

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

TOUCHED THE JUDGE'S HEART.

Incident Explains Why Missouri Jurist Is Honored.

Missouri lawyers who practice before Judge Phillips of the federal district branch have the highest respect for his honor in spite of his marked peculiarities. Not long ago a young fellow who through ignorance had violated the United States statutes was brought before him and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. The father of the prisoner, an old German, who made his living by selling vegetables, shortly appeared in court with a basket of silver coins, from dollars to dimes. The old man explained that the coins were the savings of a long time. Judge Phillips called over the prisoner's lawyer and said: "I am going to reduce that fine to \$200 because of the boy's dad. And I suppose," he added, with severity, "that you will collect the \$300." Thompson, the lawyer, declared that he would donate his services gratis, whereupon father and son left the court comparatively happy.—Chicago Chronicle.

FOR RAILROADS IN LUZON.

Secretary Taft Urges Development of the Philippines.

Secretary Taft has asked Congress to authorize the Philippine government to borrow ten millions of dollars on 3 or 4 per cent bonds upon the guarantee of the United States for the



PROPOSED RAILWAYS IN LUZON.

purpose of building railways in the island of Luzon and other parts of the archipelago, and the newspapers tell us that he has had interviews with several prominent capitalists in New York for the purpose of interesting them in the subject.

EDISON IMPROVES ON SAYING.

Sends Forth Motto All Would Do Well to Heed.

Francis Baker Crocker, professor of electrical engineering at Columbus university, recently wrote to Thomas A. Edison for a photograph of the latter large enough to hang in the office of the electrical department at the university, and also requesting Mr. Edison to inscribe the picture with some motto that might be helpful to the students. In a few days a large photograph of the inventor arrived, and at the bottom of it, in the large, strong, well-defined handwriting of Edison, was the following, which, as it has long done duty in advertisements, does not say much for the famous man's originality: "All things come to those who hustle while they wait."

Chicago, the Railway Center.

Twenty-five railroads center at Chicago, excluding separate divisions; ten of them Eastern trunk lines, ten Southern of Western trunk lines and five belt or transfer roads designed for the interchange of eastern, western and southern traffic. Within the district bounded by Ohio, Desplaines and Eighteenth street and Lake Michigan, an area of say 2,500 acres, all or nearly all these trunk lines and their several lake-carrying auxiliaries own or lease in and out freight stations. This region is the "Chicago terminal." Here centers 25 per cent of the total mileage of the country.

Australian Statesman's Rise.

John Christian Watson, prime minister of the Australian commonwealth, only a few years ago was setting type in a Sydney newspaper office. In 1901 he was elected to parliament and soon became the man of the hour because of the strength he showed in debate. It is expected that the young premier will have some difficulty in inducing his followers to accept a moderate and conciliatory policy.

Accident is Costly.

A provision of \$230,000 has been made by the Paris underground railway out of its year's profits to meet liabilities arising out of the accident in August last year, when nearly 100 lives were lost.

Decrease in English Patents.

The number of patents applied for in England during 1903 was 28,832, which is 142 less than the number in the year preceding. Fifty new golf balls were invented during the year.

French Fleet.

In an official report just drawn up for the French Parliament it is declared that the fleet is at the height of efficiency, but that the garrisoning and provisioning of several colonies are insufficient.

Average Wages of Teachers.

The average wage of a male school teacher in the United States is about \$450 per year. The average salary of a woman teacher in the United States is about \$350 per year.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE

ONLY ONE WOMAN DELEGATE.

Mrs. West Represented Idaho District in Republican Convention.

Idaho alone sent the only woman delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, in the person of Mrs. J. B. West from the second district of the state. This is the second time she has been honored in this manner. Mrs. West takes an active interest in the politics of her state, is an ardent and faithful worker and stands high in the councils of her party. She is one of the brightest women of the great northwest and has common sense ideas of the possibilities for her sex which, coupled with a most charming personality,



MRS. J. B. WEST

make her word almost law in a large section of the commonwealth. Mrs. West is a native of Cog Hill, Tenn., her maiden name having been Susan M. Henderson. She was graduated at the age of 19 years from Grant Memorial university at Athens. In 1888 she was united in marriage with J. W. West of Asheville and three years later the couple moved to Idaho. Her husband was appointed registrar of the land office at Lewiston in 1898.

NEW NAVY DEPARTMENT HEAD.

Paul Morton, Son of the Late J. Sterling Morton, Appointed.

A short time ago Attorney General Knox formally announced he would retire from the Department of Justice, probably at the end of the fiscal year. It was understood at the same time that Secretary Moody would succeed Mr. Knox as attorney general. The statement was made, however, that, while the transfer of Secretary Moody to the Department of Justice was very probable, it was dependent in a measure on the president's success in securing such a successor for him in the navy department as he desired.

President Roosevelt tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Navy to Paul Morton, first vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Morton is a son of the late J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's last administration. Mr. Morton has had experience in Washington, having been there with his father.

Last week he took dinner at the White House and the whole subject was considered, after Mr. Morton had consulted with his personal and business friends and associates. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Morton told the president he would accept the position in the cabinet.



Paul Morton.

In Active Service at 90.

Rev. Dr. John Crowell, for the past fifteen years secretary of the East Orange, N. J., board of education, is 90 years old. Dr. Crowell is one of the most active workers on the municipal staff, and he may be found at his desk every working day from 9 in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He walks to the office and back to his home, nearly a mile, twice a day. Dr. Crowell was graduated from Princeton in 1834.

Feed on Monkey Meat.

Schonburgh, when traveling in Guinea, tested the smaller kinds of monkeys, but could not bring himself to partake of the great spider monkey, "which approached so nearly to the human form." Roasted monkeys, particularly those which have a round head, display a hideous resemblance to a child; the Europeans, therefore, who are obliged to feed on them, prefer separating the head and hands, and serve only the rest of the animal at their tables.

Russian Missions in Japan.

Eugene Smirnov, chaplain of the Russian embassy in London, says that the Russian church maintains flourishing missions in Japan and China. Her Japanese mission began in 1865. The head of it is Bishop Nicholas, and it numbers 25,321 converts and thirty-four ecclesiastics. All its clergy but one priest and one deacon are Japanese, and the mission is perfectly loyal to the country and teaches the Japanese that it is their duty to fight for Japan.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

LIVES WITH STITCHED HEART

Chicago Boy Survives Wonderful Surgical Operation.

His bullet-gashed heart sewed together with needle and thread, Edward Pelt, the Chicago office boy who at tempted suicide, will probably live to join the list of the most remarkable surgical patients in American medical annals.

Dr. Carl Wagner, who performed the extraordinary operation, believes the lad will survive. If Edward Pelt does live he will be the only human being in the world with a stitched heart.

A slit nearly half an inch long was cut by the bullet he fired into his chest. It was at the extreme bottom of the heart, grazing the edge and cutting a wide, ragged gash.

Besides the heart wound the bullet crashed through the lung and tore away much tissue.

The self-inflicted wounds brought on a hemorrhage. Early death was certain unless the flow was stopped. Dr. Wagner quickly decided on the heroic operation as the only chance. Chisels were brought into use and three ribs cut through on the left side close to the breast bone. These three ribs also had to be broken at the extreme left side. The surrounding flesh was cut through, and then the whole laid back like a lid.

The heart was first attended to. It was beating feebly because of the

Pelt and His Heart.



This is Edward Pelt who has survived one of the most remarkable operations of the age. The drawing shows how Dr. Wagner opened his pectoral cavity and stitched up the heart and lungs lacerated by the bullet.

patient's weakness. The task was delicate and extremely dangerous, but the patient's fast-waning strength made necessary great speed.

Only during the slight pause between breaths could the surgeon apply his instruments.

Six stitches were taken and the wound closed. The hemorrhage immediately stopped.

The ruptured tender tissues of the lung were then drawn together, the lid of the chest closed down and fastened.

No Executions in Belgium.

Death sentences are never executed in Belgium because King Leopold promised his mother as she was dying that he would never sign his name to a death warrant. Consequently, although the statute prescribes the extreme penalty it is only carried constructively. The condemned person is regarded as dead in the eyes of the law. In place of his personal appearance on the scaffold the headman substitutes a broadside bearing his name and sentence, posts this where it may be read by the people, and so leaves it, while the criminal is put in prison to stay there for the term of his life.

Doubtful Compliment.

Felix Adler, notably witty in his lectures, has too, a decided humorous vein in conversation. Here is one of the stories he tells on himself in casual talk: "Two women who had attended Mr. Adler's lectures at Carnegie hall, New York, for many consecutive Sundays, with unflinching regularity, finally called on the lecturer one day at his home. 'We wish to tell you in person, Mr. Adler,' they said, 'how much we have enjoyed your lectures. We wish to thank you for them. We have enjoyed them for months, and now we go back to our own church perfectly satisfied.'

Boer Colony for Kansas.

Gen. William Fouché, Boer patriot, has bought a quarter section of land near Geneseo, in Ellsworth county, Kansas, and has taken possession of the property. The purchase by Gen. Fouché is said to mean that a Boer colony will be established there. Gen. Fouché is in correspondence with former companions in arms who are still in South Africa, and who have been waiting for Gen. Fouché to find a suitable location before they came to America with their families.

Baron Rothschild's Shrewd Trick.

Upon a client complaining to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt the Baron said: "Well, write to him and tell him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you." "But he only owes me 10,000," objected the other. "Precisely," rejoined the Baron, "and he will write and tell you so and thus you will get his acknowledgement of it."



AGRICULTURE

Fresh or Rotted Manure.

There was a time when all advice given on the manuring of land for almost anything was in favor of applying "well-rotted" manure. It had been observed that the results from such manure was very good, especially when the results were judged a few months after applying. But in time the chemists took hold of the question and examined manure both at the time of its being made and successively month by month for a year. Both the volume was considered and the amounts of fertilizing matter left in the manure at the various times of analysis. It was proved without contradiction that in the course of a year, even under good conditions, the manure pile decreased in size fifty per cent, and that the manurial contents decreased from 30 to 40 per cent. There was not only a loss of fertility, but of humus, which seemed to be burned up in the chemical operations going on. We know from other scientific investigations that these chemical changes are constantly going on in dead matter, whether vegetable or animal. We further know that the humus is one of the most valuable elements entering into the value of the manure pile.

The old idea of composting was a good one, but we have now an improvement on that idea in the quick application of all manure to the land, as in that way the land gets the most benefit out of it. We are gradually sowing to the fact that the land needs to be improved physically as well as in other ways, and this is a somewhat new fact in the minds of American farmers. By putting the manure into the land as soon as made, we get the full benefit of its mechanical effects. We now look for the influence the manure is to have in a course of years rather than its immediate effect as seen during the season of its application. It should be remembered that one of the chief reasons for the use of barnyard manure is now seen to be the keeping up of the supply of decaying vegetable matter in the soil.

Points on Farm Drainage.

Summer is the time when drainage work can be best done, as at this time of year there is least water in the soil. The presence of too much water always interferes with the digging and the work of leveling, though water sometimes acts as a spirit level and helps to indicate levels. There are many fields that can be drained at a very small cost, especially where the land is somewhat porous, but whether the land be porous or not, the man that does the work should be an expert, at least in the matter of finishing the bottom of the ditch. Any man can plow out the ditch and any man can shovel out the dirt, but the leveling of the bottom cannot be left to any man that comes along. In addition to having skill, he must be honest, for the employer cannot watch the workman at every point; and if any of the work is slighted it is likely to make the effectiveness of the drains less than they should be. This is especially the case on land that is nearly level. In all cases the survey of the land should be very carefully made, and for this purpose a civil engineer should be employed, unless the drain is a short one with a good deal of fall. Many and many a drain has been put in by guess or by the measurements of the eye, and the owner has then failed to reap the benefits from it he expected. Sometimes there have been imperceptible depressions, where the silt from the passing water has accumulated and rendered the drain useless in a few years. We have heard of long systems of tile having to be torn out to discover these clogged portions. This should be avoided by correct building at the start. The tile must be laid with the utmost care as to true-ness.

The Presence of Sorrel.

Soil students are divided as to whether or not the presence of sorrel indicates acidity in the land. There are many things to show that it does, and perhaps some to show that it does not. The first opinions were doubtless formed on the fact that sorrel is sour in taste. The cultivators quickly jumped to the conclusion that land that would grow sour plants like sorrel must be sour. This reasoning is not good, as we grow rhubarb on the best and sweetest of land. But the early students, though founding their opinions on a wrong premise, were near to the truth. One of the reasons why we believe that sorrel land is sour land is that the soil on some such land has been tested and found to be acidic. Of course, this does not prove that land to bear sorrel must be acidic, but it is an indication pointing in that direction. Another proof that this land contains too much acid is that lime when applied has a good effect and often after its application the sorrel disappears. Here, too, the opposing theorists would say that the case is not proven. They would say that the lime stimulated the other plants so much that they grew and crowded out the sorrel. It is safe, however, to assume that land that will bear sorrel in profusion is sour and needs lime to neutralize the acid.

Potatoes as Hog Feed.

Potatoes are quite largely fed to hogs, but it is found advisable to boil them. In the New England States they are fed extensively, being boiled in milk and mixed with meal in a barrel. Frequently several bushels are boiled at a time, and when mixed with corn meal make an appetizing mess. The only fault to be found with this combination is that it is badly out of balance. The potatoes are rich in starch and so is the corn. To such of our readers as are still following the old practice we would advise the substitution of bran or ground oats for the corn meal. This would make a fairly well balanced ration. The Canadians say that potatoes have a good effect on the quality of bacon produced. There is probably no better use to which small potatoes may be put than this.



HORTICULTURE

What Limits the Height of Trees.

While the young trees are making clean trunks so rapidly during the period of greatest yearly height growth they are also making their greatest annual gains in diameter, for these two forms of growth generally culminate about the same time, says Gifford Pinchot in a report on forest trees. A little later, if there is any difference, the young forest's highest yearly rate of growth in volume is also reached. For a time these three kinds of growth keep on at the same rate as in the past, but afterwards all three begin to decrease. Growth in diameter, and in volume also, if the trees are sound, goes on until extreme old age, but height growth sinks very low while the two others are still strong. For many years before this happens the struggle between the trees has not been so deadly, because they have been almost without the means of overtopping one another. When the end of the period of principal height growth is reached the trees are interfering with each other very little, and the struggle for life begins again in a different way. As the principal height growth ceases, and the tops no longer shoot up rapidly above the side branches, the crowns lose their pointed shape and become comparatively flat. The chief reason why trees stop growing in height is that they are not able to keep the upper parts of their crowns properly supplied with water above a certain distance from the ground. This distance varies in different kinds of trees, and with the health and vigor of the tree in each species, but there is a limit in every case above which the water does not reach. The power of the pumping machinery, more than any other quality, determines the height of the tree.

Shallow Cultivation.

In all work in the garden it is better to give shallow cultivation than deep cultivation after the roots of the plants have extended into the bare spaces between the rows. Before that time the cultivation may be deep, and should be deep to get the soil thoroughly loosened up, so that the roots of the plants, as soon as they reach out into this fresh soil, will be able to strike deep and remain below the line of the shallow cultivation that is to follow. If the ground is not stirred to a good depth at first, the roots will extend along the surface of the ground and will be constantly interfered with by the cultivator, no matter how shallow it may be run. With the proper preparation of the ground, and with this deep cultivation at first, the latter cultivations, though shallow, will be found to be very beneficial. They will not break off the ends of the roots, but will keep the soil well aerated and thus help to loosen up the plant food and place it in a usable condition. This aeration of the soil is of far greater importance than most of our farmers have suspected. It is far better to cultivate often than after long lapses of time, as in the latter case the ground becomes hard, capillary tubes are formed, and soil moisture is wasted.

The Universal Fruit.

The strawberry is coming to be considered the universal fruit and called such, though we must acknowledge that there are places on the globe where it will not grow. However, it has a wider range of habitation than any other fruit known to Americans, not excepting the apple. From the Gulf to British America it is grown abundantly. It is easy to propagate, easy to protect from the cold of winter and easy to transport. It is all the more popular, as it is the first fruit to appear on our tables in the spring. Every year the strawberry appears a little earlier in the northern market, and it looks as if before long it would be on our tables the year round. In fact, strawberry enthusiasts are predicting that when the great international railroad that is to connect the United States with the South American countries is constructed, strawberries will be continually purchasable in the United States, as the South American seasons run the opposite of ours. This is a dream very likely to materialize, as the transportation companies can be depended on to encourage a trade of this kind—a trade that has always yielded the railroads a good deal of money.

Don't Wait for the Weed.

Weeds will make no trouble if the farmer will but cultivate before they make an appearance. A good many people cultivate for the apparent purpose of keeping down weeds. They never begin to cultivate till they can see the weeds starting by the thousands between the rows of the growing crops. The cultivator should be run at frequent intervals, whether the weeds have appeared or not. This is the best way of keeping them from making trouble. The ground too when free from weeds is very easy to cultivate and the cultivator slides through it with very little effort on the part of the team. Don't wait for the weed.

Artichokes for Hogs.

Artichokes are naturally more suited for the use of the hog than for the use of any other stock, for the reason that the hog will do his own digging. The crop is usually ready for the digging about September. The porkers can continue the good work till frost hardens the ground. The freezing does not injure the artichokes, and if they have not been well dug out in the fall the hogs may be again turned in in the spring. One beauty about the growing of this crop is that it does not have to be planted each spring, but comes up of itself. The exercise the hogs receive when digging the tubers is a benefit to them.

The Irrigating of Strawberries.

The irrigating of strawberries where practiced has been found to be very profitable. The application of water at the fruiting season enormously increases the crop, as has been demonstrated at Wisconsin, Missouri and other experiment stations.

EXPENSIVE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.

Senator Stewart of Nevada has also learned that farming—at least fancy farming, with the owner giving no personal attention to the business—does not pay, and his large estate of 600 acres in Virginia, which cost him \$140,000, has been sold to Judge Yeomans, of the interstate commerce commission for \$30,000.

By the time a man thoroughly understands the ways of a woman, he is so old that he doesn't care anything about them.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Melior Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

What is past is past. There is a future left to all men who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone.

Defiance Starch should be in every household, none so good, besides 4 oz. more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

MUSTN'T FLIRT ANY MORE.

The Cunard company has issued an order forbidding the officers to promenade the decks with feminine passengers or to participate in any social events on shipboard. It seems that numerous complaints were made that the officers were neglecting their duties in order to play gallant, and besides, that the officers snubbed all but the pretty girls bringing complaints from the ladies not endowed with beauty. The fascinating wearers of gold lace and brass buttons will hereafter abstain strictly from their duties for stanchship companies should take as good care of their homely passengers as of their good-looking ones.

Rules for Politicians.

"There are," said Thomas Taggart, the Democratic leader in Indiana, "three rules of deportment which should be the guiding stars of all politicians: First, never take a drink, for fear of promoting intemperance; second, never refuse a drink, for fear of making bad friends; third, never worry about what happens—unless it happens to you."

The Preacher's Evidence.

Roland, Ill., June 27.—Diabetes has so long been looked upon as an incurable form of kidney disease that a sure cure for it must rank as one of the most valuable medical discoveries of the age. And every day brings forth fresh evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure diabetes. Important evidence in their favor is given by Rev. Thos. P. Norman, the well-known Baptist minister here. Mr. Norman says:

"I had all the symptoms of a bad case of diabetes and received so much benefit from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cheerfully recommend them to anyone suffering from that dread disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the worst form of diabetes." Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diabetes, one of the final stages of kidney disease. All the earlier stages from backache to rheumatism are naturally much more easily cured by the same remedy.

The Fulton Centennial.

Profiting by former experiences in the matter of celebrations in not having things ready on time—for instance, the Columbus, Dewey and other affairs—New York has already commenced preparations toward the celebration of the centennial of the sailing of the first steamboat on the Hudson. This will be in 1907, and is to be an auspicious event. Steps have been taken toward building a facade to the Clermont, at first sneeringly dubbed "Fulton's Folly," but which turned out to be Robert Fulton's joy and pride when she successfully paddled her way to Albany and back in four days' time. Steamboat development within the last century has been so wonderful that it is fitting to commemorate the inventions of Fulton and John Fitch in as big a blow-out as steam and money can devise.

Why He Dislikes Republicans.

After one of John Sharp Williams' pull-and-haul contests with Republicans in the house during the last session of congress, Speaker Cannon said to him: "John what makes you such a bitter partisan?" "Well, Joe," was the reply, "coming from you, that is certainly very good." "Oh, never mind about me, but tell me why you are such a partisan." The Mississippian answered gravely, "To tell you the truth, I never saw a Republican until I was 21 years old, and I can't get used to them, somehow."

FOOD FACTS

What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent physician of Rome, Georgia, went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that the food is a wonderful re-builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food absolutely refused to sustain me and it became plain that I must change, then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without the least fatigue and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"I was a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work miracles.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

HOW JACK LONDON "ARRIVED."

Popular Author Struggled Hard for High Position He Holds.

Jack London, the fascinating short-story writer and brilliant war correspondent, now at the front, is but twenty-eight years old. Three years ago he was unheard of by the reading world. To-day he is read everywhere, is sought by publishers, and the pages of the magazines, from The Century down, are open to him.

The story of how he "arrived," how he first set foot upon the stepping-stone to success, he tells in The Editor, the New York magazine for literary workers, incidentally giving the latter class some excellent advice. Here are a few of his terse, pregnant sentences: "Work! Don't wait for some good Samaritan to tell you, but dig it out yourself.

"Fiction pays best of all. Don't write too much. Don't dash off a 6000-word story before breakfast.

"Avoid the unhappy ending, the harsh, the brutal, the tragic, the horrible—if you care to see in print the things you write.

"Keep a notebook. Travel with it, eat with it, sleep with it. Slip into it every stray thought that flutters up into your brain.

"As soon as a fellow sells two or three things to the magazines," says Jack London, "his friends all ask him how he managed to do it," and then he goes on, in his own racy way, to tell how it happened to him.

He had many liabilities and no assets, no income and several mouths to feed. He lived in California, far from the great publishing centers, and did not know what an editor looked like. But he sat down and wrote. Day by day his pile of manuscripts mounted up. He had vague ideas, obtained from a Sunday supplement, that a minimum rate of \$10 a thousand words was paid, and figured on earning \$600 a month, without overstocking the market.

One morning the postman brought him, instead of the usual long, thick manuscript envelope, a short, thin one. He couldn't open it right away. It seemed a sacred thing. It contained the written words of an editor of a big magazine. When, modest as ever, he had figured in his mind what the offer for this 4000-word story would be at the minimum rate—\$44, of course—he opened the letter. Five dollars!

Not having died right then and there, Mr. London is convinced that he may yet qualify as an oldest inhabitant. Five dollars! When? The editor did not state.

But, by and by, in the course of its wanderings, one of his stories reached an editor who could see the genius of Jack London, and had the patience to penetrate beneath the husk of wordy introduction and discover the golden grain.

Here is the incident that proved the turning point in Jack London's literary career, as he so graphically tells it:

"Nothing remained but to get out and shovel coal. I had done it before, and earned more money at it. I resolved to do it again, and I certainly should have done it, had it not been for The Black Cat.

"Yes, The Black Cat. The postman brought me an offer from it for a 4000-word story which was more lengthy than strengthily, if I would grant permission to cut it down half. Grant permission? I told them they could cut it down two-halves if they'd only send the money along, which they did, by return mail. As for the \$5 previously mentioned, I finally received it, after publication and a great deal of embarrassment and trouble."

And the rate he received for his first Black Cat story was nearly 20 times what the five-dollar editor paid!

Nor is Jack London the only writer who has been lifted from obscurity to prominence by the lucky Black Cat, which, as the New York Press has truly said, has done more for short-story writers and short-story readers than any other publication.

Each of its famous prize competitions has brought new writers to the front. In its most recent, the \$2,100 prize was won by a young Texan who had never before written a story, and the second, \$1,300, went to a lawyer's wife in an obscure Missouri town.

It has just inaugurated another contest in which \$10,600 will be paid to writers in sums of from \$100 to \$1,500. This will, no doubt, add many new names to the list of those who have "arrived" through its recognition.

The conditions are announced in the current issue of The Black Cat, and will also be mailed free to any one by the Shortstory Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. Even those who cannot write a winning story themselves may earn \$10 by giving a timely tip to some friend who can.

But all should bear in mind that it will be entirely useless for any one to send a story to The Black Cat without first reading and complying with all the published conditions. Here is a chance for the reader to dig dollars out of his brain, for what life does not at least contain one tale worth telling?

"A Day with Hudson Maxim."

Following the plan which St. Nicholas has carried out for several months, the July issue will have an instructive article designed to present valuable facts in a way entertaining to both young and old. "A Day with Hudson Maxim" is the title of Joseph H. Adams' sketch, which will tell many interesting details of the great inventor's life and work. Hudson Maxim's residence is in Brooklyn, where a visitor finds him as much at home among his high explosives as his cook in her kitchen. Mr. Adams tells, among other things, of being invited to lunch on Welsh rarebit cooked in a chaffin dish over a lamp filled with—not alcohol, but nitroglycerin.

Sir Mortimer Durand, British ambassador to the United States, tasted his first mint julep the other day, while in Winchester, Va. The seductive beverage made an instantaneous hit with the English diplomat, who promptly drank another. The incident suggests to a Baltimore man the reflection that, though a little julep now and then is relished by the best of men, a little goes a long way