

# DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

## Census Returns Show Lure of City



WASHINGTON.—The census bureau has made public figures concerning enough localities to indicate certain interesting trends in the growth of American population. What stands out first is, of course, the general increase in population all over the country. While this growth is perhaps more striking in the middle west, or even in the far west, the east is little behind these sections. Increases in city population rarely fall below 20 per cent. for the last ten years. Often the increase is considerably in excess of 50 per cent.

This growth has been expected, but there will probably be some surprise to find how far the growth of the cities exceeds that of the rural districts. Here, save in a few localities, there is an increase, but generally it is below ten per cent.

Some spot in Illinois may mark the center of population for another ten years. It is worth while to emphasize

the word "may," because there is not available at this time much definite information on which to make speculation as to where the center of population will be.

The remarkable increase in the population of Oklahoma must be taken into consideration in a speculation as to where the center of population is likely to "light." A fact worth bearing in mind is that the increases in population in the east, particularly have been in the larger cities.

The center of population has moved almost due westward since 1790, when it was at a point 23 miles east of Baltimore. From 1790 to 1800 it moved almost due west to a point 13 miles west of Baltimore. In the next ten years, from 1800 to 1810, it moved westward and slightly southward to a point about forty miles northwest by west of Washington.

During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the "center" moved westward a little over 14 miles and southward a little less than three miles, and halted at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. This movement between 1890 and 1900 was the smallest in 100 years.

The "center" will have to travel something like 70 miles to get beyond the borders of Indiana this year.

## Uncle Sam Watching Aeroplane Men



THE experts in both the army and the navy are watching with keen interest the development of the heavier-than-air craft. While the officials are not willing to say much publicly about the possibilities of the use of airships in time of war, they are saying privately that the probability is that when the next great war comes the airship will play a more effective part than battleships, land batteries, or great masses of troops.

The prediction is freely made by army and navy officials in private that not a dollar will ever be spent in fortifying for the protection of the Panama canal. They have arrived at this conclusion because they think they foresee that within a few years the airship will be brought to a stage of perfection that will enable it quickly to destroy any fortifications that might be erected along the route of the canal.

Congress at the recent session declined to appropriate money for the

fortification of the canal. No public reason for this failure to make an appropriation was ever announced, but it is now pretty well understood that the experts in both the war and navy departments suggested that it would be well to defer action until the government understands better what to expect of the airship.

Officials in the army and navy departments are greatly impressed with the performances of Glenn Curtiss with his aeroplane at Atlantic City recently. Those performances were not under the auspices of either the war department or the navy department, but agents of each of the fighting arms were present, and were deeply impressed with what Curtiss was able to do. They have reported to their respective departments that from a height that would have protected him reasonably well from a fire directed at him from either land or water, he dropped small articles on boats and on objects on land with remarkable precision.

Some of the experts from the departments who saw the Curtiss performances came back firmly convinced that if war should come on tomorrow the aeroplane would be able to do destructive work.

## Coy Curls Are Coming in From China



VICE-CONSUL General Stuart J. Fuller of Hongkong sheds light on a problem which has vexed the brain of man for many moons—where all the hair comes from which goes to make up the wide expanse of coiffure which adorns the head of woman.

Much as he would like to believe that all womankind has suddenly come into the secret possessed by the Seven Sutherland Sisters, detached wisps, curls and occasional plaits, to say nothing of startling variation in texture, has forced upon the most observant suspicion that she bestocks herself with a foreign product. Our representative at Hongkong clinches the evidence with brutal statistics. He gives the following data of the quantities and value of hair shipped from that port in the last three years:

Year	Pounds	Value
1907	59,132	\$ 34,889
1908	207,282	92,309
1909	448,725	217,529

Note how the price has soared. In 1907 hair was worth only about twenty-five cents a pound, wholesale, and we imported only 59,132 pounds of it, while in 1909 we brought in 448,725 pounds, with the price at something more than seventy cents. Such a rate of growth in face of so rapid an increase in price is almost unprecedented in other lines of commerce and is another illustration that woman wants what she wants when she wants it and is going to have it—expense be damned!

Our diplomatic representative leaves us in the dark as to what woman in China is doing for hair. If the trade keeps on, she will certainly be bald in course of time. He pays a compliment, however, to the genius of the Chinese artist by remarking that "Chinese hair is treated at home in various ways so as to match almost any texture desired," leaving us to conclude that the diversity of color not infrequently noted on the same head is due to lack of circumspection on the part of American women.

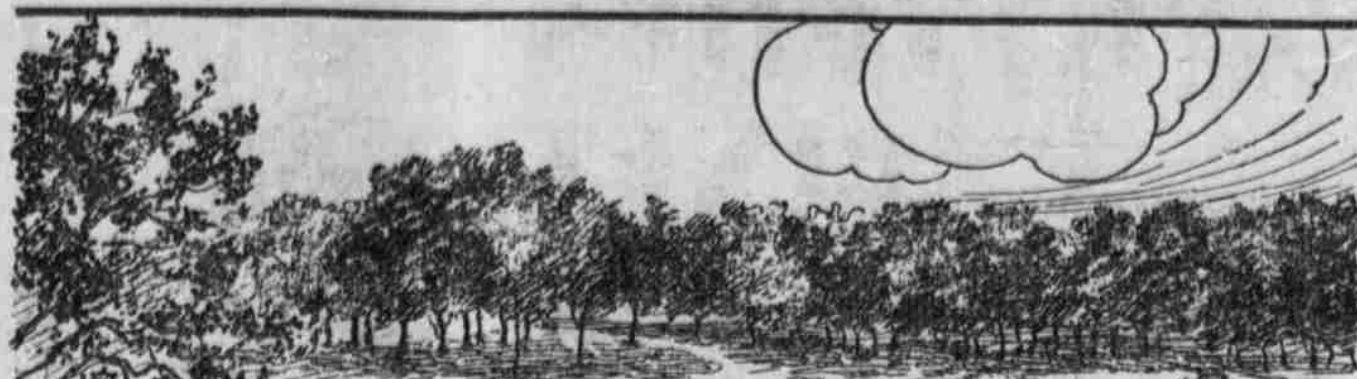
## Overhauling the Treasury Building



THE treasury building is undergoing another overhauling, which this time costs \$150,000. The renovators have been at work on the treasury building for a good many years. Not very much has been done to the inside of the great pile of masonry, where the United States money is kept, but more or less work is all the time going on on the outside. All of the original sandstone or soft limestone that faced the outside of the building has been at last removed, and granite has been put in its place. The principal change that will now be made will be to eliminate the huge granite entrance steps on the Fifteenth street side. Several new passenger elevators will be installed. Lockers will be furnished sufficient for all of the clerks; the money-handling divisions will be segregated on the ground floor; supplies will be shipped from the west entrance instead of the

Fifteenth street; frieze windows will be placed on the third floor, and a general adjustment of bureaus and divisions will be made to facilitate the work. The treasury department has been seriously overcrowded for a number of years. One of the very first improvements was the elimination from the building of the branch printing office, with its combustible inks, oils, etc. With the great Fifteenth street steps removed, a fine entrance at grade will be provided for the employees, and a count will be kept of the people entering and leaving the building, which at the present time seems to be impossible. At the present time the employees are obliged to carry their clothing, hats, rubbers, umbrellas and everything of that character into their working rooms, so that lockers are imperative. It will certainly be \$150,000 mighty well expended, for in the present condition of the treasury department it is impossible to keep it clean or to run it on business-like methods with departments of the various bureaus widely separated, so that the chief of one of these spends most of his time traversing the corridors in his attempt to keep track of his clerks and of his work.

## JOHN BROWN PARK, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS



BATTLE GROUND PARK



JOHN BROWN'S CABIN - OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan.—On the occasion of the dedication ceremonies at John Brown park, consequent upon its presentation to the state, Ex-President Roosevelt was guest of honor and the orator of the day. The principal objects of interest at the park are pictured. The monument over the grave of John Brown is the spot especially sought out by visitors to the historic ground. Thousands view the park and its objects of interest yearly.

## DOOM SMALL COIN

### Proposed New Half-Cent Piece Would Be of No Aid.

Chicago Bankers and Business Men Deprecate Proposed Plan of New Yorker to Aid Americans—See No Advantage.

Chicago.—The American people do not have "half cent" tastes. They couldn't be educated to use anything smaller than a cent. The dollar has spoiled the sense of proportion of the people of this country. All articles are sold on a cent basis, and people cannot lose something they never had. There are some of the answers of Chicago bankers and business men to a statement given out in New York by William H. Short, a banker of that city, in which he urged the coinage of a two and a half cent piece by the United States government. "The use of such a coin," asserted he, "would mean a saving of \$39,000,000 yearly by the consumers." "The absence of such a coin," continued the New York banker, "has resulted in the universal custom of sellers taking the half cent whenever

a transaction does not result in even money." He said he thought the public lost yearly from this cause "the approximate sum of \$39,000,000." Here's what Chicago things of this financial question: George E. Roberts, director of the government mint before he became president of the recently merged Commercial National bank, thought the American people too extravagant to appreciate a two and a half cent piece if they secured it. "We have a one cent piece, and judging from the freedom with which the American people spend money, I don't think they could be educated to use a coin that would give them a smaller unit of exchange," said Mr. Roberts. "In this country all our units are higher than they are in Europe. Our wages are better; our standard of living is different. I can't see that we need a two and a half cent piece, because we have coins enough, and I don't think the proposed coin would be an advantage in trading." Len Small, recently appointed United States subtreasurer at Chicago, declared over the long distance telephone from his home in Kankakee that he had never given thought to what would happen if we had a two and a half cent coin.

## NEW TEST FOR PRUSSIC ACID

English Scientist Gives Additional Particulars of His Latest Chemical Discovery.

London.—Dr. A. D. Waller, F. R. S., professor of physiology at the South Kensington laboratory of the London university, has given additional particulars of the wonderful discovery, already announced to the Society of Arts, by which the presence of prussic acid can be detected, even in the most minute quantities, not only in human bodies, but in any other substance.

The discovery is likely to have a great effect upon medico-legal jurisprudence. Hitherto, as explained by Dr. Waller, analysis have relied chiefly upon their sense of smell to detect the presence of prussic acid. But the new method is one hundred times as acute as any of the old methods, and so microscopic a portion as one sixtieth of a grain can be discerned by it. The article to be analyzed—perhaps a part of a human body—is distilled in a solution of picric acid. This has the effect of turning the article red, and the degree of redness determines the amount of the poison present. Dr. Waller anticipates that the new test will be highly appreciated by commercial analysts.

## WINSTED FISH YARN IS GOOD

Anglers Haul in Finny Thief and Recognize Tackle It Stole Five Years Ago.

Winsted, Conn.—Moses G. Butler of West Cornwall, while fishing in Cream Hill lake, five years ago, reeled his rod across the bow of the boat to light his pipe. A large fish seized the bait and the pole disappeared. John Patterson, W. D. Bosler, E. D. Cartwright and W. H. Tully were fishing on the same lake recently when Mr. Patterson had a bite. After half an hour the bass, which weighed six and one-half pounds, was landed. A hook was found fastened through the roof of the fish's mouth, attached to a second line. The line was drawn in and at the end was found a rod, which Cartwright readily recognized as the rod which Butler had lost five years ago.

## FETE SNAKE KILLERS

### Secretary Birds From South Africa Do Tricks at Zoo.

Reptiles Destroyed With Neatness and Despatch by Feathered Flying Animal—The Keepers Are Astonished.

New York.—Two official snake killers, who have been added to the collection at the Bronx Zoological garden, gave an exhibition of how serpents can be slain with neatness and despatch. The snake killers are known to ornithologists as secretary birds. They hail from South Africa. These two got here on Saturday. They are the first ever acquired by the zoo management. The zoo keepers had read a lot about the way in which the secretary birds kill snakes, but they had never seen the birds in action. Keeper Riley of the monkey house, was a little skeptical about their exploits. "Well," keeper Charlie Snyder told him, "there are several no-account snakes lying around loose in the store-room back of the reptile house. Let's give the secretaries a chance to show us." They did. Snyder gathered up a small bundle of snakes, put them in a bag, and a call was made on the newcomers. Snyder opened the bag and pulled out a three-foot water snake. The moment it touched the floor the snake darted toward the closed window, and both secretary birds made a dash for the snake. The male reached the reptile first. Down came the foot of the secretary bird on the snake's back just behind the head, and in an instant about two feet of tail was twisting around the bird's legs. There was a severe peck or two, and little was left of the water snake's head. The tall slowly unwound itself, and both the male and female began to make a meal of the dead reptile. "That's about the quickest work I ever saw," said Snyder, and Riley admitted that his doubts had been removed. When the birds had finished their

meal another snake was released, and the performance was about the same. Two more reptiles met with the same fate, and then the secretary birds had eaten their fill. After their probationary period of quarantine is over they will be put on exhibition in the ostrich house. They will have a runway alongside the ostrich corral, so that they can get all the air they want in summer. The birds have very long legs and necks. At the base of each of their skulls is a long tuft of feathers, which gives them the appearance of having a quill pen stuck at the sides of their heads. With them in the same shipment from South Africa came a pair of hyrax, a small animal somewhat resembling a woodchuck. The hyrax, says Director Hornaday, is really the coney referred to so often in the Scriptures. It is carnivorous. Both specimens arrived in excellent condition, and will be placed on exhibition soon. In the collection were also an African porcupine, two zorillas, small skunk-like animals, with white stripes along their sides, a springhous, which is described by Colonel Roosevelt in his last story in Scribner's as looking like a big jackrabbit, except for a long tail, and two small monkeys, one a Diana, the other known as a velvet monkey. These last are very susceptible to cold, and will be hard to keep here.

**Snake-Skin Gowns Next.**  
Paris.—During the fall an attempt is to be made to bring snake skin into use as a fashion fabric. Society women on the lookout for novelty will be sure to welcome the innovation. Marvels can be achieved by the python's skin in the hands of a clever designer, for this skin never pulls or gives. It is both waterproof and pliable, and it can, by skillful manipulation of its wonderful scale marking, bring into prominence a pretty point, or hide a defect. Saves Two Cents at Cost of \$12.50.  
London.—For refusing to pay a two-cent fare in a tramway car Richard Hawkins of Fortune Gate road, Harelesden, was at Willesden fined \$12.50.

# AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her!

Knoxville, Iowa.—"I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D., No. 8, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine. Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

## PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically cleans mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nice times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

W. L. DOUGLAS

## W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED SHOES

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS. They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best Bowel Medicine is Cascarets. Every Salt and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them just once. You'll see.

Cascarets—The box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALM

It cleanses and beautifies the hair, promotes a luxuriant growth, prevents dandruff, restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures itching scalp. Each bottle 25c. and 50c. at druggists.

## ELECTROTYPES

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