

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Clerks Declare That Uncle Sam Is Stingy



WASHINGTON.—Is Uncle Sam penny-pinching in the allotment of salaries?

This question is constantly being asked by clerks and others in the employ of the government. It is recalled that at the last congress the salaries of the cabinet officers were increased from \$8,000 to \$12,000 per annum. The government clerks contend that their salaries are too small, and that, as the cost of living has advanced, they should be accorded the same consideration given cabinet officials and congressmen.

The clerks are not the only ones who are grumbling at the apparent disinclination on the part of the government to increase salaries. Their superiors also are said to be in favor of increases. Many government officials who refrain from giving publicity to their utterances for obvious reasons, contend that the salary paid the

president is a disgrace to a country of this size and importance. They aver that foreign nations, of less size, pay their monarchs and rulers a much larger sum than is given Mr. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt's salary per annum is \$50,000. It is conceded that this amount alone is expended each year in necessary entertainments. Vice-President Fairbanks receives only \$12,000, the same amount paid Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives and the members of the cabinet. This amount, it is said by those in a position to know is spent by the recipients in about two or three months in entertainments, theater parties and sundry functions necessary to maintain their position in social circles.

Senators and representatives receive \$7,500 a year. Before congress voted them an increase they received only \$5,000 per annum. The ambassadors to Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Turkey receive \$17,500 per annum, while those occupying diplomatic positions in the smaller and less important countries receive a salary in proportion to the significance of the post to which they are assigned.

Salary of Consuls General and Others



THE consuls general at London and Paris each receive \$12,000 per annum. In former years the consul general at London made as much as \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year from fees. This practice was abolished, however, and a stated salary designated by the government. The salaries of the consuls general at some of the leading posts are as follows: Canton, China, \$5,500; Shanghai, \$8,000; Berlin, \$8,000; Havana, Cuba, \$8,000; Athens, \$3,000; Rome, \$4,500; Yokohama, Japan, \$6,000; Mexico City, Mexico, \$6,000; St. Petersburg, \$5,500; Cairo, Egypt, \$6,000.

The chief justice of the United States supreme court receives \$13,000 a year, while the associated justices receive \$12,500. The United States judges of the circuit and district courts at the following cities receive salaries varying according to the importance and amount of work to be transacted. At New York the judges receive \$7,000 per annum; Boston, \$6,000; Portland, Me., \$6,000; Pittsburg, \$6,000.

The United States district attorney at New York receives \$10,000 a year, while the district attorney at Boston receives \$5,000. The salaries of other federal district attorneys are as follows: At Newark, N. J., \$3,000; in Vermont, \$3,000; in Pennsylvania, \$4,500; in Maryland, \$4,000; in North Carolina, \$4,000; in Florida, \$3,500.

The United States marshals receive from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The marshals in New York receive \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,000; Maryland, \$3,500. The salaries of other important positions are: Public printer, \$3,500; secretary of the Smithsonian institution, \$4,000; civil service commissioner, \$4,000 each; interstate commerce commissioners, \$10,000 each; isthmian canal commissioners, \$14,000 each; district commissioners, \$5,000 each; director of the international bureau of American republics, \$5,000; William Loeb, Jr., receives \$6,000 for his services as secretary to the president, while the assistant cabinet officers receive only \$4,000 and \$4,500 per annum. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate gets \$5,000.

The first assistant postmaster general receives \$5,000 per annum, the second, third and fourth assistants, \$4,500 each. The chief inspector of the post office department receives \$4,000; the superintendent of division, \$4,000; the general superintendent, \$4,000.

Grim Reaper Decreasing Pension Roll



NOT since 1893 has the total United States pensioners been so low as it is at present. This fact is made known in a report by the commissioner of pensions, recently issued, and the report shows that a steady decline has set in, death cutting heavily into the ranks in the last year. The 1908 total is 951,687, and it was said that in all probability this will shrink to 900,000 within another year.

Four years ago the high water mark in pensions was reached. For a few days in August, 1904, there were more than 1,000,000 persons on the rolls. These figures, however, do not appear in the official reports, as the official record of 1904 gives an average of only 994,702. There were 998,441 pensioners on the average in 1905, and then started the downward movement, which it is expected will become more

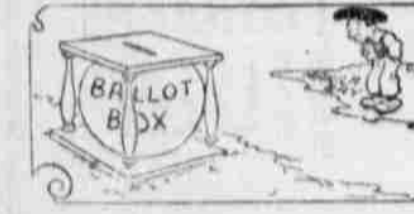
rapid from year to year. In 1906 there were 985,971 pensioners, and last year 967,371 were on the lists.

From 1866 to 1904 the army of pensioners increased eightfold. In the former year there were only 126,722 pensioners. In 1870 there were 198,686, in 1880 there were 250,802, in 1890 there were 537,944, and in 1900 there were 993,529. The average was practically at a standstill from 1900 until two years ago, when there was a loss of 13,000.

Since 1866 Uncle Sam has paid out in pensions \$8,600,000,000. This is almost four times the amount of the interest bearing debt. Within recent years the total pension payments have been about \$140,000,000, more than the annual expense bill of the navy, and enough to build a battleship fleet of 15 Dreadnoughts.

Only two persons are on the rolls as pensioners of the revolutionary war. They are Sarah C. Hurlbutt, 90 years old, daughter of Elijah Weeks, who served with the Massachusetts troops under Washington, and Phoebe M. Pelmetier, 87 years old, daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who fought with the New Hampshire colonials.

Members of Atlantic Fleet to Lose Vote



TWELVE thousand American citizens on the Atlantic fleet, bound around the world, will have no part in the coming national election.

The fleet will be anchored in Manila bay election day, and the Philippine statutes refuse citizenship to soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States. Eighteen hundred votes will be missing from the ballot boxes of New York. The Empire state contributed the largest number of enlisted men to the fleet.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are tied for second place, with 1,200 each. New England alone is represented by 1,800 and other eastern states by 5,837. Eighteen hundred southerners are with the fleet.

Illinois is represented by 865, Ohio by 760, Michigan 525 and Indiana 465. The newest state, Oklahoma, found

125 recruits. The territories are not unrepresented. There is one from Alaska, two from Arizona and six from New Mexico. The District of Columbia sent 150 men.

Three hundred on the fleet are classified as foreign or address not given.

As a matter of fact, nearly 100,000 men in the employ of the military branch of the government will not vote—60,000 soldiers and 40,000 sailors and marines. In the navy the only chance that an enlisted man has of voting is to get leave and go home at his own expense. Few do this. Officers here say that it is the custom on all ships to have a ballot box where the men vote, but this is only to satisfy the curiosity of the men themselves. It has no effect on the result.

Whether a soldier may vote depends on the laws of the state in which he is stationed. Some of the states allow the men to acquire residence, while others do not. The war department says that it has been the experience of years that the soldiers seldom avail themselves of the privilege even when it is open.

Water the Best Summer Drink

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.

The greatest part of the human body being water, and that part evaporating rapidly during the summer season, it behooves us to think now somewhat carefully of what we shall drink. The various suggestions for allaying thirst without drinking much water are, the writer believes, pernicious.

In hot weather nothing tastes better, or is more wholesome, than cool water. It keeps the blood from thickening, and, therefore, the circulation active; and, when present in excess, much exudes as perspiration, which reduces the body's temperature.

The danger from sunstroke is slight, if one drinks plenty of water. Moreover, water, if drunk with meals, dilutes the food and thus makes it more easy of digestion.

It is wrong to suppose that dilution of the gastric juice weakens its digestive power. The experiment has been tried, and it is mentioned by Dr. Jacobi in his work on "Infant Diet," of artificially digesting meat with gastric juice. After some time the digestion ceases; and it recommences when water is added. Indeed, most of us know what a relief is felt if we drink water after a too hearty meal.

If it were unhygienic to drink when eating, water would not be particularly fattening at such a time. It is fattening then because it enables the gastric juice more thoroughly to digest and to liquefy solid foods, which are not assimilable until liquefied. Dr. Jacobi states that infants that are fed on thin gruels thrive better than do those fed on heavier foods.



Music stands in nature and influence unique among the arts as an art of its own sort. All the other arts have to serve the purposes of life. Music serves essentially the objects of art alone. In this sense music may be called the purest art. Especially between music and poetry, notwithstanding their close outward connection, there exists a deep inner contrast. Poetry is master of the whole world of phenomena. Music can say of itself: "My kingdom is not of this world."

If the music of a people is independent of its civilization so inversely the civilization of a people is essentially independent of its music. Even in the lowest stages of culture the indirect practical influence of music is far behind its immediate musical effect, and the onward course of development constantly has given a decided pre-eminence to the latter. The more music has developed the specific musical element, harmony, the more musical its character has become, so much more exclusively has its effect also become.

Plato's assertion that music is a means of popular education has been repeated in our time. But music can substantially only educate to music. Whoever asks anything else from it only gives evidence that he is not able to appreciate what it offers him.

Music is an art wholly of its own kind which can be compared, as to means and effects, with no other art. Nobody has insisted more energetically on this distinct position of music than Schopenhauer. "Music is quite independent of the visible world, is absolutely ignorant of it, and could exist in a certain way if there were no world, which cannot be said of the other arts." All the other arts take their models from the visible world, from nature; they are imitative, representative arts; but music, in its pure work, at least, copies no natural phenomena of any sort whatever. It creates, as Gurney says, audible forms, successions, and combinations of tones which have no prototype in nature and do not exist outside of music.

BIG FESTIVAL AT GRAND ISLAND Frontier Days Oct. 6, 7, & 8



COWBOYS AND INDIANS.

To Contest in Steer Roping and Tackle Outlaw Horses—Open To All.

The great Frontier and Harvest Festival at Grand Island is scheduled for October 6, 7, and 8, and will be the most successful and imposing event of the sort ever attempted in the state.

The affair is under the auspices of the Commercial Club. The expense will be \$7,000, and the funds are on hand to carry it all out. It will be the nearest exhibition of actual frontier days ever displayed, a regular reproduction of the life and sports of the early day. It will be exciting

from start to finish. There will be \$2,000 prizes for frontier contests, and in addition a \$250 saddle, \$500 in prizes for farm products.

Everyone has heard of the "Frontier Days" at Cheyenne. Grand Island will spare neither time nor money to more than equal this great drawing card which attracts thousands to the west.

There will be 100 cowboys and frontier heroes from all parts of the west to take part in the contests. Ten carloads of outlaw and wild horses have been engaged. There will be bucking and pitching contests, steer roping, wild horses, Indian pony races, cow pony races, steer-riding, cowgirl races, potato races and other contests. Open to the world.

Two troops of U. S. cavalry will be on hand with a wonderful exhibition of evolutions and trick riding. They will be encamped in regular army style, and they will illustrate army life in camp and on the field of battle.

A large squad of Sioux Indians have been secured. They will camp on the grounds and take part in the contests. Capt. Hardy, the champion shot of the world will give exhibitions every day, including the shooting of glass balls from an automobile speeding at thirty miles an hour.

There will be free attractions on the streets of Grand Island forenoon and evening, including Lionel Legare's spiral tower, rope throwing, band concerts, acrobats, etc.

There will be a grand display of farm products, contests open to the world with cash prizes.

The grounds are within three blocks of the main street with an amphitheater seating 5,000 people, with fine shade around two sides of the ground.

The great Dr. Carver diving horse attraction has been secured. In connection with the diving horse Dr. Carver carries with him a collection of man-eating brutes, wild outlaw bucking horses and other dangerous animals, to show the difference between educated horses and those in the wild state.

Remember the date. Grand Island, October 6, 7, and 8.