper course of thinking as well as by exercise.

Prof. Gates, moreover, has shown what is called "the causative character" of thinking in a long series of experiments. He has found that change of the mental state changed the chemical character of the perspiration. When treated with the same chemical reagent, the perspiration of an angry man showed one color, that of a man in grief another, and so on through the long list of emotions.

Each mental state persistently exhibited its own peculiar result every time the experiment was repeated. Each kind of thinking, by causing changes in glandular or visceral activity, produced different chemical substances, which were being thrown out of the system by the perspiration.

When the breath of Prof. Gates' subject was passed through a tube cooled with ice so as to condense its volatile constituents, a colorless liquid resulted. He kept the man breathing through the tube, but made him angry. Five minutes afterward a sediment appeared in the tube, indicating the presence of a new substance, which had been produced by the changed physical action caused by a change of the mental condition. Anger gave a brownish substance, sorrow gray, remorse pink and so on. The results showed, as in the experiments with the perspiration, that each kind of thinking produced its own peculiar substance, which the system was trying to expel. Prof. Gates' conclusion are very definite and are given in the volume on right and wrong thinking which has recently been prepared by that well known student of mental processes, Aaron M. Crane.

HUMAN BRAINS WANTED.

Scientists in Philadelphia Pleading for Mind Cases.

If you wish to share in the hunt for the human soul, devise your brain to the Wistar institute, and stipulate that it is to be given to the scientists while it is "hot," says the Philadelphia North American.

"We want brains," declared Dr. M. J. Greenman yesterday, "and we want them hot. That is, the sooner they are removed after death and placed in alcohol the better will they be adapted to the needs of the finer anatomy that now engrosses the attention of brain students the world over."

Dr. Greenman's declaration came as a consequence of an announcement at the annual meeting of the advisory board of the institute that physicians and surgeons everywhere have been invited to forward to the institute brains, spinal cords and other portions of the human body which will aid the questing scientists in their hunt for the elusive soul.

Already the institute, which is the center of brain study on this continent, has a fine collection of human brains, but alas! they have been collected when cold. The men and women from whom they were taken had been dead for minutes, and even hours, before the surgeon's saw removed the cranial cap.

"We have received bequests of a number of brains by eminent citizens," said Dr. Greenman. "It would surprise the community to learn the names of these persons. Often, however, we find the intentions of the progressive testators thwarted by the refusal of the heirs to permit dissection. In no instance have we been able to get a human brain hot. It is only while hot that the delicate cords and cells, with which the finer anatomy is concerned, can be detected and preserved."

Wishing Him Well.

"They say," said D'Auber, as he mixed his colors, "that 'life is short, but art is long.' Now——"

"Yes,' interrupted Crittick, inspecting D'Auber's canvas, "and I certainly hope, D'Auber, that you will be longer on life than you are on art."—Philadelphia Press.

We all do "mean little things," thinking people will not catch us at them, but we are always caught.

A real young girl is frequently about as foolish as she talks.