

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Sherman's Simulated Anger

Craftiness of Great Statesman Illustrated by His Pretense of Rage for Edification of Groups of Constituents.

John Sherman, great statesman though he was, could be at times as crafty a politician as the next one; and I know of no better anecdote illustrating this point than the hitherto unpublished one of the manner in which Sherman simulated anger for the edification of a protesting group of constituents.

During the entire period that he had a seat in the lower house of congress, which stretched from 1879 to 1887, Benjamin LeFevre of Sidney, Ohio, was one of the most popular men in that body. He had many friends on the Republican side as he had among the Democrats, and by reason of his personal popularity he was one of the conspicuous members of the house.

On a very hot day in April, 1881, Ben LeFevre went to President Garfield with the request that the latter appoint a new postmaster in a certain town in LeFevre's district.

"Why, Ben," said the president, "you know I cannot appoint a Democrat postmaster, even to oblige you." "I don't want you to appoint a Democrat, General," replied LeFevre, also a veteran of the civil war. "I ask you to appoint a good Republican, a man who left a leg on the battlefield, and a staunch supporter of you."

"What is the matter with the present postmaster, Ben?" the president asked.

"It's a personal matter; the man has gone out of his way to insult me, and I don't propose to stand it. The man I ask you to appoint is as good a Republican, and he was a brave soldier, besides."

The president hesitated a moment. "Ben," he went on, "if you'd do what I tell you, I think you can get your postmaster appointed and confirmed. John Sherman is out of town today. You go right to the capital, call on Senator Pendleton, tell him I am going to send the name of the man you want appointed postmaster to the senate immediately, and ask him to get the confirmation through at once. Then, if that is done, hurry back here for the commission, and I'll sign it."

As soon as a driver could urge a sweating horse up to the capitol, Ben LeFevre was at the senate chamber and in consultation with Senator

and appearing not to heed the cold, so that at last I said to myself: 'As long as people, even two or three, will come over the wet and rocky roads to hear me, I shall not complain of cold and fatigue.'

"But I was very tired when night came, and I reached the Warner sisters' home. There was a bright light in the room as I entered, and the place looked cheery and comfortable; but it was not half as comfortable as the warm greeting of the sisters. They insisted that I be careful not to sit in wet clothing, that I go to my room and put on dry garments, and then come down and have a cup of tea and some bread and butter—a Sunday night supper—with them."

"When I re-entered the living room a little later and threw myself in an easy chair, Anna Warner said to me: 'Dr. Adams, you seem very tired.'

"I am tired," I replied; 'almost exhausted. And yet I ought not to complain, and do not complain, for it has been one more day's work for Jesus.'

"A few minutes later I was refreshed with a cup of warm tea and food, and then, after a little conversation, I retired for the night."

"In the morning as I came to breakfast, Anna Warner passed me a sheet of paper."

"Dr. Adams," she said, "you said last night that you were happy because your work yesterday was one more day's work for Jesus. As I thought over what you said, there came to me, suddenly, an inspiration, which you will find on this sheet of paper. I wrote it in a few minutes."

"I looked at the sheet and found that what she had written was the hymn beginning:

"One more day's work for Jesus, One year of life for me, I do not need to tell you any more; the hymn is sung wherever Christians praise God and voice their love for Jesus."

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George H. Pendleton, Democrat. The senator agreed to expedite confirmation. A few moments later the appointment was received by the senate and Senator Pendleton moved that the senate go into executive session. In that session he made a personal plea, saying that the appointee was a good Republican—none better in the district—and he would take it as a personal favor if there was immediate confirmation. His appeal was heeded, and an hour later the commission of the new postmaster was signed.

On the following morning, Senator Sherman, having returned to Washington, saw in his newspaper the announcement of the new postmaster in LeFevre's district. The senator made haste to visit the postoffice department. When he was closeted with the postmaster general he asked: "What is this I see about the appointment of a postmaster in Ben LeFevre's district? It was done over my head; I wasn't consulted."

The postmaster general thought the better way was to tell Senator Sherman the whole story. When he finished Sherman exclaimed: "I want to express my indignation at this unusual discourtesy to me." Then, in a lower tone of voice, he asked: "Have you observed my indignation? If you

Why Gould Clung to Morosini

Giovanni Enabled Jay to Escape From Legal Predicament by Removing Evidences of Certain Stock Transactions.

For many years there were all sorts of surmises and conjectures to explain the queer intimacy and kindly protecting association which characterized the relations of Jay Gould with Giovanni Morosini. Mr. Morosini died two years ago, leaving an estate estimated at six million dollars, and this was regarded as the fruits of his close association with Jay Gould, and as a great fortune to be accumulated by a man who was believed to have begun life as a sailor before the mast.

The explanation which was commonly accepted as the true one for this business and personal intimacy was that at some critical time in Jay Gould's career, when his life was threatened, or when he was in danger

of bodily injury, Mr. Morosini had protected him so as to avert the danger, and thereafter became Gould's personal bodyguard.

But this was not the explanation Mr. Morosini himself gave to a personal friend upon an occasion when he and this friend were brought for several days into very cordial and intimate relations.

"Many persons have wondered," said Mr. Morosini, one evening, "why Mr. Gould and I are on terms of friendship. Some of the explanations they give have made me smile. There isn't one of them that is correct. But I don't mind telling you, provided you won't say anything about it, as long as Mr. Gould and I are living. If you should happen to outlive us, you may tell them."

"You remember that I was the auditor of the Erie railroad at the time when Mr. Gould and Jim Fisk, who then owned it, were printing stock certificates as fast as the printing press could run, and selling them, fraudulently, as charged. It was my duty to keep a record of those transactions."

"Afterwards, the great fight was begun to oust Gould and Fisk from the control of the road, and the New York courts got after them, and the offices of the road were removed to New Jersey in order to escape jurisdiction in New York. I was instructed to remove from the books all evidences of the stock certificate transactions, and I obeyed orders. I was told to tear the leaves out of the books and destroy them, and I did tear the leaves out."

"Of course, Mr. Gould did not want to know personally anything about this, so that if he were put upon the witness stand he could testify to that effect. I was presumed to have destroyed the leaves. But Mr. Gould has never known whether I did that or not. That is my secret. Now, if I kept those leaves, why can you easily see that to have produced them at any one of several periods might have caused Mr. Gould considerable trouble."

"I won't even tell you what I did with those leaves—whether I destroyed them or not—and nobody will ever know. But as long as I had that secret it was, of course, to Mr. Gould's advantage to have me keep on good terms with him. I don't know whether that is the real reason, or not, of the beginning and continuance of our friendship, but I don't know of any other. And I suppose I have been as good a personal friend of his as he ever permits anybody to be."

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On the Trail.

"I'm gunning for railroads," announced the trust-buster.

"Then come with me," whispered the near-humorist, "I can show you some of the tracks."

Of Course They Can.

"But can these college girls cook?" "The man who says they can't is bilious. They can all make fudge and some of them can make waffles."

The Reason Why.

"See here, boy, I don't like the way your bills keep coming in. When do you intend to settle up?" "Oh, sometime—when I settle down."

have"—his voice rose again—"then I strike this table with my hand while denouncing this action."

Sotto voice: "Did you observe me strike the table with my hand? Now"—his voice pitched high again—"in my anger I pace up and down the room while I protest vehemently against this deliberate discourtesy to me." Aside: "Do you hear me protest indignantly? Do you behold my angry stride?"

"Very well"—and Sherman's voice sank to a whisper—"and yet I want to tell you, confidentially, that I'm glad the one-legged soldier's got the job. But there will be a rumpus among the Republicans of LeFevre's district, and when they do I want to see you, and when they will come to see you, to them they do I want to say to them that Senator Sherman was so vehement in denouncing the discourtesy shown to him in the matter of this appointment that he actually struck this table with his hand and paced up and down this room in his anger."

The postmaster general promised to report the scene faithfully. A few days later, when a group of protesting Republicans from Ben LeFevre's district called on him he fulfilled his promise to the best of his ability. And with his description of Senator Sherman's conduct in that very room in regard to the objectionable appointment the protestants were obliged to be content.

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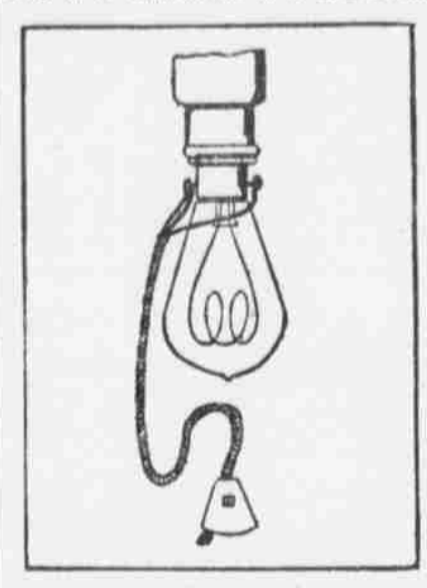
"See here, boy, I don't like the way your bills keep coming in. When do you intend to settle up?" "Oh, sometime—when I settle down."

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

GRADES AN ELECTRIC LIGHT

Switch Permits Regulation of Lamp's Brilliance—No Danger of Socket Heating Too Much.

One of the chief objections to electric lights heretofore has been that they are sometimes too bright, and there has been no way of regulating their rays. A Michigan man, however, has invented a method of reducing their brilliancy in the regulating socket here shown. This socket has a long cord with a switch at the free end, and by turning this switch the lamp can be made to give two or three different degrees of light. The chief obstacle to an attachment of this kind has heretofore been that the resistance was confined to the socket, which became too hot and a great deal of energy was wasted. In this case the resistance winds around the lamp cord and there is no danger of the socket becoming so hot as to ignite anything. The various uses of the regulator of this nature can readily be understood and particularly is it convenient in a sick room,



Grades Electric Light.

where the patient can have the end of the cord in bed and turn the switch to make the light as brilliant or as soft as he desires.

RAIN IS MADE ARTIFICIALLY

Pre-eminence of Irondequoit Farmers Is Due Partly to Novel Way of Watering Fields.

In the town of Irondequoit, bordering Rochester on one side and Lake Ontario on another, more fruit is raised than in any other place of equal size in the United States.

Some say there is not as much produced anywhere else in the world, says the Technical Education and Inventor. Other fruit sections, even the gardens of Long Island, have come to acknowledge Irondequoit's lead.

This pre-eminence of the Irondequoit farmers is partly due to their novel way of watering their farms. The water itself comes from various sources; some from Lake Ontario, some from small ponds on the farms themselves.

Wherever it comes from it is forced to work by electricity. The farmers tap the wires of the suburban trolleys which by a 60-pound pressure force the water through pipes to that it falls like a gentle summer rain.

It is so scattered by this pressure that the air above the fields is full of mist. In winter the greenhouses can be watered the same way.

REEL FOR PORTABLE PHONES

Device Fastened to Wall Where Wiring Enters Room and Takes Up Slack in Flexible Wire.

A reel for taking up the slack of the flexible wire of a portable telephone is popular in France, says the Popular Mechanics. It is a little different, however, from the reel of portable electric light fixtures, recently illustrated.



Taking Care of Wire Connections.

In that this reel is made fast to the wall where the wiring enters the room, instead of being part of the standard of the telephone instrument.

Clock Keeps Perfect Time

The most accurate timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin observatory. It is enclosed in an air-tight glass cylinder, and has frequent runs for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second. Yet astronomers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually being made to secure ideal conditions for a clock by keeping it not only in an air-tight case, but in an underground vault where changes neither of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.—Harper's Weekly.

New English Lamp

A newly patented British lamp is a Gaisler tube, coated on the inside with phosphorescent sulphides, and filled with helium or other rarefied gas. The passage of an electric current through the tube excites the phosphorescent lining, producing a brilliant and economical white light.

FOR SHOWING LAMP SHADES

Several Globes May Be Tried Out at Once and Effects Compared by Use of Table.

The customer who is buying globes or shades always likes to see the effect on the shade with the light inside.

The accompanying illustration shows how one fixture does this. A table is fitted with three lamp sockets already wired. Into these sockets may be screwed any size or type of lamp the



Lamp Display Table.

customer contemplates using. Then the shade is set over the lamp and the switch snapped on. In this way several shades may be tried out at once and the effects compared.

ELECTRICITY AIDS THE SOIL

Endeavors to Intensify and Adapt Current Artificially to Get Bigger Yields of Crops.

Efficiency is the watchword of the hour, and it is being applied not only to the human unit, the individual specialized to fill in the most helpful manner his place in the evolving plan of nature, but to the plant and animal attendants upon man, and even to Mother Earth herself. It has been recently estimated that the nitrogen taken from the air by electrical means will add 50 per cent to the productivity of the soil. Recent years have shown that the earth's yield is to be further increased by such means as intelligent rotation of crops, the best use of nitrifying organisms, more attention to the action of sunlight and heat in preparing soil for seed, and a better understanding of the disinfection of soils from the plant poisons left by growing crops. Electrification of the air above plants has been found to have a great influence. Sir Oliver Lodge finds that it has always existed, and he and others are endeavoring to so intensify and adapt it artificially as to get the greatest possible results in agriculture. Even more is expected from scientific breeding. Improvement of breeds of plants and animals has become a world undertaking, and the astonishing achievements already made give promise that man's wants are to be even better supplied in future, with an increase in abundance that will provide for a great increase of the world's population.

To See the Unseen

An Austrian inventor claims to have invented an electrical apparatus by the use of which a person may sit in a dark room and look at a scene in another part of the town, regardless of corners, intervening buildings or any other obstructions. It is claimed that the instrument operates similarly to the telephone. Scientists explain the transmission of sound over telephone wires by the theory of sound waves. The inventor of the new instrument, which is called a "fernseher," claims that his apparatus transmits light waves just as the sound waves are carried over the wire by electricity. If the new invention proves to be a success it may be possible for a person in the heart of the United States to see something that is happening on the opposite side of the world.

Reduce London's Smoke

Concentrating in a few central stations the burning of all coal used for electric power is the remedy of C. H. Merz for reducing London's smoke. These large stations, with tall chimneys, would effectively consume the fuel, and would give an estimated annual saving of 5,000,000 tons of coal. By using the electric current for cooking and other domestic purposes, as well as lighting, smoke would be still further lessened.

Wireless for Submarines

The British Admiralty has been making experiments with wireless telegraph communication between ships and submarines. The results of these experiments have been kept secret, but it is rumored that while at first they were unsuccessful, a system has now been developed which is quite reliable. During maneuvers or in time of battle, such communication would be invaluable.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Steel Dies Now are Engraved by Electricity

There are nearly 3,500 miles of electric wires in one New York office building.

A Russian electrician has invented an insulating material made from milk curds.

A large deposit of high grade tungsten ore has been discovered in the north of Chile.

Cape Colony will import 50,000 telephones from Sweden to meet an increasing demand.

An electrical device has been perfected to thaw out frozen water pipes without opening the ground.

German electricians have built a searchlight that is claimed to equal the light of 315,000,000 candles.

The Turkish government has established wireless telegraphy on 11 warships and has installed a land station.

A dynamo perfect in every detail, but weighing only a quarter of an ounce, has been made by a French electrician.

Timely Suggestions of Interest to the Hostess

A Novel Guessing Contest

The following contest is most entertaining for a crowd of high school girls and boys or for real grown-ups. The list may be increased indefinitely at the discretion of the hostess. This outline I found in a magazine and hope our readers will enjoy it and find their requests granted for a new contest:

AMERICAN CITIES.

The head man—a measure of weight? (Boston.)
A boat landing—soil? (Portland.)
Syllable of the scale—a state of mind? (La Crosse.)
A species of grape? (Concord), etc.

NAMES OF STATES.

The numerical state? (Ohio.)
The agricultural state? (Ill.)
The iron-making state? (Mo.)
The maidenly state? (Miss.)
The state in which Noah lived? (Ark.)
The mineral state? (Ore.), etc.

POLITICAL CITIES.

A popular girl—light? (Delafelt.)
An organ of digestion—game of billiards? (Liverpool.)
A boy in a donkey? (Edinburgh.)
Card—our abiding place? (Stockholm.)
A shell—an inlet of the sea? (Bombay), etc.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A flower—a kind of cloth? (Roosevelt.)
A stony chap? (Roosevelt.)
A gray autumn flower? (Astor.)
An accident by fire—a vital organ? (Bernhard.)
A tiny pie? (Patti), etc.

BOOK TITLES.

A critical moment? (The Crisis.)
Their mothers? (Mother Goose.)
One who steers high? (The Sky Pilot.)
What you want when ill? (The Doctor.)
Yourself, a wagon, a garden tool? (Evanhoe), etc.

Unique Party for Children.

A mother of three lovely children confided to me that her great success in entertaining children was due to her aim to have each little guest equally interested.

With this idea in mind she is going to give this novel and really fascinating party. She calls it "Tradesman's Carnival." The very name has excited the curiosity of the children as well as their mothers. The hours are from 2:30 to 5:30 on a Saturday afternoon. The ages of the guests are from eight to twelve, and there will be 15 if all accept, her three making 18, about all she can seat comfortably at small tables in the dining room.

The tradesman she is to have represented are tailor, dressmaker, potter, jeweler, flower maker, sign painter, artist, basket maker, upholsterer and carpenter. Two or perhaps three will work at the same trade. When the guests arrive they will be given cards with the name of the trade they are to represent. Then the little craftsmen go to a table, where their materials are prepared ready for them and one or two assistants to show where they are to work. One hour is to be the time allotted to make the finished products, then a bell will ring and the articles collected and placed on exhibition. The children are to be allowed to vote as to the first, second and third best piece and the prizes will be awarded. Each child is also to take home the object made and each receive a souvenir, so all will feel satisfied.

For Marking Linen.

When ready to mark table linen, sheets, pillow cases and towels in any quantity it is best to have the letters

soft silk is then sewn to the upper edge of the lid and the sides and front of the box, and allowed to hang loosely in the manner shown in the right hand sketch.

A large dress hook is sewn in the upper part of the silk, on which a watch may be hung, and the stand may be ornamented in any other way that suggests itself. The edges might be decorated with a silk cord, for instance, carried into three loops at each corner, or a tiny ribbon might take its place. The portion of the stand in pack both the box and lid, as far as possible, with cotton wool. A strip of

the tan on either side and another strip of the brown on either side of the tan, having the two selvage edges on the outside for the edges of the cover.

These strips are sewed together on the machine, one end hemmed and the other cut to required length, then the pieces cut off are trimmed in conventional shapes to apply on the ends and front, the dark on the light and the light on the dark.

The lengthwise seams are opened and pressed flat, then the right side of seam is cross-stitched for a finish and to hold the raw edges in place on the wrong side.

"Look here, old fellow, where is that ten dollars you borrowed from me last month?"

"What ten dollars?"

"Why, didn't you come to me and say you must have ten dollars? Didn't you say you were so worried you weren't yourself that night?"

"Oh, well, if I wasn't myself, why in the deuce should I be expected to pay it?"

Find His Other Self.

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specialty designed in the proper sizes so one may do the stamping at home. The size most in use for tablecloths are letters three inches long in an interlaced script. If old English letters are used one large letter is preferable to two or three. For napkins the letters should match the cloth only about two inches in length. Sheets have the same size letters as a tablecloth and pillow cases the same as napkins.

Before deciding upon the marking it is well to look over designs. There are linen cases for holding just a dozen napkins and another pretty way to keep napkin sets together is to have straps made of fancy white silk elastics with clasps to go around both ways. Towels may be kept separate in the same manner.

For Lent.

In so-called "society" social functions assume a simpler character during Lent and many overworked matrons who live in a grand whirl of dinners, balls and teas are recuperating for the summer season by resting at southern resorts.

During the next few weeks sewing circles will spring up like mushrooms and really a surprising quantity of work will be turned out for the benefit of charities and "friendly aid" all over the country.

A coterie of young matrons have formed themselves into what they call the "Doll Brigade" and they are each pledged to dress five dolls during Lent with clothes that will come off. An interested set of young men have promised to provide each doll with a trunk and next Christmas these self-same dolls are going to a certain ward in a large city hospital that bears the placard "Incurable."

Perhaps we all do not keep Lent, but I say any season of the