

THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA

NEW NEBRASKA LAWS, EFFECTIVE JULY 1

July 1, all the laws enacted by the late legislature which did not carry the emergency clause will go into effect. Among the many enacted not heretofore in force are these:

One new law protects imported pheasants and partridges. Another prohibits changes in school sites without previous notice. County treasurers are given more power in the collection of personal taxes.

Automobile owners must register at the state house and each machine must pay an annual tax of \$1. Members of the Lincoln school board are to be elected every two years.

A new law is on the books regarding the giving and taking of bribes. Rights-of-way are granted over state lands to irrigation ditches. The drainage ditches cannot be built to water courses.

Cigarettes cannot be made, sold or given away. Business combinations cannot be made in restraint of trade, and the giving of rebates is made illegal. This state law is framed on the lines of the national anti-trust law.

Among the other new statutes are the following: For the election of register of deeds on the even year every four years. For the election of county commissioners on the even year for terms of four years. County supervisors shall be chosen on the even year and every four years. He is to be elected by the state registrar is created to be under the jurisdiction of the State Medical Board. In cities the health authorities must report deaths and births, undertakers and physicians furnishing daily reports. In the rural districts local registrars are appointed.

A bill regulating the practice of dentistry and providing for a state examining board for dentists. A bill to permit cities of the second class and villages to own and operate municipal electric lighting plants.

A bill extending the open season for prairie chickens to three months and making the open season for quail two weeks. A bill regulating the issuing of bank charters and providing a \$25 fee therefor.

A bill authorizing guaranty bonds for saloons. Granting the State university the right to condemn and purchase property for university purposes. A bill declaring void marriage between first cousins. Re-enacting the wild animal bounty law.

A bill to permit counties to aid county agricultural societies to the extent of 3 cents per capita on the voting population. A bill requiring railroads to furnish one round trip of transportation with each car of horses, cattle or mixed stock shipped and with every two cars of hogs.

A bill providing for the care and treatment of delinquents at the insane hospitals of the state. To make the crime of adultery a crime punishable by a fine of \$200. A bill fixing the minimum capital for state banks at \$10,000.

A bill fixing a minimum speed for stock trains of eighteen miles an hour or fifteen, including stops. A bill to prohibit the killing of red, grey or fox squirrels.

A bill to prohibit base ball playing, horse racing or other games of public sport on Memorial day. Making the county surveyor of Douglas and Lancaster counties ex-officio county engineers to examine and inspect bridges, highways and other public improvements.

To require the State Board of Equalization to levy a 1 mill tax annually for the payment of a state debt. Permitting cities and villages to impose a poll tax of \$2 or to require two days' work upon roads within five miles of the city limits.

A constitutional amendment to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state providing for an elective railway commission, consisting of three members, the proposition to be submitted at the general election in 1906.

To Protect Their Land. PLATTSBROUGH—The land owners along the Iowa side of the Missouri river, south of the Plattsbrough bridge, are planning a line of action to prevent further cutting away of their lands by the current. They have under consideration the Kellner method, which consists of weaving wings of wire and willows and extending them out from the banks. The wings gather deposits from the water and eventually become solid. The project will be an expensive one.

To Locate Tournament. NORFOLK—The Nebraska fire fighters are looking around for a place to run their races in annual tourney this year, and will, if the business interests of Norfolk desire it, return to this city for the third successive time. A letter from W. H. Miller, chairman of the board of control, at York, says that he wants to know if Norfolk desires the tourney. The cost of the affair to the city would be about \$1,200 to \$15,000 cash.

Kearney Boy Now a Cadet. KEARNEY—Arthur Barney, son of A. W. Barney of this city is now a full-fledged cadet at Annapolis and upon graduating at the end of four years will be an officer in Uncle Sam's navy. His father received a telegram from him stating that he had passed the physical examination, had been granted ten days leave of absence and would start for home at once. The physical examination was the last one to be taken.

J. J. Kriss, a Union Pacific brakeman, was arrested for violently pushing a man off the train and inflicting injuries that terminated fatally.

Passing of the Cigarette. The days of the cigarette are numbered in Nebraska. After July 1 it will be an offense to sell, give away or manufacture the "coffin nails." Cigar stores and tobacco men must dispose of their wares before the law becomes effective, and must not sell cigarette paper. The law was passed by the last session of the legislature, and may be enforced by fine and imprisonment. It is stated that the dealers will enclose the cigarettes with a tobacco leaf wrapper and sell the new article in defiance of the law.

Affected With Trichina. ALIANCE—Ernest Olday, a partner in the firm of Bushnell & Olday, is very ill at Hemingford, where his parents reside. His sickness resulted from eating pork affected with Trichina.

Bullet in Spine and Will Live. TECUMSEH—Wesley Barnes, the 13-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Barnes was shot in the back by a companion. A 22-cartridge ball lodged in his vertebrae and it is believed will have no serious results.

OVER THE STATE.

The Elks have organized a lodge in North Platte. Simon P. Metz, a pioneer of Cass county, died last week.

Scott's Bluff is counting on having electric light at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cardiff of Fairbury last week celebrated their golden wedding.

The teachers' institute of Holt county was unusually well attended this year.

The new \$22,000 Young Men's Christian association building of York was dedicated clear of debt.

Johnson county farmers are harvesting their wheat and find the crop one of the best for a number of years.

The Nebraska Banking association will hold a meeting in Lincoln October 10 and 11 and the Lincoln bankers are making elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of their guests.

Thieves entered the slaughter house of H. A. Hansen at Elkhorn, stealing a dressed beef and the hide. The suspicion is that it was taken to Valley, as wagon tracks were traced to that place.

G. C. Topping, brakeman on freight train No. 15 of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, while switching in the yards at Oakland, was thrown from the car and sustained a number of broken ribs.

Among the improvements of moment which McCook will see this summer will be the investment of about \$15,000 in betterments by the Nebraska Telephone company in the local exchange, which means a quite complete overhauling.

A man was killed near Gannett, about five miles east of North Platte. His body was badly mangled and is unrecognizable. He was probably a tramp riding on the rods on train No. 2, and fell off. His head, arms and legs were cut off and his body almost entirely dismembered.

John Follen, residing just over the county line in Nemaha county, came to Nebraska City and filed complaint against his two brothers, Henry and Nicholas Follen, charging them with assaulting and beating him until he was insensible. He was so badly beaten that the services of a physician were needed.

Max Ploehn, charged with the murder of Alma Goss, pleaded not guilty before Justice M. Archer at Plattsmouth. He was bound over to the district court. The prisoner will be arraigned before Judge Jensen of the district court in a few days, at which time it is believed he will change his plea and receive sentence.

F. E. Lange, a farmer living ten miles north of Tekamah, died from injuries received in a runaway. Mr. Lange was driving a team of colts and in crossing a bridge the tugs came unhooked, letting the tongue down, throwing Mr. Lange out of the wagon and rendering him unconscious, from which he never recovered. He was 78 years old and was the oldest settler of Burt county.

The farmers in Saunders county do not seem very anxious to donate property to the Great Northern for a station and elevator site near the McLean farm. The company wanted twenty acres of land and Mr. McLean offered to donate ten acres, the farmers to pay for the other ten. Several meetings were held to consider the matter and it was finally decided to call the deal off.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Bush is holding daily sessions at Labor Temple, in Omaha, to arrange for sending harvesters to the Kansas wheat fields. In answer to his advertising he is getting a good many applications and expects to send away several hundred men. The railroads have granted a rate of 1 cent a mile for men going to the harvest fields, and Mr. Bush says there is a demand which will assure all who go of getting work.

Denver (Colo.) dispatch: Coming to Denver with his savings, \$1,000, Byron Gage of Ord, Neb., has been missing more than a month. His brother, Harry, came last night and asked the aid of the police in finding him. The brother believes that Gage was swindled out of his money and perhaps murdered. Gage came here to go into business. He wrote his relatives he had met a rich mining prospector and expected to make plenty of money. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

Now that the biennial election law has been knocked out, it means that the terms of office of these officials, who would otherwise have held over until next year, will expire, and successors must be elected. In the state: One supreme court judge; two regents of state university. In the county: sheriff, county treasurer, county clerk, county judge, surveyor, coroner, superintendent of instruction. The offices of register of deeds, county assessor and county commissioners go over one year, as contemplated by the law, and are not affected by this decision.

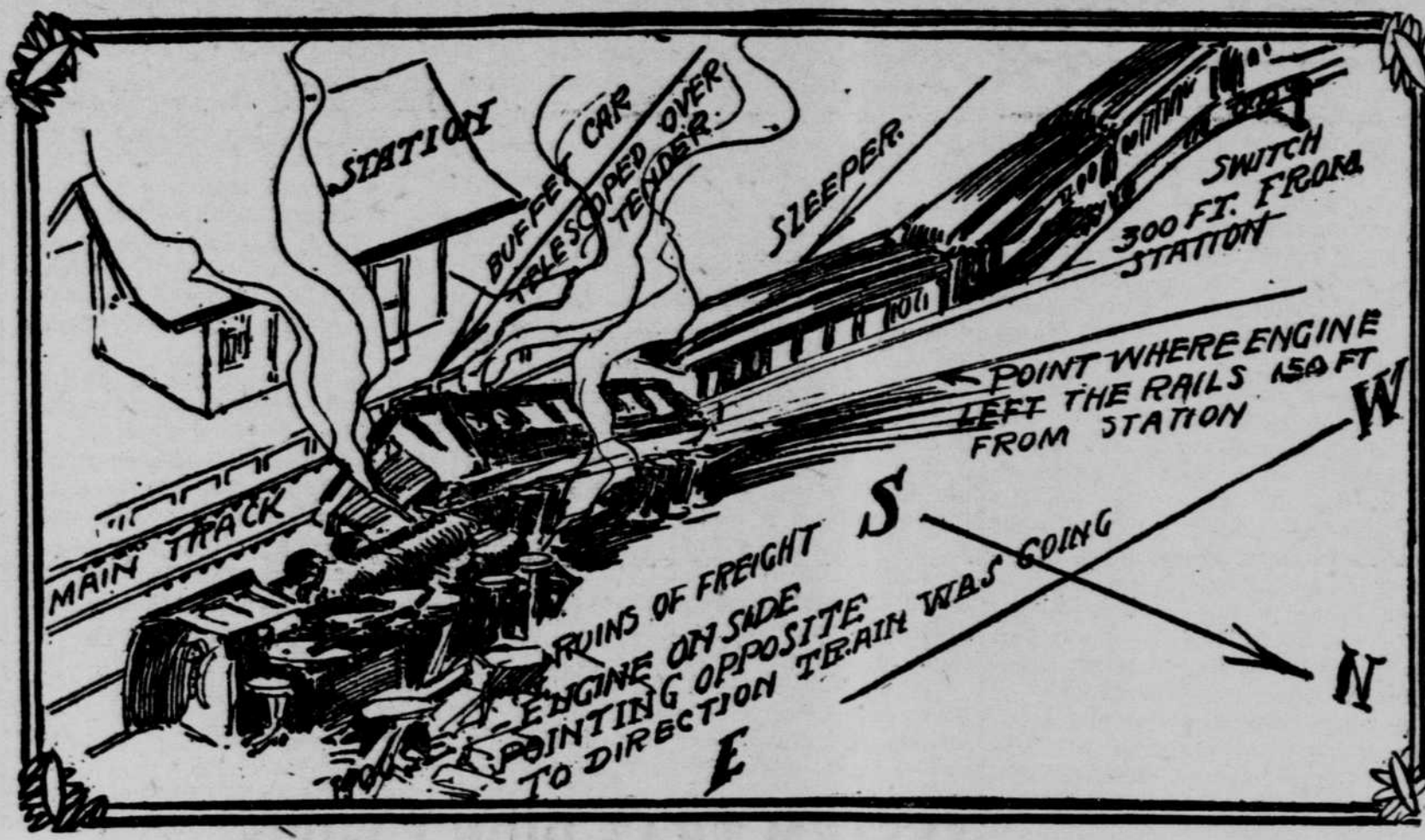
Wayne, the two and a half year old son of Walter C. Smith, was attacked and quite severely bitten by a strange dog. Only the timely interference of Mrs. Glenn saved the child from being mangled in a shocking manner. The dog was shot by Marshal Ellis.

The executive committee of the Holdrege harvest jubilee and fair, consisting of twelve of the leading business and professional men of the city, met at the City National bank to organize and make arrangements for the second annual fall festival. It was finally decided to hold this year's public September 4 to 9.

Thomas K. Shepard was before the Adams county board of insanity and was adjudged insane. He is now an inmate of the chronic insane asylum. Mr. Shepard is 72 years old and is a man who has had a very bright mind.

The entire issue of \$19,000 of West Point precinct refunding bonds has been sold by the county board to W. T. S. Neligh on a bid of only par and accrued interest with the provision that the bonds should only bear 4 1/2 per cent interest instead of 5, as originally contemplated by the board. This deal is considered to be a very favorable one for the county.

TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED TRAIN IN AWFUL DISASTER AT MENTOR, OHIO



Showing the position of the Twentieth Century Limited train as it lay after the catastrophe at Mentor, Ohio. Railroad men continue to insist that the speed of the train had nothing to do with the accident by which the fast flyer was wrecked and twenty-three lives lost.

FOR SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

Three Systems of Switching That Are in Operation.

The split switch is considered one of the safest devices in modern railroading. It is in use on every great system. Its opposing points are known as the trailing switch and the facing switch.

With the trailing switch accidents are impossible. With the facing switch the possibility of an accident such as occurred on the Lake Shore, is ever present. Any train at a speed might jar the flange of the wheels against the wrong track. An opening of an inch might do the damage, and this would not be noticed by the engineer. Such a small movement would not put the switch light out.

The reliability of the facing switch is that of any piece of mechanism. Its getting out of order is always a possibility. Over the old stub switch, however, it has an immeasurable advantage.

The facing switch is allowed only to gain time. With a trailing point, it is necessary for every train to stop and back up in order to make a switch. With the heavy freight trains that now are run on the trunk lines this means a loss of many minutes. For years the Northwestern and other railroads have been eliminating facing points from high speed tracks.

Railroad officials claim that a train running at any speed might cause an accident like that on the Lake Shore. This rule, however, is taken as a practical admission of the greater danger of such an accident with high speed trains.

"These rules look all right in the book and the directors like to read them," said a railroad man, "but if all

the rules were obeyed to the letter we never would get anywhere."—Chicago Tribune.

Source of Gomez' Strength. Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban patriot, who died a few days ago, was thus described by one who campaigned with him before American intervention: "He is a gray little man. His clothes do not fit well, and, perhaps, if you saw it in a photograph, his figure might seem old and ordinary. But the moment he turns his keen eyes on you they strike like a blow from the shoulder. You feel the will, the fearlessness, and the experience of the man that is in those eyes and their owner becomes a giant before you."

Conscientious Ohio Official. Prosecuting Attorney W. R. Graham of Youngstown, Ohio, is going to sue himself for \$53.83. The state examiners reported that he had collected excessive fees to the amount named. He wants to know whether he has or has not and will bring the suit. He thinks that some of the examiners will appear and testify in the matter and that the whole situation regarding other county officials charged with like matters will be cleared up.

"Shirtwaist Buildings." Alderman Sloan of Kansas City has given a distinctive name to frame structures veneered with stone or brick. He calls them "shirtwaist buildings," and is making vigorous war on a proposed law permitting their construction inside the city fire limits.

Salmon Eggs for Vancouver. The Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa has shipped 250,000 eggs of the Atlantic salmon to be planted in Vancouver island waters. The experts think that Atlantic salmon will do well in those waters.

SAVAGES AND THE BRUTES.

Curious Beliefs of Primitive Men Regarding Animals.

For the primitive savages, animals are mysterious, problematic beings, possessed of a wide knowledge of the things of nature. They know much more than they are ready to tell us. In some way or another, by the aid of senses much more refined than ours, and by telling to each other all that they notice in their rambles and flights, they know everything for miles round. And if a man has been "just" toward them, they will warn him of a coming danger, as they warn each other, but they will take no heed of him if he has not been straightforward in his actions. Snakes and birds (the owl is a leader of the snakes), mammals and insects, lizards and fishes—all understand each other, and continually communicate their observations to one another.

Inside this vast brotherhood there are, of course, the still closer brotherhoods of beings of "one blood." The monkeys, the bears, the wolves, the elephants and the rhinoceroses, most ruminants, the hares and most of the rodents, the crocodiles, and so on, perfectly know their own kin, and they will not tolerate any one of their relatives to be slaughtered by man without taking, in one way or another, honest revenge. This conception must have had an extremely remote origin.

Even now, when a savage is hunting, he is bound to respect certain rules of propriety toward the animals, and he must perform certain expiatory ceremonies after his hunt. Most of these ceremonies are rigorously enacted, even nowadays in the savage clans, especially as regards those species considered the allies of man.

It is well known that two men belonging to two different clans or tribes can become brothers by mixing the blood of the two, obtained from small incisions made for that purpose. But it was also quite habitual for man to enter into brotherhood with some animal. The tales continually mention it. An animal asks a hunter to spare it, and if the hunter accedes to the demand the two become brothers.

And then the monkey, the bear, the doe, the bird, the crocodile, or the bee—any one of the sociable animals—will take all possible care of the man brother in the critical circumstances of his life, sending his or her animal brother of different tribes to warn him or help him out of a difficulty. And if the warning comes too late, or is misunderstood, and he loses his life, they all will try to bring him back to life, and if they fail they will take due revenge, just as if the man had been one of their own kin.

When I journeyed in Siberia I was often struck, without understanding it, with the care which my Tungus or Mongol guide would take not uselessly to kill any animal. The fact is that every life is respected by a savage, or rather it was before he came in contact with Europeans. If he kills an animal, it is for food or for clothing; but he does not destroy life, as the whites do, for the mere excitement of the slaughter.

True, the red Indians have done that with the buffaloes; but it was only after they had been for a long time in contact with the whites and had got from them the rifle and the quick-firing revolver. Of course, there are rascals among the animals, the hyena, for instance, or the shrewmouse, or the man-eating tiger; but these do not count; they are outlaws. As to the great animal world as a whole, savage children are taught to respect it and see in it an extension of their own kin.—Prince Kuroptkin, in the Nineteenth Century.

Had to Return to Stage. Ilka Palmay, the Hungarian operatic diva, who married Count Kinsky, has separated from her husband, and with great candor gives her reasons for so doing. "The count," she says in a letter to a Budapest newspaper, "has always been a good husband to me and we separate in perfect peace, but I now see that a ticketed, cold and distinguished aristocratic life is not the thing for me. Blood flows in my veins, fiery Hungarian blood. This draws me back to the stage, and it would be vain to struggle against the attraction. I have retired to our estate at Altenofen. I have tried to live in Vienna as the wife of a magnate, but in the end I always felt drawn back to the stage."

Prince Ferdinand's Travels. No modern occupant of a throne has traveled more frequently abroad since his ascension than Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He became ruler of the principality in 1887 and since then has spent 1,700 days, or nearly a quarter of his reign, abroad. His people know him by the nickname of the "traveler."

NORWAY A GREAT COUNTRY.

In Many Notable Ways It Leads the World.

On pay days banks open and closed and savings banks open until midnight. Servant girls hire for half a year at a time by contract at public registry office. There is a telegraph box on every street car. Write message, put or right number of stamps, drop in the box. Young farmers can borrow money from government at 3 per cent practically no illiterates. Men perhaps the finest in the world physically. Army service universal; only 2.3 per cent of youths rejected for physical defect. Health splendid. Death rate for men, 18.3, because of dangerous fishing; for women, 16.5. Average expense of living less than any other civilized country perhaps. Average wage earnings, \$88 a year. More reindeer than horses, more sheep than cows. Illiterates—Two men in a thousand in Sweden, three in Norway and Denmark, seventy-eight in Russia, which wants to "improve" Norway and Sweden by dividing and conquering them; 13.6 even in England.—New York World.

CHOICE OF THE NORWEGIANS. Prince William of Sweden Would Be Most Popular Ruler.

Prince William, who is mentioned as the probable choice of King Oscar II of Sweden in case that sovereign should accept the offer of the Norwegian people and select a scion of the house of Bernadotte for the throne of Norway, is the grandson of the Swedish monarch and the second son of Crown Prince Gustavus. He is the favorite choice of the Norwegians. His elder brother, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, will no doubt succeed to the Swedish throne, since the present heir apparent, his father, is now a man of mature years. William is little more

than one year younger than Gustavus Adolphus, and it is believed that the two brothers would rule in the most friendly spirit.

Gen. Boynton and Chickamauga. Leading citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., are agitating a movement to erect a memorial to Gen. H. V. Boynton, late dean of Washington correspondence and head of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga national park commission. He is recognized as the originator of the idea and it was he who drew up the bill for the creation of the park commission and pressed its passage through congress. The idea has also been urged that Gen. Boynton should be buried on Missionary ridge, where he was wounded. That he was Chattanooga's best friend was a common remark when the news of his death was received there.

Stopped Lottery for Church. Mr. Potter, director of public safety in Philadelphia, has stopped the sale of chances on a brick house offered in a raffle by a church. He holds that is a lottery. "I look upon the proposed drawing," he says, "as gambling pure and simple. If a church may conduct such a lottery, why may not men write policy or engage in other gambling games which are under the ban of the law? There is no discrimination in this particular instance. I will stop any such lottery that is called to my attention, no matter by what church, society or person it may be conducted."

Derouled to Be Pardoned. Paul Derouled, the old French republican, duelist and journalist who was banished from France for ten years, is to be included in the general amnesty which will be granted on the occasion of the French national festival, July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Derouled has spent his exile in Spain, and it appears to be partly at the solicitation of King Alfonso that he will now be pardoned.

Sarasate's Tallman. Sarasate, the great Spanish violinist, has, like most musicians, a belief in talismans. His particular mascot is in the form of a tiny replica in silver of the famous Guarnerius violin on which Paganini used to play. Sarasate would not dare to play a concert unless this little violin were somewhere about his person.

CLASS BARRIERS GO DOWN.

Effect of British Aristocracy Engaging in Trade.

The tendency of the British aristocracy to engage in trade may have a wholesome effect upon the nobility. It will break down in time the absurd barrier which has prevented social intercourse between the shopkeeper and the man with a title. In politics this has already been done. The people of Great Britain are now governed, it has been said, by a committee of the house of commons. The prime minister of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour, is of aristocratic descent, being a nephew of the late Lord Salisbury. He is a brilliant, many-sided man. But the statesman who probably has the strongest hold upon the British people is Joseph Chamberlain, formerly secretary of state for the colonies, who is a descendant of the "middle class" and is himself a manufacturer and tradesman. Mr. Chamberlain has more brains than most of the British nobility combined, but under a rigid interpretation of the social canons in England he might not be admissible to the "best society" in Britain. With the nobility going into trade, however, there will soon be an end of this nonsensical exclusiveness.—Baltimore Sun.

IMMENSE SUM IS INVOLVED.

Legal Contest Over the Disposition of \$300,000.

When William Weightman, the Philadelphia man who had made a fortune in quinine, died and left his only daughter, Mrs. Anne M. Weightman Walker, approximately \$300,000, she became the second richest woman in her own right in the United States. All of Mr. Weightman's money went to

NEAL HAS PLACE IN HISTORY.

Indiana Man, Now Dead, Wrote the Fourteenth Amendment.

Stephen Neal, author of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, died at his home in Lebanon, Ind., June 23. He was 88 years old on June 11, having been born in 1817 in Virginia. He came into prominence in 1866 as the author of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. G. S. Orth was at that time representative in congress from the Ninth Indiana district, and was a close personal and political friend of Mr. Neal, who drafted the amendment and forwarded it to Mr. Orth. It was passed almost



STEPHEN NEAL

verbatim as Mr. Neal had written it. He had been three times married and leaves his last wife and ten children.

ALL MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Capital Surely Burying Ground of Disappointed Hopes.

Chief Clerk William H. Bayly of the pension office in Washington has been making a canvass of the clerks for the purpose of ascertaining the former occupations of employes. His investigation shows that this department is a veritable burying ground of disappointed hopes. Of the 1,200 clerks nearly 400 had prepared themselves for the professions of law, medicine or theology. Forty of them had been authors, 43 were editors, 18 were editors and publishers, 151 were newspaper correspondents, 33 were magazine writers and a total of 144 held college or university diplomas. Among the men now passing on war claims who formerly held military titles are 1 major general, 1 adjutant general, 5 brigadier generals, 8 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 48 captains, 80 lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants. There are 9 ex-members of houses of representatives of various states and 4 ex-state senators on the rolls. Eighteen justices of the peace have found resting places in the pension office, along with 5 county judges, 7 probate judges, 3 police judges and 12 sheriffs. Twenty-one former surgeons, 2 bankers and 6 dentists and 2 elocutionists are now delving over claims for back pay and bounty. Teaching seems to be an unprofitable calling, for no less than 457 of the 1,200 clerks in the pension office were formerly engaged in that profession.

LARGEST HOSPITAL FOR BERLIN.

Rudolf Virchow Institution Will Be Immense Affair.

Berlin will shortly be able to boast that it contains the largest hospital in the world. The new institution, which is to be called after the famous physiologist, the Rudolf Virchow hospital, will be fitted with accommodations for 2,000 patients. When fully equipped it will have a staff of 650 physicians, nurses, attendants and servants. In connection with the hospital there will be a pathological and anatomical laboratory, bath-house with medico-mechanical institute, section for Röntgen appliances, and a separate building also for apothecaries. Hitherto the largest German hospital was that at Eppendorf, near Hamburg, with accommodation for 1,600 patients. The size of the new Berlin hospital may be best shown when compared with the London hospital, with 780 beds, and the Marylebone infirmary, with 744.

Proud of American Citizenship.

Joseph Hornblower, perhaps the most celebrated courier in the old world, seems to recognize the majesty of American citizenship. On his business cards he has printed: "Joseph Hornblower, courier to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mr. Hopkinson Smith and the Emperor of Germany." This extraordinary man is a Levantine, born in Constantinople, with Greek, Armenian, Hindoo and perhaps Turkish blood in him, a mixture of races which produces an inexhaustible fund of good temper, much capacity and a soaring and uncontrolled imagination. Nevertheless he is a person of some distinction, having been decorated by the sultan for leading an expedition into Asia Minor. His control of languages includes, of course, all European tongues, and extends to Turkish, Arabic and innumerable dialects of the region around Constantinople.

Sage's Rules for Good Work.

Edward Everett Hale thinks that everybody should sleep ten hours a day, going to bed at 9 o'clock. He never engages in brain work after 4 in the afternoon, and spends a great deal of time in the open air, caring little for weather conditions. "Never work," he says, "when you feel fagged out, because you can not do good work while in that state. Above everything else do not worry."

Pioneer in Days of Gold.

Andrew McFarlane, "pioneer of the blazed trail," who died in San Bernardino, Cal., recently, was a native of Alleghany, Pa., where he was born in 1829. He was one of the most noted prospectors and hunters of California. His chief gold discovery was the Long Tom mine in Kern county, from which many millions have been taken. He and two brothers crossed the plains in the early '50's.

Inventor is Street Cleaner.

Peter Henry Chantier, who made a fortune in toy balloons, is said to be in poverty, and has joined a street cleaning gang in New Jersey.



Mrs. Jones Wister

Manner of Living Worse Than Hardest Work, Says Edison.

Edison despises New York City. "I loathe its artificial way of living," he says, "its mannerisms, its ways of thought. It has but the one redeeming feature, that it is getting so impossible that people must leave it or become crazy. A man in New York gets down to his office at 9, works until 12 or 1, goes out, takes a couple of cocktails, eats a hearty luncheon, hurriedly goes back to his desk and works until 5 or 6, hurries up town, stopping off for one or two more drinks, goes out somewhere, eats an enormous dinner, goes to the theater and then supper afterward, and finally tumbles into bed. It is that type of man who often says to me, 'I don't see how you stand the strain of working the way you do day after day and night after night in the laboratory. Work? Why, my work is play compared with his.'"

Only Sure Road to Success.

Everybody is seeking to "get rich quick," without the formality of accumulation by a slow but sure process; everybody is looking for a royal road to riches, and so intense is the hunt for that road that it is no wonder people sometimes forget to care whether or not the road they try leads through thickets of petty crime. There is but one safe and sure road, and that is the old-fashioned one of living always within the income, what ever it is. No fortune can be made without a start, and a start is a start, no matter how small it is. A cent is a much better start than a debt. This is invariably close figuring. But it is close figuring that does the business even in the gigantic operations of to-day.—Duluth Herald.

Have the Blood of Napoleon.

Charles J. Bonaparte, who succeeds Paul Morton as secretary of the navy, is one of many living links connected with the great Napoleon, though none of them is a direct descendant of "the little corporal." Among them are several of the most brilliant women in Europe. Prince Victor Napoleon and Prince Louis Napoleon are now regarded as the heads of the house. Princess Letitia is the widow of the duke of Aosta, and is regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Italy. Princess Eugenia is the wife of the prince of Moskova, and Princess Marie, one of the richest women in Europe, is the orphan daughter of Prince Roland, who married the daughter of "Monte Carlo Blanc."

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