Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

DEWEY TO LEAVE HOME PRESENTED BY PEOPLE

WASHINGTON. — Admiral Dewey and wife are to rent out the home in Rhode Island avenue, presented to them by the contributions of the American people, to live at 1601 K street, the home of Mrs. Dewey before her marriage. The smallness of the dining-room in the gift house is said to be the cause of its abandonment by the admiral and his wife. Admiral Dewey explained that while the gift house is very comfortable, the dining-room is capable of seating only 14 persons, and this fact has prevented Mrs. Dewey from entertaining to any great extent. She is fond of society, accepts many dinner invitations and naturally wishes to return the hospitalities of her friends. She has given a number of dinner parties, but has had to restrict the number of her guests more than she likes to do.

After Mrs. Dewey's marriage the K street house was leased first to the late Senator Alger, and latterly to Secretary Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock recently gave up the place, and immediately workmen began making repairs and alterations. Their orders were so imperative that they worked far into the night.

Mrs. Dewey's home in K street is magnificently furnished and it is said that the Rhode Island avenue place will be leased furnished. The K street house was the home of Mrs. Dewey during the lifetime of her first husband, Gen. Hazen of the signal service. Her K street house is much nearer the residence of her mother, and she likes that location better than the house presented by the American people to her husband. The title to the Rhode Island avenue house now stands is in Mrs. Dewey's name.

MISS NORA LANGHORNE MAY BECOME PRINCESS

SOCIETY here and in Virginia is deeply interested in a rumor from London to the effect that Miss Nora Langhorne, youngest of the five handsome daughters of C. D. Langhorne of Albemarle county, Va., has captured the heart and received an offer of the hand of Prince Francis of Teck, the good-looking brother of the princess of Wales.

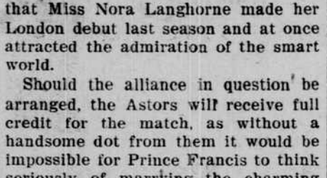
That Prince Francis' family were willing that he should marry a wealthy American has been known for some time, but Miss Langhorne has not a great fortune. Her brother-in-law, Waldorf Astor, and the latter's father, William Waldorf Astor, however, have more money than they know what to do with and are said to be heartily in favor of an alliance that would place them in the innermost circle of English society, which, as is well known, has not taken very kindly to the elder Astor. The latter is already reaping the benefit of the popularity of his daughter-in-law, who was Miss Nannie Langhorne and who at the time of her marriage to young Waldorf Astor was Mrs. Shaw, having married and divorced Robert Gould Shaw of Boston in a surprisingly short time after leaving the schoolroom. It was under her chaperonage that Miss Nora Langhorne made her London debut last season and at once attracted the admiration of the smart world.

Should the alliance in question be arranged, the Astors will receive full credit for the match, as without a handsome dot from them it would be impossible for Prince Francis to think seriously of marrying the charming Virginian.

Miss Langhorne's sisters are all handsome and popular matrons, just as they were great southern belles. They are Mrs. R. Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York, Mrs. Reginald Brooks of Boston, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Their father's estate, Mirado, in the mountains of Albemarle county, has been in the possession of the family for many generations, and although somewhat run down since the war, is still a beautiful property.

Young Mr. Astor, who passed several weeks at Mirado last September, is said to be anxious to restore the estate to its condition before the war, when the grandfather of his bride was the owner of 1,000 slaves, and everything about the land and mansion was kept in the highest state of order.

TEACHING SCHOOL BOYS TO SHOOT WITH RIFLES



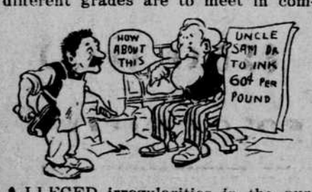
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ardent wish to make America a nation of sharpshooters is in a fair way of realization. Shooting clubs are being formed in the various states and are procuring arms from the war department; agents are being sent to the large cities for the purpose of instructing the students in the public schools how to load and sight rifles so that the school boys may acquire proficiency in the art of killing.

Not the least startling of the varied progressive ideas incorporated in President Roosevelt's last message to congress was a suggestion that rifles be put in the hands of public school boys and a course in firing at targets be included in the education of American youths. This recommendation was the final chapter in the president's message, apparently having been added as an afterthought.

In the Washington schools a brisk competition has been started to determine the best marksman. The boys are tested by firing the guns from standing, kneeling and lying positions. The most expert pupils in the different grades are to meet in competition among all the city students.

In all schools and colleges where military science is taught under federal appropriation a strict course in target work is compulsory. Regular army officers are on duty at these institutions. If the movement continues to grow it is hoped that shooting ranges will be established in every public school in the land.

While the president's idea is generally approved, there are some persons and some organizations very much opposed to it. The Interparliament Art Union, which is working to bring about the peace of the world is antagonizing the president's programme on this particular question although it regards him as one of its stanchest supporters in the world movement for universal peace. The union takes the ground that if universal peace is to be established by means of international arbitration, it becomes a false step for a nation to be cultivating a warlike spirit among its youths and young men by teaching them to shoot with the idea that they may some time be called on to shoot to kill in battle.



GOVERNMENT MAKES BIG SAVING IN COST OF INK

ALLEGED irregularities in the purchase of dry colors for use in the bureau of engraving and printing have been brought to light through which the government has paid about $1,000,000 too much for its supplies. Whether the irregularities are actionable or not is now under consideration by United States Attorney Baker of the District of Columbia.

The matter has been under investigation by the treasury department for about a year, and has been kept very quiet. It finally transpired through the publication of the hearings on the sundry civil bill before the house committee on appropriations.

For several years the government paid from 45 to 60 cents a pound for these colors. Concerns which had lost in the bidding finally made charges that something was wrong. It developed that the ink used was made by a process invented by a man in the bureau. The government paid 45 cents a pound for a "hard black" and as high as 65 cents a pound for a "soft black." When the charges were made last year, Director Sullivan of the bureau made a personal investigation of the manner in which the color contracts were made, and found that a satisfactory black could be produced for 12 cents a pound.

Thereupon the price was reduced, and the saving for the year was more than $114,000. The color contracts theretofore had been in charge of the ink expert of the bureau, and the price had been about what is charged by several different ink concerns in the open market.

Prosperity in Canada.

In his annual report the president of the Bank of Montreal, Canada's largest banking institution, says that the business in 1906 surpassed all former records and the condition of Canada at present is one of general prosperity. The farmers fared well; mines of all kinds produced more, and the output of the forests and the seas exceeded that of any former year. Canadian railway earnings continue large and manufacturing concerns in many cases are refusing to take further orders. The immigration for the year (215,000) was the heaviest on record.

Worn by Ancient Britons.

Relics of the days when Boadicea conducted her campaign in the neighborhood of what is now King's Cross, or, perhaps, of even an earlier day were turned up recently by some workmen at Crayford, Kent, England. The men were digging in sand pits on the Wansunt estate, when they noticed some metal articles. On examination these proved to be nine gold armlets of uniform shape but varying sizes. The articles were taken to a police station, where the police took possession of them on behalf of the crown as treasure trove.

Gathering Crude Turpentine.

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Scene in one of the great pine forests in North Carolina.

RAISING CANARY BIRDS.

GERMANY CONTROLS WORLD'S MARKET OF SINGERS.

Exceptionally Good Ones Command Fancy Prices—How the Young Are Trained—Are Very Sensible to Drafts.

Washington.—Writing from Madgeburg, Consul Frank S. Hannah says concerning the business of raising canary birds in the Harz mountains:

"The breeding and selling of canary birds in Germany, which has reached such proportions that it now controls the markets of the world, is conservatively estimated of a value of $238,000. In St. Andreasburg alone 50,000 canaries are yearly raised for export. For an exceptionally good singer and breeder at least 300 marks ($71.40) must be paid and 100 marks ($23.80) is often paid for a good so-called 'Vorsaenger,' a bird used to teach the younger canaries to sing by example. The normal price for good singers varies from $2.86 to $8.57. Absolute quiet and undisturbed intimate relations exist between the breeder and his birds. Similar conditions are attained by the Madgeburg breeders. Many of the so-called 'Harz canaries' which are exported to the United States are bred in the city of Madgeburg, where some of the best singers are produced.

"The training of the young birds to sing correctly is one of the most important and laborious features of the breeder's activity. The young birds, learning by imitation for the most part, acquire bad singing as well as good, and while it is the plan of the breeders that the birds should only hear the good singing of the 'Vorsaenger,' yet some of them naturally chirp and whistle in an unpleasant manner, and care must be taken that these birds be removed before the other birds have acquired the same bad habits and are rendered unsalable. The art of the breeder lies in his being able to discover the slumbering talent in the bird at an early age, developing the same to its highest point of perfection in its particular line. These birds are divided into classes and kept in separate rooms, those having harsh and sharp voices being often placed in covered cages, where instead of singing they are forced to listen to other good singers, through which their faults are often overcome. The better singers, after passing a certain stage where their habits are established and they do not require the close daily watching of the breeder, are taken into a room reserved for the best singers. The elementary training for the singer is generally finished by the end of November and the singing is at its best at the beginning of January and again after the mating time. Canaries are very sensitive to drafts and some singers, the results of years of careful breeding and training, have been ruined by a few moments' exposure by an open window.

"The exports of canaries from this district for the calendar year 1905 was $37,685 and for the calendar year 1906 $40,048."

NEGROES AFRAID OF COMET.

Report in Indian Territory Towns That Earth's End Is Near.

Muskogee, I. T.—The ignorant negroes throughout Indian territory are greatly excited by the reported approach of a destructive comet. In many places they have quit work and are assembling nightly in churches and holding religious services.

It is reported at Fort Gibson and at many other points along the Arkansas river where there are large negro settlements that the comet is the only thing talked about, and the negroes believe that the world is coming to an end. This condition has reached such proportions that the Times-Democrat, a local newspaper, telegraphed Prof. P. J. J. See, of Mare Island, asking his opinion about the comet. His reply was:

"The comet is a ghost of the air. It is going from the earth instead of toward it. There is no danger of contact."

A great many Indians have also become alarmed over the agitation, but they are not demonstrative about it, as are the negroes. At Westville it is reported that meetings are being held nightly and prayer offered. These reports come from the smaller towns and rural communities. There is not much excitement among the negroes of the larger town, although it is understood that in nearly every church service Sunday reference was made to it.

WATER CURE FOR THE INSANE

Philadelphia.—Treatment of the insane by water with the idea of washing away insanity germs will be an innovation in the new quarters for the insane at the Philadelphia almshouse, which will be opened soon. Dr. Copley, director of the department of health, is confident of the success of the movement.

The plant is designed primarily for the treatment of cases of acute mania by a system of bathing by which the body of the patient is kept completely submerged in running water for as long a time as is deemed necessary to effect a cure. The plant, in its present form, is composed of a number of rooms, of which two are specially set aside for this kind of treatment.

In each bathroom a hammock is arranged on which the patient's body rests. Above are hot and cold water faucets with a thermometer attached for gauging the temperature. There is a special appliance for emptying the tub instantly. The water generally is kept at a temperature of 100 degrees and is kept continually flowing.

The patient remains in the hammock for a period varying from four to eight hours at a time. At the end of each period he is taken from the bath and placed on a cot, rubbed down, and allowed to rest for half an hour.

He then is returned to the swinging hammock and immersed in water. The only purpose for which he is taken from the water is an occasional rest. His meals are given to him in the bath.

The head, which rests on a circular rubber cushion, is the only portion of the body not submerged.

Will Auction Her Brain.

Woman Offers to Sell Gray Matter to Colleges for Science.

Richmond, Va.—Mrs. M. L. Francis, who has offered to sell her brain to universities and colleges in this city, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York, and her body with it after her death, to the highest bidder in order that she may have the material comforts of life during her remaining years, said:

"Yes, I do want to sell my brain, and I don't see why the colleges don't want to buy it. I need money and I need it badly. We are not in actual want, but we need money. I have heard of people selling their bodies and brains, and I thought I would offer mine for sale. I don't care what they do with me when I am dead."

The woman is 40 years of age and broken in health. She is the fourth wife of her husband, who was several years ago incapacitated for work by reason of an accident which deprived him of the use of one of his hands.

Mrs. Francis said that she had heard that the students of medicine had access only to the brains and bodies of criminals and paupers and that they had no idea what the gray matter of an intelligent person looked like. Hence her belief that her proposition to sell would meet with instant acceptance.

May Call New City "Lemon."

New Haven, Conn.—If the town of Orange is divided, a part containing 25,000 residents being made a city, it is proposed to call the new municipality Lemon City. Charles E. Newman proposed this name in the town meeting and it met with the approval of many of the voters, although it raised some opposition. The question was left to a committee, which will decide whether the municipality shall be established and what its name will be.

If a drunken man doesn't think he is funny he is pretty apt to have an idea he is wealthy.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

GAIN IN POPULATION

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW MARVELOUS GROWTH IN SIX YEARS.

Nearly 8,000,000 More People in United States in 1906 Than in 1900—New York Still Largest City, Chicago Second.

Washington. — The population of continental United States, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 83,941,510 in 1906. This is 7,946,935 more than the population in 1900. The estimated population of the United States, including Alaska and insular possessions, in 1906 was 93,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

The population of continental United States in 1905 as obtained by adding to the returns of the states which took a census in that year the estimated population of the remaining states and territories is 82,575,195, an increase over 1900 of 6,579,610, or 8.7 per cent.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of continental United States in 1906 was 28 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

Chicago remains the second city in the union in point of population, New York being first with 4,113,043. The figures for Chicago are 2,049,185. In 1900 it was 1,698,575. The gain in six years therefore is 350,610. New York is twice as large as Chicago. Six years ago its population was 3,437,202, so that its increase has been 665,841.

Philadelphia has 1,441,735, against 1,293,697 six years ago. St. Louis has passed Boston in the race, the Missouri metropolis having 649,320 in 1906 and 575,238 in 1900. Six years ago Boston had 595,083, while in 1906 the bean eaters' city had 602,278.

Illinois is the third state of the union in point of population. In 1906 the census bureau estimates that it was populated by 5,418,670 persons as against 4,821,550 in 1900. New York is leader with 8,226,990; then comes Pennsylvania with 5,928,575; Ohio, 4,448,677; Indiana, 2,710,898.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent., while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities showed an increase of 4,480,003, or only 8.8 per cent.

The 88 cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906 had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent., over that reported at the twelfth census.

The states that took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4."

The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572, or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining states and territories the population for 1905 as determined by the method adopted by the bureau was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the 14 states making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent. from the actual returns.

PENSION TO POOR PARENTS.

Ohio Official Proposes New Method of Preventing Child Labor.

Columbus, O.—State Shop Inspector Morgan in his annual report submitted to the governor makes the novel proposition that the state of Ohio set aside a fund to be devoted to paying parents in poor circumstances who are now compelled to let their young children work in factories, to enable them to take the children from the factories and put them in school.

Gov. Harris is inclined to look on the proposal with favor and may recommend a law to the legislature covering the matter.

Mr. Morgan says that Ohio leads all the states in child labor legislation, but he is openly opposed to giving employers discretion to employ children where parents need their wages. Instead he suggests a school pension law by which the parents may be paid an equivalent sum out of the public treasury and the child sent to school.

Youngster's Grievance.

At 7:30 p. m. little Willie was busy playing with some visiting friends, when his mother reminded him that it was already half an hour after his bed time. Willie looked sad and remarked: "Say, mister, isn't it a shame that I always have to go to bed when I'm wide awake and get up in the morning when I'm sound asleep?"

Cats on Railroad's Pay Roll.

Cleveland, O.—The Euclid avenue station cat of the Pennsylvania railroad is to receive official recognition. Mr. Cat is to go on the pay roll and receive a monthly appropriation large enough to pay for his milk, and perhaps fish now and then. Then if he doesn't keep rats out of the baggage room he will be discharged and another cat will be employed to do rat catching about the station.. A general order issued by President McCrea requires a cat to be kept at every station on the system to kill the rats that tear baggage in transit. The Euclid avenue station cat has been on the job more than a year, and has given satisfaction.

$10 Clerk Elected Mayor.

New Haven, Conn.—William C. Gilbert, a shoe clerk, was elected mayor of Danbury by a majority of 425. He is president of the Danbury Republican club. He earns ten dollars a week. His opponent, William A. Braum, was elected last year by a majority of two votes.

An out-and-out lie is generally less dangerous than only part of the truth.

WORLD'S FAIR for IRELAND

GENERAL VIEW OF BUILDINGS FROM ROOF OF MAIN ENTRANCE

Old Mother Earth is seeing things these days, for whichever way she may turn her eyes must fall upon some national or international exposition. Japan has her great exposition at Tokio in full swing, the 1st of April saw the formal opening of the Jamestown exposition in this country, and during the summer there is to open at Dublin, Ireland, an international exposition. Shortly after the close of the Cork exhibition, five years ago, a meeting of the then newly formed Irish Industrial conference was called for the purpose of establishing an Institute of Commerce for Ireland and of initiating a movement for the holding of an international exhibition in Dublin. It was a very remarkable meeting, and the assembling for a common cause of men of all classes, creeds and politics showed the earnestness of the new movement to establish Ireland as a new factor in the industrial world.

The meeting showed that the nationalist spirit for which the Gaelic league and other forces have been working was about to bear fruit. From all parts of the island men of the greatest influence sent communications showing their desire to assist in the plan to improve the industrial position of Ireland.

The appeal which has been made to the Irish people has not been lost. They have replied with surprising energy, and now almost every town has its Industrial Development association, and native prejudice against native industries has been obliterated. Irish goods are being demanded, and Ireland may be said to have awakened to a realization that, with the necessary cooperation on the part of her people, she may successfully bid for a share of the world's trade.

There has been a well-defined industrial revival, and it may be traced to the Cork exhibition of 1902. At least, the beginning of the revival coincided with the opening of the exposition. Since then the people have shown so much enthusiasm in their home manufactures that it is said they have freely paid for native goods a greater price than they would have had to pay for similar goods of foreign manufacture. Already the Cork woolens have driven the English and Scotch weaves out of the south of Ireland. Derry supplies nearly the whole British empire with shirts; Limerick has flour mills which are said to excel American in quality of product and in improved machinery; Belfast for centuries has made the linens for the world, and now new industries are being created and fostered with every show of ultimate success.

Lady Aberdeen, the vicerine, started the Irish lace depot, which has given new impetus to the lace industries of Limerick and Carrickmacross. A cooperative creamery has been founded by a duchess, and a countess is fostering the homespun tweed industry on her estate. Lady Aberdeen's lace depot, since its establishment, has sold $1,500,000 worth of lace, and has been useful in reclaiming a native industry which had been declining.

Belfast, notwithstanding its antiquity, is, in the industrial sense, the most modern city in Ireland. It is the busiest municipality in that country. Its great shipyards employ 10,000 hands; its linen manufactories have a trade of more than $10,000,000 a year; its tobacco trade pays $4,000,000 in duties each year, and its distilleries are famous. Limerick supports three large bacon-curing concerns, and lately has entered the new business of manufacturing dried milk, which, we are told, will be the form in which the milkman of the future will deliver his supply. Cork, owing to its geographical position, is becoming a city of commercial prominence.

Out of all this business activity the first Irish international exhibition is arising, as a very natural result of so much mission work on the part of the Gaelic league and the generally declining prejudice against the efficiency of native industries. The exhibition will be held in Herbert park, adjoining the Irish horse show grounds, about a mile and a half from the center of the city of Dublin, in grounds which have a total of about 52 acres. The greater part of the site of the exhibition was recently presented to the Pembroke urban district council by the earl of Pembroke, in commemoration of the coming of age of his son, Lord Herbert. At the close of the exposition Herbert park is to be dedicated as a park and recreation ground.

According to the prospectus, the scope of the exhibition will be Irish and international in the widest sense. Exhibits will be classified under 19 sections, and many foreign countries have promised their substantial support for the project. "Not only will the arts, industries and manufactures of Ireland be specially provided for," says the prospectus, "but there will be exhibits of the manufactures, industries, resources, machinery, science, art, archaeology, etc., of all nations."

The objects of the exposition are definitely stated to be "(1) to promote the industries, art and science of Ireland by a display of the products for which the country is famous, and of the products of partially developed industries for which special facilities exist in the country; (2) to stimulate commercial development and promote industrial education by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state."

"An exhibition such as is to be held," to quote once more, "will display the many opportunities which exist in Ireland for the investment of capital. It will place before the world her industrial manufactures and products, will show the remarkable progress they have made in a few years, and what further development they are capable of."

The exhibition buildings now nearing completion are of great extent, and are more or less typical of exposition structures seen elsewhere. The main entrance will open into a Celtic court where will be placed some of the Irish industrial exhibits. Directly opposite the main entrance will be the main building, consisting of a central octagonal court, 215 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor opening into four radial wings, each 164 feet long and 80 feet wide.

Over the center of the main building rises an octagonal dome, 80 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height. Grouped around this central structure will be pavilions for British foreign and colonial exhibits and the other exposition buildings. Among the latter will be the Palace of Fine Arts, in which will be installed a collection of modern paintings and sculpture, including work of Irish artists. This building is designed to be of real fireproof construction. Among other interesting buildings will be facsimiles of certain historic structures which are of interest either from their archaeological or historical associations.

The visitor to the exposition will find Dublin one of the most beautiful of Irish cities. It has a population of about 400,000, has well-kept streets and buildings most attractive by reason of their architectural beauty or historical association. Thus the Bank of Ireland, a classic structure, is the old house of parliament, where the native legislators met until the act of union a century ago.

Dublin Castle, where the government offices are located, gives visitors the impression of a jail. St. Patrick's Cathedral has many interesting associations, and those of literary taste will there seek out the burial place of Dean Swift. Altogether, Dublin is a city of imposing edifices, and government buildings in no city of the same size can excel in beauty those of the Irish capital.

"Dressed to Kill."

A little girl about six years old was looking at a picture of Marie Antoinette. She asked her mother who it was, and her mother replied that it was a noted picture of Marie Antoinette going to her execution. "Well," the little girl said, "she is dressed fit to kill."

Faith in the Doctor.

"The most remarkable instance of simple faith in the abilities of a physician," says a Baltimore doctor, "came within my experience when I was a student in Philadelphia. I had a patient, an Irishman, who had a broken leg. When the plaster bandage was removed and a lighter one substituted, I observed that one of the pins went in with some difficulty, a fact I could not understand at the time. It was a week afterward that I removed the pin, when I found that it had been stuck hard and fast, it being necessary to remove it with forceps. To my great astonishment, on examination, I found that the pin had actually been run through the skin twice, instead of through the bandage cloth. 'Didn't you known that that pin was sticking in you?' I demanded of the patient. 'Sure!' he exclaimed. 'But as I thought ye knew your business I held me tongue."—Sunday Magazine.

Thrust at American Girl.

Some husbands are domestic. But the American girl seems to prefer the imported article.—London Opinion.

Winning a Raise.

Warden B. F. Bridges of the state prison had as guests the other day an English gentleman of title and his Irish valet who are touring in this country. They were taken through every department of the prison, and showed especial interest in the death chamber, where murderers are put to death in the electric chair. While tarrying in this room the nobleman remarked, with a wise wink to Warden Bridges: "Pat, if the chair had its dues where would you be?"

Without a trace of a smile Pat quickly replied: "The wardin and me wud be looking at the chair alone."

Warden Bridges turned to hide a smile, and after silence of about a minute the nobleman asked the privilege of lighting a cigar, after which he wheeled toward Pat and said: "Your wages are raised a pound and sixpence a month."—Boston Herald.

And We All Do It.

There isn't anything more uncomfortable than to jump at conclusions that are not there.—Puck.