

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Lesson in a Shuttle Road

John W. Garrett Cited Charleston Example As Instance of the South's Former Haphazard Manner of Developing Railways.

In the latter part of March of the year 1883 I spent a week or ten days in Charleston, South Carolina. On the second day after my arrival there was seated at my hotel dining room table a stranger, a new arrival, of about middle height and of powerful build, with an unusual depth of chest. The perfect balance and poise of his massive head upon his shoulders was especially noticeable. The outline of the head was round, rather than long. His face was broad; his mouth revealed great firmness, although there was in his smile a suggestion of gentleness and kindness. His eyes, which were dark blue, were set far apart, and the breadth of his forehead indicated great intellectual power. His hair was not plentiful, although he was no bald, and in his early manhood he must have been of sandy complexion.

"Have you come from the north?" he asked, and when I replied that I had, he asked me if I came by the coast line.

I saw that he was familiar with railroad matters, and disposed to talk of them, so I ventured to ask him how it happened that a city the size of Charleston, and a seaport at that, had no central railway station. The main station was then some two miles outside the city, and passengers were conveyed back and forth by means of a shuttle train.

"Well, that shuttle train furnishes one explanation of why the Confederacy did not succeed," was the reply. Then, noting, apparently that I was wondering how a shuttle railroad two miles long could have had anything to do with the failure of the Confederacy, he continued, and his manner was that of a modest, kindly gentleman:

"Do you know of any important city of the north, especially any seaport, that would have been content even in early railroad days with railroad communication that required the use of a shuttle train? This little shuttle line personifies the haphazard manner in which industry and railway development in the south in the days before the war were universally carried on, a circumstance that is easily explained by the fact that the south was then almost exclusively an agricultural region. So it came about, when the

war broke out, that the Confederacy found itself with nothing more than makeshift means of communication at its command. There was not one railroad in the entire south that was worthy of the name when compared with the railroads of the north, and judged by the standards of today the northern roads of war times were poor, as a whole. Yet if there had been a railroad of northern standard running between Richmond and Lynchburg, for example, Lee could have transported his whole army by it from Richmond, after evacuation, to Lynchburg, and it would have taken a long time to dislodge him, once he was in Lynchburg. He could have made a union there with Joe Johnston's army, then in North Carolina; he could have given Grant a great deal of trouble. But he had no good railway service at his disposal, and he fell at Appomattox. So it was elsewhere in the south—the southern commanders were greatly handicapped by lack of proper railroad facilities; they had to contend with such things as the shuttle railroad at Charleston; and so, I say, this shuttle service furnishes one explanation of the fall of the Confederacy."

It was clear to me that my table mate was a railway man of experience, and, my curiosity being aroused, I made inquiries at the hotel office concerning him.

"Oh," said the clerk, "that is John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad."

When next I was seated with my table companion I said:

"Mr. Garrett, until this afternoon I did not dream that I had been talking with the creator and builder-up of the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad system. If I had known it, I might have been a little embarrassed."

"Well," replied Mr. Garrett smiling kindly, "it has always been my belief that when strangers who are upon their travels meet, it is a great deal better that they should know anything about one another, provided they are satisfied that they have some points of common interest. For in that way they can meet upon common ground."

Perhaps it should be added that the railroad which Mr. Garrett headed for a quarter of a century from 1858 until his death in 1884, was of the greatest service to the United States government during the Civil war in the transportation of troops and materials. And during the entire period of Mr. Garrett's presidency he was without a superior in the world of railway transportation.

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Hill's High Idea of Ethics

Why He Would Not Present Case Against the Income Tax Clause of the Wilson Bill to Supreme Court.

Now that David Bennett Hill, three times governor of and one term United States senator from New York, has passed away, it is possible to narrate several incidents connected with his career that have both historical importance and dramatic interest. They have remained unchronicled hitherto because of Governor Hill's policy of complete silence to himself, all things political relating to himself, a policy that one of the staunchest friends he ever had—Judge Alton B. Parker—declared recently caused much unnecessary criticism to be heaped upon his shoulders.

In 1894 the house of representatives passed the tariff bill now historically known as the Wilson bill. It contained a clause providing for the levying of an income tax without doing

that in accordance with the census; that is to say, in proportion to the population of each state. Senator Hill not only regarded this clause of the income tax as unconstitutional, because the constitution provides that an income tax must be levied according to the census, but, in addition, he felt that there was a tax of that kind levied and collected, the tendency would be seriously to threaten the equality of the states in their representation in their federal senate. Senator Hill therefore prepared a speech which has now gone upon record as one of the ablest of all the speeches delivered in the senate since the time of the Civil war. In this matter he stood almost alone among his Democratic associates, and the senate passed the Wilson bill, much amended, but with the original income tax clause unchanged. This was the tariff bill which President Cleveland refused to sign, characterizing it as a bill of perjury and dishonor.

After the bill had become law, it was determined to make a speedy test of the constitutionality of the income tax clause, and when those who had united to forward this important judicial proceeding consulted as to who, among the lawyers of the United States, could make the ablest argument before the Supreme court, all were of the opinion that Senator Hill was the man. The senator was therefore approached and asked, practically in these words, whether he would accept a retainer to argue the case:

"Senator, we have unanimously agreed that you better than any other lawyer of whom we have knowledge, would make a convincing argument before the Supreme court. We have therefore decided to ask you to accept a retainer simply to make that argument, and we are prepared to offer you a retainer of \$5,000."

For some moments the senator was silent. He seemed to be considering the proposition from all sides. At last he said:

"I should greatly like to make the argument before the Supreme court. I would be willing to make it without a retainer; I regard the subject as of vital consequence. But it does not seem to me as though it would square with my view of the ethics of senatorial service if I were to accept your retainer. I made my appeal as a senator to my colleagues in the senate. I spoke with earnestness and in all sincerity. A majority of the senate, however, disagreed with me. Now, if I, having been defeated in the senate, were to make an argument before the Supreme court upon this issue, it would seem as though, having been defeated in the senate, I at once resorted to the Supreme court. No, I do not think that I would be justified in accepting this retainer, although I say again that I should greatly like to make the argument."

After this refusal the party sought other counsel, who argued the case before the Supreme court, and won it. And when the opinion was read it was discovered that it practically adopted the line of argument made by Hill in the federal senate.

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Small Boy and Noted Author

Henry C. Robinson's Proud Memory of the Time When Charles Dickens Spoke to Him in Hartford, Conn.

The late Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, Conn., one of the leaders of the New England bar, Republican candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1878, and prominently identified for years with the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad as counsel and director, was accustomed to say in the latter part of his life that the two incidents of his career of which he was especially proud were these—he had been a member of the famous class of 1853 at Yale, of which Andrew D. White, afterwards president of Cornell university and minister to Germany, was valedictorian, and he was one of the very few boys in the United States to whom Charles Dickens spoke on his first visit to America.

"I am sure that at no other time during that visit did Dickens speak to any American boy as he spoke to me," Mr. Robinson told me. "What he said was not much, but it was Charles Dickens who said it, and he said it to me, and that was enough."

"It was between eleven and twelve years of age when Dickens came to Hartford in 1842. He had been spending a day or two in Springfield, Mass., and he insisted upon making the trip from Springfield to Hartford by the little steamboat which at that time plied between the two cities upon the Connecticut river. He told his friends that he wanted to see the Connecticut, for it was one of the American rivers of which he had heard much."

"We knew in Hartford the hour at which Dickens would arrive, and there was a great throng at the steamboat landing waiting to see him. I was not able to be there, for I was at school when he arrived. But I heard that he was staying at the City hotel, which at that time was the leading hostelry in the city, and was located only three or

four minutes' walk from the old state house. So, as soon as I was out of school, I went to the hotel, determined to stand on the sidewalk in front of it until I had caught a glimpse of Charles Dickens.

"I think I must have stood there about an hour—it may have been a little longer—when, looking up at one of the windows opening upon the room at the side of the main entrance of the hotel, I saw Charles Dickens standing there. I knew him instantly from the photographs I had seen of him. I was attracted by his peculiar waistcoat of which dangled a prodigious watch chain. He alternately tossed the chain in his hands and twisted it around his fingers. I also noticed his eyes, because they were very blue. After a while he put his hands into his pockets, and stood looking across the street, not noticing me at first. He looked at me steadily for I do not know how many minutes. I stared at him steadily in return. I remember that I thought: 'This is the man who told me about Sam Weller,' who was one of the great favorites of my boyhood days."

"I wonder what Dickens thought of me! He certainly looked me through and through. We must have been, in fact, a spectacle, the lad and the famous author staring at each other. "At last Dickens spoke, and the words have been treasured in my memory ever since. This is what he said, and I heard him distinctly, although he spoke through the window: 'Go away, little boy, go away.' Then he waved his hand gently, smiled upon me, and with that benediction I departed."

"I did not see him again until 1867, when he made his second visit to America. He had changed greatly in physical appearance, excepting that his eyes retained that brilliant blue tint, the bluest eyes I ever saw."

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Dandyism of Georgian Days

Macaroni Club During a Trip Abroad in 1772 Adopted Gaudy Dress and Manners.

Dandyism developed a new phase of quiet richness during early Georgian times and the court exquisites were stately figures in finely-laced shirts, long-sleeved coats and gold-clocked stockings. The hats worn by the beaux were modified reproductions of those in fashion at Versailles and the art of wearing them was shown in the bill in fact, different angles in the tilt identified the wearer's status and locality.

In 1772 dandyism became again paramount. A band of young bloods returned from an extended tour abroad, and while in Italy they had contrived to get several new ideas about dress into their somewhat empty heads.

Fired with an ever-growing sense of their own importance as arbiters of fashion, they formed themselves

into a group known as the Macaroni club, in contradistinction to the good old-fashioned Beefsteak club of London.

The Macaroni dressed their hair in enormous side curls, with a hideous knock-knife twist at the back. With this exaggerated coiffure a tiny hat was worn, which it was correct for the wearer to raise with his tasseled cane.

A soft white handkerchief was tied in a huge bow under the Macaroni's chin; his coat was short and his tight knee breeches were made of striped or flowered silk. Thus garbed, with innumerable dangling seals, two watches at least, silk stockings and diamond buckled shoes, the dandy walked abroad, eminently satisfied with himself and quite convinced that his appearance was greatly envied.—"Beau Brummel and His Times."

When anger comes wisdom takes vacation.

HOME NURSING

By EDITH B. LOWRY
Bachelor of Science, Graduate Nurse,
Physician and Surgeon.
Formerly Superintendent of Jefferson Park
and South Chicago Hospitals and Training
School for Nurses, Author of "Confidence"
—A Book for Young Girls.

Disorders of Children.

Diarrhoea is a disorder very common among children during the autumn months. It is attended by a high death rate, especially with children under two years of age.

The cause is usually improper feeding. The common practice among certain classes of people of feeding young babies various articles of food is very unwise. Up to the age of nine months a baby needs nothing but milk and is able to digest very little else. Yet how often we see people feeding babies coffee, potatoes, meat and even things that are hard for a grown person to digest! Babies fed entirely upon milk often become sick because proper attention has not been given to the care of the milk and bottles. Cleanliness is certainly a necessity here. With older children the diarrhoea is often caused by eating unripe or over-ripe fruit or vegetables.

The symptoms are an increased number of bowel movements, attended by gripping pains in the abdomen. They sometimes are accompanied by vomiting, headache and fever.

The treatment is first to stop all food, and clean out the intestinal tract. This can be done by giving an enema or injection of warm water or by giving a dose of castor oil. Some people are unable to understand why this should be done when there already have been numerous bowel movements. The diarrhoea is caused by some food that is remaining in the intestine and setting up an irritation. The irritating material must be removed before we can overcome the diarrhoea and we do this by means of an enema or dose of laxative. The child then should be kept quiet and warm. Heat applied to the feet and abdomen often will relieve the pain. A little peppermint water may be given to aid in expelling the gases, but nothing else should be given except on the advice of a physician. Paregoric and various pain relievers should not be given as they may be very injurious. Many deaths are attributed to various soothing syrups which contain harmful drugs. After the attack is over care should be taken with the diet. At first give only a little rice water or barley water.

In young babies, colic and diarrhoea often are caused by giving sugar in various forms. A tiny baby gets thirty the same as an older person. Milk does not quench this thirst, so it should be given a little warm water several times a day. Many mothers are not content to let well enough alone and put a little sugar in the water. This forms gas and causes colic and diarrhoea. In giving peppermint water to young babies it is not necessary to add sugar. Of course the peppermint water should be very weak.

Stripes to Be Popular.

It is predicted that stripes will be worn a good deal this spring.

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

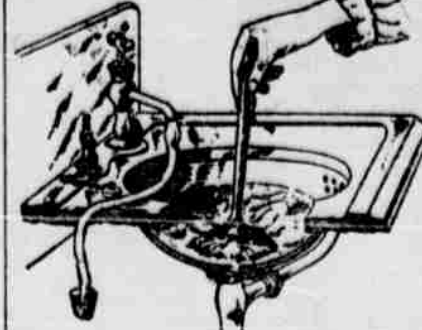
STARTING A CLOGGED DRAIN

Two Excellent Methods Illustrated for Cleaning Basin and Save Plumber's Bills.

An easy method of starting a flow of water in a wash basin when the drain is clogged is as follows: With stopper removed, fill the basin half full of water, writes B. F. Albert, in the Scientific American. Take a swab and work it up and down rapidly in the water. This sets up a pumping ac-

Holder Attached to Hammer Protects Fingers of Amateur Carpenter in Starting Nails.

The number of people who cannot drive a nail straight is large and is by no means confined to the fair sex. The amateur carpenter usually has a sore thumb to nurse, but that was before a New York genius invented the nail holder here described. The hammer itself is made differently. There are abutments located at different distances from the face along the head. The holder proper consists of a resilient metal bar carved to fit around the head of the hammer and holds the nail in place under whichever abutment is the proper height for that length nail. Long nails, of course, are placed under the highest projection, and short ones under the lowest. With the nail thus held in place it can be



Methods of Starting Clogged Drain.

tion that agitates the water in the pipe violently. Nine times out of ten it will bring the sediment right up from the trap, and start a flow of water. If flushing is desired, take a cork that will fit the drain in basin, cut a hole through it, and attach a piece of rubber tubing to it, as shown in the drawing. Draw the other end of the tube over the faucet, place the cork in the basin drain, and turn on the city pressure. It may be necessary to hold a cloth over the drainage holes in upper part of basin. This wrinkle will save dollars in plumber's bills, as I believe it is as efficient as a plumber's pump.

REMOVAL OF WIRE STITCHES

Punch Invented by Colorado Man Gets Good Grip on Staple and is Easily Pulled Out.

For the removal of wire stitches from magazines or other publications the punch designed by a Colorado man will be found a most convenient article. The lower jaw of this punch is provided with a recess with inwardly turned projections on the opposite sides and the upper jaw having a spike jutting out at right angles and arranged on a stud which fits into the recess in the lower section, the recessed jaw extending considerably be-



Nail Holder.

driven into the wood with one lousy blow so that it sticks there. The metal hand can then be taken off and the nail driven the rest of the way in as ordinarily. There is no necessity of holding it in the fingers till it gets started.

PRESSURE OF LIGHT ON GAS

Delicate and Ingenious Experiments Made by Prof. Peter Lebedew of Moscow, Russia.

Prof. Peter Lebedew of Moscow, it will be remembered, was the first man to prove experimentally that light exerted an actual pressure upon solids. Recently the scientist has published the results of a long series of similar experiments upon gases, and he has announced that there is no longer any doubt that light does bring pressure to bear upon all gases. The results in the professor's own statement are as follows: (1) The existence of a pressure of light on gases is experimentally proved. (2) This pressure is directly proportional to the incident energy and the absorbing power of the gas.

Prof. Lebedew's theory was that when a ray of light passed through a body of gas the molecules were swept in the course of the ray like sand before a storm. In the tests a chamber of gas inclosed between ultra-spar windows, which admit the violet as well as the visible rays, was used. Coal gas, marsh gas, butane, acetylene, propane, ethylene, and carbon dioxide were tested under light from a Nernst lamp. A carefully balanced piston was placed at the end of the chamber opposite that at which the light entered and the pressure registered by means of a quartz fiber.

These delicate and ingenious experiments have won for Lebedew a high place in the ranks of physicists, and, while the brief account of the apparatus sounds simple enough, one may gain some notion of the difficulties encountered from the fact that twenty different types of devices were constructed and discarded before anything like satisfactory results were obtained.

At first coal gas was the only one that responded satisfactorily to the tests, and for a time puzzled the experimenter, until it occurred to him that heat was playing some part in his work and that the presence of hydrogen in the coal gas served to distribute the heat generated equally so that the effect of light alone could be measured independently. Thereupon he diluted the other gases with which he was working with hydrogen, and found that everything went smoothly enough with the ready conductor of heat in the chamber.

Automobiles Spread Tetanus.

It is suggested by the British Medical Journal, that the extraordinary increase of tetanus in that country is due to the automobile, although the first thought is that the development of the horseless vehicle would have had just the opposite effect. But it is believed now that the distribution of the germs has been greatly increased by the dust-raising powers of the automobile.

In 1901 the number of deaths in England and Wales from tetanus was 57. In 1902 an extraordinary increase occurred, the deaths being 201. In 1903 the deaths were 257, and the rate remained above the 200 figure until 1908, when it reached to 180.

Mine Rescue Apparatus.

The rescue apparatus evolved from experiments in British mines, is claimed to make it practicable and easy for its wearer to work for six hours in the most noxious gases. No helmet is used, but a headpiece holds the mouthpiece in place, a light clamp closes the nostrils, and the eyes are protected by goggles. A bag suspended from the shoulders in front carries the air supply. A pipe leads the air exhaled to a receptacle filled with chemicals to absorb the carbonic acid and replenish the oxygen, and from this the restored air passes again to the breathing bag. The weight is twenty-eight pounds.

Embroideries for Spring Gowns.

There is a great deal of openwork embroidery used on the new thin frocks, and one sees the old favorites, Irish, cluny and valenciennes, well represented; but there is a noticeable mingling of fine and heavy lace and embroidery, beautiful motifs of Venetian worked in among valenciennes and embroidered net or linen, etc.

In hats there is a marked tendency to height in crowns and broader brims.

Hint for Mothers



THESE three illustrations are interesting and useful to mothers, including as they do a coat and skirt costume, a school dress and a long useful coat.

The coat and skirt costume is carried out in this model, in pale gray tweed, and is made in a simple but pretty style with gored skirt and a double-breasted, buttoned, fastened with two-covered buttons.

The school dress is made of navy blue serge with plaited bodice and skirt cut all together and confined at the waist by a black belt. The waist

has a box plait in front which is ornamented with two rows of small gilt buttons. The neck and sleeves are finished with white turn-over collar and cuffs, trimmed with feather stitching and lace.

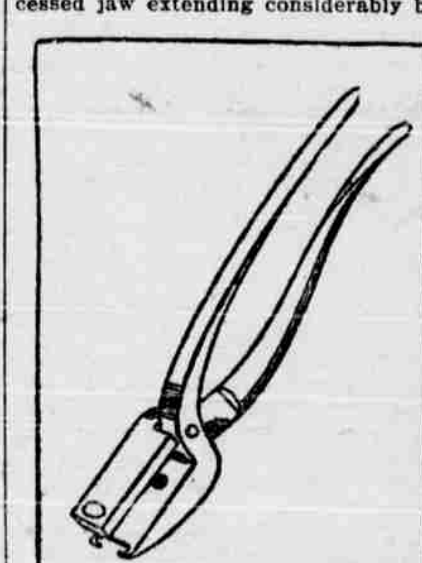
The coat is of brown cheviot serge made with stitched plaits on either side, both front and back, and has a stitched belt which crosses in front and fastens with one button. Similar buttons ornament the coat. The turn-over collar and cuffs are of plain brown cloth. All three will be found highly serviceable costumes.

FANCY TOUCHES IN CATERING

Basket of Cake to Hold Ices in Flower Shapes—Suggestion for Birthday Candles.

A basket containing ices frozen in fancy shapes was of cake baked in a fluted tin and accented out in the center. Over the top there was a handle made of macaroni. A long piece of macaroni had been softened in hot water and then spread out on a board, bent into the required shape, brushed with white of egg, sprinkled with granulated sugar and left to harden. When the basket was ready the ends of the hoop were inserted in the top of the cake. In putting the macaroni into a bowl of hot water the long piece must be gradually bent into the dish so as not to break it. The ices were served the cake was broken into pieces and passed.

If a birthday occurs during the first of the month when the date is expressed by small figures, the number of candles may indicate the date instead of the age—this when the age



Wirestitch Remover.

yond the punch point to give the tool a firm hold on the welt. To remove a wire staple the turned-over ends are first prised open and by inserting the point under the top of the wire stitch the latter can be easily yanked out. Paper makers have to remove these stitches from periodicals before grinding the latter in their pulp machines and heretofore this work has been done with a crude implement resembling an oyster knife. Often a stitch has been put in wrong, too, and has to be removed.

INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL NOTES

Most of the type used by printers in China is made in Japan.

The cultivation of cotton in Siam is being encouraged by the government. Zinc shingle nails, cut from the solid metal, are practically indestructible.

England imported more than 1,770,000 rabbit skins from Australia last year.

Hydrogen gas, burned in liquid air, will produce steam in the form of snow.

Asbestos first was used by the ancient Romans, who made cremation robes from it.

Experiment with the sugar beet are under way on 260 farms in the United Kingdom.

A tool for removing the wire stitches from magazines has been patented by a Colorado man.

A shovel with sleeve attached so that ashes can be sifted before they are removed from a heater has been invented by a Michigan man.

Canvas that is to be painted can be waterproofed at the same time by adding an ounce of yellow soap and half a pint of hot water to each seven pounds of paint.

Scales are included in the handle of a grocer's scoop that a Philadelphia man has patented, so that the contents can be weighed when taken from a box, barrel, or bin.

A metal holder for paint brushes, by which they may be attached at any angle to the ends of poles to save painters using ladders, has been patented by an Illinois man.

A French company exposes sawdust in rotary drums to the action of sulphuric acid gas, producing an alcohol that has a much greater range of uses than ordinary wood alcohol.

More than thirty states, Illinois, Michigan, Florida and Indiana manufacture nearly one-third of the entire production of the United States.

In Denmark there has been discovered a deposit of clay from which may be made bricks that are light in weight yet so tough that nails may be driven into them without their cracking.