

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

TESTS TIMBER'S STRENGTH.

Ingenious Machine Worked by Forest Service at New Haven.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Forest Service for some time past has been carrying on a series of experiments at its timber testing station at New Haven, Conn., to determine the effect of continuous loads applied for long periods of time to wooden beams. The beams are tested by an ingenious apparatus, which is so arranged that the load on the specimens is constant, however much they may bend.

The most interesting part of the testing machine is a large paper covered drum, slowly revolving by clockwork, upon which a continuous record of the amount of bending in the specimen under test is recorded. This bending, or deflection, is shown on the drum by a pencil mark, the pencil being connected to the center of the beam by a system of levers so arranged as to considerably multiply the actual bending of the beam before it is recorded on the drum.

Information as to the effects of loads applied to wooden beams for long periods of time is not at present very definite, and it is expected that the results of the experiments now in progress at New Haven will furnish much valuable information which will be of great benefit to the lumber industry.

UNCLE SAM FIGHTS PLAGUE.

Roosevelt Orders the Public Health Service to Aid San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 7.—By direction of President Roosevelt, the public health and marine hospital service has assumed charge of measures to stamp out the plague in San Francisco. This step was taken today by request of Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, who added that the city would do all that is possible towards providing funds to carry on the work.

Acting promptly on telegraphic instructions from Oyster Bay, Surgeon General Wyman issued the necessary orders and advised the mayor of San Francisco that the corps of the service officers already on duty there would be augmented and that additional measures would be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

DEFERS IMPROVING TRACK.

Southern Railroad Will Not Double Road Under Present Laws.

Washington, Sept. 10.—It was announced at the Southern Railway headquarters in this city today, owing to recent adverse railroad rate legislation in several Southern states, and to "general conditions," the double tracking of the Southern railway between Chattanooga and Olteway Junction, in Tennessee, north of Greensboro, N. C., has been ordered stopped, pending further instructions.

Contracts had been entered into for double tracking work in Tennessee aggregating about \$15,000,000. The money intended for the proposed improvement in Tennessee and North Carolina has been withdrawn and will be used in operating the road.

Great Engineering Feat.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A report has just reached the State department of what is declared to be the greatest engineering work of the kind ever attempted on the European continent. It is to be a canal under the Rove mountains to connect the port of Marseilles more directly with the river Rhine. Consular Clerk M. B. Kirk, of Paris, reports that the minister of public works in France and the consular general of bridges have recently reported the expenditure of over \$15,000,000 for the construction of the tunnel canal, which is to be four and one-half miles long, 73 feet wide and 43 feet above the water level to the vaulted roof. It will be completely lighted by electricity and possess a small railroad running along the side.

Meerschaum in New Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Meerschaum, so highly prized by pipe manufacturers, and which has heretofore come from Turkey, in Asia Minor, has recently been found in New Mexico, and its extreme scarcity will soon be at an end. The new mines are in the Diablo range of mountains, about 20 miles northwest of Pinos Altos, to which a branch of the Santa Fe railroad runs from Deming. There have been stripped two true fissure veins, continuous for 1,500 feet each, in which there is carried 20 inches of meerschaum.

Evans' Fleet Starts North.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Admiral Evans has taken his big battleship fleet on a cruise northward from Hampton Roads. It is understood at the Navy department that the fleet will make no haste in going north, but will engage in drills and various kinds of fleet and squadron maneuvers on the cruise. The fall target practice is to begin next Monday and this will be the last opportunity the big ships will leave here to test their guns before they drop anchor in Magdalena bay, on the Western coast of the continent.

Sentence is Shortened.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Aged Judge James L. Bradford, of New Orleans, who was convicted of land frauds, had his sentence commuted to two years by President Roosevelt on condition that he returns to the government the thousand acres of valuable land in Louisiana which he obtained by fraud. He has already served two months.

Bradford was a former resident of the District of Columbia. He is one of the South's most prominent attorneys.

Colonel Halford Retires.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Lieutenant Colonel Elijah W. Halford, pay department, U. S. A., was relieved today, having reached the statutory age of 64 years. Colonel Halford was attached to headquarters of the department of California, at San Francisco, and was one of the most widely known officers in the pay corps of the army. He was private secretary to the late President Benjamin Harrison from 1889 to 1893.

IS THORNLESS WONDER.

Burbank Tells Irrigation Congress of Latest Creation.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 6.—Most interesting among the addresses delivered at the Irrigation congress yesterday was one by Luther Burbank, the wizard, who told of efforts to produce a thornless cactus. Resolutions on national land policy were adopted and a slate for officers prepared by the committee on organization.

A resolution was introduced by the Outdoor League department of the California club, through its chairman, Mrs. Lovell White, declaring that Niagara Falls are menaced with destruction through the rapacity of the power companies located on both sides of the river. The resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, urged that the congress approve the act of the American Civic association in its attempt to preserve unimpaired Niagara Falls, and urging congress to enact necessary legislation.

Luther Burbank, the expert on plants, who appeared before the congress Wednesday night, was again called on for an address. He told the congress of his experiments in trying to produce a thornless cactus. He had all but succeeded, he said, a lack of nutrition being the only obstacle to be overcome. He predicted that this thornless cactus would become the great food of the arid region, for all kinds of stock relish it and fatten quickly.

About 200 tons can be grown per acre, an extraordinary output compared with other kinds of feed. The development of the high nutrition is being assisted, usually prepared by Mr. Burbank, and the grazing men will soon have some important news from the wizard.

The congress adopted a resolution declaring that there should be no thought of making a profit for the government through the sale of timber or granting of grazing privileges. Bona fide miners, stockmen and farmers should be only charged a rate for such privileges which would meet the government expenses.

Other resolutions adopted provide for the establishment of bureaus of hydrology and drainage in connection with irrigation work. A resolution calling on congress to aid irrigation in any way possible was also passed.

ONLY ONE FLEET.

Roosevelt Does Not Propose New One for Atlantic.

Washington, Sept. 6.—It is authoritatively stated at the Navy department that President Roosevelt does not contemplate the creating of two battleship fleets. Nor does Secretary McCall, nor even the general board, which is supposed to represent the extreme views in naval development, favor either the division of the present magnificent fleet under Admiral Evans' command or the creation of another fleet in order that there may be a formidable American navy in both oceans—the Atlantic and Pacific.

On the contrary, it is regarded at the Navy department as better policy to maintain one perfectly equipped, well drilled fleet, free to move at will to any part of the globe at short notice, and the present plans contemplate the increase of the strength of the existing Atlantic fleet from 15 to 25 battleships. This will afford a command as large as can be properly directed by any one officer and it will moreover mark the capacity of ports and dry docks in any particular section of the world.

So it is asserted positively at the department that there is not the least intention of keeping the battleships which will go to the Pacific permanently in those waters. That fleet, it is added, will surely return to the Atlantic seaboard after it has fulfilled its mission and demonstrated the feasibility of transferring such a vast naval force between oceans.

It is suggested at the Navy department that before the gathering of a similar number of naval vessels in the Pacific becomes necessary the problem will be solved by the completion of the Panama canal.

It is pointed out at the department that, even were the president or the department so disposed, it would be impossible for them to provide for another such fleet as Admiral Evans' present command without congressional authority.

Antwerp Strike is Serious.

Antwerp, Sept. 6.—Militia controlled the situation here today, though the rioters attacked a number of freight cars in which strikebreakers were riding. About 3,000 of the locked out laborers, porters and men in similar trades, who struck in sympathy with the locked out laborers, held a meeting during the day and adopted a resolution setting forth that they were not responsible for yesterday's disorders. Twenty rioters were wounded last night by the sabers or revolvers of the police in dispersing them.

Cannon to Help Alaska.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Sept. 6.—Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, predicts that Alaska will be a territory before 1909 is ended. In an interview Congressman Sulzer said that he has obtained the absolute promise of the speaker of the house of representatives and some of the members of the committee on territories that the Alaska territorial bill will be acted upon early in the next session of congress, which convenes in December. He is certain that the bill will pass and Alaska will get the rank of territory.

Try to Kill Grand Duke.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The Prussian railroad administration has offered a reward for the discovery of the persons who wrecked the St. Petersburg-Berlin express near Berlin shortly before midnight, resulting in 11 persons being injured. Presumably it was the work of anarchists or Russian revolutionists, who hoped to kill a member of the imperial family who was said to have been on the train. The train was derailed and several cars telescoped.

Would Use Bears as Dogs.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—Captain Amundsen, who in 1905 concluded the navigation of the northwest passage, is making plans for a larger expedition to the polar regions. He is credited with the intention of using polar bears in the same manner as dogs are used now.

INDORSE ROOSEVELT

Irrigation Congress Approves of President's Course.

PRESERVE CALIFORNIA BIG TREES

Also Ask That Grazing Charges on Reserves Be Reduced to Actual Cost.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 7.—After four days of addresses and discussions, the Fifteenth National Irrigation congress yesterday took up the big work of the gathering, when the report of the committee on resolutions was submitted by its chairman, ex-Governor George C. Pardee.

There is an indorsement of the policy of President Roosevelt and his administration in connection with the policy of reclamation, irrigation, forest preservation and conservation of resources. The departments that have the big work in hand are indorsed. There is a recommendation that the government only charge enough for timber cut from forest reserves to pay for maintenance of the forest service. Congress is asked to pass a law providing for the preservation of the Calaveras big trees by the exchange of other timber land for them.

The irrigation congress is asked to make every effort to have the seventh session of the congress held in Washington at the same time the National congress is in session, and provide for a committee of five to promote the matter. Protection is also asked for the best sugar industry and aid for the work of irrigation, reclamation, preservation and conservation.

The only resolution objecting to administration ideas is one protesting against further enactment of legislation favoring Philippine sugar to the injury of the best sugar industry in America. Not an objection was made as the resolutions were read and hearty applause followed.

There was a spirited discussion on an amendment which Judge Baker, of Modoc county, California, sought to have added. This was made a special order for today. Judge Baker's amendment asked for the removal of the duty on lumber coming into this country.

Today's session which is to mark the close of the congress, promises lively developments.

STRIKING OPERATORS SUED.

Refuse to Pay Bill of Postal Telegraph Company.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A new phase in the strike of the commercial telegraphers developed today when the Postal Telegraph company began suit against the union for the recovery of a debt of \$129,390. The bill is for messages sent by the union during the month of August. Payment was refused by officers of the union on the ground that the company had failed to send some of the messages.

One telegram sent to Hot Springs after the strike began was not delivered, according to the officers of the union. When the regular month's bill was presented Thursday the collector was asked to furnish proof that the messages had been sent. The company decided it would furnish the proof in the Municipal court September 11, on which date the suit will be heard.

Classify Postal Clerks.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Thirty days' vacation at full pay for all clerks and carriers in the postoffice service and a classification of the service above the \$1,200 grade, the present limit, has been adopted as the policy of the Postoffice department, and will be urged by the postmaster general at the coming session of congress. Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general, accompanied by R. E. Hoch, private secretary of the postmaster general, was in Chicago tonight and said that the department has been committed to such policy.

Fears Hughes' Big Stick.

New York, Sept. 7.—Directors of the Interborough Metropolitan, the holding corporation of many traction companies in New York City, including surface, elevated and subway, decided today to pass the regular quarterly dividend on its preferred stock. Previous quarterly dividends have been 1 1/2 per cent, but the directors decided to withhold this one until the investigation of the affairs of this company by the Public Service commission, which is now in progress, is concluded, as the money may be needed.

Board of Health Men Resign.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Dr. Jules Simon, president of the local board of health, and Dr. Power, a member of the board, tendered their resignations today to Mayor Taylor. The mayor, in speaking of the matter tonight, said that he expected other members of the board would resign, and that in that event the appointment of an entirely new board would devolve upon him. It is said that the resignations grew out of lack of harmony among the health officers in the manner of handling the local bacilic plague cases.

Arrested for Wire-Tapping.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—George S. Birdsell, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with maliciously tampering with Western Union telegraph wire in the suburb of Mayfair on August 22. Birdsell admitted that he disconnected two of the company's lines, but declared he had been instructed to do so by a wire chief of the Western Union, and therefore could not be punished.

More Indictments Come.

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.—Attorney Palmer Chambers, who has had charge of the collection of the evidence for the Voters' Civic league in the tax receipt frauds, announced today that there would be 200 additional indictments drawn in these cases. He said that these would include men as prominent as those already indicted.

GLASS IS SENTENCED

Must Go to San Quentin Penitentiary for Five Years.

DEFENDANT'S AGE CONSIDERED

Telephone Official Convicted of Paying \$50,000 to Kill Franchise of Rival Company.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—"Five years for Louis Glass" was the news message that sped with incredible rapidity to all parts of the city yesterday morning from the Temple Sholih Israel, California and Webster streets, where was imposed the sentence that brought to a dramatic close the second trial of the vice president and former general manager of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, convicted last week of the crime of bribery, a crime for which the extreme punishment under the law of this state is 14 years. Only a small crowd, made up for the most part of lawyers, witnessed the imposing of sentence. When the usual preliminary motions had been cleared away the court said: "Has the defendant any other legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced upon him?"

Mr. Glass arose in the pew immediately behind his counsel. His face was very pale, but in his bearings there was neither boldness nor cringing.

Looking the judge full in the face, he answered in a voice that was clear and steady: "I have no reply, your honor, except that I am entirely guiltless of this charge."

"There are two general considerations," said the judge, "pressing upon the mind of the court in determining the measure of punishment in this case. The first turns upon the situation of the defendant himself. A man well advanced in years, he has appeared in this court charged for the first time with the commission of a public offense. The other consideration is the nature of the offense and the effect of such criminal transgression upon the institutions of the country itself. The certainty, rather than the extent of the punishment, should control. Weighing both of these considerations, I have reached a conclusion as to the measure of punishment which I feel will be both just and fair under all the circumstances presented."

"Louis Glass, it is the judgment of the law and the sentence of the court that you be confined in the state prison of the state of California at San Quentin for the term of five years."

PROSECUTE ALL THIEVES.

Oregon Land Fraud Cases Are Not To Be Dropped.

Washington, Sept. 5.—"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the government will not further prosecute the Oregon land fraud cases," said Acting Attorney General Russell today, when shown a dispatch from Portland quoting a story recently printed in that city. "The land fraud trials will be resumed at an early day."

"The delay thus far has been due to several causes. Mr. Henry, who conducted the past trials, was more familiar with the pending cases than any other official, and at the time he went to Portland and personally handle most of the remaining land fraud cases. His absence personally to take up the land trials in Oregon. Naturally some delay was occasioned in acquainting other officials with the facts. Then, too, toward the close of the past fiscal year there was a shortage of funds. The new appropriation became available July 1, and so far as I am aware, there is no particular reason why the Oregon trials should not proceed."

Woman Holds Up a Car.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 5.—For the second time within a week a streetcar was held up and robbed at the muzzle of a revolver by a robber so slight and possessed of such delicate features that the police believe the crime to have been committed by a woman in man's attire. Just before midnight last night a Hooper avenue car between Ascot park and Compton, in the suburbs, was boarded by the robber as the car rounded a curve. The motorman and conductor were held up at the point of a revolver, yielding about \$4.

Result of Nebraska Primaries.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 5.—Returns up to midnight on yesterday's state primary indicates almost certainly the nomination by the Republicans of M. O. Reese for justice of the Supreme court over Judge Samuel G. Sedgwick, and of Anderson C. England for university regent, with railroad commissioner in doubt. Chairman Allen, of the Democratic State Central committee, said returns indicated the nomination by the Democrats of George L. Loomis for justice of the Supreme court. The official canvass takes place Tuesday.

Wants to See America.

Rome, Sept. 5.—The Corriere d'Italia is authority for the statement that a priest attached to the church of Santa Maria Magdalena, impelled by his desire to visit the United States, embarked \$24,000 of the church funds and disappeared. He is supposed to have started for the goal of his desire as a wardens of the church have lodged a complaint against the priest with a local magistrate and it is hoped he will be apprehended.

Can Fleas Carry Plague?

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 5.—The department of bacteriology at the State university is planning a series of experiments to determine whether the California species of fleas transmit the disease through a common rat to a healthy person. Fleas and rats will be collected from ships that come into San Francisco from Oriental ports, where plague is known to be prevalent.

IT COSTS TO COURT A GIRL.

Expenses Are Thirteen Times as Great as Forty Years Ago.

A man who has two sons old enough to be paying court to two young women was scolding them recently because they spent so much money, declares the Kansas City Star.

"My boys," he said, "the Bible says you shall live by the sweat of your brow. But you fellows are not doing it. You've got along fairly well in this world with the aid of your daddy's perspiration. I spent forty-five years harnessing up my bank roll and putting it to work. I spent two years inducing your mother to lend me in my old age, and it didn't cost me more'n \$10 to get her to make the switch. If you put in two years at the rate you're going it'll take a thousand."

"Forty-five years ago a girl was satisfied with an occasional trip to a party or to a little dance. Now a dance costs you about \$3 for a carriage and at least \$2 for a bite to eat after it's over. When I was young we walked to our dances if we were in town, or drove our own team if in the country. And whoever gave the dance always provided a little something to eat. We didn't have flowers—could dance just as well without 'em and have just as good a time. No theater dinners, either. If we ever went to a theater we went to see the performance and not to look for something to eat."

"Of course I'm not blaming you, because it's customary these days to see how much money you can spend and how little you can get. You are traveling in a nice crowd and are courting."

"It costs money to court a girl. She's got to have her theaters, her dances, her rides in motor cars, her flowers and all those things. And if you don't provide them she'll scratch your name from the tea list. Imagine one of your young women going to a box party where 25 cents was paid for a box? Where she drew a ham sandwich, a hard-boiled egg, some pie, cake and an apple? Do you think she'd know how to shell the egg and clamp into that half-pound sandwich? Not much! She'd want a couple of shrimps served on a sprig of lettuce, with water wafers on the sides. She'd want some of those blither prunes, two cups of coffee, followed by a chunk of that cheese that has moldy green spots inside."

"And she won't think any more of you than the girls thought of us when we gave 'em a good feed' at our old box suppers. If one box wasn't enough, we'd get 'em two. We never let 'em go home hungry. And I'll bet that's more than half of you fellows do now. It's a good hundred to one shot that after you've taken your girls home from one of those fashionable dances from the long for a good square lunch of bread and milk or something of the kind."

"At Christmas time she would laugh if you sent her a nice new album and a pair of good yarn gloves. No, she wants some other furs, a jewel case and some elbow kid gloves, and you'll buy 'em, too, because you're courting her."

"The old man made out a list of what it cost him to court his wife for the year forty years ago. Then one of his sons made out a list of his expenses in courting his girl during the last year and it was thirteen times as much as his father's."

WHAT MAN IS MADE OF.

Science Finds Human Body Contains Myriads of Liquid Crystals.

Man is made of soap and not of dust, according to a statement delivered before the Harvey Society at the Academy of Medicine, in this city, by Prof. J. G. Adams, says the New York World.

Man is not entirely made of soap, of course, but there are scattered through his body an unknown number of tiny globules called "mycelins" which are now believed to be a primitive form of true soap. It is the only pure type of soap on earth and scientists say it may be that man was originally constructed on a self-cleansing principle. All he had to do was to exercise his myelin-power—think hard—and set his myriads of soap globules in motion.

The soap nature of human beings has been discovered by means of the polarizing microscope. Prof. Adams gave a history of the curious researches which led up to the "great find." Fifty years ago Virchow stumbled on the presence of myelin globules in nearly every tissue of the body. They were plentiful in the brain. They dissolved in strong alcohol. Strong alkalies caused them to shrink. Virchow thought the mycelins were albumens.

It was not until 1808 it was discovered they possessed peculiar refractive power. Finally Prof. Lohlein of Carlsruhe made an elaborate study of the globules and showed queer cross markings and were in reality "liquid crystals" showing precisely the same markings as soap globules. This was considered sufficient to demonstrate their identity with soap.

The mycelins, or soap globules, seem to contain a remarkable substance intermediate between fluids and crystals.

Secretary Taft as a Reporter.

Like Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary Wilson and other men high in the public service and confidence, Secretary Taft began his career as a newspaper man. The first money earned by him after being graduated from Yale was as court reporter on a Cincinnati paper, the old Commercial-Gazette, then edited by Marat Halsted. Mr. Taft started at \$3 a week, and when he quit had worked up to "\$20 per cent." All the time he was thus engaged he was studying law at night under his father's direction. Necessity did not drive him to the work, as his father was a man of ample fortune, but the Secretary chose it because it was the readiest entrance to active employment that brought him daily in contact with lawyers and court proceedings.

The Secretary likes to discuss newspaper work with reporters. He uses the shop terms with a familiarity denoting his former experience in the business, and understands how to outline a "story" for the "boys" better than any member of the administration, barring only the man in the White House.

STORY OF THE BELL BOYS.

Adopted for Trains as Result of an Old-Time Combat.

Although there does not seem to be anything in common between pugilists and railroad pilots, yet the adoption of the familiar bellows that stretches through every car of the modern train was the result of a fistie encounter, says the Philadelphia Ledger. At the same time and by the issue of the same combat the supremacy of the conductor in railroad travel was established. It was Philadelphia which gave both to the world.

One of the oldest railroads in the country is the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, now known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, which was opened in 1837. The first schedule contained one passenger train, which went to Baltimore one day and came back the next, which was considered a remarkable feat in fast travel. When a train a day each way was placed in service the people of the two cities served concluded that the sense of convenience in transportation had been reached.

Next to the president of the railroad the most important functionaries were the engineer and conductor. It was a question whether or not the head of the line was considered a subsidiary official in popular estimation to the men who ran the train, but Robert Fogg, who pulled the throttle, and John Wolf, who collected fares, won the deference of the public because of their high and responsible duties.

Fogg, an Englishman, had all the tenacity of opinion of his race; Wolf, an American, had the ingenuity of his Yankee, and seeing the need of some method by which he could communicate with the engineer, devised the scheme of running a cord through the cars to the locomotive. As the engine was a wood burner, Wolf fastened one end of the cord to a log, which was placed on the engineer's seat, and was pulled to the floor when the conductor desired to signal for a stop.

Fogg resented what he considered an interference of his rights on the platform of the locomotive, and on the first run out with the new device paid no heed to the displacement of the log from the seat when the conductor desired to take on a passenger from a farm near Gray's Ferry, but sped over the bridge, and did not deign to bring his engine to a stop until Blue Bell station, on the south side of the Schuylkill, had been reached. Then he demanded to know of Wolf why he had been jerking that log all about the locomotive.

Wolf hotly declared that he had signaled to stop, but Fogg retorted that he would stop when and where he pleased, and that, too, without any reference to orders from the conductor, whom he did not regard as his superior in the management of the train. The altercation grew very heated, and Wolf invited the engineer from the cab to settle the matter, and the challenge was quickly accepted.

Passengers and a group of men who had gathered at the station to see the train come in formed a ring about the combatants, but the fight did not last long, as Wolf proved by far the superior artist with his fists, and with a few blows made it almost impossible for the engineer to see sufficiently to complete his run; but Fogg admitted that he had been fairly beaten, and the supremacy of the conductor on a railroad train was settled.

As the log signal was crude and ineffective, Wolf devised the use of a bell on the locomotive, and this method was soon adopted by all of the American railroads. Then a code of signals was adopted, and these remain practically to this day. The only change in the bell-rung system was the use of the air from the brake system, a whistle has superseded the bell in the locomotive cab.

He Revised It.

"Your story possesses merit," wrote the kindly magazine editor in returning a manuscript to a struggling young author of Washington, "but you have embellished it with too much description, atmosphere and other irrelevant matter. What we want is a story setting out the simple facts—facts, just plain facts. If you will revise your story according to our ideas, we will be glad to pay you \$25 for it."

A few days later the editor got the following from the struggling young author of Washington:

"Herewith revised story. Please send check by return mail, as I need the money."

And this was the story as rewritten: "Jonas loved Eliza, but he was poor, and wealthy papa kicked. Jonas went into Wall street and made a million, incidentally bankrupting papa. Then Eliza went fishing, fell off a log into the mill pond, and Jonas fished her out. Papa repented and borrowed a hundred thousand from Jonas. Marriage."—Washington Post.

Shelley as a Boy.

Here is a glimpse of Shelley offered by Andrew Lang: "It seems almost incredible, but it is true, that I once knew a man who was at Eton with Shelley, who left in 1810. This was Mr. Hammond, a senior fellow of Merton College when I was an inquiring Junior. About 1870 he told me all that I could extract from him about the poet. 'Shelley was not a clever boy; he never was sent up for good,' which means, I conceive, that he never did a remarkable exercise in Latin verse. Mr. Hammond added that Shelley had a habit when he was walking alone of suddenly breaking into a sprint at a hundred yards pace. That was all."

Obliging the Lady.

"I see you've got an automobile," said Citimann. "I thought you swore you'd never buy one."

"Yes, I did say that once," replied Subbuss, "but our new cook insisted that we must get one because her church is so far away from our house."—Philadelphia Times.

Cutting Out Things.

Bill—Since Gill returned from his vacation he's cutting out nearly everything.

Bill—Is that right?

"Yes; you know, he works in a press-shipping bureau."—Yonkers Statesman.