BEING PRESIDENT

The Strain and Isolation That Come With the Office.

UNDER GUARD ALL THE TIME.

It is not true that that keeps him from knowing what is going on or that it saves him from feeling the shafts of criticism. The suggestion that he hears only the kindly view of what he does from his cabinet and from those who are near to him does not cover the whole ground. He has candid friends, and he reads the newspapers.

From congressmen and from visitors who frequently turn their steps to Washington the president hears the news from all over the country. He sees the newspaper men every few days, and unless he is always using them to give the public his view of pending questions he can learn much from them. If he is open to information at all he can exercise very excellent judgment as to the state of the public pulse.

his hospitality.

Three presidents of the United States have been assassinated, and congress in consequence has thought it wise to enjoin upon the chief of the secret service of the treasury department the duty of guarding the president against assault. Three or more experienced.

follows; whenever he makes a railway

gerous. Of course if a man wished to kill the president and sacrifice his own life for it the secret service precautions might not prevent him from carrying out his purpose, but there is greater out his purpose, but there is greater tree revealed its age to be at least thirdunger from demented persons than from deliberate murderers. My own impression is that if there had been as that if there had been as the fourth of the property of the propert great precaution taken when President McKinley was at the exposition in Buffalo as is taken today that tragedy would not have occurred.

The assassin in that case had his and in his pocket, where he had concealed a revolver wrapped in a handkerchief. If it had happened today a secret service man would have seized the assassin's hand in his pocket, found the revolver and arrested him long before the man had reached a point where he could carry out his nurrose. where he could carry out his purpose. Although I recognize the necessity of such precautions, I am bound to say that they are often irksome to the president. The secret service men are as but that constant dogging of the pres ident's steps arouses in him the uncon-scious feeling of being under surveil-lance and guard himself rather than

impression has gone abroad that president may not leave the cour-There is no law that prevents his doing so, and there is no provision in stitution that he would violate vice president shall act for the president in case he is disabled. If

(Continued to Eighth page.)

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Power of Congress to Deal With Elec-toral College Returns. The electoral commission established

Cases Where the Ending Was Written
Before the Seginning.
There has been more than one instance in the history of literature of a book being written upside down—that is, its end becoming its beginning or its beginning becoming its end.
Probably the most outstanding instance of the topsy turvydom is "The Idylis of the King." Tennyson's great masterpiece. As every poetry lover knows, this great series of poems ends with "The Passing of Arthur," and there can be no doubt that this is the proper and inevitable close of the wonderful pageant of the king's life. But the is clearant to depends the hospitality of the White House, because you know that most of your guests will remember all their lives all the circumstances of their visit. The government is generous with the president in salary and in paying his expenses of its ary and in paying his expenses of its meach year and still not be niggardly in his hospitality. place as naturally as the broken arm or foot of a classical statue fits the place from which it has been removed. Thus the first became last.

A case of double change is presented by the party in the first became last.

Three presidents of the United States have been assassinated, and congress in consequence has thought it wise to enjoin upon the chief of the secret service of the treasury department the duty of guarding the president against assault. Three or more experienced men are assigned to that duty, and they attend him wherever he goes.

Of course when he is in the White House the regular District policemen, who watch the approaches, make the presence of the secret service men are expected to be in his immediate neighborhood—in the vehicle in which he is riding or in another that follows; whenever he makes a railway inverse there are in the local service and the president goes abroad, however, the secret service men are expected to be in his immediate neighborhood—in the vehicle in which he is riding or in another that follows; whenever he makes a railway inverse there are in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the Jast chapters

The soil and atmosphere are so cold and dry in Labrador that scarcely any vegetation thrives at all. The larch is rollows; whenever he makes a railway journey they are in his private car.

These secret service men become very skillful in detecting the presence of persons who are demented and who in their excitement may become dangerous. Of course if a man wished to kill the president and sacrifice his own down from the north and the fact that Labrador has less sunshine than Alaska, together with several inland cli-matic conditions, make the summer seasons shorter and colder than are those of Alaska.—Exchange.

"I want a slogan," said the manufacturer of phonograph records, "something that will convey the idea that our records never wear out."

The advertising man lit a fresh cigarette and thought for eight seconds by the clock.

"How will this do?" he ssked. "One."

"How will this do?" he asked. "One of our dance records will outlast the best hardwood dancing floors ever built."—New York World.

Raw Food Must Be Washed.

"Gritting of sand between the teeth while eating vegetables raw is a certain sign that they have been cleaned improperly, if at all," says the New York Medical Journal and adds that because of improper washing it is of-ten not safe to eat raw vegetables, sal-

Friend—No, dear; I told him you were after him.—Boston Transcript.

PUSHBALLS ARE COSTLY.

If They Were Cheaper the Game Might Be More Popular.

If some one could invent a pushball

der was made of rubber cloth cut in sections and cemented together. The materials for this ball cost about \$175. The game is played on a field with a goal at each end, each team trying to push the ball through the opponents' goal. It is sometimes used to get baseball teams in condition during the early days. The game is played in Europe, both in England and on the continent.

One of the most spectacular and thrilling variants of the game is that

One of the most spectacular and thrilling variants of the game is that played by horsemen in the west. It requires two teams of mounted players, whose object also is to drive the ball through the goal of the opposing side. It is pushed by the horses, which must be as well trained as polo ponies to maneuver it dexterously, and the game calls for great expertness in the riders. Cowboy saddles and dress are the correct outfit for this game.—St. Nicholas.

ABOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nature Sets an Example, and Many Poor Mortals Fellow it.

Poor Mortals Fellow it.

Extravagance is a relative term usually misapplied. If a man is worth a hundred million it would not be considered extravagant for him to spend a hundred thousand dollars on goldish if he wanted to. If a family of ten people living on \$1,000 a year should get their pictures taken that would be

Extravagance, however, is not exact ly buying something you cannot afford. What you cannot afford now you may later, and the very fact that you have bought it may have been the cause of your future prosperity. Extravagance is an exceeding of the speed limit. But who shall say what this is?

One of the chief difficulties in defining extravagance is the control of the chief difficulties in defining the chief difficulties in definities difficulti

ing extravagance is the general assumption that it is something wicked. Yet extravagance is often necessary. The sun is extravagant—the greatest the sun is extravigant—the greatest heat prodigal. So is nature. So is a river. Rain clouds are horrible examples of extravagance. They pour out all their possessions without regard to what they get in return and then fade away. How like some people that is, and what a glorious time they have doing it! Think of spending a million raindrops a minute, knowing it will break you, and not caring!

The chief fault of extravagance, whatever it may be, is not so much

whatever it may be, is not so much in the results it brings about, which may be good or bad, as in the time it wastes. It is immoral because it takes away from our capacity for indulging in the real joys of life.

It isn't the money you spend; it is the time you take to spend it that causes the damage.—Life.

Climate and Foed.

In the arctic regions have 2 feed is almost exclusively animal, because that is the only sort which is available in quantity. In the tropics, where vegetable food is abundant and animal foods readily decay, plant products are and always have been of very great importance in the diet. In temperate regions all kinds of food may be secured, and it seems reasonable to expose that all kinds have always it eaten as they are today. eaten as they are today.

lege this year?"
"Splendid," replied the athletic sophomore. "We are getting scores of new fellows this year who don't weigh an ounce under 180 pounds."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FUSSY AUNT SALLY.

She is One of Those Who Always Find a Task Undone.

Our Aunt Sally always has one or two more things to do at night before she can go to bed. We were at her nome a few weeks ago, and all of us sat up until late. At about 11 the precedent that congress should not seek to go behind certificates regularly submitted by recognized state governments. That principle is also embodied in the Edmunds law of 1887, which defined and enlarged the power of congress to deal with electoral college returns.

The directs that if any state that if any state the direct of the seek of the see

whag the Chief Executive is in the White House the Regular Police Are on Watch, and Wener He Goes Abroad Secret Service Men Shadow Him.

It is a afferce light that beats upon the White House—quite as flerce as any another the the test upon a throne. Until he is relieved from it a president never realization that beats upon a throne. Until he is relieved from it a president never realization that beats upon a throne. Until he is relieved from it a president never realization that beats upon a throne. Until he is relieved from it a president never realization to realize the throne and the contrast between the life succeeding that in the White House and the contrast between the life succeeding that in the White House and the contrast between the life succeeding the throne of the terms were given regularly to points at every pike. It class two man the contrast between the life succeeding the second—if two authorities, each of the contrast between the life succeed. Second—if two authorities, each of the contrast between the life succeeding that it is relevant to him the man the contrast between the life succeeding the proposition of the relief seather than the hasp come through.

Of course it is pleasant to be treated by every the second of the contrast between the life succeeding the proposition of the relief that the second the contrast between the life succeeding the proposition of the relief to the contrast between the life succeeding the proposition of the relief seather than the learn of what he has gone through.

Of course it is pleasant to be treated by the proposition of the relief that the sea than the hasp cone through.

Of course it is pleasant to be treated by the proposition of the relief that the sea than the learn of the relief that the sea than the learn of the relief that the proposition of the relief that the learn of the relief that the proposition of the relief that the learn of th

VISITORS TO NEW YORK.

They Crowd the Natives Off Broadway and into the Side Streets.

It has often been remarked by visitors from Denyer and other scientific investigators that New York's Broadway is apparently patronized by people from all over the world except the native action of New York. And it is probably true that Seattle knows its way about the Riaito at least as well as does East Seventy-second street, and the cabarets along the great white way see more money from Des

white way see more money from Des Moines than from Amsterdam avenue. The fact of the matter is that the out of town visitor, descending upon the metropolis trained to the minute, with the express intention and deter-mination of taking in Broadway, suc-

ceeds largely in crowding the native off the walk.

Hence it has come about that other New York streets which never attain more than a local fame have become pleasure grounds for the real New Yorker, who leaves the streets and the restaurants of world reputation to the horizes of the invader. Such a street, for instance, is One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, often called by its Twenty-fifth street, often called by its frequenters the "uptown Broadway." One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street lies in the apartment house section, about in the middle of the long, narrow city that is modern New York. From here to the Battery is a long ride on the express trains, and from here to the limits of New York, up beyond the Bronx, is a longer ride by local. The dweller in this section rarely takes either of these rides. He ly takes either of these rides. He goes down to the office in the morning and in the evening returns to his own little side street. If he craves amusement he strolls down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.—New York Letter in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Large Power Easily Controlled. press may be controlled by one finger upon the clutch lever, so that the ram will rise one-eighth of an inch or so at a time. More often, however, a press is set so that the ram will always stop at the top of its stroke, and the control of this condition is usually made by a foot treadle, although sometimes with a handle also or with a handle alone. Generally such presses are arranged for continuous running. This is often practicable with long slow strokes.—Oberlin Smith in Engi

Cause of the Trouble.

Specialist — Your heart is acting rather irregularly. Is there anything worrying you? Patient—Not particularly. Only just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought for a moment you were going to give me a moment you were going to give me your bill.—Puck.

When He Remembers.
"Willie, don't you know that it is wrong to fight?"
"Yes, ma, I know it's wrong, but I never think of it that way unless the fellow who tackles me is one I'm sure I can't lick."—Detroit Free Press.

"How many years ago did he live? "Who?"

"The man who said that two could live as cheaply as one?"—Detroit Free

MADE HIS WORKMEN RIVALS.

How Charles M. Schwab Spurred Them

In telling how he increased the effi-ciency of one of his departments Charles M. Schwab, the fameus steel

man, says in the American Magazine:
"It was near the end of the day; in
a few minutes the night force would
come on duty. I turned to a workman who was standing beside one of the red mouthed furnaces and asked him

"I chalked a big '6' on the floor and passed along without another word. When the night shift came in they saw the '6' and asked about it.
"The high bear was in hear today." "The big boss was in here today,' said the day men. 'He asked us how many heats we had made, and we told him six. He chalked it down.'
"The next morning I asked them."

him six. He chalked it down."
"The next morning I passed through the same mill. I saw that the '6' had been rubbed out and a big '7' written instead. The night shift had announced itself. That night I went back. The '7' had been erased, and a '10' swag cred in its place. The day force re opnized no superiors. Thus a fine competition was started, and it went on until this mill, formerly the poorest producer, was turning out poorest producer. was turning ou more than any other mill in the plant."

STING OF THE HONEYBEE.

About the Most Effective Infernal Ma-

In proportion to its size, the sting of the honeybee is probably the most ef-fective infernal machine in existence.

the honeybee is probably the most effective infernal machine in existence.

The stinging apparatus is smaller than that of a rattlesnake, yet a single sting has been known to kill a man. When we realize that it is almost invisible and consider what it can do we cannot fail to be astounded. It seems the very quintessence of devilishness.

The honeybee's sting is complicated—so complicated that many words and much ink have been used in discussing its construction and use.

It is generally conceded that the sting consists of a shaft of three parts, the principal one being a sheath within which move two barbed lancets. Like the barbs of a fishhook, the lancets are not easily extracted from the flesh into which they have been driven. The thenth and the Invest combined form a hollow tube through which the polson flows from the poison sac.

Two hairy, soft projections, evidently very sensitive, inform the bee when she is in contact with a stingable object.—Popular Science Monthly.

Frohman's Little Safe. When Charles Frohman was treasurer with Haverly's minstrels he conceived a novel stunt of arousing curi osity in small towns. He bought a small iron safe, about three feet high, and on it had painted in big letters, "Treasurer, Haverly's Mastodon Min-"Treasurer, Haverly's Mastodon Min-strels." Now actually there was little need for this safe, but it was always carried on the first load of baggage that went to a hotel. It would be placed in a conspicuous place, and then Frohman, waiting until the proper mo-ment, would bustle up to it with an air of great importance, open it, put in two or three \$100 bills, close it and go away. When the crowd had gone he would slip back and get the money out would slip back and get the money out again. It proved a good advertising stunt.—"Charles Frohman, Manager and Man."

The White House.

A prize of \$500 was offered in Washington's administration for the best design for a house to serve as a home for the president in Washington. James Hoban, an Irishman from South Carolina, was the successful competitor. His sketch contained so many wings and colonnades that the public was horri-fied, and frills and gulgerbread decora-tions were eliminated. The result was the two story White House as we know it now. Washington laid the corner-stone of the building in 1792. It was completed in 1799, the year of Wash-ington's death.

Liberty and Equality. Liberty is never the fruit of philo-sophical deductions, but rather of ev-eryday experience and of the simple ideas arising from facts.—Mirabeau.

Liberty—I say it with a sigh, men are perhaps not worthy of thee. Equality—they desire thee, but they cannot attain thee.—Turgot.

John o'Groat's to Land's End. The distance in English miles be-tween John o'Groat's, at the extreme north of England, to Land's End, in the farthest south, is about 480 miles as the crow flies, though by the ordinary lines of travel, of course, the dis-

the first prize at ten shows and is valued at 1,000 marks." "I wonder if I dare offer him a bit of sausage?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Has a Heavy Touch. Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you? Neighbor—Not at all. But, tell me, what does she wear —mittens or boxing gloves?—Life.

GOING ON WHEELS

Modern Motorcar.

EVOLUTION OF THE VEHICLE.

The Crude Carts Used In the Early Ages by the Romans Were Followed by Carriages—Then Came Covered Coaches With Doors and Windo

From the forked limb of a tree to From the forked limb of a tree to the automobile has the evolution of the vehicle expanded. For hundreds of years the charlot reigned supreme, and, bearing a fair resembance to it even in this day, crude forms of carts on two whoels are to be seen in India, China, Ceylon, Mexico and other countries. In China centuries ago the monocycle was in great favor. This odd vehicle, much like the modern wheel-barrow, is still in gareral use in many barrow, is still in general use in many parts of the country and is propelled

parts of the country and is propelled by man power.

Among the two wheeled vehicles in popular use in the Asiatic world may be mentioned the "ekka," largely used in nerthern India, and the famed jin-rikisha of Japan. The Romans first established the use of carriages as private means of conveyance, and with them these vehicles attained a great variety of form as well as of orna-mentation.

In all ages the employment of wheelde vehicles has depended largely upon the condition of the roads on which they were to be used, and the building of great highways, such as the Applan way by Claudius in 313 B. C., as well as many others, greatly facilitated the development of carriage traveling among the Romans. In Rome as well as in other large cities of the empire as in other large cities of the empire the became necessary to restrict travel in carriages to a few persons of high rank owing to the narrowness and crowded condition of the streets. For the same reason the transport of goods along the streets was forbidden be-tween sunrise and sunset. For long journeys and to convey parties the "reda" and "carruca" appear to have been mostly used.

been mostly used.

During the empire the carriage which appears in pictorial representations of public ceremonials is the "carpentum". It is very light, with two wheels, sometimes covered and generally drawn by two horses. If a carriage was drawn by four horses they were yoked abreast among the Greeks and Romans, not in pairs, as now. From the Roman "car-ruca" are traced the modern English name "carriage," the French "car-rosse" and the Italian "carrozza."

rosse" and the Italian "carrozza."

The "sirpen" was a very ancient form of vehicle, the body of which was of osier basketwork. It originated with the Gauls, by whom it was named "benna," and was employed by them for the conveyance of persons and goods in times of peace and baggage and supplies in time of war.

On the introduction of the feudal system throughout Europe the use of carten throughout Europe throughout Europe throughout Europe throughout Europe through the carten through through the carten through the carten through the carten through through the carten through through through through the carten through the carten through through the carten through through the carten through through the carten through the carten through the carten through through the carten through through the carten through the carten through through the carten through through the carten through the carten through through the carten through through through through through through through through through the carten through through through through through the carten through through

tem throughout Europe the use of car-riages was for some time prohibited as tending to render the vassals less fit for military service. Men of all grades and professions rode on horses or mules. Horseback was the general mode of Horseoack was the general mode of traveling, and houce the members of the council, who at the diet and on other occasions were employed as am-bassadors, were called "rittmeister." In this manner also great lords made their public entry into cities.

their public entry into cities.

Covered carriages were known in the beginning of the fifteenth century, but their use was confined to ladies of the first rank, and it was accounted a reproach for men to ride in them. For a long time they were forbidden even to women, but by the end of the fifteenth century they were being employed by kings and princes in long journeys and later on state occasions.

The first time that ambassadors ap-peared in coaches on a public official occasion was at the imperial commis-sion held at Erfurt in 1613. Soon after this coaches became common all over Germany, notwithstanding various or-ders and admonitions to deter vassals from using them.

Carriages seem to have been used to

some extent at quite an early period in some extent at quite an early period in France, for there is still extant an ordinance of Philip the Fair, issued in 1294, by which citizens' wives are prohibited from using them. It appears, however, that about 1550 there were only three carriages in Paris—one belonging to the queen, another to Diana of Pottlers and the third to Rene de Laval. a very fat nobleman who was Laval, a very fat nobleman who was unable to ride on horseback.

The first coach in England was made in 1555 for the Earl of Rutland by Walter Rippon, who also made a coach in 1556 for Queen Mary and in 1564 a state coach for Queen Elizabeth By the beginning of the seventeenth century the use of carriages and coaches had become so prevalent in England that in 1601 the attention of parliament was drawn to the subject, and a bill "to restrain the excessive use of coaches" was introduced, which,

would seem that glass windows or hinged and completed doors were un-known prior to 1650. Public carriages

(Continued to Eighth page.)