

MOCKETT GETS IT

ONE BALLOT IN CAUCUS SETTLES THE SPEAKERSHIP.

IT IS SETTLED IN AFTERNOON

The Speakership Contest Was Short and Sharp—Mr. Mockett Commends His Opponents and Thanks His Friends.

LINCOLN—The short but sharp contest for speaker of the house of the twenty-eighth session came to an end Monday night by the choice of John H. Mockett, jr., of Lancaster by the republican caucus. The caucus, which was open, was simply a ratification meeting to record by roll call the agreement reached in the afternoon.

Mr. Hathorn presided and Dr. Barto acted as secretary. Mr. Mockett responded briefly with words of thanks and commendation for his opponents. The other house officers agreed to are: Clerk—John Wall of Valley.

Assistant Clerks—C. H. Barnard of Pawnee, second assistant, John Licken of Hamilton; third assistant, Charles O. French of Nemaha; fourth assistant, J. L. Mayer of Stanton.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. E. Willse of Frontier.

Chaplain—Rev. George Scott of Gage. Doorkeeper—John Wallace of Douglas.

Postmaster—F. A. Warner of York. Temporary Speaker—Dr. Wilson of Pawnee.

It was voted to leave the remainder of the officers to the decision of the speaker.

"I feel sure all along," said Mr. Mockett, "that my candidacy would be successful, because I was convinced that I knew where my strength was to come from and could depend upon it. I knew that many members reported against me were really for me and would help me at the proper time. While grateful to my friends, I have no enemies to punish. I will try to do my very best to meet every requirement of the position and discharge the duties with credit to myself."

The new speaker, John H. Mockett, jr., has been in Nebraska for thirty years, having come at the age of 12 years with his parents to this state from Wisconsin, where he was born. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and has for years been in the insurance business with his father here in Lincoln. He served in the city council and also in the legislature of 1901 as chairman of the house committee on revenue and taxation. He was an active supporter of D. E. Thompson for United States senator in the memorable deadlock in that body.

ROYAL COUPLE GO TO LAW.

Princess Asks Separation, While Prince Seeks Absolute Divorce.

DRESDEN, Saxony—The German consul at Geneva has received the necessary permission to serve a writ on Crown Princess Louise in connection with the suit for divorce brought against her by the crown prince of Saxony.

BERNE, Switzerland—The writ which is to be served on the crown princess is a petition for judicial separation. The document requests her to return to Dresden and appear on January 28 before the special tribunal. The princess, on the other hand, demands an absolute divorce.

WILL START MARCONI PAPER.

Enterprising Newspaper Man to Publish Journal on Atlantic Lines.

LONDON—According to the Daily Telegraph contracts have been completed to start a daily paper, to be supplied with news by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, on board a British liner running between Liverpool and New York. Publication will begin about the end of this month.

Philippine Forests Valuable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Two representatives of the forestry division at Washington, who have been making a preliminary survey of the wooded sections of the Philippines for the government, arrived from the Orient on the Japanese liner American Maru Friday. Both gentlemen are enthusiastic in speaking of the wonderful extent and value of the forests in the islands. Their report will be of value to lumbermen and others who are interested in developing the resources of the new possessions.

Strike Gas in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A strike of natural gas has been made by the Western Oil company, operating in the Benton basin thirteen miles west of Douglas, at a depth of 450 feet. The gas comes from a stratum of oil sand and gives promise that the well will be a success. The small flow of oil and water accompanying the gas has been cased off and the drill will be sent down to the second stratum, which should lie at a depth of about 1,350 feet.

Bubonic Plague Spreading.

LAREDO, Tex.—A special from Hermosillo, Mex., says: Three cases of the bubonic plague have been reported in the little town of Ahome, in Sinaloa, not far from the Sonora border. The authorities of Sonora have notified those of Sinaloa that a sanitary cordon has been established on the border and no one will be permitted to enter the state from the south.

WORK AHEAD FOR CONGRESS.

Not Much Expected for Several Days—Many Senators Still Absent.

WASHINGTON—Many of the senators who left Washington for the Christmas holidays are still absent and the present indications are that when business is resumed there will not be a very full attendance. Before the week is far advanced, however, the senate will again be in regular working order and there will be little cessation of work before March 4. The prediction is very general that the remainder of the session will be exceedingly busy, because of the number of important questions which will be pressed forward before final adjournment.

During the present week and probably for some time to come the omnibus statehood bill will be the chief topic of discussion on the floor, but under the unanimous agreement by which the bill was made the unfinished business it cannot be taken up any day before 2 o'clock. It is the purpose of the friends of the bill to press its consideration and not to allow the bill to be sidetracked unless under very great pressure. The present purpose is to give way only for appropriation bills, but there are no appropriation bills on the senate calendar. It is, however, the purpose of the senatorial leaders, and especially of those who oppose the statehood bill, to press appropriation bills to the front as rapidly as possible.

The senate committee on appropriations will immediately take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and it will be reported to the senate as soon as possible. It is a bill which demands considerable investigation, and it is not probable that it will reach the senate much before the middle of the month. When it is reported the committee will seek to secure its immediate consideration.

According to the arrangement made before the holidays, the debate on the statehood bill will be resumed at 2 o'clock Monday, Senator Nelson of Minnesota being the first speaker on the list. He is a member of the committee on territories and in addition to his opposition to the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, he is a staunch advocate of the bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, which was reported by the majority of the committee as a substitute for the house omnibus bill. He has a carefully prepared speech and its delivery probably will require the greater part of two days. Senator Burrows will be heard next and he will probably speak for two days or more. Other republican senators have agreed to speak in opposition to the bill and it is now estimated that there will be no fewer than fifteen anti-statehood speeches before consideration of the measure is concluded. Some speeches in support of the bill are promised, but the indications are somewhat against the delivery of any of them during the present week, though it is possible that Senator Foraker, who is an earnest advocate of the omnibus bill, may be heard some time within the next few days.

ASKS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Caleb Powers of Kentucky Says His Means Are Exhausted.

GEORGETOWN, Ky.—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, who has had two trials and now awaits in jail here his third trial for complicity in the murder of the late Governor William Goebel, issued the following appeal to the public:

"I have had written a number of letters to different states asking for financial aid in my coming trial for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder. A portion of the press has, through a misunderstanding of the facts, attempted to thwart my plan for raising the much-needed money with which to defend myself, by circulating a report that these letters were not genuine because signed by different persons for me.

"It is true that many of the letters were signed by different persons, because it was impossible for one person to send them out in the limited time before my next trial, but all of these letters are genuine.

"I have been continuously in the jails of this state for nearly three years. My means are exhausted. The generosity of Kentucky has been taxed to the utmost in my former so-called trials. In a few weeks I am again to be tried for my life. Hence my appeal now to my friends outside of Kentucky."

Former Premier Dies.

MADRID—Former Premier Sagasta died at 8:30 o'clock Monday evening.

Senor Sagasta's death was due to bronchitis and gastric trouble. His family was at the deathbed and former liberal members of the cabinet were near their old leader. A bishop administered the last sacrament in the afternoon.

May Seek the Federal Court.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—An effort will be made by the packers of this city, alleged to be in combine to maintain prices, to get their cases into the federal court if state authorities make an attack on the charters of the corporations. The finding of the master in chancery that a combine exists gives the attorney general an opportunity to administer a nominal fine. He has not indicated what further action he will take.

NEBRASKA IN GENERAL

NEBRASKA'S INVESTMENTS.

State Has a Million and a Half Dollars Invested.

LINCOLN—Auditor Charles Weston's balance sheet, issued January 1, shows that the state treasurer has on hand \$206,374.21, and that the investments now held by the state amount to nearly \$5,500,000. The total amount of trust funds on hand is \$2,678.38. This is made up of the following funds on hand: Permanent school fund, \$290,911; agricultural college endowment fund, \$674,511; permanent university fund, \$898,471; normal endowment, \$812.38.

The amount on hand December 1 was \$422,255.38. The receipts during the month were \$207,416.22, and the disbursements were \$434,297.39, leaving \$206,374.21 on hand at the opening of the new year. This is the smallest amount for which the treasurer has had to account within the past two years. When State Treasurer Meserve turned over the office to State Treasurer Stuefer he had on hand \$300,242.55. Of that amount \$91,639.48 was trust funds.

The investments of the state funds have grown, notwithstanding a great many bonds and securities have been paid off by counties. The total investment held by the state has grown from \$1,571,340.21 on August 31, 1901, to \$5,475,034.77 at the present time. These investments are as follows: School fund, \$5,090,291.66; agricultural college endowment, \$224,632.14; permanent university, \$101,650.97; normal endowment, \$59,000.

Implement Dealers Meet.

The Nebraska and Western Iowa Retail Implement Dealers' association will open its annual convention at Schiltz hall, Omaha, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and beside that meeting will hold morning sessions Wednesday and Thursday.

It is now assured that this will be the largest convention ever held by this association, and it is expected that the attendance will exceed 700. There will be a number of distinguished members of kindred organizations, among whom will be F. K. Allen of Craig, Mo., president of the national federation.

The present officers of this organization are: H. P. Shumway, Wakefield, Neb., president; Neil Brennan, O'Neill, Neb., vice president; N. L. Maloney, secretary and treasurer, and Gus Babson, Seward, Neb., and J. L. Blowers, David City, directors.

The visiting delegates will be entertained at the Commercial club Wednesday evening by the local jobbers and manufacturers of implements.

Killed by Train.

WAHOO, Neb.—John Neville, a farmer living four miles north of Wahoo, met with a fatal accident about 2 o'clock Monday. He was hauling corn and attempted to drive across the railroad track ahead of the Elkhorn passenger train. The train struck the wagon and demolished it and Mr. Neville was thrown some distance, alighting on his shoulders. He was picked up unconscious and brought back to Wahoo by the train and medical aid was summoned. He was about 45 years of age, married and had a large family. Mr. Neville died at 5 p. m. in the depot waiting room.

Stockmen Will Meet.

LINCOLN—L. C. Lawson, F. M. Tyrrell and Hon. Z. C. Branson are arranging for the program for the meeting in this city on January 22 and 23 of the Central Short-Horn Breeders' association. This will be one of the big gatherings of the year in Lincoln. From 300 to 500 lovers and breeders of short-horn cattle will be here. They come from all parts of the United States and Canada, and are a class of men whom it will be to the interest of Nebraska people to know. For six years the association has met yearly in Kansas City, but at the last session it was induced to come to Lincoln.

Miller Must Face Charges.

When Charles Miller stepped off the Elkhorn train at the Webster street station at 5 o'clock Sunday night in Omaha he met a reception which he did not expect. Captain Dunn and Detective Mitchell were waiting for him and escorted him to the city jail, whence he was taken by Sheriff Bowman of Dodge county to Fremont, where he is wanted to answer to the charge of larceny. He recently, it is alleged, held up a saloon keeper at Scribner to the tune of \$40.

J. T. Morey has been re-appointed as superintendent of the state school for the blind at Nebraska City.

LINCOLN—Food Commissioner S. C. Bassett has decided to retain his office until the closing of the legislature. He had handed in a resignation to take effect much sooner, but at the request of Governor Mickey has consented to remain until April 1. It is rumored about the state capitol that Horace Clark, superintendent of the girls' industrial school at Geneva, and Commissioner A. V. Cole of the soldiers' home at Grand Island will be retained in their present positions.

BRIEF NOTES.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the employees of the cigar trust are females, and the great majority are minors.

In Dodge county the total chattel mortgages filed during 1902 was 926, amount, \$320,130.26; released 559, amount, \$268,309.94.

Congressman Robinson of Madison, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is rapidly recovering, although still confined to his home.

S. G. Wright, for ten years proprietor of a drug store at Table Rock, has sold his business to F. M. Colwell of Pawnee City, and will go elsewhere.

By the blowing out of a plug in the flue of an Elkhorn engine at Petersburg, Brakeman Spencer Martin and Fireman Ed Rohoder were severely scalded.

The elaborate experiments at the State Agricultural college at Ames demonstrate that the soft corn is as valuable for feeding purposes as the normal grain.

Governor Mickey has appointed Mayor Moore of Omaha a colonel on his personal staff. Mayor Moore served under Governor Savage in a similar capacity.

The second regiment band of Beatrice has been selected by Adjutant General Colby to play at the inauguration of Governor-elect Mickey at Lincoln, January 8.

The following shows the record of mortgages filed and released in Gage county during the past year: Mortgages filed, 613; amount, \$814,124; released, 754; amount, \$805,805.

G. A. Baxter, the aged colored man who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the murder of his baby at Grand Island, but who claimed that he was innocent, was set free.

Twelve families of Gypsies have gone into winter quarters near Beatrice. They are having their large living vans repaired and painted and getting ready for the road in the spring.

S. A. Teal, for thirty years master mechanic of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, with headquarters at Missouri Valley, has resigned and will be succeeded by Edward W. Pratt.

Sheriff John M. Kreader of Dodge county has resigned, in order to assume the duties of deputy collector of internal revenue. Deputy Sheriff Arthur Bauman has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Eight companies have been organized recently in Dawes county for the purpose of boring for oil, and filings have been made on sixty-four placer oil mining claims in Beaver creek valley, about ten miles northeast of Chadron.

M. L. Rawlings of Wymore now has a force of over seventy-five men at work cutting ice on Indian creek. The ice averages from ten to twelve inches in thickness. At present they are working on a contract for the B. & M., which calls for 200 carloads.

Union Pacific engine 1718, attached to an extra freight train, left the rails while going on a sidetrack at the west end of the yards at Elkhorn. The wrecking crane came out from Omaha and put it back on the track. The engine received but small damage.

The women of the Helen Gould club met in open session at the home of Mrs. Fozzard, one of its members, in Rising City, New Year's eve. An interesting program was listened to, one of the principal features of which was a paper prepared and read by J. A. Reichenback on the subject of "Labor Unions."

Mrs. Charles Coburn, residing at Beatrice, attempted suicide by swallowing a quantity of morphine. A physician was summoned when it was discovered that she had swallowed the drug and succeeded in resuscitating her by the use of a stomach pump. It is alleged that Mrs. Coburn had trouble with her husband the forepart of the week, which resulted in his leaving her.

Fifty dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Rev. Ray Fairchild and Mrs. May Johnson, who recently eloped from Barrett, Kan., a small town southwest of Table Rock, in Marshall county, Kansas. Fairchild is 27 years old, a Free Methodist preacher, and left a wife and four small children. The woman is the wife of Henry Johnson, 27 years old, and left a husband and two children. They left in a wagon drawn by a span of mules.

The women of the W. S. A. society at Table Rock gave a New Year's reception at the fine parlors of Mrs. C. R. Smith from 2 p. m. till 5 p. m., at which the attendance was large. The parlors were decorated with holly, mistletoe and Spanish moss and the suffrage colors. The tables, with ferns, and a profusion of potted plants also adorned the rooms. The hostess and the officers of the society formed the receiving line.

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WILL GIVE NO RELIEF

REPUBLICAN LEADERS STAND BY THE TRUSTS.

Competition from Foreign Coal Would Reduce the Present Exorbitant Prices, but the Great Monopolies Will Not Permit It—The People Must Suffer.

Trust Prices Go Up Easily and Quickly. The President, in his message to Congress recommended that the duty on anthracite coal be abolished. One or more bills to amend the Dingley tariff bill have been introduced in Congress to that end, but the committee to which they have been referred has taken no action. It is stated, semi-officially, that the Republicans in Congress have determined not to report any bill that will "meddle with the tariff," as even such an innocent bill as one to remove the duty on anthracite coal would, if reported, be so amended that it would start up the whole question of reforming the protective tariff.

A vote upon an amendment to such a bill would put all the members of Congress on record and most of the Republicans do not care to be recorded as being opposed to taking on the duty on anthracite coal that are being sold to foreigners cheaper than to the American people. A great many Republican Congressmen would go between the devil and the deep sea if they were compelled to record themselves on this issue. Some of them, perhaps, might carry an amendment, might vote with the Democrats. To have a number of Republicans vote to place trust products on the free list would be disastrous to that party, as it would show a split on an important issue and would perhaps lead to further demoralization.

Thus to save the Republican party from exposing its lack of unanimity, even the recommendation of President Roosevelt for the removal of the duty on anthracite coal remains unnoticed by the party leaders and this slight relief to the people is denied.

If the President had also included bituminous coal in his recommendation, his case would have been much stronger, for free soft coal would give greater relief to the coal consumers than free hard coal. There have been some importations of what is called Scotch and Wejeh anthracite coal under the stress of the present coal famine, but as it ranks but little better than the good qualities of bituminous coal, it is not very salable at the price that is demanded for it, nor would it be if the duty of sixty-seven cents per ton was not added to its cost. On the other hand, free bituminous coal would greatly relieve the distress now prevailing at the seaboard cities, for the Nova Scotia coal would compete at New York and Boston and every ton imported would reduce the demand for anthracite by one-half or two-thirds, the relative value of the coals varying somewhat for heating purposes. The importation of Nova Scotia coal, free of duty, would, therefore, relieve the situation and help to regulate the price and to keep it within the bounds of reason.

It would allow more coal to be shipped from the mines to the western states by reducing the quantity loaded at the seaboard. It would also relieve the railroads of that much freight and allow them to hurry forward the much-needed coal, which they now are unable to carry in sufficient quantities to supply half the demand.

Free coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is, therefore, an immediate necessity to every one, and yet Congress delays to pass this most necessary legislation. The reason is plain. The Republicans have decided that the tariff issue must not be opened for discussion. This may be "letting well enough alone" from the standpoint of Senator Hanna, who is a mine owner and who is piling up riches by charging exorbitant prices for his coal, but it is cruel and inhuman to the suffering poor and is robbery of those in better circumstances.

The political necessities of the Republican party are so interwoven with the trusts, it so relies upon the trusts for campaign funds, that the leaders who dominate Congress will not allow any bill changing the present tariff law to come up for consideration. The Democrats would have the right to offer amendments to such a bill when it reached the stage of Committee of the Whole and if the bill were reported to place anthracite coal on the free list, the Democrats would propose to place anthracite coal on the free list, the Democrats would propose to include all coal. Amendments would also be offered to put trust products on the free list and that is what the Republican leaders fear.

Thus the abject misery that comes from lack of fuel is intensified by the grasping partisans who control the Congress of the United States. The trust mother, the tariff, must not be touched even to a hair on her head, to prevent the suffering and loss of life that is sure to follow if free trade in coal is not at once provided for.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Prove to Be a Failure—The Protection Theory Breaking Down With Its Own Weight.

In making treaties with foreign countries the administration, evidently, does not understand the conditions that exist about the commercial matters that the treaties are drawn up to cover.

The latest treaty to receive a black eye is that concluded by the state department with Newfoundland, which those interested in the fishing industry of the New England coast claim is disastrous to their interests. The opposition of some Senators to the treaty is so decided that it will, like the French treaty and others, be either laid aside or, if brought to a vote, will undoubtedly be defeated.

These treaties are all supposed to be made by the rule of reciprocity—that is some one or some interest must open our markets to some foreign production. The foreigner will not open his door unless we will open our door to the same extent. Therefore, reciprocity and protection do not work smoothly together. For if the door is opened by reciprocity, even

a little bit, some protected industry feels a draught and at once protests that it will be made sick and perish if the door is not promptly closed.

Trying to amend the protective tariff by the round-about way of reciprocity is proving an utter failure, or else the Republican management of the State Department is not equal to the occasion. All of the important treaties that have been arranged since the prohibitive tariff was enacted have not been enacted by the Senate and there is no probability that any of them will be.

The trusts will, in the future as in the past, if they continue to manufacture a surplus, to be compelled to sell at a far break price to the foreigner than the protective tariff allows them to exact from our own people. Certain trusts would be glad to see a treaty ratified that would open foreign markets to their products, but the equivalent reduction demanded by the foreigner on other products, plinches the toes of another trust and interferes with its monopoly so that no agreement can be arrived at.

Monopoly of the home market and enormous profits for trusts is the principal upon which the protective trusts rest and any competition from outside breaks down the theory and practice which supports it.

Labor's Slow Climb.



Corrupting Influences of Protection. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has a most excellent article in the Free Trade Almanac for 1903, from which the following is a part:

"A system built on fallacies has its root in corruption, and its fruit bears evidence of its parentage. From untruths to misguide and misappropriation of revenues, to grants of privileges for favors received and expected, to corruption of public and private morals, the step is easy and inevitable. To comprehend the demoralized state which public sentiment has reached, one has only to observe the indifference and derision which meet the reformer who preaches ethics in politics. It is tacitly taken for granted, that politics, to be practical, must be impure. Expediency is the gospel of the hour, and principles are considered academic and irrelevant.

"Corruption, having exploited the people through the tariff, next seeks to tax them further by domestic monopoly. Trusts are the instruments. The tariff enables them to escape foreign competition and more easily to throttle competition at home. The machinery of government becomes a length subordinated to the representatives of selfish combinations. They dictate laws, hold in subjection university, press and pulpit, instigate foreign aggression, encourage war, and put imperialism and militarism in the place of a 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people.' The protective tariff is a viper's nest. Unless it is destroyed, the United States will be a democracy only in name."

Free Trade in Coal.

When President Roosevelt was on his stumping tour he declared in his speech at Cincinnati that anthracite coal was on the free list. All of the Republican spinners echo the same declaration. The Democrats showed that anthracite and bituminous coal were both subject to duty under the Dingley tariff law, but were denounced as prevaricators. Election is now over and President Roosevelt acknowledges that he was mistaken and recommends in his message that the duty be removed from anthracite coal. It is now up to a Republican Congress to pass such a bill, but so far no steps have been taken to that end.

It is well to inquire why bituminous coal should not also be placed upon the free list, especially as the coal barons are making preparations to export coal to Mediterranean ports to compete with foreign coal in those markets.

Rich Xmas for Pennsylvania Road.

The Pennsylvania railroad combine, which is all-powerful at Washington, has succeeded in forcing through the House of Representatives the subsidy towards building a union depot and raising the tracks above grade in the capital city. This subsidy bill was held up in the last session of Congress by the Republicans, as they did not wish to give money to go on record for a subsidy to a railroad just before an election. The claims of the Republican leaders that the people voted to let the trusts still draw their subsidies through the protective tariff has not been interpreted to mean that voters favor more subsidies in other directions. The ship subsidy steal has already passed the Senate and is now awaiting the action of the House of Representatives.

Baer's Hypocrisy.

But for the Miners' Union, Brother Baer of the coal trust, would be free to pay only the lowest possible wages—wages which the miner would have to accept or starve. The disinterestedness of Brother Baer in pleading for the "sacred right of the free man to sell his labor freely in a free market"—a market that is controlled absolutely by Brother Baer—is understood by everybody.—New York American.

REED'S METHOD OF WORK.

Would Postpone It to the Last Minute for Light Literature.

Many stories are told illustrative of Reed's methods of work. He was extremely fond of what is called "light literature" and would postpone work on a task he had before him to the last possible moment in order to finish some story or romance. He always managed to get up steam, however, in time to complete his work.

For weeks before his graduation from college he was buried in the treasures of fiction contained in a friend's library. The number of speakers for commencement day had been changed that year from fifteen to ten, and Reed was reminded of the fact by a college mate.

"Time enough yet. Why I have five weeks!" he answered.

"But the other fellows have been working five months!"

"Never mind," he answered as he went on with his reading, "I'll have a place on the program." And he did so, standing fifth on the list of commencement orators.

Next to fiction he was fond of oratory. He was a student of parliamentary law and of oratory long before he himself became an authority by the publication of the standard works, "Reed's Rules" and "Modern Eloquence."

Another time Reed was asked to contribute an article to a magazine by a certain date. As usual, he put it off. Finally the last night of the allotted time arrived, and Reed sat down at his desk, intending to scribble off an apology for his inability and a refusal to write the article. Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He wrote feverishly until after 2 o'clock the next morning and finished the article in the one sitting.

WAS SIMPLE WHEN EXPLAINED.

But Phonetic Spelling of Name Puzzled Hotel Clerk.

The man walked up to the hotel register and signed his name with a flourish, "E. K. Phthologyrnh." "Look here, Turner," said the clerk, who knew him very well, "is somebody on your track? Where did you get that outlandish name?"

"My boy, you're slow," replied Turner, airily. "That's my same old name, written in plain English and pronounced as it is written—just Turner. Look at it. Of course I do it just to make people guess. They wonder about my nationality and the pronunciation of my name. I can hear them talk about it. But, as I said before, it's English spelling."

"Will you kindly explain?" asked the clerk.

"Phth," there is the sound of 't' in 'phthisis,'" began Turner; "'olo,' there is the sound of 'r' in 'colored,'" "zn," there is the 'n' in 'snazzy'; 'rh' is the sound of 'er' in 'myrrh.' Now if that does not spell Turner what does it spell?"

"Well," said the clerk, "it is lucky for me that the majority of men don't register their names phonetically."

Charity Richly Rewarded.

Henry Douglas, an ice wagon driver of Paducah, Ky., cast his bread upon the waters, to some purpose. He learned recently that a man he befriended two years ago has left him the snug sum of \$5,000. In 1900 a boy tramp, known as "Greasy Jim," struck Paducah sick, and named him as his next friend. The lad clothing and food and a place to sleep. In a few weeks the youth was well again and left town. A few days ago Douglas received news that James Holman, a soldier in the Philippines, who died in a Manila hospital, had named him as his next friend. This recalled to Douglas' mind that "Greasy Jim's" last name was Holman. He later received a formal notice from an insurance company that the soldier Holman had left a life insurance policy to the amount of \$5,000, Douglas being named in the policy as beneficiary.

Tidal Waves in Hikuraki.

A proposal is on foot a Hikuraki, in New Zealand, for the utilization of the tidal waters of the place in the generation of electricity. The plan is to build a tunnel through a narrow neck of land at Pelorus sound, eighty-eight feet in length. The rise and fall of the tide at this place is from six feet and seven feet to ten feet and eleven feet, and the tunnel would, it is said, command 50,000 acres of tidal water. It is not stated how the power would be generated, but presumably the tunnel would be made below the level of the lowest ebb tide and turbines would be installed at either end of the tunnel. The scheme has been taken up by a local company, which has a capital of \$375,000.

The French Academy.

The French academy is one of the five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by the Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of forty members, the new member elected by the remaining thirty-nine members for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. A chair in the academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

Why Congressman Went Home.

Thomas Shevlin, Republican national committee man from Minnesota, was in Washington to attend the opening of congress and says that while there he almost lost his identity. "Why," says the Minnesota man, "one man shook hands with me and said, 'How do you do, Col. James Hamilton Lewis?' Goodness knows it was bad enough to be mistaken for 'Jim Ham,' but a little while later a young fellow pointed me out to his friend and said: 'There goes the father of one of the best football players in America.' That settles it. I'm going back home as fast as I can."