

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE

Melville W. Fuller Possessed Great Administrative Ability.

First to Stop Phonetic Spelling—Bad Land Titles in the District of Columbia Probed by Committee.

Washington.—The late chief justice of the Supreme court, Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, was regarded in Washington as an ideal man for presiding officer of that august bench. He attained his high position in spite of the fact that when President Cleveland appointed him he was only a practicing lawyer of no great national reputation and had never held a judicial office. The skepticism which met his appointment was almost as universal as is now the judgment that Mr. Fuller ranked with his illustrious predecessors as a practical and hard-working man.

Originally holding to legal tenets which grew to be out of touch with



Melville W. Fuller.

modern thought, the late chief justice well illustrated the purpose of the bench by listening to the reasonable arguments of lawyers better versed at the outset than he, and before the end of his judicial career was found in the Supreme court record reversing the applied principles of law which he brought with him to Washington. By many astute lawyers this is regarded as one of the most striking examples of the largeness of the judicial mind of the late chief justice.

Combined with these judicial functions great administrative ability is required of the chief justice of the Supreme court. This quality Chief Justice Fuller possessed in great degree.

Few, if any, complaints have ever been made during his administration as presiding officer of the court that the wheels of justice of the highest tribunal of the land were turning too slowly or unevenly. Behind the outward manifestation of the courtly gentleman and his mild-mannered voice, which in recent years has been almost inaudible to those seated on the edge of the court room, was a tremendous force of character and a keen sense of justice and a capability for hard and persistent work wholly out of proportion with his years.

Justice Fuller never pretended to voice the opinions of any one but himself and had no liking for the limelight. His position in Washington made it possible for him to fix his social status where he wished. He had no liking whatever for anything smacking of ostentatious display. On and off the bench he was the personification of judicial dignity. He possessed a sense of humor which he employed quietly and with effect. The subjects of his conversation were full of substance, scholarly and profound and rich in wisdom.

It was Justice Fuller who practically settled the fate of the Roosevelt propaganda for phonetic spelling. At the time when congress was daily receiving messages from the White House spelled in the new form of orthography and when the house of representatives was trying to nerve itself to the point of putting a veto on this new system Justice Fuller quietly squelched its use in the Supreme court. At that time the government printing office, under orders from President Roosevelt, was printing all documents for the executive departments, including the department of justice, in phonetic spelling. This included briefs which were submitted to the Supreme court. In a land case presented to the court Solicitor General Henry M. Hoyt offered one of these briefs. In glancing through it hastily Chief Justice Fuller espied a quotation from an opinion rendered by former Associate Justice Bradley, in which the word "through" was spelled "thru."

"Did I understand you to say that this purports to be a literal quotation from the opinion of Justice Bradley?" Inquired the chief justice.

It was not necessary for him to say more. Mr. Hoyt realized from this inquiry that phonetic spelling would not be tolerated by the Supreme court, and that serious blunder had been made in changing the spelling used by a former member of that court. He promptly and quietly informed the court that there would be no repetition of the offense. That ended phonetic spelling in the third co-ordinate branch of the government, and shortly thereafter congress itself limited its use to correspondence between the executive departments.

With other members of the court, Justice Fuller had an abhorrence for those who used its decisions as a ve-

nicle for making money on the stock market. Nothing was ever said on the subject in open court, but every obstacle was put in the way of such persons when opportunity offered. When the Consolidated Gas case from New York was decided it was an open secret that a lawyer who had a telephonic connection with a stock broker had made a good round sum of money out of it. When the company later petitioned for a rehearing before the court, the lawyer again was on hand prepared if possible to duplicate his former winning. He waited all day for the expected announcement, but it was not until he gave up his quest that he found that the decision had been given to the chief clerk of the court by Justice Fuller early in the day, and he in turn had quietly informed the newspaper men.

PROBE BAD LANDS TITLES.

A report recently made to congress by a commission appointed to examine land titles in the District of Columbia disclosed that many lots of land occupied by modern business houses and residences in the national capital are still owned by the government, notwithstanding the present tenants believe they have a clear title to the property. For example, the Washington Gaslight company occupies a whole square on Twenty-eighth street, which is claimed by the government. A paving company occupies a large tract of land near Rock creek to which the government lays claim. A triangular piece of land, now occupied by many residences, is according to the report, the property of the government.

This question of land titles in the national capital is not a new one. Two years ago congress created a commission to study it. The commission consisted of the attorney general, the secretary of war, Senator Scott of West Virginia; Representative Bartholdt of Missouri; and one of the district commissioners. The report reveals a horrible land tangle, which the courts will probably never be able to straighten out. The tangle is the outcome of the wild speculation in real estate that took place for a good many years after the capital was laid out.

The story, according to the lawyers who have conducted the investigation, is one of romance and disaster. James Greenleaf of Massachusetts, from whose family the poet Whittier took his middle name, was according to the story, laid before congress, the first and greatest of the three land operators whose names figure most in the early deeds. Greenleaf made the first contract to buy of the commissioners who distributed the parcels of land in possession of the United States. He was joined later by Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution, and by John Nicholson. All three before their death were in jail for debts growing out of their ventures in Washington land. What Morris made through his financial transactions during the dark days of the revolution he lost in Washington lands.

Private lands were acquired in Washington in the early days by a very simple process. The territory "not exceeding" ten miles square was ceded to the United States government by Maryland and Virginia and placed under the authority of three commissioners, appointed by the president. They or any two of them were required, under the direction of the



Senator Scott.

president, to survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, and the territory so defined was established as a permanent seat of the government of the United States. Power was given the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the Potomac, for the use of the United States, and the commissioners were further required to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, the president and public officers of the government of the United States. It was to raise money to erect the public buildings that the government planned to sell its land to private parties.

The report to congress relates that President Washington met with the original proprietors in Georgetown, March 29, 1791. As a result of this conference, an agreement was entered into which resulted in certain deeds of trust, under which the proprietors of the land conveyed their holdings in trust to Thomas Beall, son of George Beall, and John MacKall Gantt. In consideration of the sum of five shillings and the various trusts, each of the proprietors conveyed his land to be laid out into such streets, squares, parcels and lots as the president might approve for the purpose of the federal city. For the residue, the various parcels were to be fairly divided, one-half to go to the original proprietors of the land and the other half to the United States.



PARIS.—Dresses for the Grande Guineine, dresses for our fittings, for seaside or Casino. Dress for anything and everything is the order of the day!

Madame la Parisienne is at the zenith of her "Fievre de Toilette," and she is up betimes to rush off to her tailor for the smart little costume which can no longer be called a "trotteur," considering that we can hardly walk in it, and to her couturier for those flower petal gauze frocks in which she realizes all the charm of her fragile personality!

As to the heads of the great houses, they are now rushing off for a brief holiday before that terrible period of "creation" which they subject themselves to during August and part of September.

It is in the silence and mystery of those closed doors that the new fashions are devised—the Paris fashions to whose tune the world must dance—for centuries have gone to create the artists in dress whom Paris alone can boast of possessing.

The exhibition of Brussels and the coming exhibition of Buenos Ayres set many of the grandes maisons into a fever of anxiety.

Paquin's exhibition in Brussels is a marvel whose artistic beauty is due



to the fertile brain of the genius who presides over the great house that bears her name.

I have spoken to Mme. Paquin, whose unseen presence is felt through every fiber of the firm's gigantic operations. To her is due the adorable mise-en-scene that gives such relief to the exhibition where familiar life-like scenes have the haunting charm of reality.

The lingerie of this house is far-famed, for it surpasses in beauty and artistic merit all that can be imagined—the empire nightgowns are so embellished with lace and embroidery that not one inch of the linen ground-work can be seen.

Mme. Paquin is really an artist in every sense of the word. She has a wonderful eye for scenic effects, as well as being gifted with a sense of detail which renders her creations quite perfect.

The "Lever de Madame" at the Brussels exhibition shows us how lingerie can be glorified. The dainty nightgowns and saut du lit are most fascinating and much encrusted with lace.

It is marvelous how natural wax women can be made to look, and the life size dolls are almost as natural as creatures of flesh and blood.

The wonderful "scenario" at the Brussels exhibition, with its background of golden yellow and its pink shades, is all Mme. Paquin's own designing.

I saw some dainty new trifles at Paquin's in the guise of cache corsets made entirely of lace and Soutiens gorges so dainty and light that they are a luxury for summer wear, as they take the place of corsets.

Nightgowns are ideally pretty with thin empire bodices frothed with tiny Valenciennes lace, while the saut de lit and the peignoirs mark the transitions and transformations of the petted children of luxury, for one must be rich to indulge in such costly cobwebs of lace and linen!

We are reminded of England's mourning by many of the gowns seen at Paquin's, where the pretty "mannequins" parade the lofty flower laden rooms in the Rue de la Frie.

One exquisite model I noted was of gray—the faintest silver silk velvet with a silver embroidered skirt of filmy black tulle, over which was a curiously eastern looking second skirt which only reached either side of the skirt so that the dress moved like a

Nautch girl's skirt with every gesture and pose of the wearer, forming a poetry of motion not easy to describe! The bodice veiled and unveiled in turn was a poem of glittering silver veiled in a vast of black tulle. Delightful, too, was a little frocklet of black, the skirt showing a veiled hem of white silk, whilst the upper part of the bodice lighted into the grayness of black and white.

For the country there were fascinating frocks of white pique with narrow skirts to which a wonderful grace and back panel gave wonderful grace.

The coatlet had most incongruous loose revers of black satin, Chinese blue velvet, and blouse of supple silk muslin in the most distinctive hues looked as if they could be folded into a nutshell. What wonders an ordinary sized trunk will be made to contain this season!

We have grown weary of the broderie anglaise sunshades. They were hard and ungraceful at best; far more charming are the tiny marquis sunshades, absolutely useless in themselves, but decorative in the extreme, as they give scope for such pretty poses and attitudes!

There is very little to tell of in hats. We have taken a frantic fancy for sweet peas, which climb over our straw shapes in superb and expensive profusion, for the best of us are growing caddish, and we look to what costs money more than to things beautiful in themselves.

Gigantic poppies with drooping petals, two of which are sufficiently ample to trim a hat, are the latest development of the blooms of the Garden of Sleep.

Fruit is showing on some of the hats—impossible fruit, of course, apples the size of plums, and cherries of the same "calibre," and all the gamut of weeping plumes, and distracted agitates that represent the power of gold!

The latest summer dresses of floral silk or soft pongee have quaint narrow skirts tied in at one side and trimmed with a deep band of lace insertion. The bodice forms a high draped corselet, and the yoke and sleeves cut en kimono are entirely of lace. This is a simple and girlish make of dress. The chiffon and lace wraps are most poetical.

A dainty and serviceable frock is the one sketched for our readers today. It is of blue green taffeta shot with black, the sides very lightly embroidered in black silk soutache with a suspicion of dull gold. It has a very deep sailor collar fashioned from wide black satin ribbon, with narrow inside collar of cream. The soft silk jabot is of ochre lace. The sash and sash ends are of black satin ribbon with tasseled ends. The sleeves have deep revers ornamented with gold buttons. The hat is of black varnished straw lined with blue-green straw and trimmed with shaded blue feathers.

SPIDER ON THE FACE VEIL

Latest Freakish Novelty for Woman's Adornment Which Has Been Offered by Paris.

The spider beauty spot veil is the latest novelty offered to women. Of course it originated in Paris. It is a copy of a spider in black chenille and is posed outside the veil. It is almost an inch and a half in diameter. The veil is worked in imitation of a spider's web.

The veils which have been popular this season so far have been disfiguring enough with their leaves, insects, birds, aeroplanes and scarlike conventional patterns as part of the mesh, but they all sink into insignificance beside the web veil with its spider adornment.

Nonroyal Headgear.

One of the attaches of the American embassy at London tells a story wherein Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, who was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin, was the principal figure.

There was brought before him an Irish-American, charged with suspicious conduct. The officer making the arrest stated, among other things, that the culprit was wearing a "Republican hat."

"Does your honor know what that means?" was the inquiry put to the court by the accused's lawyer.

"It may be," suggested Barry, "that it means a hat without a crown."—Harper's Weekly.

Feminine Trifles of Dress.

The clerical collars—the ones buttoning at the back—with shaped turn-overs embroidered in white with a touch of color are among the popular trifles. Colored collars embroidered with white will accompany white waists for the morning. Of these the girls can simply not get enough. One of the triggiest fixings for a shirtwaist is the Persian trimmed silk ascot or bow. The Persian is put on in any sort of a novel way—a slanting piece at the knot and another in one end, or the knot is all Persian and the ends are tipped with the same silk. There is no end to the schemes to which the style lends itself, but the combination of plain and figured silk is excellent.

RAPID MARKET FOR POULTRY

Quicker Bird Can Be Brought to Market Size. Greater Profit and Fewer Losses.

I always push my young stock along as rapidly as possible until marketed, or until brought to maturity, says a writer in the Baltimore American. This it pays to do, even when I must buy feed and at a high price. The quicker a bird can be brought to marketable size or to the productive stage the greater the profit, to say nothing of quicker returns and shortened risk. Rapid growth is always cheapest and quick returns most satisfactory. There are always fewer losses in a flock kept growing vigorously than in one allowed to drag, and a shorter period in which chicks are a possible prey to hawks, rats and other enemies.

My young stock is never stunted. After it is removed from the brooder I continue to feed regularly and as generously as before. Feed for a considerable time consists largely of coarsely ground grains or fresh, sweet milk. For this I like corn and wheat principally at first. Later I add other grains, often omitting the wheat or feeding it whole by itself. Rye, although chicks will not eat it whole, is excellent cracked with other grains. Barley, also peas in small quantities, is good. As chicks become larger whole grains are gradually substituted for cracked. Rye, if fed whole, is cooked. In this shape chicks are greedy for it, and it furnishes excellent food. All summer I like to feed a little soft food now and then, either ground feed, shorts or bran, wet with milk or warm water. Grit I keep constantly before my flock, also pure water.

GREAT VALUE OF DAIRY SIRE

Important That Calf Should Have Good Parentage on Both Sides—Pure Breed Area Costly.

(By R. B. Roe.)

Raising the heifer calves of good, high-producing cows, is a great fundamental requisite for the best and easiest improvement of a dairy herd.

But those calves will take their qualities from both parents, and it is equally important that each calf should have good parentage on the male side. But an inspection of many dairy herds will show that comparatively little attention is paid to the quality of the sire.

I have too often seen herds in which the heifer calves were raised for future cows, but in which the bulls used were miserable little scrubs, and weaklings, obtained by simply saving a grade calf from the herd.

And of many other sires, fairly good as individuals, nothing is known of the actual milk production of their female ancestors.

There are as I view it two principal reasons for this. One is that under the custom of selling the calves for veal it does not make much difference about their breeding. But as this custom must be changed by successful dairymen and the best heifer calves raised for cows, it becomes necessary to provide good sires.

But another great reason is that the pure-bred sire costs more money.

Underlying both these is the fundamental reason that many dairymen do not yet realize the wonderful improvement that can be wrought by a good head of the herd.

Good Fly Remedy.

The following is recommended as a good home-made fly remedy: Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add a half-pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost seven to eight cents per gallon and may be used on cows or calves. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. Two or three applications a week will be sufficient until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin. After that, retouch those parts where resin has rubbed off.

Making a Garden.

Keep the hoe going in dry weather and you will not need the watering pot often.

The wheel hoe will save many a backache and do the work of three hand hoes.

Plant the rows all one way—north and south—so the sun can strike both sides.

Do not plant short rows, but let them run the whole length of the garden if need be—why not?

Wild strawberries have the most delicious flavor. They are easily transplanted to the garden.

Spray Your Trees.

Spray your trees, fruit or no fruit. It will take grit, grace and greenbacks to spray a fruit tree without the fruit in sight. It's the next crop or crops that should interest you now. Be hopeful, be faithful, be timely, if you wish to be a successful orchardist.

The apple crop will be a short one in 1910 and not so evenly distributed as in 1909. Look for optimistic reports from the fellows who have axes to grind.

Rape for Lambs.

A good growth of rape is fine for the lambs, but some say when it is sowed in the corn it does more injury to the corn crop than it has value. How about it?

SYMBOLISM DID NOT APPEAL

Belinda Rejects Proposal of Marriage to Be Joined Together Like Hands of Clock.

"Charlie," sorrowfully sighed young lady in the parlor of the crete house, on Washington street. "It is nearly 12 o'clock."

"Yes, Belinda," was the response of her poetical companion who was sitting on the sofa. "The minute hand is creeping closer and closer to the hour and when the time of midnight chimes the two hands will be one. Oh, darling Belinda," he continued, as he literally simulated the action of the minute hand, "the coming together of those hands be symbolical of us!"

She broke away and stood on her feet. "No, Charles Henry," she retorted, angrily, "those two hands will remain as one but a step and, then the minute hand will force itself and go on its way. No, Mr. Smith, a minute hand doesn't stick isn't the kind of a gem I want!"

Red, Weak, Watery Eyes Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Write For Free Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Japanese is Hardest to Learn. The Japanese language is said to be the hardest of all to learn. Even the Japanese find it hard. Several American army officers found it impossible to master. It takes the Japanese child several years to learn the essential parts of the alphabet, and one must be familiar with 214 signs to read simple part of the language. The 214 signs serve as the initial letters in our alphabet. The Japanese newspapers must be the master of from 3,000 ideographs—Albany Journal.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The First Year.

"Remember, my boy, that the year of married life is also the hardest."

"That so?"

"Yes, it will take you all to give dinner parties to the and friends who believe they to be invited to test your wit."

Effective Methods.

Wunder—Staylor is successful collector of bad debts.

Warning—That's because he is tent with him and camps out of the debtor's door.

A Painful Fact.

It takes a lot of waiting to precisely at the moment a comes along.

Bad Break.

"For months I had great trouble stomach and used all kinds of medicine. My tongue has been actually a grass, my breath having a bad odor, and after using them I can't remember a day that they have cured me. I therefore let you know shall recommend them to anyone I know from such troubles."—Chas. J. Pern, 114 E. 7th St., New York.

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An Embarrassing Word.

"Then," said the reporter, "several pretty songs were sung by Miss Packer."

"Oh, gracious no!" replied the reporter; "you mustn't say that. You see, her father made money in land."—Catholic Times.

IT IS REAL ABSURD

to think that you can your weak stomach and back your health again dieting or experimenting this or that remedy. need Hostetter's Stomach and nothing else. over 57 years it has making people well and ing them so and it will much for you. Try today for Indigestion, pepsia, Bilioussness, Diarrhoea and Malaria, and Ague. It never fails.