

From Nation's Capital

Figures Regarding Visitors to the Washington Monument—War Department Clerk Saves Nearly All His Salary—Insanity on the Increase.



WASHINGTON—The Washington monument is visited by almost every sightseer who rambles over the beauty spots of the national capital. It is the highest place, erected by human hands, to be visited anywhere in the country. An official report just made by the superintendent of the monument tells some interesting facts about the tall pile of stone and the persons who visit it.

It appears that the whole number who went to the great monument during the last year was about the average for the last 17 years. The usual 90 per cent. of the visitors were inculcated with the lazy bug, while the remaining ten per cent. climbed the long stairway to the top of the monument. So far so good.

But when it comes to the classification by months officials balk at the figures. For in the balmy spring month of April, which had more about the average for the last 17 years. The usual 90 per cent. of the visitors were inculcated with the lazy bug, while the remaining ten per cent. climbed the long stairway to the top of the monument. So far so good.

Official Washington ponders over this fact. Several state officials have stated in good set terms that more information is wanted in the next report. It is understood from high authority that the superintendent of public buildings and grounds will be asked to compile statistics the coming year on the avoidable of these persons who sightsee the top of the monument, with a view to explaining why, in the hottest month of the year, when Old Sol was sending his burnished shafts straight down into the Washington asphalt and concrete, that a 55 foot stairway looked better to humanity than an easy running electric elevator.

The superintendent reports that 148,476 persons looked out of the little windows at the top of the monument during the year. Of this number 22,870 walked, while 125,606 took advantage of the elevator. January was the poorest month for monument business, as only 8,606 persons visited the shaft's top that month. August saw 15,844 on top of the monument, and was accorded the banner month in the report.

LIVES ON TWELVE CENTS A DAY.

Augustus Riley, a clerk in the war department, 74 years old, declares that he spends less than 12 cents a day for his living.

"My average expense every day for five years past has been less than 12 cents," said Mr. Riley, "and I have had plenty to eat. The system requires only so much. I sleep like a baby and at leisure I go for a several miles' stroll through the parks."

"I never get hungry; most people feel that way when their imagination runs away with them. I live on \$4.11 a month and I have an itemized statement to prove it. My favorite dishes are apples, eggs and rice. I avoid meats and indigestible foods. They tear the vital organs up and put them out of use."

Riley saves 95 per cent. of his salary. He is a man of strong personality and is an excellent specimen of manhood. He is not a miser and he declares he abhors the life of a recluse. He says he lives well and he is the envy of the clerks who squander all their earnings and are heavily in debt. He never takes a drink and abhors coffee.

"I never took a drink in my life and I have never used tobacco in any form," he said. "It is dead easy to live a life of economy and thrift and there is no pleasure in spending all one's earnings in extravagant living. As a matter of fact, poverty forced a quiet life upon me. After being swindled out of several thousand dollars in my early life I decided to retrieve my losses and to save some money. Poverty brings good results at times. It did me good and started me on the right road."

"How do you live on so little?" Why, that's simple. My restricted diet, now that I have a good salary, is simply a matter of choice. It is the healthiest and happiest way to live."

INCREASE IN INSANITY.



Statistics gathered by the census bureau tend to show that insanity is increasing in this country at a tremendous rate, but there may be explanations. The statistics just made public have, at first glance, an alarming aspect, which seems to indicate that insanity in this country has increased rapidly in the last quarter of a century. Whether this is so remains subject to further corroboration, for what the figures really show are the number of insane restrained of their liberty and cared for either by the state or by their own relatives in established institutions. Increase in the number of inmates at these places may therefore be interpreted from one point of view as proof that such unfortunate are now being given more humane attention than heretofore. The population of the country has increased by leaps and bounds until it has passed the 80,000,000 mark. As the number of capable and intelligent citizens has increased tremendously, it is by no means a startling fact that the number of incompetents is also greater.

There are some people who have made a study of their fellow beings who take the broad, general ground that every body is to some extent, on some particular subject, an incompetent. This is, of course, a very broad application of the term, and does not meet the demands of the situation with sufficient definiteness to be final or all conclusive. Fortunately, census statistics do not bother themselves with individual peculiarities of a mild type, or their records would be impaired even more than they are at present by the great delay in their compilation.

The statistics which the census bureau is now giving to the country in this particular instance cover observations only to the last day of December, 1902. After a lapse of two years and seven months, it must be said, with all due deference to the hard-working experts engaged upon the task, that their compilations are more nearly historical than contemporaneous. Nevertheless, as these statistics are the newest production in their line, they are of much interest, notwithstanding their age. Thirteen years have elapsed since the preceding census of the insane was taken, and in that time the number of hospitals for their care has increased from 162 to 328, and the increase in inmates in the same time from 74,028 to 150,151. In 1880 the number of unfortunates under restraint in hospitals was only 40,942, showing that on a basis of each 100,000 of population there has been an increase from 8.6 in 1880 to 118.2 in 1890, and 186.2 at the end of 1903.

LUXURY OF A GREAT BATTLESHIP.

Commanders of some of the great naval vessels are striving for the honor of carrying President Roosevelt on his proposed trip to Panama in November. The interesting fact is brought out in connection with the gossip of the navy men what a luxurious equipment some of the great ships have, especially for the high officers. In telling why one of the great ships, the Connecticut, should be selected for the president's trip, these instructive facts were brought out:

"Strictly speaking," said a prominent officer, "the Connecticut ought to be the choice of the government for the honor of taking the president to Panama for the reason that it is made for a flagship of a fleet and has accommodations for an admiral. Now, the average landsman does not appreciate what these accommodations mean. Well, they are something little short of what a king would need or ask for. They take up the best part of the ship's living quarters. They are big enough for a good sized dancing party to enjoy itself. There are rooms for baths, smoking, libraries, writing, entertainment, and dining that remind one of a suite in a luxurious Manhattan hotel."

"There is no other ship in the American navy that will have such fine quarters for the head of the nation as the Connecticut, and it would be a fitting tribute to the first ship of the navy to be built without asking any odds of a private building concern, if it were selected for the presidential journey."

THRIFTY ITALIAN EMIGRANTS.

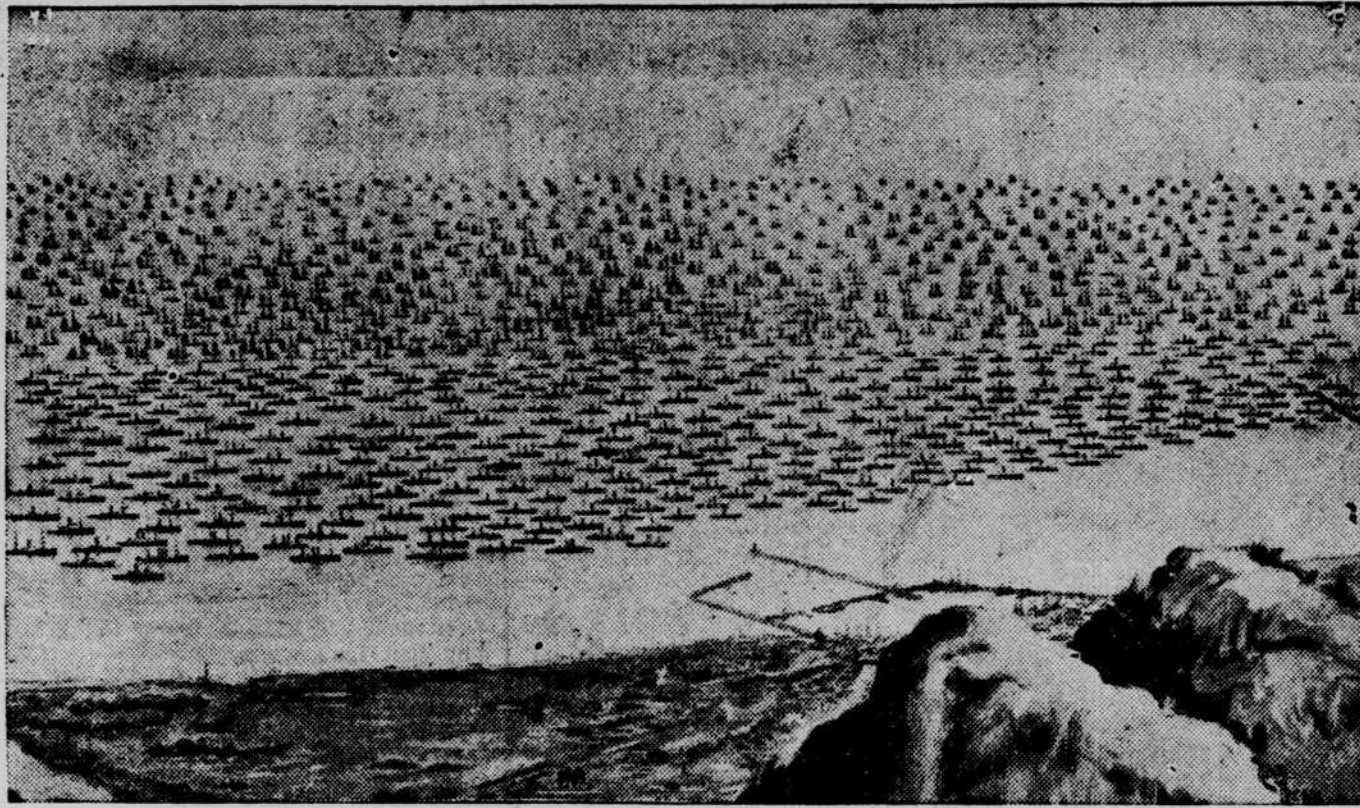


All Italian immigrants, whether they come to the United States or go elsewhere, are expected not only to send their savings home but also to return to their native land, either when they have accumulated a comfortable bank account or at the end of each season. Official advices received at the state department, based upon information furnished by the Italian government, show that of the 726,331 emigrants who were given passage to the United States during the year ending April 30, 1906, 316,791 came to the United States, an increase of 148,008 over the previous year.

Not only do the Italian laborers who go to England and other parts of Europe return home at the close of the season when outdoor work can be done but many Italians who come to the United States or go to South America also follow the same practice. The importance to Italy of this emigration can be appreciated by the statement that the laborers send home annually through the Bank of Naples alone more than \$7,500,000. Last year Italian emigrants in the United States remitted \$4,257,680, or 57 per cent. of the amount received from emigrants at that bank.

The government estimates that the total amount received from all emigrants amounts to \$29,300 per capita. The proposed immigration law under consideration at the last session of congress caused the establishment of night schools throughout Italy to qualify the people to meet its requirements. The state department is informed that these schools have been discontinued because the authorities consider as past all danger the passage of a law requiring immigrants entering the United States to be able to read and write.

FLEET WHICH THE SEA SWALLOWS YEARLY.



At the news of some terrible shipwreck in which hundreds are drowned—like the recent wreck of the *Sirio*—the whole world stands aghast, lamenting the loss of so many human lives in a single accident. In fact, such catastrophes as attract public attention are happily rare. Others less striking happen, however, from day to day. The above cut from "L'Illustration" suggests in a pictorial way what a navy the sea devours in a year. Statistics of maritime losses and accidents published by the Bureau Veritas (the French Lloyds) show that in 1905 289 steamships and 649 sailing vessels, a total of 1,028, were lost. So each day "blind ocean" swallows on an average three ships, a barge, a schooner and a steamer.

AMERICA THE OLDEST.

NEW WORLD IN REALITY MOST ANCIENT OF EARTH.

Scientists So Conclude After Finding Skull of Broad-Faced Ox in Alaska—Precursor of the Buffalo.

Seattle, Wash.—From the discovery in the valley of the Yukon of the giant skull of a broad-faced ox, known to science as "Bos Latifrons," the geologists and others versed in the mystic lore of the time when the old earth was in her baby days read the startling fact that the western hemisphere should be termed the "old country" and that Mother Asia after all is much the junior of the American continent. E. S. Strait, of Dawson, has sent the skull of the prehistoric monster to the Alaska club, of Seattle. Secretary Sheffield proudly shows it to all comers as one of the treasures of the club. The skull of the great creature was dug out of a gold mine on one of the creeks entering the Klondike near Dawson. From tip to tip the horns measure 36 inches. The skull is supposed to have been pushed about together with rock and gold nuggets by the action of the glaciers of the past. Scientists claim that the *Bos Latifrons* is the precursor of the great American buffalo. They also state that there is reason to believe that the western half of the world knew nothing whatever of the horse and camel and that these were products of a later age and long following the time when humanity and animal life thrived on this continent.

Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington, examined the skull with great interest. He said, regarding it:

"The fossil skull sent to the Alaska club by E. S. Strait is undoubtedly a specimen of the broad-faced ox. A few years ago a similar specimen was found underground on claim 18 above, on Bonanza creek, near Dawson, and was presented to the University of Washington by Judge Arthur E. Griffin, of Seattle."

"The same creature formed part of the life in Oregon during past geologic ages. The greatest authority on such things in this region is the venerable Thomas Condon, professor of geology at the University of Oregon. In his valuable book called "The Two

ISLANDS" IS FOUND THIS PARAGRAPH ABOUT BOS LATIFRONS:

"The precursor of the buffalo in Oregon was this broad-faced ox. His horns were longer and stouter and his bony forehead was wider than that of the buffalo, measuring 19 inches across the line of the eyes. His skull was not only very wide, but unusually thick, being two and a half inches in midforehead."

"The book contains the picture of a skull that was found five or six miles east of the Dallas, Ore. "Elsewhere in the book Prof. Condon speaks of the probable age of this creature as follows:

"The field intended by the term surface beds includes all slight depressions of the surface producing ponds with sediment enough to preserve bones and teeth washed into which large mammals often sink to their death, leaving their bones to occur there. And inasmuch as the latest great surface-leveling agency of the north temperate zone was that of the glacial ice, most of these surface depressions would date from glacial times, and would, therefore, be proposed to be designated as Pleistocene. Furthermore, up to the glacial period the horse and the camel were abundant here, and the question of their continuance in Oregon through glacial times is still in doubt, so that our group of surface sediments must provide the settling testimony on this question."

"If the bogs, swamps and minor surface depressions furnish no horse or camel bones, then must it be accepted that the glacial cold drove

CRIPPLE CURED BY DREAM.

Nightmare Results in Restoration of Dislocated Hip.

Marion, Ind.—A dream terminated with unusual reality in the case of George Gilpin, who has been a cripple for many years. Gilpin suffered a dislocation of the hip joint a number of years ago. Surgeons were unable to join the dislocated parts properly and he has been compelled to walk with crutches since the accident. The injured leg became shortened as the result of the accident and he could not walk without the aid of crutches. Wednesday night Gilpin had a

dream. He imagined that a number of men attacked him and in self-defense he struck with both hands and kicked with both feet. When he awoke he was greatly surprised to learn that he was using his right leg. Then he attempted to walk and was delighted to learn that he could. He was about the streets during the day and his friends could hardly be made to believe his story of the dream.

Surgeons say the only explanation of the queer recovery is that while Mr. Gilpin was asleep the muscles and tendons became relaxed and when the violent exercise brought about by the dream occurred the dislocated hip joint dropped back into place.

A correspondent asks how to present the gifts to a bride-elect at a "china" shower. A pretty way is to have each article marked with the donor's name and a suitable sentiment or jingle with it to be read as each package is delivered by a special messenger; or the parcels may be brought in on a tray at the table if a luncheon is being served. This prolongs the feast, and is an entertainment all sufficient. They may also be presented in the form of a "cob-web"; this necessitates the articles being sent to the hostess beforehand. Still another way is to hide the parcels, then have some one play loud and soft music on the piano, according to whether the "bride" in her search is "warm" or "cold." In other words, whether "she" is far or near the object.

RAISES AN ELECTRIC TREE.

New Benjamin Franklin Arises in the Keystone State.

Brunt Cabin, Pa.—William Kronenberg, an eccentric scientist living in the mountains near here, is making experiments with a new variety of tree that he calls the electric light plant. Noticing the phosphorescent light he found around decayed tree stumps, he conceived the idea of using it for the benefit of mankind. Taking an ordinary wild grapevine at several stumps, he was gratified after several years' culture to see the fruit emit a rich white glow.

Mr. Kronenberg has one plant which gives off sufficient light to read by, and he is wiring his log cabin with the grapevine. He says that if he can develop the electric light plant sufficiently it will come into general use on account of its cheapness and safety.

Tact is that superhuman quality which enables a woman totally lacking in sense of humor to laugh at the right place.

CRIME ALARMS NEGRO LEADER

Booker T. Washington Says Lawlessness of Black Is Pronounced.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial pride, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The negro is committing too much crime, north and south," said Booker T. Washington in an address to the National Negro Business league. "We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race," he continued. "Let us stand up straight and speak out and act in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call on the whites to do their part."

Wants to Wed Once More.

Rich Old Farmer Who Has Had Four Wives Seeks a Fifth.

Monterey, Ind.—Daniel Overmeyer, of this town, has been in consultation with his attorney, M. M. Hathaway, of Winamac, as to filing proceedings for a divorce against Mrs. Mildred Smith Overmeyer, of Noblesville, upon the ground of abandonment and desertion. This aged Romeo has been married four times, twice divorced and separated by death from two wives. He told his attorneys as soon as he was free again he was going to Argos, north of this place, and probably would marry a widow, the mother of five children, by the name of Laura Heckthorne. If he failed to bring the widow to terms he was going to South Bend and accept a proposition from a young woman of that place.

Mr. Overmeyer is about 75 years old, owner of a fine farm, the father of 11 children. To each child, upon its marriage, he gave 80 acres of land, \$700 and a team of horses. His present wife was the daughter of former Mayor Smith, of Noblesville, and Overmeyer says she was never intended for a farmer's wife.

Mr. Washington Condemned Lynching as one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the black race.

As illustrating the progress which the negro is making he said the blacks in Georgia owned at least \$20,000,000 worth of taxable property. The south, he said, offered the best opportunities as the permanent abiding place of the masses of the race.

Invention to Lessen Sinning.

Baltimore, Md.—Father Barabaz, of the Holy Rosary Catholic church, who has just received a gold medal from the French academy for the invention of a detachable buckle, says the buckle will prevent people sinning by swearing when trying to fasten their clothing. He declares his only reason for improving the old style buckle was to do away with the bad habit, and believes he has thus performed faithfully the duty of a clergyman.

To spend money uselessly is a sin.

AIDS FOR HOSTESS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ENTERTAINMENTS THAT WILL PLEASE HER GUESTS.

A Novel Literary Contest That Will Afford Much Amusement for a Goodly Number of Persons—Other Suggestions.

Make book-shaped programmes and attach the small ball-room pencils; the outside cover may be decorated with sketches in water color or ink, according to the ability of the hostess, or it may simply bear the day and date. Inside inscribe the following questions, the answers to which are all in the titles of well-known books. Other questions and other titles may be submitted as the hostess desires. If both ladies and gentlemen are included among the guests, award a prize to the lady and one to the man having the best lists.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the colonial bride?
2. Who was the colonial bride-groom?
3. Where did they meet?
4. What did he tell her?
5. What was her face then?
6. With what feeling did they look forward to their wedding?
7. What date was set for the wedding?
8. Who performed the ceremony?
9. Who assisted him in the ceremony?
10. What did everyone give the bride on her appearance?
11. What vow did they take?
12. Who furnished the flowers?
13. Where did they go on their wedding journey?
14. What house was their first home?
15. What came to them a year later?
16. What did their married life prove?
17. Who was the best man?

ANSWERS.

1. "Janice Meredith"—Paul Leicester Ford.
2. "Richard Carvel"—Winston Churchill.
3. "Castle Cranecrow"—George Barr McCutcheon.
4. "Twice Told Tales"—Hawthorne.
5. "A Study in Scarlet"—Conan Doyle.
6. "Great Expectations"—Dickens.
7. "Middlemarch"—George Eliot.
8. "The Vicar of Wakefield"—Goldsmith.
9. "The Little Minister"—Barrie.
10. "The Right of Way"—Gilbert Parker.
11. "To Have and to Hold"—Mary Johnston.
12. "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"—Anon.
13. "Far from the Madding Crowd"—Hardy.
14. "The House of the Seven Gables"—Hawthorne.
15. "Heavenly Twins"—Sarah Grand.
16. "Bitter Sweet"—Holland.
17. "The Gentleman from Indiana"—Booth Tarkington.

A correspondent asks how to present the gifts to a bride-elect at a "china" shower.

A pretty way is to have each article marked with the donor's name and a suitable sentiment or jingle with it to be read as each package is delivered by a special messenger; or the parcels may be brought in on a tray at the table if a luncheon is being served. This prolongs the feast, and is an entertainment all sufficient. They may also be presented in the form of a "cob-web"; this necessitates the articles being sent to the hostess beforehand. Still another way is to hide the parcels, then have some one play loud and soft music on the piano, according to whether the "bride" in her search is "warm" or "cold." In other words, whether "she" is far or near the object.

The Present Day Doctrine of Beauty.

It Demands More Than Good Looks That Are Only Skin Deep.

The present day doctrine of beauty demands serenity and patience through small trials as well as fortitude in meeting life's larger ills. Wrinkles and lines are an index to one's life book.

The selfish, cold, unsympathetic woman has a signboard on her face and she advertises her unloveliness by growing book plaits between her eyes, by allowing her mouth to droop at the corners and take on a doleful air and by making a portrait of misery out of herself in which she really rejoices.

But the optimist, the individual of good cheer and laughter and helpful deeds, sails serenely along the high seas with a pleasant, beaming face, which makes her remain so young that she never really outgrows her happy days of mud pies and pinafores.

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A Delightful Gown for Afternoon Wear.

It is Made of a Natural Tone Rajah Silk with a Panel Front Skirt.

Here is a delightful model for a gown in natural tone rajah silk. The skirt has a panel front formed of fine tucks running from waist to foot line, otherwise it is quite plain. The unique waist, however, is the charming feature. There is an artistic arrangement of heavy ecru lace, edged with a tiny ruffling of silk which matches the rajah material in color. A yoke



Dainty and Attractive.

and stock are similarly treated and over each shoulder there is a strap of brown velvet ribbon, extending to bust line, where it fastens to lower part of blouse with a tiny gold buckle. Short sleeves are finished with velvet ribbon and a cap of lace over shoulder, and a girle of brown velvet fastens in front with a large dull-gold buckle.

To Shorten Skirt Pattern.

In shortening a skirt pattern always fold a plait across the middle of the pattern. Never shorten from the top or bottom of the skirt, or the shape will be spoiled.

New Ways of Fixing the Hair.



1. Coiffure with high puffs and curls.
2. Back view of No. 1, showing the curls.
3. A practical everyday way of dressing the hair.
4. Neat pompadour with coil at back of head.
5. Same arrangement as No. 4, with curls at neck.

Dull Stars.

All the world's a stage, and all the supers imagine they are stars. Butter and Egg Market. It is a dull market day in New York city when 5,000,000 eggs and 500,000 pounds of butter are not received.

Oldest Building in Wall Street.

The oldest building in Wall street is the government assay office, immediately east of the sub-treasury, yet it is only 83 years old, having been erected in 1823.

Chinese Students in Tokio.

The number of Chinese students in Tokio—8,000—exceeds the number of Japanese student's there.