

ROME'S PET, A SHE WOLF

A Sentimental Reminder of the Ancient Legend.

KEPT AT THE CAPITAL

In Many Small Ways the Italian Government Fosters Patriotic Memories—Works of Art a Valuable Source of Income—Rivalry With Vatican as Relic Collector.

A few months ago there appeared in several of the Roman papers a curious advertisement, which ran something like this:

Wanted—To purchase immediately a gray she-wolf, to replace the wolf of the Capitol, which has just died.

Perhaps no one thing in Rome illustrates more eloquently what may be termed the programme of patriotism adopted by the Quirinal than the wolf of the Capitol. Hidden by the shrubbery at the top of the broad staircase mounting to the Capitol, it occupies two wire-fronted cages, about ten feet across, where, at the expense of a grateful municipality, it lives a life restricted, but of great social distinction as the modern representative of the mother wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. Rome is never without its wolf, if it can help itself. Imaginative, enjoying whatever appeals to the sense of mystery and the supernatural, the Romans like to believe the wolf legend authentic and themselves the descendants of the shadowy Romulus—a belief which the government, for its part, is only too glad to "play up."

For, in truth, the Capitoline wolf is but one of those simple but immensely effective links between the Rome of Servius Tullius and the Rome of Humbert which the Italian Government never loses an opportunity to forget when absent and to strengthen when present. Insignificant as it may seem, it is a factor in the programme of patriotic education which the government has set itself. The comprehensive lines on which this policy has been conceived and the earnestness with which it is being carried out, can hardly escape even the casual visitor to Rome. By means that must appeal to the simplest imagination, it is stimulating the national spirit and pride of the rising generations of Italian youths, and, as one preeminently potent means to this end, it is bending every effort to make Rome seem what in reality it is—the Capital of United Italy.

As far back as 1870, according to Prof. Mario Cosenza of the Latin department of the College of the City of New York, the municipality adopted a system of nomenclature in the case of new streets with the deliberate purpose of teaching history and patriotism at the same time. In that year municipal improvements were begun in the eastern section with the laying out of new streets in that part of the old Esquiline hill where Maecenas once had his garden and where the railway station is now. Here the streets are named after the royal house of Savoy—Victor Emmanuel, Margherita, and so on. In the Ludovisi quarter, which is rising from the gardens of Sallust, the streets bear the names of the provinces of united Italy—Lombardy, Campania, Veneto. Outside the mediaeval walls near the Janiculum, once the site of Nero's gardens, the streets are called after the great Romans of ancient times, such as Pompey, Caesar. Finally, those in the district around the old Praetorian camp memorialize the famous battles of the War of Unification—Magenta, Castelfidardo. All these latter centre around the Piazza dell'Indipendenza.

"In its relics and works of art," said Prof. Cosenza, "the Quirinal finds a tremendous aid to its patriotic propaganda. It also finds in them an enormously valuable source of national income. They are, in fact, one of the nation's most important assets. Rome for example, is a city of about 400,000 population. In the course of a year this is doubled by the tourists who visit it, some of whom come for long periods of study, and practically all of whom are attracted by its relics and works of art or by its religious associations. Rome is a city of memories. Every landmark, every square inch of painting by a master, every stitch of ancient embroidery that leaves it impoverished by so much. The same holds true for the country. The arch enemies of the Italian Government in its pious desire to have and to hold are the American millionaire, whose ability to pay ten times over what the Government with its paltry annual appropriation for the purchase of antiquities can afford, sorely taxes the patriotic scruples of the owners of antiquities, and the Vatican, now as ever a keen and experienced collector. Of the two the Vatican is the more deadly.

Hotel Clerk—A room with bath is \$3 per day, colonel. Prominent and Influential Son of the Dark and Bloody Ground—Yes sah; but that is of no interest to me, sah. What I wish to know sah, is the price of a room with drinks.

Truth is a thing that it is ruinous

Into every wilderness God sends some voice."

INVENTIONS AS BOOMERANGS.

Fatality Has Dogged Men Who Designed Instruments of Torture.

The lot of the average inventor usually is not a happy one, and most of his troubles are peculiar to the sphere of usefulness which he occupies. Comparatively few inventions are perfected before the inventor has been subjected to a long series of disappointments incident to the unsuccessful experiments, difficulties in raising necessary funds, and the cold shoulder which the world turns to the man who employs all his time in attempts to make a seemingly wild dream come true.

But even after the last experiment has demonstrated the fact that the long days and nights spent in the laboratory have not been spent in vain, the inventor often finds that fame and fortune have no mind to lift the latch of his door. One man may rob him of his title as inventor; another may flinch from him the monetary reward of his labors. Then, too, Death sometimes has intervened and the reward has taken the form of empty honors for the dead.

Deaths of inventors as a result of dangerous experiments have been of frequent occurrence, but it is not generally known that a remarkable species of fatality has dogged the steps of men who have devised instruments to be used to torture or kill their fellow men. Following is a list of inventors who were punished by their own inventions.

Bastille—Hugues Aubriot, Provost of Paris, who rebuilt and improved the Bastille, was himself confined therein. The charge against him was heresy.

Brazen Bull—Perillos, who invented the Brazen Bull for Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigento, was the first person baked to death in the horrible monster.

Haman, son of Hammedatha, the Amalekite, of the race of Agag, devised a gallows fifty cubits high, on which to hang Mordecai, by way of commencing the extirpation of the Jews; but the favorite of Ahasuerus was himself hanged on his gigantic gallows. In modern history we have a repetition of this incident in the case of Enguerrand de Marigny, Minister of Finance to Philip the Fair, who was hung on the gibbet which he had erected at Montfaucon for the execution of certain felons; and four of his successors in office underwent the same fate.

Matthew Hopkins, the witch finder, was himself tried by his own tests, and put to death as a wizard.

Iron Cage—The Bishop of Verdun, who invented the Iron Cages, too small to let the person confined in them to stand upright or lie at full length, was the first to be shut up in one; and Cardinal La Balue, who recommended them to Louis XI, was himself confined in one for ten years.

Iron Shroud—Ludovico Sforza, who invented the Iron Shroud, was the first to suffer death by this horrible torture.

Maiden—The Regent Morton of Scotland, who invented the maiden, a sort of guillotine, was the first to be beheaded thereby. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

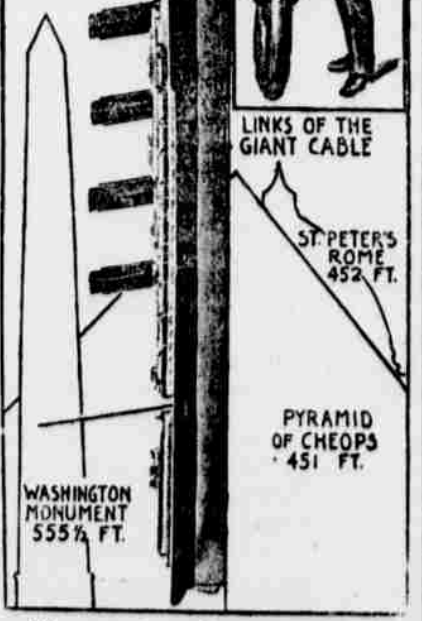
Ostracism—Clisthenes introduced the custom of ostracism, and was the first to be banished thereby.

The Perriere was an instrument for throwing stones of three thousand pounds in weight; and the inventor fell a victim to his own invention by the accidental discharge of a Perriere against a wall.

Porta a Faenza—Filippo Strozzi counseled the Duke Alessandro de' Medici to construct the Porta a Faenza to intimidate the Florentines, and here he was himself murdered.

Utopius Induced the Emperor Arcadius to abolish the benefit of sanctuary; but a few days afterward he committed some offense and fled for safety to the nearest church. St. Chrysostom told him he had fallen into his own net, and he was put to death.

Largest Ship in the World.



The new Cunard liner Mauritanian, is a monster of the sea. Standing on end it would overtop every structure in the world, except the Eiffel Tower. The British battleship Dreadnought, the most powerful fighting ship in the world, is nearly three hundred feet shorter.

HOW THEY DISPOSE OF BORES.

Ingenuous Devices Resorted to by Prominent Business Men.

One of the most serious problems for busy men and men of prominence to solve is how not to see people without giving offence.

Also it is quite as vexing a problem and quite as serious a one to find a way to get rid of callers expeditiously.

The average caller who has succeeded in getting an audience with some prominent man is very apt to forget how very valuable that prominent man's time is and to feel



The chairless room

no compunction or hesitancy in monopolizing as much of it as may suit his own sweet will.

Of course this does not apply to the stereotyped and well known class of bores after they have been found out to be such. An attendant or a clerk with ordinary discrimination and discernment easily detects the professional bore and keeps him away from annoying his chief. There are, however, plenty of well meaning people in business and the professions who are bores without knowing it. They are the amateur kind and would be very much offended if they were classed as business annoyances. It is against the persistency of this kind of people that the busy man has to employ his ingenuity.

The Wall Street magnate, bank president or head of a big mercantile house is perforce obliged to see many people in the course of the day. Sometimes the callers run into the hundreds. It is therefore important to limit the calls of those who have but little business to transact to as few moments as possible and to get rid of them without in any way giving offence or breaking in on the business relations which already exist.

Many and varied are the schemes utilized to this end. There is hardly a big office downtown that has not some special method of its own of accomplishing this end. Perhaps one of the most amusing and at the same time simple methods of all employed is that of one of the magnates of the Standard Oil. He is a very difficult man to see at best unless the caller is personally known to him or has some really important business that the secretary cannot attend to. Naturally this condition frequently arises, and the magnate's method of making the call brief is to have the caller shown into a reception room in which there are no chairs.

Of course, the magnate's suite of offices contains other reception rooms, in which there are plenty of chairs, but this special room, reserved and set aside for the "quick callers," is entirely devoid of any place to sit down on. There are elaborate tables with inkstands and



The pushway handshake

pen pads, and also roller top desks. It would be a sacrilege to even lean against any of them. This particular magnate has learned by long experience that when once a man sits on a chair he is likely to sit there very much longer than he is wanted.

The caller is shown into this chairless room. The magnate is here waiting for him with a pleasant smile and a warm handshake. He tells his business, naturally as brief as he can, because it is not the most comfortable thing in the world to stand up and be verbose. The result is entirely satisfactory to all parties. The visitor goes away quickly. He has told all he has to say and the magnate is saved any embarrassing remarks to the effect that "You will have to excuse me now," or "I am very busy," or words to that effect.

That is the method of the Standard Oil's quick action with callers they do not to have linger.

Process servers do not even get that amelioration of kindness. Then there is also a theatrical manager who has a method of his

own of getting rid of people quickly. His method is "the push out handshake."

The visitor is brought in and introduced. The manager grasps his hand in a warm and fervid embrace and holds on to it. He holds on to it for the very best reason in the world—that if he ever let go he would be lost. He shakes and pushes and he pushes toward the door.

The visitor finds himself unwittingly saying "good by" before he has really had a good opportunity to say "How do you do."

Actually before he knows it he is pushed out into the hall and the attendant leads him away.

The man with numerous deputies who impersonate him is the most common form of getting rid of people that are not wanted.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that a beardless youth will go to some anteroom to see a caller and impersonate the personality of a gray whiskered veteran of business or profession. The guileless caller, in a majority of cases, will possibly wonder how the man he called on has been able to keep his age so well. But he will go away satisfied and pleased that he has had a personal interview with the man he came to see.

There is also the telephone trick, which many prominent men use. This is the operation. The caller, whose business has been consummated and who is simply sitting around with the idea that he is making himself agreeable and solid with the man he came to see, is interrupted in possibly a good story by a vigorous ring on the telephone. The "big man" that he is calling to see necessarily has to attend to it.

No sooner is he finished with this call and turns politely to his visitor and says "Yes" than comes another ring on the telephone.

The unwelcome caller is simply rung out, and all simply because there is a wide awake clerk in the outer office who understands that a certain bell ring or a certain signal means to call up the central exchange and keep the magnate's telephone busy until the unwelcome caller has been got rid of.

There is still another way. It is the haughty, sarcastic and contemptuous way of receiving callers. This can be done and is done without even indulging in any mannerisms or unkind words.

As, for instance, a gentleman was very desirous of seeing the president of a bank. There was no especial reason why the president of



His busy day.

the bank wanted to see him, but there were very good reasons why the caller wanted to see the president. He (the caller) was armed with letters of introduction and with cards from people whose names should have counted for something. He made two or three fruitless calls, only to be informed that the president had gone to a directors' meeting or was at Atlantic City or Palm Beach or at lunch. At the best he hoped for a possibility of catching him in the corridor when he was rushing to keep one of these numerous engagements.

Finally, after sitting around the bank president's office for four hours, during which time he was told that the aforesaid president would probably be at leisure in an hour, he was ushered in through a long suite of exterior offices until, finally, he reached the personal sanctum of the president. There he expected to find a man with a worried look, a stream of people coming out after seeing him, and the president sitting in front of a desk with a mass of correspondence which he had not time to attend to, and in fact every other indication of an extremely busy and overworked human being.

On the contrary, what he saw was a dignified, pleasant man, who leaned back in a very comfortably upholstered chair, shooting coffee beans from his thumb and forefinger at a target on the opposite wall, which was nothing else than the nose of a reproduction of a very celebrated painting. The caller said: "Are you very busy, Mr. President?"

The president of the bank replied—"Yes, I am very busy, but I can give you a minute. What is it?"

It is unnecessary to add that the call was a very brief one.

Hundreds of stories could be told in a like vein. They all amount to the same thing, that the busy man must resort to acting to stage devices to get rid of unwelcome callers and at the same time not offend the unwelcome caller.

The coach in which the Lord Mayor of London rides on state occasions has been in use since the year 1757.

900 DROPS CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Church Advertising.

One of the Remedies for Church Stagnation and Dwindling Sunday Schools.

Clergymen of all denominations are pretty well agreed that religion ought to be carried into business, but too few of them realize that the rule may be worked both ways by carrying business methods into religion.

There is a remedy for church stagnation and the dwindling attendance of Sunday schools that ought to be more generally applied. Newspaper advertising—not the cut-and-dried formal kind so familiar to the public, but original appeal of the attention compelling sort—has brought new life into church and Sunday school work wherever it has been fairly tried.

It has been successfully demonstrated in several of the larger cities that originality in church advertising pays and that originality is not all synonymous with sensationalism. —Phila. Record.

The Rabbit Hunter.

The rabbit hunter, now in his glory, gets a notice for his thrift and bravery from the Reading Telegram, in these words: "There is a disposition in many quarters to poke fun at the men who, at this season, fare forth to seek and slay the ferocious rabbit in his lair, and though none of the daring hunters have been slain and devoured, it is urged that they are not justifiable in taking such risks. But there is another side to the question, men and their families must eat, and meat in the market is dear, so he falls back upon the primal resource. But even if this necessity did not exist, man is by nature a daring animal, and the very ferocity of the rabbit is a temptation to him to go forth armed and ready to slay or be slain. Neither can we eliminate the just pride which the slayer feels when he returns with the trophies of his prowess, as evidences of his bravery in vanquishing and his cunning in circumventing these wily denizens of the wilds."

Some fellows wait to get rich before they marry, and others wait to marry before they get rich.

MAGAZINE READERS SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. \$1.50 a year. CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. \$1.00 a year. ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of pictureque spots in California and Oregon. \$0.75. Total . . . \$3.25 All for . . . \$1.50 Address all orders to SUNSET MAGAZINE Flood Building San Francisco

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from \$1.50 per 1000 printed, up to \$5.00. Largest stock in the country to select from.

An English Author Wrote:

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, no flowers, no leaves.—November!" Many Americans would add "no freedom from catarrh," which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of eradicating scrofula, completely cures catarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We cannot see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

Some people are so imbued with the idea that they should love their enemies that they pay scant attention to their friends.

People who "take notice" must have observed a growing sentiment in this country in favor of using only put-up foods and medicines of "known composition." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone as the only ready-put-up medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments that bears on the wrapper a full list of the ingredients composing it, printed "in plain English." It is the "Favorite Prescription" of a Specialist in woman's diseases and not a "patent medicine." Made of the roots of native, medicinal plants without alcohol or other harmful ingredients, Dr. Pierce's "Prescription" has been the favorite "cure" for the weaknesses, pains, drains and disorders of the womanly system which has stood the test of forty years of experience. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving ingredients and what well-recognized authorities of all schools of medicine say of them.

Playwright—"Well, what do you think of my comedy, old man?" Critic—"Great! It's almost as good as a play."

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

When a woman never gossips it may merely mean that her friends are afraid to trust her with their secrets.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in stonizers, 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.