

TRAFFIC OFFICIALS OF PACKING COMPANIES ACKNOWLEDGE GUILT AND ARE FINED



SAMUEL WEIL.

ARMY WIFE UNDER MICROSCOPE.

Her Daily Life Subjected to a Constant Scrutiny.

The life of an army wife is hard. She lives under a microscope. She is subjected to a constant scrutiny, even more minute than that which the average decent woman in a small town receives—which can be compared only to that brought to bear on the minister's wife in such a town. Furthermore, the army wife, if she ventures to be indiscreet, is likely to find the microscope under which she lives instantly enlarged into a telescope through which the whole nation is looking at her. Her husband's position makes her domestic troubles likely to be forced into national prominence, when they are, in fact, no worse than are occurring in every block in civil life. Under these circumstances it is a wonder not that so many, but so few, scandals affecting army wives get into the newspapers. The fact that they do not—that the percentage of domestic scandals in the army attracting public attention is smaller than in civil life—is the strongest possible testimony to the propriety and discretion of the army post woman.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

MANY AMERICANS LIVE ABROAD.

More Than 100,000 at All Times Residing in European Cities.

Year by year the number of Americans residing in the chief European cities has been increasing. Two years ago an estimate of the number of Americans living in London was made and the number was shown to be 15,000, with 12,000 in Paris.

There are according to the last estimates 25,000 Americans residing in London permanently, 30,000 in Paris, 5,000 each in Rome and Berlin, 2,500 in Munich, 1,500 in Florence and 1,000 in Venice.

There are at all times between 100,000 and 150,000 Americans resident in European cities, apart from the number of Americans who make a summer trip to Europe and come under the designation of either transients or travelers. Most European countries do not include in the census of inhabitants taken unaturalized foreigners, and for that reason the figures of the number of Americans are not always easy to get. Ten per cent of the population of Paris, exclusive of transients, is made up of foreigners—250,000 foreigners constantly in Paris, of whom 30,000 are Americans.

PRESERVE THE INDIAN NAMES.

Washington Star Considers Them Appropriate Appellations.

The suggestion has been made that when Indian territory shall become a state or part of a state the new state shall be called Sequoyah, in memory of the half-breed Cherokee who invented the syllable alphabet of the Cherokee language and who performed other noteworthy services for his people. Whether the suggestion is good or bad is not now to be determined, but certain it is that a conspicuous argument against the adoption of the name is unsound. It is argued that it is an Indian name and hard to pronounce. Mercy! A citizen of the United States to urge this as a reason against a geographical name in the United States! If there is anything in the power of precedent or the force of example this is not an objection to but an argument for the name Sequoyah. For nearly 100 years we have been saying Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware and for a long time have been pronouncing Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, etc.—Washington Star.



M. J. SULZBERGER.

NAVAL LOSSES DURING PEACE.

Accidents Have Cost Far More Lives Than Has Warfare.

The modern navies of this country, Great Britain and Japan are alike at least in one respect—that the accidents of peace have cost them rather more in men and ships than the incidents of war. The loss with nearly 300 men of Admiral Togo's flagship, the powerful battle-ship Miskasa, that bore the brunt of the fighting in the late war, is one of the most appalling calamities that has overtaken any navy in time of peace. In destruction of life it ranks with the loss of the British turret ship Captain in the Bay of Biscay in the early days of the ironclad and the sinking of the Victoria by the Camperdown a few years ago. The United States navy has in its annals of peace the blowing up of the Maine and the loss of two ships of Admiral Franklin's squadron in the Samoan hurricane of the late '80's. Each of the disasters enumerated cost the nation concerned more lives than any naval battle it has engaged in since steam supplanted sails.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GREAT BRITAIN LOSING TRADE.

Competing Nations Win in Struggle for World's Markets.

In 1904 the exports of Great Britain, aggregated, in round numbers \$1,503,555,000, of which \$559,685,000 worth went to its colonies. The imports in the same year were valued at \$2,755,180,000, of which \$600,090,000 worth came from its colonial possessions. British exports to foreign countries show a decline, whereas those to its colonies have considerably increased. Were it not for the latter favoring circumstances, Great Britain's industrial condition would be bad. As it is, active competitors like Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States are encroaching more and more on British trade in international markets where no preferential duties on imported goods from Great Britain exist.

Debts Did Not Worry Him.

Charles Mathews, the great English comedian, one day previous to the period of his publicity proclaimed dire bankruptcy, invited a friend to dine with him. The walnuts were washed down by some rare sherry. "That's a delicious wine," his friend exclaimed; "it must have cost you a lot of money." "It didn't cost me anything that I know of," the actor answered with a shrug. "You had it given to you, then?" the friend suggested. "Oh, no," answered Mathews, "I bought it from Ellis, in Bond street." "But he will charge you something for it," the friend exclaimed in astonishment. "I believe he does write something down in a book," Charles retorted gravely; "let's have another glass, my boy."

Complying with the first portion of the agreement between the United States authorities and representatives of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company, four traffic officials of that company pleaded guilty, Sept. 21, in the United States district court at Chicago to the charge of conspiracy to solicit and receive railroad rebates in violation of the federal statutes as detailed in the indictment.

Judge J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield, before whom the pleas of guilty were entered in person by Samuel Weil of New York, C. E. Todd of Kansas City, Vance D. Skipworth of New York and Beth S. Cusey of Chicago, sentenced the four men to a total cash fine of \$25,000 and costs, without any imprisonment. The fine was promptly paid by a check signed by Max Sulzberger, the Chicago vice president of the company.



JUDGE HUMPHREY.

The pleas of guilty, while expected, have caused a sensation in legal and railroad circles. They were followed by the announcement that the government will now proceed against the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Boston and Maine and the Mobile and Ohio railroads, which are named in the indictment as the roads from which the four traffic officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger people solicited and received rebates.

WASTE LAND MADE PRODUCTIVE

Country Watered by the Tigris Beginning to Bloom.

A correspondent writing to the Chemnitz (Germany) Tageblatt from Bagdad states many modern improvements are being made. The Vilajet Mossul, on the middle Tigris, is extremely rich in all agricultural products, and during the last ten years much has been done to introduce rational methods of farming. The Bedouins are becoming less nomadic in their habits and are leaving the neighboring steppes to become permanently domiciled upon the land, which is being irrigated and reclaimed from the state of waste which has characterized it for centuries. The projected Bagdad railway, a German enterprise, will pass directly through this country and bring it within easy reach of the commercial world. Two new steamers, built in England, are now plying the Tigris. They are owned by a native company and are fitted up with all modern appliances, such as electric light, etc.

VARIATION OF OLD CON GAME.

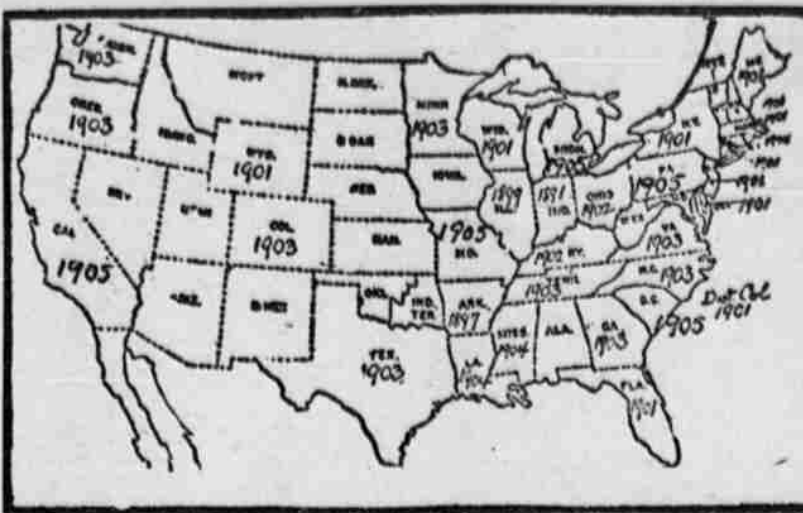
Spanish Swindle Makes Its Appearance in New Dress.

The Spanish con men are at it again, though this time they have a variation. Arthur C. Jacobson, a lumber dealer of 87 Bridge street, Brooklyn, has been asked by mail to become the guardian and protector of the daughter of "Octavio Figueroa," now serving a sentence of eighteen years in a Spanish prison. According to the writer of the letter his wife was a Miss Jacobson, a relative of the lumber merchant. The writer admits that he was secretary to Martinez Campos in Cuba and says that he escaped to London with £29,000, which he deposited in a bank. All Mr. Jacobson of Brooklyn will have to do is to consent to become the guardian of the fifteen-year-old girl, Julia, and send to Spain money sufficient for her transportation to America. Singular as it may seem, he won't send a cent.

Effects of Destroying Game.

One of the penalties for the wanton destruction of birds is paid in the frequent terrible visitations by insect pests which devour the various crops in the field. They cost the people not only of this country, but of all the other nations which are dependent on our crops, millions in loss. Many states have made laws for the preservation of the game animals, birds and fishes, but these laws have no effect on the classes for which they are really meant, and little on the majority of the people. Those who have the new-fangled destructive guns want to use them and they will find living targets, and in too many cases they may be human marks for their shot.—New Orleans Picayune.

WAR OF AUDUBON SOCIETY AGAINST FANCY OF FASHION



MAP OF STATES WHICH HAVE PASSED THE A.O.U. MODEL LAW WITH THE YEAR OF ITS ADOPTION.

For many years there has been a never-ending, never conceding, never triumphing war between the world of fashion and the world of serious thought. From the days when the stoics of ancient Rome strove to awaken the dissipated set of their day to the grim realities of life and of philosophy down to the present busy era, in which the preachers in the pulpit try to arouse responsibility in the use of the enormous wealth of to-day and humane societies endeavor to protect the innocent wild things from the onslaught of eternally barbaric fashion there has existed this pitched battle of one-half of the world against the other half.

Bishop Henry C. Potter wrote: "There is an element of savagery in the use of birds for personal decoration which is in grotesque contrast with our boasts of civilization; but even the savage stops short, as a rule, with the feathers. It is only Christian people who think it worth while to

butcher a whole bird to adorn their headgear. I am sure, however, that it is largely from that unreflecting habit which is a leading vice in people who follow the fashions. But it is a vice, as Hood sang when he wrote:

"But evil is wrought by want of thought As well as want of heart."

Oliver Holmes, too, wrote once of his hearty and eager sympathy with all and every one who tried to "prevent the waste of these innocent, happy, beautiful and useful lives on which we depend for a large share of our natural enjoyment."

But it was Charles Dudley Warner who made the aptest aphorism on the matter that has yet been printed. It is celebrated, but can hardly be too often weighed, and it should have a pretty certain influence on the vain little heart of my lady:

"A dead bird does not help the appearance of an ugly woman, and a pretty woman needs no such ornament."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MONEY IN "WINKLE GROUNDS."

English People Fond of Toothsome Shell Delicacy.

"These clams of yours—the cherry-stones especially—are all right," said an English tourist, "but I miss my winkles."

"Winkles? What are they?" "Little shellfish. The finest, sweetest morsel that the sea gives up. What beer is to a German, pie to a Yankee, long pig to a cannibal, all that and more winkles are to a Briton. Good? Well!

"The trade in winkles is big. The British winkle grounds, or winkleries, are on the east coast, on the mud flats. There the little winkles feed by millions on the sea grass, and there between the tides the winker pick them up. A winker averages \$10 a week for three hours of work a day.

"Many winklers lose their lives, for the mud flats are treacherous. Walking on them you wear splashes—things like snowshoes—but your splashes won't save you if you step into a patch of the 'green death.'"

"The 'green death' is a quicksand on the marsh. A man will sink ten feet in it in half an hour. Before you can dig him out the tide rolls up, the greasy water a-rattle with big crabs, and before the ebb sets in the poor chap's bones are picked clean.

"You can pick 1,200 winkles an hour on a good foreshore.

"To own a winkle foreshore, or winklerly, is to be rich in perpetuity. Many of these foreshores have been yielding for a hundred years and their supply of winkles increases annually.

KEPT THE STUDENTS GUESSING.

Few Minutes of Discomfort for Graduating Class.

The class which was recently graduated from the University of Bellevue Hospital Medical college was an unusually unruly one. When the students were particularly obstreperous Dr. Joseph D. Bryant would be called upon by the faculty to give the young men a calling down.

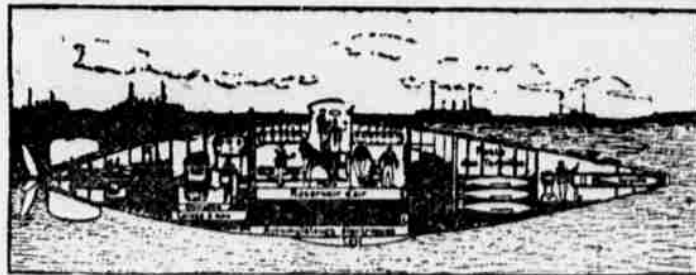
Just before the examinations began Dr. Bryant called a meeting of the men who hoped to graduate, and when they had assembled he took a slip of paper from his pocket and impressively announced:

"In the course of the session I had frequently cause to warn you that your conduct, or rather misconduct, during the term would be taken into consideration when examination time came, and your record during the year would determine whether you would be permitted to try for graduation. To prove that the threat was no idle one I shall now read off the names of the students who are entitled to take the examination this year."

Then Dr. Bryant deliberately unfolded the piece of paper he held in his hand and carefully adjusting his eyeglasses proceeded to read the names on the list, while the students sat still for the first time in their college career and "cursed the day that they were born and sweat blood," as one of them later expressed it, while they waited to learn if their names had been kept from the list.

All things come to an end, and finally the doctor finished reading, and

INTERIOR OF SUBMARINE BOAT



The picture shows a French boat, and the French terms are easily translated even if you don't know French.

for the pickers can't keep up with the busy little creature's propagation.

"Winkler foreshores are guarded and tended with great care. I know of several that yield their owners \$25,000 a year apiece."

A Piece of Impiety.

A clergyman was condemning a man who had refused to subscribe to a worthy charity.

"I'll tell you something about that man," he said, "which I had promised myself never to reveal. It was as nasty a piece of irreverence, I guess, as history records.

"This fellow once was impious enough to get rid of an unwelcome guest by using a prayer as a—ah—a bounce.

"The guest, it seems, had overstayed his time—had been invited for a week, remained a fortnight, and showed a disposition to continue on a month. It was aggravating, I admit. But to bounce him with a prayer! Well!

"That, though, is what the man did. At the end of the second week he concluded the usual morning exhortation with this sentence:

"And, Lord, bless, we beseech Thee, Brother Jonathan Sharp, who leaves by the 3 o'clock train this afternoon."

when he replaced the list in his pocket the name of every man in the class had been called.—New York Times.

Greeley Peculiarities.

William Barnes, Sr., of Albany was a very old and intimate friend of Horace Greeley.

"Mr. Greeley," said he the other day, "was peculiar in every relation of life except when he had a pen in his hand and a reform to write about. Then his head was level.

"His wife was just as peculiar as he was. They had one son, Pickney, who died young. Mrs. Greeley never permitted the boy to eat flesh or to know that animals were killed for food.

"Mrs. Greeley was as earnest a reformer as Mr. Greeley, and as indifferent as he to the conventionalities of life. Mr. Greeley took me up to the house once to dinner, and I noticed the floor barrel standing in the front hall. There was a trail of flour from the place where it stood out into the kitchen. I thought, perhaps it had just come in and they had not had time to move it. But, happening to pass it, I saw that it was nearly empty. The delivery man had set it down in the hall, and it had never occurred to either of them to move it into the kitchen."

What's in McClure's.

The October McClure's is devoted particularly to American life and activities. Not a story in it, nor a special article, but concerns the real and immediate things that move this country at large. Pastor Charles Wagner, the French clergyman-author of "The Simple Life," writes of his visit at the White House, and with simple directness tells of the children and the household life of the president as he saw them. He writes an interesting and important estimate of President Roosevelt as a man. "What Kansas Did to Standard Oil" concludes Miss Tarbell's story of the oil war in Kansas, and tells excitingly of how the Kansans rushed in and won. "Pioneer Transportation in America" is the truthful romance of traffic, an absorbingly interesting story full of curious information. In this first paper Charles F. Lummis, foremost authority on the subject, carries traffic through America's heroic age up to the beginnings of the great days on the plains.

Bank Customers Photographed.

One of the most ingenious methods in the world for photographing persons and keeping them in ignorance of the fact is that of the Bank of France. The bank has a hidden studio in a gallery behind the cashier's desk, so that at a signal from one of the bank employees any suspected customer will instantly have his picture taken without his own knowledge.

A Romance of the Sixteenth Century.

Mr. Richard Watson Glider's "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," which will be a feature of the October Century, grew out of an inquiry. It is said, as to the direct references by Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning to each other in their poetry, with a view to grouping such poems as might appropriately be classed with the "Sonnets From the Portuguese." Mr. Glider concluded that, on Mrs. Browning's part would naturally appear in this connection, with the Portuguese Sonnets, the six lyrics, "Life and Love," "A Denial," "Proof and Disproof," "Question and Answer," "Inclusion" and "Insufficiency," and on Mrs. Browning's "One Word More," "Prospect" and the passage beginning, "O Lyric Love" from "The Ring and the Book."

Height of French Soldiers.

Since the law of 1901 there has been no limit of height for a French soldier; dwarf or giant, all must serve. Before that time the limit was only five feet one inch. Yet the average height was not yet run down to that of Napoleon's "grande armee" in its last years and not long ago it was above that of the German army measured as a whole.

Flow of German Rivers.

With one exception the waters of German rivers run into the North Sea, the Baltic and the Black Sea. That one exception is a brook which starts in Germany beyond Alsace and gradually reaches the Rhine by way of the Saone, and thus at last empties into the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Lyons.

Vandals in Palace.

The famous tapestries of the Palace of Fontainebleau have been cut and slashed until they are almost in shreds, and the sculptures and carved wood mantelpieces have been chipped in scores of places. The damage aside from that to the tapestries, is estimated at \$85,000.

How to Avoid Washing Quilts.

A good device to save washing comforters and quilts is to baste across the top end a facing, a quarter of a yard wide or more, of cheesecloth or other material. The facing may be taken off and washed frequently. This also keeps the bedding from wearing out.

Arsenic Mine.

From a small beginning two years ago an arsenic mine near Elbe, Pierce county, Washington, has been developed until it is now producing twenty-five tons each twenty-four hours. It is the only mine in the country in which the arsenic is taken direct from the ore.

Gem of Phillips Brooks.

These are truths; we are all of us God's children; every soul is made for purity, and has no right to sin; no soul can do its duty anywhere without a thrill of richer life running through all the world.—Phillips Brooks.

Were Once Peninsulas.

Geologists incline to the opinion that Rugen only, but the Isle of Wight and Great Britain were once peninsulas and became separated from the mainland before the time when the island of Ceylon enacted a declaration of independence from Hindostan.

Gymnastics Benefit Young Men.

Gymnastic exercises are held responsible for the fact that within the last sixty years the percentage of young men unfit for military service has fallen from 39 per cent to 0 per cent.

Wore His Lawyer's Boots.

While defending a case in court at Carlow, Ireland, an attorney was surprised and grieved to see on the feet of his client a pair of boots that had been stolen from him some time before.

"Paddy's Hurricane."

A "Paddy's hurricane" is when there is little or no wind, when the penants hang down alongside the mast, hence, it is said, when the wind is up and down the mast it is a "Paddy's hurricane."

Some people would worry themselves to death if they didn't have trouble to think about.