

EVOLVES NEW PLAN

Harriman Will Voluntarily Surrender S. P. Stock.

HIS ROADS ARE COMPETITORS

Attorney General Is Advised That Competition Is Killed Between Mississippi and Pacific.

New York, July 13.—Wall street was agitated late yesterday by a rumor that the Interstate Commerce commission, which has been investigating the Harriman control of the Union and Southern Pacific, will make public its report within a day or two and that it will recommend a separation of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads on the ground that they are competing lines and that their operation as one system is against public policy and a direct violation of the Sherman law. At the office of E. H. Harriman the statement was made that Mr. Harriman had no advance knowledge of the commission's recommendation and had received no intimation as to when it would be made public.

The Wall street story declared that the commission had unanimously advised the attorney general to begin an action to force the Union Pacific to divest itself of all its Southern Pacific stock, of which it holds 900,000 shares. According to the report, so the story went, the two systems are in direct competition from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast and arbitrarily fix rates in restraint of trade. The commission believes, this story continues, that there is ample law to break up this combination.

It has been known for several months that Mr. Harriman expects that some attempt will be made to prevent the Union Pacific from holding the stocks of competing lines, and it is said that his lawyers have been at work upon a plan to enable the Union Pacific to divest itself of these securities voluntarily and thereby prevent long and expensive litigation, such as occurred in the Northern Securities fight. It is said that Mr. Harriman's plan is to form a holding company similar to the Railroad Securities company, which he organized several years ago to hold his Illinois Central stock. The legality of this company has never been attacked.

JAPAN DOES NOT WANT WAR.

Bryan Says Jingoism Cause Scare to Get Big Navy.

Carthage, Mo., July 13.—"Japan does not want to make war upon the United States," William J. Bryan is quoted as saying in an interview.

"Of course," he continued, "there is a lot of jingoism in this Japanese war talk and the hurrying of a fleet of warships to the Pacific coast. To my mind, the object is not to repel an attack by Japan but to talk to the talk being done by some alleged statesmen at Washington to influence congress to make a big naval appropriation.

"When I say Japan does not want war, I do so advisedly, for when I was in Japan, I talked with the leading men of all walks of life and found only expressions of friendship for our country."

Many Japanese for Canada.

Victoria, B. C., July 13.—The Tokio Immigration commission entered a contract with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railways to supply all help wanted on construction work and will send about 3,000 Japanese into Canada. Yesterday 399 Japanese arrived. The company is working very quietly so as not to excite suspicion and will bring over a contingent on every boat. Advice from Honolulu state that a steamer has been chartered to carry 875 to British Columbia. Labor organizations have taken the matter up and in all probability it will be referred to the Dominion authorities.

All Due to Trouble Makers.

New York, July 13.—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, who is in New York to attend a reception in honor of Admiral Yamamoto, reassured his declaration that there is no "Japanese-American situation," and that all the talk of trouble between the two nations is a phantom creation of irresponsible trouble-makers and trouble-hunters. If there be any cause for anxiety, he said, it is due to the influence of unwarranted press talk, "that often tends to drive even the calmest temper of the public into a tempestuous rage."

Guilty of Fencing Public Land.

Helena, July 13.—A grand jury in the United States court today returned a verdict finding F. D. Cooper, a well known Northern Montana stockman and former member of the board of commissioners of Cascade county, guilty of unlawful fencing of government lands. Sentence will be announced later by Judge Hunt. P. Stefen, another prominent stockman, was placed on trial on a similar charge. This is Cooper's second conviction, he having pleaded guilty to a similar charge about a year ago.

Save Crews of Submarines.

London, July 13.—Two officers of the navy have invented an apparatus which is expected to remove the present dangers to crew manning submarine boats.

It is designated to enable the men to escape from the vessel, even if she is filled with water or poisonous gases. Experiments at Portsmouth proved successful. The invention resembles a diving helmet with a jacket attached and contains an ingenious oxygen generator.

Lumber Rates Go Higher.

Salt Lake City, July 13.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "Freight rates on lumber shipments throughout the United States, and particularly between Washington, Oregon and other Pacific coast points to the inter-mountain country, will be raised from 5 to 10 per cent on September 1 or October 1, by the railroad companies."

MOYER TELLS STORY

Denies Federation Ever Encouraged Any Crime.

NO BLOOD MONEY PAID ORCHARD

Defense Is Well Satisfied With Testimony of President of Miners' Union in Haywood Case.

Boise, July 11.—Charles H. Moyer went on the stand yesterday as a witness for his fellow defendant, W. D. Haywood, and besides making positive denial of all the crimes attributed to him and the other Federation leaders by Harry Orchard, offered an explanation of the unsolicited appearance of the Western Federation of Miners as the defender of Orchard after his arrest at Caldwell for the murder of Steinberg. He swore it was Jack Simkins who engaged Fred Miller at Spokane to go to Caldwell to represent Orchard, then known as Thomas Hogan and that it was at the request of Simkins that Moyer and Haywood subsequently advanced \$1,500 from the funds of the federation to meet the expense of defending Orchard.

Moyer made a self possessed address and at the end of the long day the defense expressed satisfaction over both his testimony and the probable impression it made on the jury. He is a man of good appearance and address and his low pitched voice is of pleasing tone. He displayed some nervousness when he first faced the courtroom and worked it off on a lead pencil that he carried, but the examination had proceeded far before he seemed quite at ease.

STRING OF CONTRADICTIONS

State Department and Aoki Say The Hague Story Is False.

Washington, July 11.—From the State department and from the Japanese embassy here came swift and conclusive denials yesterday of the accuracy of the statement cable from The Hague to the London Daily Telegraph and reported in this country to the effect that Japan has made categorical demands upon the United States for satisfaction in connection with the treatment of Japanese in California and has served notice of her intention to deal with the Californians herself if the national government fails to do so.

At the State department, it is said, the American public is fully aware of the nature of all the exchanges that have taken place on this subject, that there has been no correspondence of recent date and that there are no negotiations in progress between the two governments.

This statement is fully confirmed at the Japanese embassy where, moreover, it is positively stated that Ambassador Aoki is not going to Japan in the fall, as was reported in a Japanese paper.

REHMITZ IS REFUSED BAIL.

Appeal Court Orders Dunne to Act on Bill of Exceptions.

San Francisco, July 11.—The attorneys for Mayor Schmitz appeared before Judge Dunne yesterday and renewed their application for bail pending the appeal to the higher courts. Judge Dunne denied the application and a warm colloquy followed, in which Charles H. Baird, one of Schmitz's attorneys, narrowly escaped being sent to jail for contempt of court.

He made the remark to the court that the judge "intended to deny the application anyway," and Judge Dunne informed him that repetition of such offensive remarks would lead to his being sent to prison.

The District Court of Appeals granted a writ of mandamus against Judge Dunne commanding him immediately to fix a date for settlement and to settle the bill of exceptions in the Schmitz case, or to show cause why he has not done so. The writ is returnable on July 12.

Ten Thousand Delegates.

Seattle, July 11.—In the presence of 10,000 delegates assembled within the hearing of his voice, Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, last night called the twenty-third international convention to order. A chorus of 1,000 voices swelled the welcoming ode. The convention was called to order in the presence of the governor of the state, United States senators and representatives, city, county and state officials and a distinguished gathering of clergy and laity from the four corners of the earth.

Dynamite in Transvaal.

Johannesburg, July 11.—A series of dynamite outrages occurred last night in the vicinity of mines in which the white workmen are on strike. The Crown hotel, at Boksburg, and the water main supplying the Simmer and Jack mines were destroyed by explosions, which did much damage and injured several persons. At about the same time attempts were made without success to destroy the shaft and engine house of the Gasson mine and the shaft of the Modderfontein mine. A feeling of anxiety prevails.

Prosecute Tobacco Trust.

New York, July 11.—The government filed today in the Federal court in this city a petition against the American Tobacco company, the Imperial Tobacco company, the British American Tobacco company, the American Snuff company, the American Cigar company, the United Cigar Stores company, the American Cigarette company, the MacAndrews & Forbes company, the Conley-Felt company and 56 other corporations and 79 individuals.

Irish Crown Jewels Stolen.

Dublin, July 11.—Another theft in Dublin castle is reported. Jewelry valued at \$7,500 belonging to the custodian of the crown jewels, Sir Arthur Vicars, was taken, it is stated, at the same time the jewels of the Order of St. Patrick, valued at \$250,000 were stolen. Thus far there is no clue to the thieves.

HAYWOOD ON STAND.

President of Miners' Federation Denies All Evil Deeds.

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—Rapid progress was made yesterday in the Haywood case. The cross-examination of Charles H. Moyer was completed at one session of the court and in the afternoon the direct examination of W. D. Haywood, the defendant, was carried well along through his story.

Both men have made good witnesses. They were expected to deny everything said by Orchard that connected them with crimes and they are doing so consistently, but in the admissions both make the case of the state is receiving pronounced support. When Orchard confessed it was stated in a great many interviews by these and other men connected with the management of the Federation that he knew nothing about the affairs of the organization; that they had no knowledge of him, having met him, but having no real acquaintance with him. Now they are obliged to practically admit intimate acquaintance running over a long period. Again and again they admit the correctness of Orchard's statements respecting collateral matters and again and again they reflect their intimate acquaintance with him under his various aliases.

It was noticeable that Haywood was far more at ease on the stand than he was while Moyer was in the chair. During the entire examination of Moyer, Haywood was nervous, but when the latter took the stand he was more composed and showed less nervousness than had been displayed by his predecessor. The testimony given by Moyer was characterized throughout by purpose to protect himself. Again and again in answering questions as to criminal plans or acts charged to him and others, he qualified his answers with a phrase like this:

"Speaking for myself, I can say there was no such knowledge."

NO MONEY FOR PROSECUTION

Government May Have to Postpone Hyde-Benson Trial.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—It looks now as if the trial of the Benson-Hyde land fraud case in the Federal courts in this city would have to be indefinitely postponed, though set for hearing in October.

Congress at its last session only appropriated \$2,000 for the use of the district attorney's office for witness fees and similar expenses. Considering that in the Hyde-Benson-Diamond land fraud case, which was to have been called up for trial in the fall term, five hundred witnesses will be called to testify, most of whom reside in Oregon and California, and that about \$70,000 is necessary to pay their fees and expenses, it seems self-evident that the district attorney is up against one of the toughest problems of arithmetic he ever encountered in order to make ends meet.

Unless congress make an additional appropriation for the use of the district attorney's office, the land fraud cases will have to be postponed indefinitely, or at least until that time when there will be sufficient funds at the disposal of the prosecutor's office to pay witness and other expenses.

A law was enacted by congress a few years ago prohibiting the various departments of the government from spending more money than has been actually appropriated for their use during the fiscal year. If necessary to go to congress for a special appropriation, the trials cannot be held until next spring.

DELMAS AROUSES HENEY.

Little Progress Made in Glass Bribery Case.

San Francisco, July 12.—Dr. Charles Boxton, the temporary mayor of San Francisco, on the witness stand in the Glass trial yesterday afternoon told the story of his debauchery by Theodore V. Halsey, the indicted agent of the Pacific States Telephone company, who, he testified, paid him \$5,000, "mostly in \$100 bills," for having voted and used his influence as supervisor against the granting of a rival franchise to the Home Telephone company.

Boxton is a fine-looking gray haired man of middle age. He has a creditable Spanish War record and is entitled to write "Major" before his name. He was the last and only important witness in an otherwise slow and tedious day. He was not a reluctant nor yet a noticeably willing testifier, but his examination by Mr. Henehy was so spiced about with clever objections from Mr. Delmas—often sustained—that at length the gorge of the assistant district attorney rose and he hotly accused his veteran adversary of trying to cloud the issue and impede justice.

AFRAID OF HARRIMAN.

President Hesitates About Starting Prosecution Against Magnate.

Washington, July 12.—After having made their report to the president of findings against Harriman, F. B. Kellogg and other members of the Interstate Commerce commission are urging that the matter be taken into the courts at once. Roosevelt is hesitating, however, it being his belief that the prosecution would fail.

It is charged by the Interstate Commerce commission that Harriman controls an area equal to one third of the United States wherein he has completely stifled competition. Among other things it is found that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are competing railroads by means of steamship lines from New Orleans to New York. Harriman's railroad contracts are said to be in violation with the anti-trust law and the attorney general recommends that proceedings be started.

Would Filibuster in Brazil.

New York, July 17.—An alleged attempt to finance a filibustering expedition with the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the "superior" government of Minas Geraes, one of the federal states of Brazil, led last night to the arrest of a young man who, according to the complaint, has introduced himself to prominent bankers and brokers here as Sebastiao H. L. de Magalhães, a Brazilian. De Magalhães is charged with violation of the United States postal law. The prisoner, who is but 22 years old, it is said, came to this city a few weeks ago.

VAN GESNER IN JAIL.

Convicted of Land Fraud and Is Now Paying Penalty.

Portland, July 12.—Suit case in hand, wearing an expression on his face that was half smile and half grin, Dr. Alonzo Van Gesner walked into the county jail Wednesday and announced that he was ready to begin serving the five months' sentence imposed upon him following his conviction of subornation of perjury. Gesner was convicted with ex-Congressman Williamson and Marion B. Riggs.

Biggs being serving his sentence of 10 months Monday and Williamson has appealed to the Supreme court of the United States. Both Gesner and Riggs, by order of the United States marshal, are to be allowed the freedom of a portion of the jail during the day, and will not be confined in their cells all the time. They are allowed to walk about in one of the corridors, upon which the doors of the cells in which they sleep open. During the day their cell doors stand open, but are locked at night.

Crushed by Falling Wall.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Three men are known to have been killed, one was fatally hurt, and 18 others injured at the collapse of a new concrete building today at the plant of Bridgeman Brothers' company, manufacturers of steam fittings' supplies, at Fifteenth street and Washington avenue, in the southwestern section of the city. The building was just being put under a roof when a section about 30 feet in width and extending the entire depth of the structure collapsed. About 30 men were at work on the side which gave way.

Indicted for Giving Rebates.

Chicago, July 12.—The Federal grand jury this morning returned an indictment against the Santa Fe railroad charging it with granting \$35,000 in rebates to the United States Sugar & Land company. It is charged that the Santa Fe gave the sugar concern rebates on shipments of building material during the construction of its refinery at Garden City, Kansas, in 1900. Frederick R. Colvin, of Salida, Colorado, and Edward Ecks, of Chicago, were also indicted for using the mails in selling alleged worthless mining stock.

Harriman Will Violate Laws.

New York, July 12.—During luncheon today on board of the Southern Pacific company's new turbine steamship, the Crooke, E. H. Harriman started those present by announcing that since the United States government had recently chartered foreign steamships to carry coal to the Pacific coast he would do the same.

"The bars are down," said Mr. Harriman, "and I am going to ship coal to the Pacific coast in foreign vessels."

Wreck on Missouri Pacific.

Bushong, Kan., July 12.—Missouri Pacific train No. 2, bound from Denver to Kansas City, was wrecked at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Several passengers were injured and the baggage and chair cars and a coach left the track.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

NAVAL OFFICERS DOWNCAST

Believed Precautions Would Prevent Further Powder Explosions.

Washington, July 17.—Aside from their deep concern over the injuries suffered by the unfortunate turret crew of the Georgia, the officers at the Navy department were a good deal cast down when they learned of the accident, as it tended to shake their confidence in which they had rested for more than a year, in the perfection of the regulations so carefully framed with a view to safeguarding human life in the turret.

April 13, 1904, a terrible accident happened on the splendid battleship Missouri, when through a "flare back" five officers and 26 enlisted men met their death.

Just two years later to a day there was another explosion in the six-inch turrets of the Kearsarge, whereby three men were badly injured. That accident occurred through a sailor's handling an iron extractor so as to make a short circuit in the electrical current, which set fire to the loose powder. Measures were taken to make both accidents impossible of recurrence.

It is understood at the Navy department that the Georgia had just completed her preliminary target practice and was on what is known as Barnstable range, near Provincetown, just inside Cape Cod and about 50 miles from Boston. The Navy department officers expressed confidence tonight that the dispatch of the Georgia with the Atlantic fleet on its projected cruise to the Pacific will not be cancelled.

REORGANIZE CANAL FORCE.

Change of Authority and New System of Auditing.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Taft's plans for the reorganization of the administrative methods of the Isthmian Canal commission as approved by President Roosevelt, were made public today. They take the form of three executive orders. Briefly, they provide for the transfer to the chief of engineers of the army of the purchase of materials and supplies; the maintenance of offices within the United States by the commission for the convenient execution of its business; the appointments in the United States of the commission's employees to be made by the general purchasing officer under civil service rules, and the abolishment after August 15 of the provisions for general auditors and the appointment for the commission upon the Isthmus of an examiner of accounts and in Washington an assistant examiner of accounts. These duties are specifically indicated, having in view a thorough inspection of accounts of the various offices, the periodical accounting of the cash in the hands of the disbursing officers, and examination of the books of the commission kept by the disbursing officer.

Mrs. Bradley Granted Bail.

Washington, July 17.—Justice Wright, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, today authorized the admission to bail of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, under indictments on the charge of murdering former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, in the sum of \$15,000. Affidavits from the surgeons who performed the operation on Mrs. Bradley last Saturday were read, in which it was stated that open air exercise would be necessary for the complete restoration of Mrs. Bradley's health before her trial.

Yamamoto Will Tour America.

Washington, July 11.—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, has been deferring his departure from this city for his summer vacation in anticipation of the arrival of Admiral Yamamoto, who is expected to reach New York soon from Europe. The admiral is on his way home to Japan, but will spend some time in the United States. His visit is entirely unofficial, although it is expected that he will be shown some courtesies by the government authorities, including a visit to the president at Oyster Bay.

Joining National Forces.

Washington, July 16.—The State department today received unconfirmed advice that the republics of Guatemala and Salvador have joined forces and are beginning the mobilization of troops to resist any attack that may be made by the Nicaraguan government. It is stated at the State department that all of the Central American republics with the possible exception of Costa Rica, are strongly opposed to the plan of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, for the federation of the five republics.

Assistant to Townsend.

Washington, July 12.—The attorney general has appointed A. McDonald McBair as special assistant to the attorney general for the purpose of investigating the Oregon land grant cases. Mr. McBair's appointment is in addition to that of B. D. Townsend, assistant United States attorney for North Dakota, who is engaged in this investigation in connection with United States Attorney Bristol.

Close Call for Judge Parker.

New York, July 17.—Friends of Judge Alton B. Parker heard today that he had a narrow escape from death in Virginia Saturday night. While riding on a train between Norfolk and Richmond, a bullet crashed through the window beside which Judge Parker was sitting and embedded itself in the woodwork on the opposite side of the car. It could not be ascertained who fired the shot.

New Northwest Postmasters.

Washington, July 17.—Postmasters appointed: Washington—Uniontown, Michael Reismaner, vice W. A. Struppel, resigned. Thomas Moffit has been appointed a regular and Cecil O. Moffit a substitute rural carrier on route 3, at Garfield, Wash.

National Bank at Chewelah.

Washington, July 11.—The First National Bank of Chewelah, Wash., has been authorized to begin business with \$25,000 capital; C. W. Winter, president; F. L. Reinisch, cashier.

RICH MILK INSPECTOR

Mrs. Marshall Field Will Try to Save Lives of Chicago Babies.

Mrs. Marshall Field is to lay aside her social obligations to assume the duties of a Chicago milk inspector. The widow of Chicago's merchant prince, society leader and possessor of millions, has caused a stir among the 400 by accepting a position on a civic health commission appointed by Mayor Bussell. All other members of the board are men. Her new duties will carry Mrs. Field into the tenement houses and hospitals of the city and she will doubtless become a rival for sociological honors of Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The appointment of the commission is the result of the milk crusade which was waged in Chicago during the winter. At that time it was found that over half of the milk consumed in the city was infected with germs, and that that was the cause of a scarlet fever epidemic.

It is believed that the commission

ALL AFRICANS NOT BRUTAL.

Moundan Bear Farming Tools Instead of Warlike Weapons.

That the native African is not always and invariably a poor, half naked brute has been proved by the reports and photographs brought back to France by the "Moll mission," an expedition sent to the French Congo about eighteen months ago for the purpose of determining some unsettled boundary questions. South of Lake Chad Commandant Moll discovered a peaceful race of agriculturists and shepherds, intelligent and hospitable, ripe for cultivation, living in pastoral simplicity.

Everything about the Moundans is picturesque and interesting. They are a vigorous and handsome race and very brave, but contrary to the almost universal practice of the Africans in regions where white rule has not been established, they never carry arms. On the contrary, the implement often seen in their hands is a hoe.

Nevertheless, they appear to have descended from warlike ancestors and were probably driven southward from their original mountain home by some conquering chief. Reminiscences of this past may be seen in their semi-military architecture, which does not resemble that of any of the neighboring peoples. At a little distance one of their villages looks like a fortified city.

The Moundan village, of which Lere is an excellent type, is inclosed by a series of round towers connected by walls from two to three meters in height. Inside, parallel to the inclosing walls, is a circle of cupolas, each one pierced with a single hole. These are the granaries, the most important buildings of the town.

They are erected on piles supported on great stones, which places them beyond the reach of termites and rodents as well as of dampness, and the only entrance is through the hole in the vaulted roof. Between the outer wall and the granaries are the homes of the people, while the residence of the chief faces the entrance.

Apple and Cigars.

"Why do I keep apples in the desk drawer with my cigars?" said the elderly business man with novel ideas. "Because it gives them a fine and distinctive flavor and also imparts just sufficient moisture to keep the cigars in excellent condition. I discovered this thing quite accidentally. An fond of apples, you know, and like to keep some around my desk for a nibble or two occasionally. Generally I kept the fruit on top of my desk, but one day the dust was so bad that I resolved to place the apples in a drawer. There wasn't a drawer sufficiently empty for the apples except one in which I had cigars. It didn't look like a good combination, apples and cigars, but into the drawer went the apples.

"A couple of hours later I felt the need of a smoke. The delicious flavor the cigar had surprised me. It was a make I had been smoking for years, but I never had noticed that flavor before, and I enjoyed the smoke so much that I hit it up with another from the same drawer. The result was the same, and then the presence of the apples with the cigars suggested a solution of the mystery.

"From that time on I have kept my cigars with apples, and have smoked that are distinctive and a real delight. Furthermore, the cigars never get dry when they are with the apples, and at the same time, never get too moist. Some of my friends to whom I have explained this thing have tried other kinds of strong flavored fruit instead of apples. One man insists that he gets the most delightful results from oranges; but apples suit me best, and I stick to 'em."—Youth's Companion.

MODERN INDIAN WARRIOR.

Indian warfare has produced many weird and unexpected situations, and the mind of the romancer has created more; but the strangest of them all will hardly surpass in novelty an experience which befell a citizen of Wyoming in the late Ute uprising. The Indians were sweeping across northern Wyoming, near the Montana line, and were being gradually surrounded by troops poured in from several quarters. The whites were armed for their own defense, and on several occasions conflicts had been narrowly averted.

One morning James J. Callahan, of Arvada, went out at daybreak with two "cow-punchers" to cross the range in order to look at some stock. Suddenly out of the sage-brush there rose up round them a dozen Indians, who had them covered before any of them could draw a weapon.

With their hands in the air, the three white men faced a serious situation. "Things looked mighty blue," said Mr. Callahan afterward. "We had made up our minds that we were likely to part with our back hair."

As they sat thus the leader of the Utes approached, and when he drew near gave a warwhoop which to Mr. Callahan's ears had a certain familiar and civilized twang to it. It verged on a college yell.

"Yah, there, Jimmy Callahan?" cried the warrior. "What are you doing out here? I'm Billy Birdseye, '95."

"Billy Birdseye?" it was, sure enough, although hardly recognizable by his old Dartmouth comrade. Son of Chief Kannaqap, leader of the Ute uprising, Billy was actively directing the operation of this party of his father's scouts, and keeping well in practice to take his father's place in case of need. He came running forward to shake hands with Mr. Callahan, while his followers lowered their guns and exchanged pondering remarks in their own tongue.

But the strangest part of the adventure was still to come. From a pocket Billy Birdseye fished out two slips of pastboard. They were tickets to the Princeton-Dartmouth football game, to be played in New York a week later.

"Here, Jimmy, take these," he said. "I was going East to see the game myself, but this business has come up to prevent. You may as well go along and see the fun and meet the boys again."

The tickets called for two choice seats in the front row, center of the field, and Mr. Callahan, whose hair had by this time settled firmly into place, went East the next day to use them.

Queer pictures must have been conjured up in his mind as the "rooters" for Princeton and for Dartmouth shattered the air with their college yells.

THE ARKANSAS HOG.

It Can Outrun a Greyhound and Whip a Wolf or Bear.

An esteemed contemporary gave space to the following communication from a subscriber on "The Arkansas Hog."

"Arkansas has a greater variety of hogs and less pork and lard than any state in the Union. An average hog in Arkansas weighs about fourteen pounds dressed with its head on and about six pounds with its head off. It can outrun a greyhound, jump a rail fence, climb like a parrot and live on grass roots and rabbit tracks. It hasn't much tail or bristle, but plenty of gall. It will lick a wolf or a bear in a fair fight. It is called razorback because it is shaped like a sun fish. In hunting a razorback it is always shot at sideways, for there is not a ghost of a show to hit it otherwise, any more than to shoot at a split shingle. It can drink milk out of a quart jar on account of its long, thin head. This type of razorback is known as the stone hog because its head is so heavy and its nose so long that it balances up behind. The owner of this type of hogs usually ties a stone to its tail to keep it from overbalancing and breaking its neck while running. If the stone is too heavy, it will pull the skin over its eyes, and it will go blind."

Lady Tenale Cook's Dog Story.

Lady Cook, who was Miss Tennessee Claflin before her marriage, at a dinner during her recent visit to Washington argued the question of woman suffrage with a Senator.

"Ah, Senator," said Lady Cook, at the argument's end, "you don't consider this question as a whole. You only consider a part of it. You are like the man who weighed the dog. A lady owned a huge St. Bernard dog that she was very proud of. She told her gardener one day to take the dog and weigh him. The man departed with the animal, and half an hour later he returned.

"'Towser, ma'am,' he said, 'weighed just a hundred pounds.'

"'A hundred pounds?' exclaimed the lady. 'He must weigh more than that. Are you sure you weighed him right?'

"'Oh, yes, ma'am,' said the gardener. 'I'm sure I weighed him right, only I couldn't get him all on the scales.'"

Willie's Reason.

Willie was a regular mother's boy, a writer in the Chicago Tribune declares. He was so devoted to her that he could not bear to have any one else to do things for him, not even his indulgent father.

One night he called his father to his bedside.

His father went for the water, glowing with pride as the unusual summons, and when Willie had taken his drink, the parent's curiosity got the better of him.

"Why," he asked, "did you call me to-night, instead of your mother?'"

"Oh, there's been a draftsman here to-day, and I was a friend there might be some pins or needles on the floor to get into mamma's feet," replied Willie, innocently.

A business seldom amounts to enough to give all the employes the credit they deserve.



MRS. MARSHALL FIELD.