

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. May 9, 1907.

Senator Newlands has announced that the next President will be a Democrat. He called at the White House this week to talk over railroad matters with the President, he and Mr. Roosevelt being in decided sympathy on this subject, though political opponents. After his visit, he told some of the correspondents that he was not talking politics, but that he would venture the prediction that Bryan would be nominated and elected. He thought that the Republicans would nominate some good man, probably the choice of the President, but he insisted that the party was discredited and could not elect a sheriff if it wanted to.

Speaking of political possibilities considerable amusement was created this week by the rumor that Thomas Fortune Ryan, the boss of New York finance, and a resident of Virginia, was after the Senatorship from the Old Dominion. Mr. Ryan has always been proud of his native state, and has given a good deal of money there first and last. His most recent benefaction was the immense cathedral just dedicated at Richmond. Then came the news that the Jamestown Exposition was in financial difficulties, and Mr. Ryan subscribed to a large block of the bonds that the company issued and so helped them out materially. The story was immediately started that he was after the Senatorship from that state, and of course some of the yellow journals went that rumor one better and said that he had his eye on the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The story is almost too wild to need denial. The fact is that Mr. Ryan did not want his name known in connection with the Exposition bonds, and as far as the nomination either for the Senate or the Presidency is concerned, he is not only too busy to attend to either, but his connection with most of the biggest corporate interests of the country would bar him from the least consideration as a matter of the most elementary practical politics.

The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons has been in session here this week, and while the most of their deliberations were entirely too deep to the outsider to follow, there was one branch of the discussion of the most vital public interest. It was the section of the congress devoted to the study and prevention of consumption. Almost all of the progress in popular knowledge of this dread disease in the past few years has been due to the National Association. It has branches in fifteen states, will have them in seven more states before the summer is over, and is affiliated with the International Society of the same sort which will have an immense congress in Washington next winter.

The chief work of the National Association now is education. It has prepared a number of simple volumes for free distribution. These tell just what consumption is, how it is spread and show the best methods of precaution against it. They show that the disease can be checked at almost any stage and entirely cured in the earlier stages, and in fact, give a world of simple and practical information that ought to be known by every one in every community. The officers of all the state societies are anxious to forward this work of education, and persons interested will be furnished with literature and suggestions on application to them. Anyone interested and wanting advice can get it by applying to the health officer of the nearest town, who will be able to put them into communication with the office of the nearest state society.

A good deal was written last Summer about the introduction of

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough. Lack of nourishment is the cause. Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

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stingless bees to the United States. There were a number of colonies brought to the Department of Agriculture from Asia, Smyrna and other places, and an effort was made to acclimatize them and cross them with the native bees, who were better honey makers, despite the fact that they were armed with stings and were therefore more difficult to handle. It is a remarkable fact that a large proportion of these bees died off in the winter. They came from a warmer climate than the Washington, but this was not the thing that disagreed with them apparently. They were used to greater humidity than they could find here in the winter, and in spite of the fact that they were provided with warm quarters, the most of them died. Some have been saved to carry on the work this year, and it is believed that the survivors will furnish the nucleus for a race of drought resisting stingless bees. The Museum of Natural History in New York was less fortunate. They imported a colony of stingless bees from the warm, humid valley of the Amazon, and they suffered in the same way from the dryness of the atmosphere in winter, and every one died.

Every now and then the question is raised of doing away with the awful manual labor that cabinet officers have to suffer in personally signing their mail. The matter has come up again, and it is said that it will be recommended for legislation by the President in his next message. This may sound like a joke to the man who has to sign his name only a few times a day. But it is no joke to the cabinet officer. The law requires his personal signature to all of the more important letters from his department. A rubber stamp or a seal or a facsimile signature will not do. The result is that the heads of the federal departments after putting off on their subordinates every letter and document that they can possibly escape, have to spend the bulk of their time in signing mail. Of course, they cannot read a tenth of the letters they sign, and have to depend on the initials of their subordinates on them to be sure that they are correct. Every cabinet officer spends a solid hour in the morning signing mail as fast as he can, and usually an hour and a half or two hours in the afternoon at the same drudgery. Signatures are cut down to the barest name and initials without flourishes, but it is still exacting work. What is wanted is a law legalizing a seal or an engraved signature with certain penalties attached to its improper use. If such a law as this can be passed, it will be almost as great a relief as it was to the Treasurer and registrar of the Treasury when they were relieved by law from signing all notes and bonds.

Railways Advance Freight Rates.

The freight rate advances on the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, covering various classes of freight, which went into effect last week, will mean millions of dollars of additional revenue to the railroads.

It is estimated that the revenue resulting from the advanced freight rates is greater than the general increase in wages on the Pennsylvania and other lines. At that time it was announced that freight rates would be advanced to meet the additional expense.

The increase ranges from 2 to 10 per cent., and affects several important commodities. The advance affects soft coal, several classes of iron and steel products and grain shipped from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard. Other advances are scheduled to be made within the next month, it having been agreed by the eastern traffic associations to make the commodity increases general so that there may be greater returns to the railroads from this class of business, which, they figure, has been carried on at a loss for many months.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

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THE NATION'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

Three Times as Much Timber Used Each Year as the Forests Grow.

Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only ten cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least thirty cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimate of the Census in 1880. These are some of the remarkable statements made in Circular 97 of the Forest Service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and review the stumpage made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular will lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are being consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is today in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During this period of 150 years such German states as Saxony and Prussia, particularly the latter, have applied a policy of government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forests. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, because we have the advantage of all the lessons which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

Let it might be assumed that the rapid and gaining depletion of American forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, it is pointed out in the circular that the increase in population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut in the same period. Two acres supplying timber have already reached and passed their maximum production—the North-eastern States in 1870 and the Lake States in 1890. Today the Southern States, which cut yellow pine amounting to one-third the total annual lumber cut of the country, are undoubtedly near their maximum. The Pacific States will soon take the ascendancy. The State of Washington within a few years has come to the front and now ranks first of all individual states in volume of cut. At present but one-fifth of the total forest area of the United States is embraced in National Forests. The remaining four-fifths have already passed or are most likely to pass into private hands. The average age of the trees felled for lumber this year is not less than 150 years. In other words, if he is to secure a second crop of trees of the same size, the lumberman or private forest owner must wait, say, at least one hundred years for the second crop to grow. As a rule, such long-time investments as this waiting would involve do not commend themselves to business men who are accustomed to quick returns. But the states and the nation can lock much farther ahead. The larger, then, the area of national and state control over woodlands, the greater is the likelihood that the forests of the country will be kept permanently productive.

Pension Bill Passed.

The Cochran soldiers' pension bill was finally passed in the house late Tuesday night by a vote of 196 to 1. The house first refused by a vote of 143 to 46 to go into a committee of the whole to amend the bill. On final passage Representative Samuel B. Scott, of Philadelphia, was the only one member to vote against it. It was predicted in some quarters that the bill would be referred to conference committee and juggled until too late for acceptance by both branches before final adjournment.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. If

PARIS FASHION SCHOOLS.

Three Years Course to Prepare Girls For Work in Great Houses.

With an eye to preserving the supremacy of the city as the fashion center of the world the municipality of Paris has opened in six schools training departments for girls in the manufacture of women's wear and apparel. The courses embrace plain sewing, embroidery, corset making and dressmaking; the teachers are all retired forewomen from the leading establishments of the city, and each branch is under the direction of a commission made up of representatives of the famous houses of the city in its line.

In a seventh school a course has been opened in the preparation of ostrich feathers. The courses are arranged to cover three years. In the first and second the pupils give only three hours a day to their professional studies, but in the third year they devote seven hours a day to them. Thirteen years is the youngest age at which a girl is allowed to take up the professional course.

The average age of graduates, it is intended will range from 16 to 17 years, so that in spite of their training they will begin their actual employment as apprentices. Diplomas will be given to all who complete the course satisfactorily, and the great houses which assume to dictate the fashions of the world promise preference to graduates in taking on new hands.

No matter how carefully the soap tray is drained a certain amount of water manages to adhere to the top, which tends to soften the soap and cause wastefulness. This wastefulness is impossible with the device shown in the accompanying illustration—a holder for the cake of soap.



SOAP HANGS ON NAIL.

It is the purpose of the inventor to have each cake of soap contain one of these hangers, the latter being imbedded during the process of manufacture. The hanger is of wire, bent in the form of three loops and a hook, the outer loop entering outside the cake of soap. Obviously, the loop is employed to attach the cake of soap when not in use to a nail or loop.

HOME COOKING.

Moulded Ham and Eggs. One cup boiled ham chopped fine, mix with it 1/2 cup cream sauce and white of 1 egg beaten frothy; line buttered individual timbale moulds with the mixture, break a raw egg in center of each one and bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

Nut Sandwiches. Mix equal parts of grated Swiss cheese and chopped English walnut meat. Season with salt and cayenne. Spread between thin slices of bread, slightly buttered, and cut in fancy shapes.

Meat Balls. Allow to each pound of finely-ground beef three-fourths of a cupful (coffee) of grated bread crumbs, one egg, saltspoonful of salt, tablespoonful of minced parsley, half a saltspoonful of white pepper; beat in a bowl and drop from spoon into the boiling fat.

Mushrooms With White Sauce. Take five fresh hardtack crackers, butter and arrange in baking dish; on each cracker lay a large peeled mushroom, cover with white sauce, put lid on dish and cook half an hour.

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Specifies cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

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PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Includes stations like Northumberland, Carlisle, and Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. Includes stations like Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Reading.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Atlantic City R.R. Includes stations like Atlantic City, Cape May, and Ocean City.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Columbia & Montour El. Ry. Includes stations like Columbia, Montour, and Elmer.

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A Few Excelling Features. First-class in material and workmanship. Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters. Simple construction—fewest parts. Alignment positive and permanent. Extra great manifolding power. Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting. Inked by ribbon, as in \$100 machine. Visible writing—no carriage to lift. Style of type changed if desired in few seconds. Light, easily carried—weighs only 10 1/2 pounds. The lowest priced practical typewriter. Every machine fully guaranteed. Why pay \$100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only \$25. Why tie up that \$75 where you derive no benefit from it? This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE. Postal Typewriter Company, o. Norwalk Conn.

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Table with columns for stations and times for the Lackawanna Railroad. Includes stations like Northumberland, Carlisle, and Harrisburg.

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