

WIFE OF VICE-PRESIDENT



Photograph copyright by (Climax, Washington, D. C.) Mrs. John Sherman, wife of Vice-President Sherman, is well known in social circles at the national capital, having lived there a number of years while her husband was a member of congress.

RECORD GOAT RIDER

REV. J. R. N. BELL HAS BEEN INITIATED 161 TIMES.

Oregon Minister Has Joined About Every Order There is—Has Taken 140 Degrees in Masonry—Ex-Confederate Veteran.

Albany, Ore.—The friends of Rev. J. R. N. Bell, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Corvallis, Ore., say he has advanced further in fraternal orders than any other minister in the world. Few men of any professional equal his record. He belongs to practically every widespread order in the world, except those in which insurance is the dominant feature. He has ridden the goat in secret orders 161 times.

Dr. Bell holds one world's record in Masonry. In point of service he is the oldest grand chaplain in the Masonic order in the world, having been grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Oregon for 35 consecutive years.

"He belongs to your lodge," was the statement a speaker made in introducing Dr. Bell when he delivered a lecture at the summer Bible school in this city last year. This statement applied to almost every man in the large crowd.

He belongs to all branches of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Eagles, and the Red Men. He has taken 140 degrees in Masonry, including 32 Scottish Rite degrees, 12 York Rite degrees and 96 Egyptian degrees. He joined the Masonic fraternity in March, 1872. He is a charter member of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Portland. He at one time joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Roseburg, Ore., but does not now maintain his membership in that order.

Many offices in all these orders have been held by Dr. Bell, and he is generally called upon to officiate as grand chaplain when any of them celebrates an event of unusual importance.

Dr. Bell was born January 25, 1846, in Putnam county, Virginia, and was educated at the Masonic college at Wytheville, Va. He is a veteran of the confederate army, having served throughout the war as a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth Virginia battalion on Eccles' brigade, Wharton's division, Early's corps. He participated in 32 battles and many skirmishes and was slightly wounded twice. "Were you an officer?" he was asked.

"No, and therein I hold a record," laughed the minister. "I am the only ex-confederate living who went into the war as a private and came out a private. Every other living ex-confederate I know of was a colonel or at least a major."

Dr. Bell has lived in Oregon since March 28, 1875, and has been engaged in the ministry all of that time, doing some editorial work as a side issue. For ten years he was a member of the board of regents of the Oregon agricultural college and at different times has been on the staff of lecturers at that institution. He is now serving his seventeenth year as a public school director.

Cent Earns Three in 34 Years. New York.—Among the old tax accounts which have just been settled with the city was a claim for one cent with three cents interest, due since 1875. It was paid by a Long Island real estate man.

NOW IT'S WIRELESS TORPEDO.

French Works Turn Out a Radio-Automatic Boat.

Paris.—If all that is claimed for the new radio-automatic torpedo built at the Creusot works is true it promises to prove the most terrible engine of destruction that the genius of man has yet invented. This weapon of naval warfare can be worked from shore or from ship, and can be used against a ship of the enemy's fleet in motion. There is no escaping it.

The radio-automatic torpedo is controlled and directed by the employment of Hertzian waves and by aid of an apparatus which differs little from that now used in wireless telegraphy. When loaded it would contain 1,000 kilograms of gun cotton and about ten times the quantity of explosive charge of the ordinary torpedo. Its apparatus is synchronized so as to receive the Hertzian waves from the "parent" ship or shore station and to refuse those emanating from the enemy. It will be capable of maintaining a maximum speed of nearly fifteen knots for five hours.

One of the most important features is the wide radius of its action. From its starting point the operator, be he on ship or ashore, can control its every movement, stop it, send it dead slow ahead or astern, and alter its course with as much ease as if he were on board the deadly craft.

The inventor is M. Gustave Gavet, who has long devoted himself to the study of the problem and of the science of naval warfare.

FIND USE FOR JERSEY PINES.

Federal Experiments Prove "Scrub" Growth Makes Fine Paper Pulp.

Washington.—The long-neglected scrub, or Jersey pine, growing on abandoned farms and cut-over lands of the east seems destined at last, the forestry bureau reports, to have reached its rightful place as a material of value, according to the results obtained through recent pulp and paper making tests at the forest service laboratories here.

Scrub pine might have been used to good advantage long ago, but it did not seem to the practical paper maker worthy of trial. By only slight changes of the treatment ordinarily accorded pulp wood in the sulphite process, it has now yielded a pulp product which it is thought can be used as a substitute for spruce sulphite in the manufacture of newspaper. The fiber is strong and durable. The yields obtained by the forest service are about the same as those obtained from woods now in general paper making use.

Practical paper makers who have seen this product are almost unanimous in claiming it to be a strong long-fibered and hard-wearing pulp, which seems especially desirable for making bag, news and wrapping papers. Several even went so far as to say that it would make fine bank or ledger papers when properly handled, and that this wood gave one of the best fibers which has been prepared from pine wood.

Forest Fire Loss \$28,502,697. Lansing, Mich.—Before the senate committee on forestry interests, Carl E. Schmidt of Detroit presented a resume of a report of Bradford and Wynne, United States forestry experts, who investigated the effects of last October's forest fires in northern Michigan. The experts estimated the loss at \$28,502,697. This includes timber and property destroyed and money spent in fighting the fires.

POINTS OUT DANGER IN EGGS.

Should Be Cooked to Avoid Possibility of Infection by Them.

It has long been known that milk may be a vehicle for the diphtheria germ, but eggs have not until recently been suspected of having any part in the communication of this noxious malady. A recent number of the London Lancet contains a startling communication from Dr. Sambon, one of the professors in the London School of Tropical Medicine, in which it is shown that fowls as well as birds are subject to diphtheria, and that eggs often contain virulent germs of this disease and may easily be the means of spreading the disease. The doctor claims that he has even found active diphtheria germs in an egg at his own breakfast table.

In view of these facts, says Good Health, it is apparent that eggs must be invariably cooked to avoid the danger of infection. Raw eggs are unquestionably quite as dangerous as raw milk, or possibly even more so. The egg is doubtless much more often a source of serious illness than is generally supposed. A stale egg or a sick or infected egg may be the cause of sudden nausea, vomiting and purging, the real cause of which may not be suspected. Certainly the egg is very far from being the safe and innocent food which it has so long enjoyed the reputation of being. Various species of germs have been found inside the shells which were apparently fresh. It is known that germ may be picked up and included in the egg during its transit along the oviduct of the fowl and that germs may penetrate the egg after it is laid.

SKILLFUL HANDLER OF RAZOR.

English Champion Has Some Remarkable Records to His Credit.

Prof. Hardie is the quick-shaving champion of England. Mr. Hardie's record of shaving five men in one minute 15 seconds stood for some years, but not long ago the champion of the razor thought he would try for new and better times, so he managed to shave six men in one minute 29 seconds.

Mr. Hardie a little back issued a challenge to the world for \$2,500 and this money can be won by anyone who will take up the cudgels at either quick or blindfold shaving, and is able to beat the existing champion's time.

Mr. Hardie can shave one man, no matter how harsh his beard, in 12 seconds, or he will allow himself to be blindfolded and then make a clean job of it in 27 seconds. Besides these times, which are accomplished, by the aid of an ordinary razor, Mr. Hardie will give any man a perfectly satisfactory shave, with the aid of a carving knife in 45 seconds, and with a pen-knife in 28 seconds.

What Every Country Editor Knows.

During the eight years I worked in a country newspaper office I had ample time to study and absorb the daily incidents in the life and work of a country editor. I learned for a certainty that a man to qualify for such a position must be a machinist, a politician, a financier, a diplomat and a printer, besides having a smattering of all professions. He must be versatile, forgiving, brave, prolific, calm, temperate in all things and withal, he must have excellent bodily health abundant physical strength and a head filled with concrete knowledge of his village, the country, the commonwealth and all things of national and international moment and importance, from the best methods of treating the pimple on the nose to the latest revolutionary disturbances in the Balkans.—Don Cameron Shafer in the Bohemian.

Opinion Checks Drink Habit.

Fifty years ago a gentleman got drunk habitually, and no one thought the worse of him. A gentleman the worse for liquor could be seen in a drawing room any day, and women scarcely withdrew their patronage and countenance from him.

The great Hobbes, the writer and philosopher, calculated he had been drunk a hundred times in the course of his life, but after 60 he drank no wine. Drinking in the army and at the universities was common enough a few years ago.

Now what do we find? Lady Violet Greville asks in the Graphic. The young undergraduate, the young officer, are temperate to a degree. Public opinion is against drinking, and public opinion is stronger than any act of parliament.—London Globe.

"Water Sheep."

A business communication in Arabic recently reached a Manchester firm, and when translated by a Syrian interpreter, proved to contain a request for the price of coppering two "water sheep" of certain given dimensions. The translator was confident of his version, but admitted that he did not know what "water sheep" could be. For the moment even the heads of the firm were puzzled, until it struck some one that this was the nearest synonym in the vocabulary of a pastoral people for "hydraulic ram."

Retort Courteous.

Poor Chap (waiting in drawing room)—I say, Marie, did you give Miss Gotox my card?
The Maid—Yes, sir.
Poor Chap—What did she say?
The Maid—She told me to tell you, sir, that she was sorry she was not in.
Poor Chap—Oh, very well. Please tell her I said I was glad I didn't call.

DRUNKENNESS IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Authorities Are Planning a Fight Against the Vice.

Owing to the prevalence of drunkenness in the Russian army it has been decided to abolish the traditional gift of a glass of vodka on certain gala days and replace it by a glass of Caucasian wine.

Gen. Keppen affirms that 70 per cent of the crimes committed by soldiers are done when under the influence of alcohol. Another authority goes as far as 95.4 per cent. Twelve per cent of the confirmed drunkards in Petersburg began to drink in the army. The reason for this is said to be the excessively low temperature (ten degrees Reaumur) in the barracks. The commissariat try to "economize." It is conclusively proved that in one of the Petersburg barracks, where six poods (28 pounds) of wood a day are assigned for heating the building, only 30 pounds, or one-fifth is used. The soldiers are cold, and therefore try to warm themselves with vodka.

This reform, if it may be so called, will cost the government, which has the spirit monopoly, a goodly sum. One regiment alone spends over 25,000 rubles annually on vodka. If this is replaced by wine private people will get the benefit of the change. But as one general remarked: "You can no more teach a Russian soldier to do without vodka than you can teach a duck not to swim." So there is little hope of fighting successfully against "the vodka fever."

WOMAN MADE HOME AT KABUL.

Aged Mrs. Lincoln's Wanderings Among Oriental People.

A singular romance is related in connection with the announcement in the Irish newspapers of the death, at Kabul, Afghanistan, of Emily, widow of Henry Simpson Lincoln.

Some twelve years ago a young Indian Mohammedan studying at the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin resided with Mrs. Lincoln, who was about 70 years of age. When the young Indian finished his studies she determined to accompany him back to India, and left the Unitarian church for Mohammedanism. In the course of time the Indian obtained a position in Kabul as secretary to the amir of Afghanistan, and there Mrs. Lincoln followed him, braving the formidable journey from Lahore to Kabul by horse and palanquin, although about 80 years of age.

Arriving at Kabul she was obliged to live in the retirement observed by Mohammedan women, and saw the young Indian no more, though she was allowed to talk with him unseen.

Her last letters to her Dublin friends told of loneliness beyond expression and of her belief of approaching death. Almost immediately afterward came a telegram stating that she had passed away.

First American Paper Making.

The first attempt to manufacture paper in the United States was made in 1690 by William Rittenhouse and William Bradford, who established a paper mill at Roxborough, near Philadelphia. The paper was made wholly of linen rags. In 1710 William de Wers erected a second mill in Germantown, and a third, which was erected in 1714 on the Chester creek, furnished Benjamin Franklin with paper. By 1810 the number of paper mills in the United States was estimated at 185, nearly every state possessing one or more. In 1890 there were nearly 700 of these mills, manufacturing printing, writing and wrapping paper, with a capital of \$97,000,000. The manufacture of straw pulp for paper manufacturing was introduced in 1854, and of wood pulp in 1857. The census of 1900 shows 763 paper-making establishments, with a capital of \$167,507,713, and the value of the product \$127,268,162.

The Work Lady.

She is a picture of housewifely dignity, and the gowns she wears are all that daintiness demands. They are tub gowns all the year round. She may even wear white, if the marshaling of her forces is the main part of her work. Work dresses may be of sprigged percale or of fresh green chambray, if delving into the hidden closet and the cellar corner be the housekeeper's habit. They simply must be trim around the belt line, whatever else they are; and, if the straight stiffness of a linen collar is out of the question, there is always the surplice neck with its turned-back fold of linen.

Dresses for the weekly survey or for actual housework are always made four inches from the floor, and the elbow sleeve has been a blessing to the little lady who works.

Further Evidence.

"Can you furnish me with any direct evidence of the supernatural?" demanded a sufferer.

"I can do that," replied his companion.

"Then do it."

"I will. Only the other day, with every door and window in the house locked, no broken panes, no holes in the floor, absolutely no visible means of ingress or egress, would you believe it, my furnace fire went out."

Sportsman's Note.

The Angler—Is this public water, my man?
The Inhabitant—Ay.
The Angler—Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?
The Inhabitant—No; it'll be a miracle.—Sketch.

INCOME OF EUROPEAN RULERS.

Russian Czar by Far the Wealthiest of Them All.

The donations given by the various royalties of Europe for the relief of the sufferers in the Italian earthquake make a comparison of their incomes interesting. The czar's private income, derived from over a million square miles of cultivated lands and from his mines in Siberia, added to what he receives from the state, makes him by far the richest monarch in the world, and probably the richest that has ever lived. King Edward receives \$2,350,000; but little more than a fourth of this goes into the privy purse. A stipulated sum is invariably set aside for household expenses, salaries, pensions, charities, rewards, etc. The reichstag allows the German emperor about \$550,000. He has also a salary as king of Prussia which amounts to about \$4,000,000. He has great estates and many resources at his disposal, but his expenses are tremendous.

The emperor of Austria is also king of Hungary, and, therefore, like the German emperor, draws two salaries. The amounts of each, in his case, is nearly \$3,000,000. The king of Italy receives about \$3,800,000 a year; but out of this allowances are paid to the queen dowager, to the duke of Genoa and to the children of the duke of Aosta. King Alfonso has an allowance of \$1,800,000, and as provision is made for other members of the Spanish royal family outside of this the sum quoted is practically all his own to spend as he pleases. Leopold II. receives about \$900,000, but he has been business instincts and all the world knows of the way in which he augments his salary to gratify his luxurious tastes.—Bellman.

WANTED TO FEEL THE LIQUOR.

Half-Drowned Man Evidently Was Not Used to Taking Water.

Horace Bixey, the doyen of Mississippi pilots, is still at the wheel at 82. To him Mark Twain served his apprenticeship.

A Vicksburg reporter asked Mr. Bixey a recipe for a hale old age.

"Temperance, young man," the pilot replied. "Intemperance is what kills us off. Oh, the victims," he said, in his whimsical way, "the sad victims of intemperance I have seen."

"Once I remember a passenger of ours fell overboard. We fished him out with a bathhook after he had been soaking on the bottom half an hour or so. We laid him limp and sopping on the dock, and a steward ran for the whisky bottle."

"As I pried the man's mouth open to pour some whisky down his throat, his lips moved. A kind of murmur came from them. I put my ear down close to listen and I heard the half-drowned wretch say: 'I want to feel the liquor.'"

"Roll me on a bar! I just got some of this water out. It'll weaken the ticker."—Cleveland Leader.

Barefoot Dancing.

We read of young women in various parts of the country giving shoeless and stockingless dances for the benefit of charity and for other purposes not announced, among which perhaps could be numbered the gratification of feminine vanity and the desire to attract attention. Apart from the propriety of such spectacles and the absence of modesty which the old-fashioned love to think is still innate in all womankind, there is the matter of the grievous affliction which audiences are going to be called upon to endure if this mania continues. The feminine pedal, no doubt, was originally a thing of beauty, but tight shoes and French heels have not conserved it, and the suggestion that young women should dance barefoot should appeal to them quite as much as it does us, even if they are not restrained by any thought of propriety.

A Costly Mile.

The new Washington street subway, Boston, which passes through the heart of the shopping district, is considered to be the most costly mile of underground railway in the world. Its construction and equipment has cost \$10,000,000, or about \$2,000 per lineal foot. The first section of Boston's modern system of rapid transit, consisting of subway tunnels, was opened about fourteen years ago. This was followed by the erection of a few years later of the elevated road; and subsequently to that the system was extended by the construction of the East Boston tunnel under the harbor. The opening of the Washington street tunnel marks the latest, and one of the most important extensions.

Medical Students in Paris.

Though there is a complaint that the medical profession is overcrowded, yet each year the number of students increases. Some interesting statistics come from Paris.

On the first of last December the number of first year students was 715, of whom 277 were foreigners; 558 of these were men, 157 women, but of the latter only 42 were French women.

These figures show that the profession of medicine is becoming more and more taken up by women, though French women are hesitating more than those of other nationalities.

Two Views of Women.

Stanley Hall says a woman is different from a man and should have a different kind of training, judging her from the point of view of the psychologist. Prof. Thomas, who is a sociologist, says that woman is as yet an artificial being and that the traits she shows are not necessarily natural female traits.

STRUGGLE WITH WOUNDED LION.

Adventure That Came Near Costing British Officer His Life.

Lieut. G. S. Anderson, Eighteenth Hussars of Dawlish, who has been attached to the intelligence department, is suffering from blood poisoning, the result of mauling received from a lion a month or six weeks ago on the borders of Somaliland and Abyssinia, says the London Daily Mail.

In company with a native servant Lieut. Anderson went out for a day's shooting. Finding a lion at short distance he fired and the shot grazed the animal's skull, slightly wounding it. The infuriated beast leaped upon the officer, throwing him to the ground, and bit him through the knee just as he fired a charge from his double-barreled sporting rifle through its head. The animal continued to claw and bite him, while Lieut. Anderson, fighting for his life, clubbed the lion with the butt end of the rifle. All the while blood was streaming from the wounds of the lion, which was of unusual size.

The native servant, although practically unarmed, rushed to the aid of his injured master, and at length the animal, exhausted from the loss of blood, slunk away, leaving Lieut. Anderson almost overcome and in a very precarious condition.

Subsequently the lion was found dead at a little distance from the scene of the encounter. The injured officer was conveyed to the coast and at Aden embarked for London, where he will be treated in a hospital.

NO FOOL LIKE AN OLD FOOL.

Pretty Typewriter Girl Found It Easy to Make Herself Solid.

The beautiful typewriter girl puffed out her golden pompadour nervously, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. "My speed'll increase," Mr. Meer—excuse me, Mr. Wellington—my speed'll increase 30 to 40 per cent, every day." Broker Wellington frowned. The girl had taken his dictation slowly. And in a stern skeptical voice he said: "How so?" "It's your new vocabulary that puts me out," she explained. "I had Mr. Meer's vocabulary very pat—'contents noted,' 'the same'—he only used about 300 words." Her flattering smile warmed the man like a sunbeam. "But you, sir, have a real literary style. 'Beg to submit,' 'our best attention,' 'slump,' 'bullish,' 'hy-pochease'—they're all new words to me, and of course I can't rattle them off very fast at first. But just you wait. Say till day after tomorrow. Then you'll see."

"All business men have different vocabularies that their stenographers must get accustomed to," said the broker. "Yes, sir. 'Yes, sir.' Some large, some small." Again her smile flattered him. "Yours is larger than most. I should say it was thirty or forty words larger. Real literary, I call it." "Miss Hoskins, if there's—or—any supplies you need, all you've got to do is ask," said the literary broker, fatuously.

Complete Specifications.

A Rockland county, New York, paper of recent date contains this advertisement: "Wanted—Girl or woman to wash, iron, serve meals and do general housework for two persons; eight rooms and bath to keep clean; wages \$5 a week every Saturday night to one that can give satisfaction. Work must be done according to specifications; not a hard place; don't apply unless you are competent. One afternoon a week off, besides every Sunday afternoon and evening; but must return and get supper every other Sunday. Gentleman friend may be entertained, but not fed, seven nights a week from 7.30 to 11, no oftener or later; this gives one whole day—24½ hours a week—for spooning, which ought to suffice until after matrimony; then you'll be lucky to get one day off a month. If the restrictions seem unreasonable, do not consider it."

Married in Prison.

A strange marriage recently took place between a young French couple, M. Louis Jean Savenac and Mile. Marie Octovier. The bride and bridegroom have received a dowry from the state. The bridegroom was awarded on the day of his engagement seven years' hard labor; the bride got two years on the same day. They met in the passage leading from the courtroom to the cells and pledged their troth. They were married in one of the prisons in Paris. The jailers passed round the hat and bought them their wedding rings, and in presenting them to the happy pair the governor of the prison made the pretty allusion to their condition that their friends all hoped that these two little rings would be the heaviest in the chain which bound them.

They Looked Scared.

The great critic was as pleased. "What a wonderful look of cringing doubt and terror," he cried, "on the condemned man's face! How did you manage it, Dawbs?" "Well, you see," said the artist, with a grateful smile, "I spent a week at Orville and Wilbur Wright's school of flying, at Pau, last month, and made a composite photograph of the pupils' faces as they waited to go up."

Not Realistic.

Author (after first performance)—Well, what do you think of it, old man?
Critic—Oh, I like it well enough—with the exception of the villain's part.
Author—What's wrong with it?
Critic—It is shy of realism. Why, he doesn't smoke a single cigarette.