

\$5,000,000 won't last a week. True heroes need no official indorsement other than the friendship of their comrades and fellow men. What would the boys of '61 and '65 have thought of a 'hero fund' in those perilous days? Heroes who are heroes became so for love and devotion to their country and their fellow men and would shun public charity for their deeds."

MR. JOHN FARSON of Chicago, who obtained fame by saying that he would bequeath \$1,000,000 to the right kind of domestic, has again attracted public attention by explaining to newspaper readers how to break into society. The Chicago correspondent for the New York World says that Mr. Farson's recipe may be summarized as follows: "Apply for a divorce from your wife. Move into a neighborhood in close proximity to sweldom. Move into sweldom as soon as you can get money enough to pay the rent. Join a fashionable church. Play cards at least half the time you have out of office hours. Cultivate the golf habit. Read the trashiest novels. Join a good club and work up an acquaintance with society man. Attend club functions. Pay more attention to what is on your back than in your head."

MR. SHAW, now secretary of the treasury, and formerly governor of Iowa, is just now defending himself against the charge that while governor of Iowa, he granted a parole to a desperate convict on political grounds, and in response to a request made by a corporation lawyer. The judge who presided at the trial of this convict, and the prosecuting attorney who appeared against him, protested against the granting of the parole, but their protests were unheeded. A letter written by N. M. Hubbard, who was a railroad lawyer, to Governor Shaw, was as follows: "Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 15, 1900.—My Dear Governor: When I was in Washington, last winter, I became acquainted with David H. Mercer, congressman from the Fremont district in Nebraska. He helped pass our bill for settlement of the Sioux City and Pacific indebtedness. As soon as the bill was passed, 'Dave' came to me and asked for the parole of Frank Shercliffe, who is now in the penitentiary for robbing somebody on the Sioux City and Pacific road. My son and Mr. Dawley, my law partners, I understand, have written urging you not to pardon or parole him. 'Dave' doesn't ask that he be pardoned, but paroled on good behavior. He told me that the judge who tried him, and the attorney who prosecuted him, have made a request to you, or will make such request, to parole him. I suppose he is guilty of the crime charged, but 'Dave' says he has been punished pretty well now, and that it will be worth 300 or 400 votes to him from the relatives of Shercliffe if he can be paroled. 'Dave' is one of the best fellows I met in Washington, and I want to beseech you in his behalf to parole this man if you possibly can. Of course, I do not know the details, but 'Dave' was so kind and helpful to me in Washington that I am very anxious that he should be gratified provided, of course, it will not be too great an injustice to the public."

THEY have heard recently of Judge Parker in England, and the London Chronicle says: "What his political views may be, what policy he intends to pursue if elected—all this is beside the mark. But we know that he takes his coffee without sugar and his tea without either milk or sugar. That he is an American of the Americans is proved by the fact that he eats pie for luncheon and dinner—custard and pumpkin for choice. His personal appearance is discussed from all angles and pronounced superior to President Roosevelt's. His nose is 'aquiline' and 'his high, broad forehead slopes back without a bump.' Like Herbert Spencer's, his brow is wholly unfurrowed, 'indicating a man who can concentrate his mind without the great effort which contracts the facial muscles.' It is difficult to conceive of such a paragon being beaten."

IT HAS been reported that Joseph E. Bishop of New York, a strong friend of Mr. Roosevelt, would be appointed secretary of the Panama canal commission. This office pays a large salary. The New York correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer says that it has been discovered that Mr. Bishop is the author of a pamphlet showing why Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated for the republican convention, and containing also severe strictures upon Senator Hanna, who was then regarded in some quarters as a candidate for the nomination. Senator Platte of New York says: "I have informed the isthmian canal com-

mission that I will not stand for the appointment of Mr. Bishop as its secretary. I shall fight it from first to last. President Roosevelt has nothing to do with making the appointment, although, of course, he might suggest Mr. Bishop's name. The appointment must be made by the commission, and as I happen to be chairman of the canal committee of the senate, I think the commission will listen to reason."

HENRY M. STANLEY, the renowned African explorer, died at London, May 10. For several weeks Sir Henry has been ill and his death is said to have been due to an attack of pleurisy with complications. Stanley was 64 years of age and while even during the years of his early manhood he was not only unknown, but was extremely poor, in later years, after he became an explorer, he was famous throughout the world and at the time of his death was regarded as a wealthy man.

IN MANY western cities, and particularly in Omaha, Stanley was at one time well known to many people. Old time residents of Omaha seem to remember him as a newspaper reporter of rather ordinary ability and one who was not always particular as to his financial condition. As a matter of fact, the real name of the great explorer was not Henry M. Stanley. It was John Rolands. He was born at Denby, Wales, in 1840. His parents were poor and when their boy was about three years of age they delivered him to the care of the parish and he was reared in the almshouse at St. Asaph. After leaving the almshouse, and having a fair education, he taught school for several years.

THE interesting career of John Rolands, otherwise known as Henry M. Stanley, is described in an interesting way by a writer in the Chicago Tribune. This writer says: "Possessing the genius of the rover and the physique of Hercules, pedagogy had no attractions for him, and presently he shipped as the cabin boy of a vessel bound for New Orleans. He concluded to stay there awhile, and happened to meet a wealthy American merchant named Stanley, who was pleased with and adopted him, changing his name to Henry M. Stanley. His adopted father was so thoughtless as to die intestate, and Stanley found himself poor again. Even as the well endowed and expectant heir of a wealthy man young Stanley had been wandering afoot in the Indian country of the southwest, and had obtained much experience of savage ideas and habits, which proved of great value later. The war had broken out, and he was impressed in the rebel service. But his sympathies were with the north, and he managed to get over upon the other side, where he continued to serve, though without any particular distinction, until the fall of Richmond."

SUBSEQUENTLY Stanley obtained employment as a reporter on the New York Herald. He was readily recognized as a picturesque and clever writer. The Tribune writer says: "His love of adventure was overmastering, and being sent abroad by Mr. Bennett he started soon to fight for fun and liberty in the Cretan army and to record its fate in the Herald. That over, he traveled through the eastern countries and in Abyssinia and Spain as a roving correspondent until October, 1869, when Mr. Bennett sent him to find Livingstone." The story of that wonderful achievement is told in his book, one of the most fascinating records of exploration. Upon his return from Africa Stanley went west as far as Omaha and did work in the Indian campaigns for the Herald with his usual success. Returning to New York Stanley was sent upon another African trip by Mr. Bennett, and four years more were spent in travels and battles "through the dark continent." Then his great Congo undertaking occupied him from 1879 until 1884, the result of which was the establishment of an independent nation from the western coast of Africa at the mouth of the Congo to the 30th degree in the interior. When this was accomplished, loaded with honors, he returned to America, hoping to spend the balance of his life in less arduous labors."

WHEN Stanley reached American shores the king of Belgium, and Sir William McKinnon, suggested to him by cable that he go and rescue Emon Pasha. On this point, the Tribune writer says: "Messages had reached Zanzibar and Europe from the pasha's capital at Wadelai through Dr. Junker, indicating that he would be unable to hold his position against the mahdi's threatened attack and was practically awaiting annihilation. Had he been willing to abandon his

people, those of whom he had created a nation, he could easily have cut his way by some southern route to the coast before the mahdi's forces could come down the Nile and get at him. But Emon was a hero, and he preferred death to desertion. Indeed, when Stanley reached him this sentiment, carried to almost Quixotic extremes, threatened to render the relief expedition unavailing. In 1889, however, after a march of nearly 1,500 miles through equatorial Africa, reaching from Bagamoyo, on the eastern coast, Stanley reached the beleaguered Emon and raised the siege. It was a perilous undertaking, beset with innumerable dangers in the shape of sickness, native hostilities, and secret plots and open warfare from the mahdi's forces, but Stanley overcame them all and brought Emon safely out of his danger."

THE geographical and anthropological results of this expedition were of the highest importance. The Tribune writer explains: "The course of the Aruwimi was at last fully defined, the limits of the forest region fixed, the extent of Albert Nyanza bounded, and all the new country from the Congo to the lake reduced to a map. But of far more importance was the discovery of the Semliki river, of Mount Ruvenzori, of Lake Albert Edward, and of the southwestern extension of Lake Victoria. It was proved that Lake Albert Edward, the rumored Muta N'zige, is the primary source of the White Nile, that its waters pour through the Semliki, which were seen by a white man for the first time in the Albert Nyanza. Mount Ruvenzori was shown to be a rival of Kilimanjaro, and probably 17,000 to 18,000 feet high. The extent of the Victoria Nyanza was definitely ascertained to be fully 26,900 square miles and to reach within 150 miles of Tanganyika. The tribes of all this new country were discovered. Henry M. Stanley was knighted in England for his services, and after a brief career in the house of commons, which was not to his liking, he settled down as a farmer at Furzehill in Surrey. He was married late in life to Miss Dorothy Tennant, but had no children. One of his nephews he adopted about a year ago. While not a rich man Stanley had amassed a comfortable fortune from his books."

A PECULIAR condition in the relations between the liquor interests and the municipal officers has been brought about by the law recently passed by the New Jersey legislature. A writer in the Newark News says that according to this law, the local board of excise and also all other boards, common councils, courts, or other bodies having power to grant licenses, will be forced to become, whether they so desire, or not, the agents of the brewers. The law referred to provides that the person who pays a license fee for another may retain control of the license by means of a power of attorney, and that such power shall be kept on record and no license shall be transferred without the consent of the person who paid the fee. The Newark News writer says: "The fact of the passage of such a bill was not known by the officials here, or by the general public, until the new law was brought to the attention of the city clerk by the representative of a brewing company. An investigation then revealed that the measure had been passed in what may be designated as a clandestine manner. Not only will the effect of the new law be to protect the brewers, but it will make them practically the absolute owners of the great majority of the licenses granted. It is a well-known fact that in this city considerably more than one-half of the license fees are now paid by the brewers, though the licenses are held in the names of the individuals. These nominal owners are merely the agents of the brewers, and as they are frequently unsatisfactory, they are dismissed and the licenses held in their names are transferred. Under the new law it will be impossible to transfer such licenses without the consent and direction of the brewers who hold the recorded power of attorney. The board of excise is thus made accountable to the brewers and must obey their behests."

IN THE forests of France they are cutting trees by means of electricity. A correspondent for the Chicago Post explains the process in this way: "A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way, no sawdust is produced and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."