

### THE MERCHANTS.

I am the Frost.  
I'll show you diamonds, laces and tape-tries.  
Of all variety  
At lowest cost;  
Wavings of chaste design  
Perfect in every line.  
Connoisseurs surely will buy of the Frost.

I am the Dew.  
Notice my elegant bracelets and neck-laces.  
All of rare quality;  
Pearls not a few;  
Emerald and amethyst;  
Opal all rainbow kissed;  
Ladies rise early to buy of the Dew.

I am the Snow.  
Let me display for you carpets most ex-quisite.  
Choice of bordering  
Also I show,  
Heavy and soft and white,  
Spread in a single night;  
Folk who have wisdom will buy of the Snow.

I am the Rain.  
Something I'll show you priceless and wonderful.  
Making these offers seem  
Tawdry and vain;  
I'll show a cloak of gray,  
Wrapping the world away—  
Happy the few who will buy of the Rain.  
—Isabel Mackay, in St. Nicholas.

## HIS ONE BAD MINUTE.

By a United States Secret Service Man.

Not many years ago, in a little town near Chicago, an aged bum who had drifted to the place a few weeks before and had been annexing his whisky money by doing odd chores around, came to the end of his hawser. He was a pretty sick old man when he applied at the town hospital for a bunk and treatment. He was taken in, but it was quickly seen there was nothing left of him but the husk, and so they made him comfortable to pipe out easy like. Just before he took the ferry over the dark river he whispered to the nurse that he'd like to have a word with the hospital superintendent. The hospital superintendent showed up at the old man's cot.

The old wayfarer pulled from around his neck a piece of string to which a key was fastened. He handed the key to the superintendent, gasped the name of a Chicago safe deposit company, gave the passing-out tremor—and was gone.

The hospital superintendent was a strong man. He was about forty, and had got his education by working for it with his hands. He had worked at nearly everything in order to push himself through college, and he had taken care of a big batch of brothers and sisters besides. He wasn't any goody-goody, but just a square man. He had fought and worked for every shave, shine and smoke that he'd ever had. He was getting ahead and gaining a reputation, but most of his income was going for the education of his younger brothers, and he'd never known the feeling of possessing \$50 real velvet since he'd been hustling.

Well, about two weeks after the old bum's death, the hospital superintendent was in Chicago, and he happened to pass by the safe deposit establishment that the old man had mentioned before dying. The superintendent still had in his pocket the key, attached to the string, that the dead wanderer had given him. He was of opinion that the old man's mind had been wandering when he had named the safe deposit company, but anyhow, out of curiosity, he decided to ask the safe deposit people if they had the name of the deceased wanderer on their books. They did have it on their books. The dead man had rented a safe deposit box from the company six years before, and the box rental had been regularly paid by mail.

The hospital superintendent, after some formalities, was permitted to open the box with the key in his possession. According to custom, one of the company's employes, this one a young fellow, entered the vault with the superintendent, in which the box was located. The superintendent opened the box with his key, and then he had to fan himself with his hat for a minute.

The box contained two tightly wrapped, rubber-banded rolls of yellow bank notes, each roll about the size of a twenty-five bundle of cigars. The superintendent of the hospital removed the rubber bands from one of the bundles, and he saw that it was made up of bills of all denominations, from ones to five hundreds. It was plain that the two rolls contained a whole lot of money.

Now, that was the hospital superintendent's critical minute. He told me about it afterward. Without waiting to count the money, he said in a low tone to the young safe deposit chap who was with him in the vault and who was gazing with an expression of amazement at the two huge bundles of bills:

"You and I are the only two people in the world who know about this money. Is it to be a cut? What do you say to a third for yours?"

"That'll suit me," replied the young clerk, out of hand.

The superintendent told me that if, ten minutes before, anybody had suggested the remotest likelihood of his ever trying to snag out one cent that didn't belong to him he'd felt like killing that suggester.

"But," he added, in telling me about it, "the desire to get hold of that money, for myself, seized me like a flash, and I could no more have resisted it than a man in the electric chair could resist the current sent to kill him."

The superintendent stuffed the two rolls of money into a satchel, turned in the key to the safe deposit people, with the statement that he had found only a few valueless papers belonging to the dead man, and then went to a hotel room with the young safe deposit clerk. In the hotel room they counted the money, and they found that it amounted to exactly \$54,000. The superintendent gave the young fellow \$18,000, and the latter said that he was perfectly satisfied with his cut. That left the superintendent \$36,000 to the good.

He had hardly put the theft through, made the division and separated from the young fellow before he was sore on himself, but there

was no turning back at that stage of it, and he therefore tried to comfort himself with the reflection that the dead miser had probably left no heirs, and that the money was capable of being put to better uses in his hands than if it had been discovered by somebody else in the presence of a number of witnesses and had reverted to the State for lack of legal heirs. During the next six months he built himself a comfortable home in the town near Chicago, hunched along his financial assistance to his brothers, whom he was educating, and tucked what was left of the pile into the bank.

Then, of a sudden, the story came out, and the hospital superintendent was arrested, disgraced and sent to prison for three years. The young fellow who got the \$18,000 peached. He had quit his job with the safe deposit company and had taken to rum and the racetracks. In a state of suds one day he had unclosed the story of the find in great detail, for he was a bit grouch, being a pin-head and hoggish, because his share hadn't been a half instead of a third.

The story in the papers attracted the attention of the heirs of the dead wanderer in various parts of the country, and they had the hospital superintendent and the young fellow gathered in. The young fellow as an accessory, got three years, too. He was broke, or nearly so, when nailed through his garrulousness, but the superintendent had more than \$20,000 left, which he willingly turned over to the heirs.

That hospital superintendent is now in a big Western city, a prosperous and more than well-to-do general practitioner. You'd never guess me that he was a thief at heart. His one bad minute zephyred along, that's all, and it took the stiffening out of him just long enough to make him give in. Those of us who don't run into at least one of these bad minutes in our lives, whether we succumb or not, are mighty virtuous people, son.—Washington Star.

### It Pays to Be Polite.

It does not cost anything to be polite to your friends and acquaintances, and incidentally it goes a long way toward making life pleasant for yourself.

A civil answer makes more friends than a gruff one and a smile succeeds when a frown fails.

We have no right to impose our little tempers and annoyances on our fellow-beings.

The fact that one person annoys us does not justify us in visiting it on the next person we meet.

And yet that is what a great many of us do. One trivial annoyance often upsets us for the whole day.

Some people have the happy knack of showing courtesy to everyone with whom they come in contact.

It is a delightful quality and one which brings its possessor great popularity.

Abruptness is a hard fault to cure, and yet it can be done.

You see, it is so easy to hurt people's feelings by speaking abruptly to them.

It may be done quite unintentionally, but nevertheless the fact remains that it is done.

And the funny thing about it is that those who are most given to hurting others are generally very easily hurt themselves.

The quickest way of curing a habit is by never forgetting that you are curing it.

If you are inclined to be brusque, abrupt and harsh-spoken you must keep the one thought constantly on your mind.

Underneath all that you are doing must run the refrain: "I must be pleasant; I must be courteous."—Good Business.

### Bonds and Stocks.

In railroad trading there is always some tangible property. The case disclosed in Mr. Harriman's transactions, where bonds were issued on a branch railroad which was never built, is unusual. The established custom is always to have tracks, a right of way, cars, freight yards and stations. What these cost is represented in an issue of first mortgage bonds, the interest of which must be paid or the railroad will become insolvent.

Next it is customary to issue the second mortgage or general lien bonds for the purpose of "improvements and extensions." By using dummies or through the medium of a construction company the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds goes into the pockets of the men who control the corporation.

The investors who buy these bonds are creditors, not owners. If their interest is not paid they can apply for a receiver. There are additional kinds of bonds, such as debentures, income bonds and deferred bonds, whose holders are creditors, but so secondary to the first and second mortgage bonds that their lien is speculative.

Stockholders are not creditors at all and the minority stockholders have no real rights that they do not fight for—and they rarely fight because legal contests are so expensive. Preferred stock is that class of stock which gets its dividend first. Common stock receives dividends only at the pleasure of the men who control the corporation. Collateral bonds are in reality stock, since the stock deposited as collateral is their security and their payment cannot be enforced as against the prior bondholders.—New York World.

### A Young Mountain.

The Kentish fat boy, Charles L. Watts, of Woodchurch, has just celebrated his sixteenth birthday. During the past year he has increased in size, and he now weighs 373 pounds. On his fifteenth birthday he weighed 350 pounds.—London Daily Mail.

### Curious Korean Animal.

A countryman reported that a curious animal had appeared in the district of Chungwha. It has long hair and is different from anything being seen there. It roams through the villages at night, and many domestic animals have been carried off by it.—Korea Daily News.

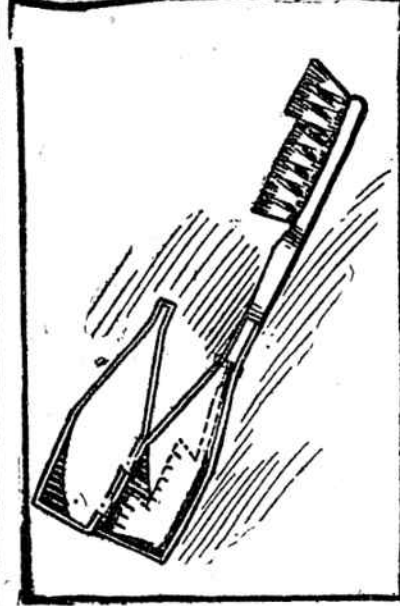


### DOMESTIC AMENITIES.

He—"It's absolutely useless to argue further. You ought to know that. My will is of iron."  
She—"Yes, I know—pig iron."—From London Opinion.

### Toothbrush Holder.

A simple, but novel, device recently patented is a combined toothbrush and holder, shown below. It was designed primarily for use in traveling.



Folds Into Case.

but, nevertheless, is equally convenient for use in the home. The brush is similar to the ordinary toothbrush, with the exception that the handle is shorter. This disadvantage is overcome by connecting the end of the handle to the holder, the latter thus affording a grip for the hand. The holder is of a hollow metal case, shaped to accommodate the form of the brush. Where the end of the handle and the holder are connected there is a pivoted joint, so that the brush can be folded back into the holder. The latter is made in two sections of equal size, one section serving as a cover, the two sections being joined by hinges. An Ohio man is the inventor.

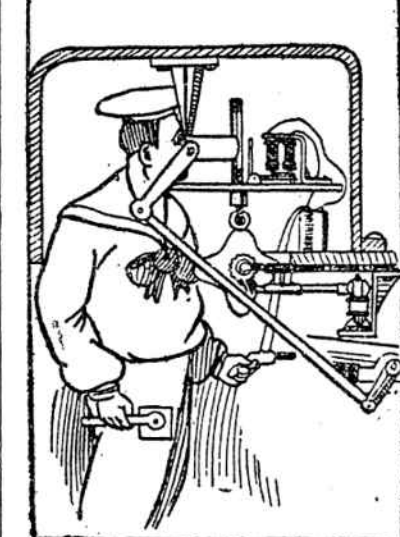
### USED BY MEDICAL CORPS FOR RAILROAD OPERATORS.



The Correct Way of Carrying an Injured Man Single-Handed.

### Sighting Machine.

Few people are aware of the methods employed to sight the large



Sighting the Gun.

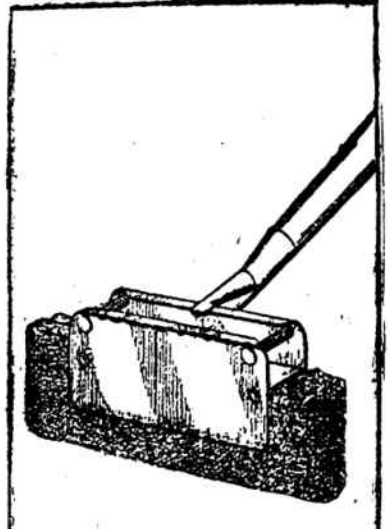
twelve-pounders on modern battle-

### Mop For Oiling Floors.

The aim of the majority of inventors at the present time is in the direction of designing some contrivance which will supplant hand labor, and in the main they are successful. One of the latest is a simple device having a clamp which holds one or more pieces of felt, the latter being saturated with oil to be applied to floors. A Massachusetts man is the patentee, an illustration of the device being shown here.

The clamp which holds the felt is made of metal, the front and rear being plates exactly alike. The upper edges of the plates are bent inward to give additional stiffness, and the lower edges also bent inward and formed with toothed projections. The plates constitute a jaw for folding and engaging the layers of felt. The two plates are connected at points above the center by a horizontal plate, the latter serving as a head and guide for the felt, which can be pushed up against it and be retained in a horizontal position.

The upper portions of the plates are held apart by a pair of stiff springs which surround two bolts connecting the plates. To release the felt



For Oiling Floors.

the upper edges of the plates are pressed toward each other against the power of the springs. A handle attached to the rear plate serves as a mode of operation. In use the plate is saturated with oil and applied to the floor very much like a mop.—Philadelphia Record.

### A Whale-Headed Stork.

Among the many curious and unusual animals which have been found by Sir Harry Johnston, the African explorer, in the Uganda Protectorate, is the whale-headed stork. The bird resembles the common stork in everything but the head, which is anything but beautiful. The beak is enormous and gives the stork a peculiar whale-like appearance. It is rather a puzzle to scientists to discover the reason for this enormous appendage. The whale's mouth is built to catch a multitude of small fish, and possibly the stork's beak may have the same tendency.—Kansas City Journal.

ships. It is generally supposed that the gunner sights these immense cannon as he would an ordinary rifle. Such is not the case, however. An illustration of the method is shown here, the apparatus being the invention of a gunner in the United States Navy. The apparatus is exceedingly complicated, and is practically useless in the hands of a novice. In one hand the gunner grasps an ordinary pistol. This pistol is connected to the firing apparatus of the gun. Above the pistol is a sighting tube and a number of reflecting glasses. By means of reflecting glasses the surroundings are brought into the range of the pistol. The gunner need only sight the pistol to hit a certain object on the reflecting glasses. As he brings the pistol into the correct range, the large gun which it controls is also brought into range. Pulling the trigger of the pistol discharges the gun.

Only seven per cent. of the men in the French army exceed five feet eight inches in height.

## BONILLA TAKES TO FLIGHT

### Victory of Nicaraguans Puts End to War With Honduras.

#### United States and Mexico Asked to Intervene For Peace Before Another Army is Raised.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Choluteca has been captured and President Bonilla has fled. The Central American war is practically over. Nicaraguan steamships are following Bonilla.

General Santos Ramirez, Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones, made the following statement:

"Nicaraguan forces have captured Choluteca, Honduras, which was held by the Honduran and Salvadorean troops, and President Bonilla has fled by boat.

"Steamships will pursue the fugitive President.

"I believe the war is ended." Choluteca was the strongest fortified town in Honduras, and the latter, as well as Nicaragua, had her strongest forces in the battle there. It is an old Spanish town on the Choluteca plains and has about 5000 inhabitants. Its value to Nicaragua is only as a strategic point. Choluteca was also captured by Nicaragua in 1894, when that country was at war with Honduras. At that time the victorious army followed up the capture with the taking of Tegucigalpa.

### The Decisive Battle.

Managua, Nicaragua.—The allied forces of Salvador and Honduras, under personal command of President Bonilla, of Honduras, sustained another severe defeat at the hands of the Nicaraguan troops, aided by Honduran revolutionists near the town of Maratta.

The battle is said to have lasted for more than ten hours, following an attack made by the Nicaraguan forces, and resulted in the Honduran and Salvadorean troops taking to their heels. The defeated soldiers threw away their guns and ammunition in their flight. The Nicaraguan troops pursued the Honduran forces until they had captured about 300 soldiers, an equal number of rifles and three small cannons, together with ammunition. About 200 of the Honduran troops deserted to the revolutionists during the battle.

It is estimated that 200 were killed and 150 wounded during the battle. The towns of Sula, San Pedro, La Esperanza and Canayagua declared themselves in favor of the revolution.

### Ask Our Good Offices.

Washington, D. C.—President Bonilla has fled from the battlefield, and the Central American war has practically ended, says the cable dispatches received in Washington by the Nicaraguan Minister, Mr. Corea.

Minister Corea expressed the opinion that President Bonilla would go to Salvador and again recruit his army for a second attack on Nicaragua, unless the United States and Mexico should exercise their good offices to the extent of insisting that Salvador and Guatemala maintain neutrality. If this was done, Senor Corea said, the war was ended, otherwise he was firmly convinced that it would be a question of only a short time until hostilities were again resumed. The Nicaraguan Minister will ask Secretary Root and the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Creel, to take some steps to force Salvador and Guatemala to keep their pledge of neutrality.

### STUDENTS IN TRAIN WRECK.

#### Six Persons Killed and 17 Injured at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A special train on the Santa Fe Railroad, carrying scores of students home from an intercollegiate field meet at Claremont, collided head on with the out-bound limited train while both trains were moving at a rapid rate within the city limits.

Four persons were killed and seven injured, several of them probably fatally. The dead are C. G. Franklin, student at University of Southern California, and A. H. Edwards, Major C. Gall, and Fred Hodgson, students at Occidental College.

Both locomotives, one of the baggage cars on the limited, and the smoking car on the special train were demolished.

### BOY OF NINE A SUICIDE.

#### Brightest Scholar in Selkirk Village Found Dead.

Albany, N. Y.—Howard Shutter, aged nine, and one of the brightest school children in the school at Selkirk, about ten miles from this city, committed suicide. The little fellow was found hanging from a rafter in the barn of Charles Niver, the discovery being made by the boy's father, who is employed on the Niver farm.

Howard had been playing around the neighborhood during the day and was apparently in the best of spirits. Members of his family are at a loss to account for the boy's determination to take his life.

### Insane Man Kills His Wife.

Just released from an asylum for the insane in Snakeville, N. J., Andrew Lindeblad, forty-two years old, a watchmaker, of Jersey City, killed himself and his wife, forty years old, in their home. They had lived happily for a score of years. Lindeblad had a religious mania.

### Railways Raise Freights.

Western railroads announced that they will raise freight rates and such action will result in testing the Rate law in the highest court.

### Son Excluded at Dowie's Funeral.

Followers of John Alexander Dowie refused to allow his son to take part in the Zion "prophet's" funeral.

### Newsy Gleanings.

A massacre of Jews has taken place at Codohilo, Rumania.

The Sioux Indians protest against settlement of Utes on their reservation.

Poor shipping facilities will cause an advance on paper and pulp products.

Three recipients of Nobel prizes died soon after the distinction was awarded.

William J. Bryan attributed the slump in the stock market to railroad chicanery.

## News of the Week

### WASHINGTON.

It was announced in Washington that hereafter agents would be appointed to take testimony for the Interstate Commerce Commission in places outside of that city.

The Postoffice Department is embarrassed by being unable to secure enough twine to tie letters into packages.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is home from Harvard on the sick list.

Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, granted a writ of error bringing before the court the question of the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in his call at the White House submitted a plan looking to the solution of railway problems.

The State Department has been notified that the Chinese boycott of Americans has been effectually suppressed.

Tests made by the War Department proved that the rifles carried by negro troops were used in "shooting-up" Brownsville, Texas.

Traffic in Army clothing will be stopped by the War Department.

The Interior Department will try to get the Cheyenne River Sioux to cede the Ute Indians of Utah, to live with them for a time.

President Roosevelt disapproved the findings of acquittal in the case of Captain Lewis M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, who was tried in the Philippines on charges of making captious and unnecessary accusations against his commanding officer, General Leonard Wood.

### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Cuban sugar crop was never so great as this season.

The landing of the new Bishop of Porto Rico, the Right Rev. W. A. Jones, who succeeds Archbishop Blank, now in charge of the archdiocese of New Orleans, arrived, and the event was celebrated with much display.

T. V. Halsey, indicted on ten counts in connection with alleged bribery in San Francisco, was arrested in Manila.

The Porto Rican legislative session came to a close at San Juan. During the session 257 bills were introduced, of which ninety-five were passed.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution asking self-government for the island.

Extension of sugar raising in the Philippines cannot be carried on while the door of the great American market is practically shut against Philippine products.

### DOMESTIC.

Several members of the younger element in New York society lost last week's break in the stock market.

Mysterious boxes containing questionable victuals are sold to immigrants on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, at a dollar each, protests being of no avail.

The Vestal, whose keel is laid at Brooklyn, will be the fastest naval collier in the world.

Mrs. Edna Howard, of Brooklyn, discovered her husband's past because he talked in his sleep of sheriffs and jails.

President Finley, of the Southern Railway, speaking at Atlanta, said that the South needed better railroad facilities, not lower rates, and that present legislation was endangering the prosperity of the country.

Harry Pratt Judson was formally installed as the second president of the University of Chicago, at the sixty-second convocation of the school.

Professor Charles A. McCue, a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, has been appointed professor of horticulture at Delaware College.

The schooner, Harry Knowlton, which was in collision with the Joy Line steamer Larchmont, was sold at public auction at Providence, R. I., for \$23.

### FOREIGN.

President Castro of Venezuela returned to Caracas amid the plaudits of a great multitude.

Great Britain and Russia have decided that no more consular guards in Persia are needed at present.

The British Premier says that measures are being pursued for the reform of the House of Lords.

The French Parliament voted \$4000 for the funeral expenses for M. Berthelot, the celebrated chemist, who died in Paris.

The Elder Dempster steamship *Jebba* was wrecked near Prawle Point, England; seventy passengers were saved.

An important agreement has been entered into by all the railroad companies of the United Kingdom doing away with rebates.

The Russian Government's program, as announced to the Duma, includes laws for free speech, liberty of worship, habeas corpus, local self-government and popular education.

Marines were landed at Trujillo, Ceiba and Puerto Cortez, Honduras, from the United States gunboat *Maritima* to protect the interests of citizens of the United States in the war in Central America.

An anonymous donor has given a large sum to the Journalists' Association of Budapest to be distributed to writers fined or imprisoned for publishing facts of public interest.

H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave reasons in the House of Commons for the decline in consols, mentioning the demand for money, commercial activity and the San Francisco earthquake among the causes.

French and German bankers have authorized Ernesto Tornquist, an Argentine banker, to sign an Argentine loan of \$35,000,000.

At the first meeting of the Transvaal Parliament the Government announced its intention of supporting the exclusion of Asiatics from the mines.

The Russian Government and the Constitutional Democrats united in the lower house to defeat a radical motion to investigate famine conditions.

Von Bulow's attempt to usurp police powers in Reichstag has been protested by President Stolberg-Wernigerode.

Horace Rayner was condemned to death for the murder of William Whitely in London.

## BOARD OF LUNACY TO FIX FATE OF THAW

### Morgan J. O'Brien, Peter B. Olney and Dr. Leopold Putzel Named.

## WIFE WEEPS OVER PROSPECT

Lawyers Struggle On Until Last Minute and Beg Delay to Bring Proof That White's Slayer is Sane at Present.

New York City.—What Harry K. Thaw has feared most since he killed Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden came to pass when Justice Fitzgerald, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, appointed a commission in lunacy to inquire into the present mental condition of the defendant. The fear that he would be adjudged insane and sent to a madhouse has been so strong with Thaw that soon after the shooting he dismissed the firm of Black, Oloot, Gruber & Bonnyge as his counsel because he thought it was their intention to take him before a lunacy commission.

Up to the moment of the appointment of the commission Thaw's lawyers fought hard against it, and when Delphin M. Delmas was informed by Justice Fitzgerald that he had decided to have Thaw's mental condition determined by three disinterested persons Delmas begged for a delay of a day or two in order to file further affidavits showing Thaw's present sanity. Justice Fitzgerald refused to grant the request, and made out an order appointing Morgan J. O'Brien, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; Peter B. Olney, a former District Attorney of New York, and Dr. Leopold Putzel, a noted alienist, commissioners to inquire into Thaw's mental condition and report the facts and conclusion to the court.

The blow was a staggering one to Thaw, his wife and his lawyers. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who had waited all morning and part of the afternoon in the witness room, and her frame broke down and wept hysterically when she was informed of Justice Fitzgerald's decision. Not since her husband slew Stanford White had she shown such emotion as she displayed when the news of the appointment of the commission was brought to her. She almost tottered out of the witness room and her frame shook with sobs as she walked through the corridor of the Court House into the street and crossed over to the Tombs.

It was Evelyn Nesbit Thaw who broke the disquieting news to her husband. Thaw had waited in his cell, confident that Justice Fitzgerald would refuse to appoint the commission.

After receiving written notice of their selection, the three appointees agreed to serve on the commission. They begin their work without delay.

Just how long the sessions will last cannot be guessed at. Much will depend upon whether the commissioners decide to go into the history of the case or only hear witnesses who can swear as to Thaw's mental condition of the defendant.

The Justice appointing a commission in lunacy has the power to reject its report. Thaw will be present at every session of the commission. He must submit to a physical examination by the doctor on the commission, but may refuse to subject himself to an oral examination. If he should do so, however, it might be construed as an acknowledgment that the District Attorney's contention is correct. If the commission should find that Thaw is sound no Justice Fitzgerald would have to send for the jury and resume the trial.

If the commissioners should find that Thaw is insane Justice Fitzgerald, if he should accept their report, would be compelled to discharge the jury, and he would then have to issue an order for the confinement of Thaw in the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. If Thaw should recover his mind after the District Attorney's due would be to place him on trial again before a new jury.

### GEN. JAMES M. VARNUM KILLED.

#### Auto He Was Riding In Struck by Trolley Car.

New York City.—General James M. Varnum, at one time Brigadier-General of the staff of the New York National Guard and Surrogate of New York County by appointment of Governor Roosevelt in 1899, died in Roosevelt Hospital as the result of injuries received in an automobile collision with a trolley car. The police said that the accident was due to the disobed