Snapshots At Capital Notables

IF Jacob M. Dickinson desires more fame than his office of secretary of war brings him he can try one of Weston's feats, for his chief delight is a walk such as would put most men under the doctor's care. The war minister of the Taft administration is the champion pedestrian of the cabinet. The government furnishes him with a smart carriage and a pair of thoroughbred horses, and some of his subordinates are enabled to take numerous joy rides in government owned automobiles.

Automobile or carriage rides bring no enjoyment to Secretary Dickinson. His big frame never darkens the door of a street car. When he wants to go anywhere he walks, except perhaps in the evening when he attends a formal reception. Each morning Mr. Dickinson may be seen walking down Connecticut avenue in the direction of the war department with a stride which would give joy to the heart of Colonel Roosevelt. He takes his constitutional at an hour, too, which would indicate that it is not safe for his subordinates to get on to their jobs after 9 o'clock.

Mr. Dickinson evidently does not believe in enjoying the luxuries which

THE WESTON OF THE CABINET.

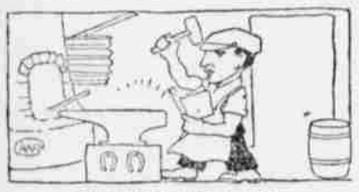
are dear to the hearts of many statesmen in Washington. For instance, he has no use for a valet. As he walked down to the war department recently a friend noticed that a piece of paper was fastened to his chin, indicating plainly that a razor had slipped.

"You ought to teach your man to be more careful when he shaves you in the morning," the secretary's friend volunteered.

"I agree with you," answered the secretary. "When that razor slipped this morning I reproached myself vigorously, and I do not believe I will offend again."

The scribes dearly love to write up the career of Representative James A. Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, it furnishing such attractive headlines as "From Blacksmith to Congressman," "From the Forge to Congress," etc. Mr. Tawney is one of the most prominent members of the house and has literally fought his way from the bottom to the top of the political ladder. When he was fifteen years old he had to quit school to become an apprentice in his father's blacksmith shop.

Later he learned the trade of machinist, and he followed the trades of



EARLY DAYS OF TAWNEY.

blacksmith and machinist until 1881. At that time Tawney decided that he would abandon the forge to take up the study of law at the earliest possible opportunity. After working in a blacksmith shop all day he would study law until late at night.

He kept this up two years and then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin. He practically abandoned the practice of law in 1890 to enter politics, he being elected to the Minnesota legislature in that year.

If there is one congressman in Washington who detests tobacco smoke more than another that man is Senator Eugene Hale, and it is a funny sight to see capitol employees and others drop their cigars or cigarettes when they see him coming. When Mr. Hale was a young member of the senate he had to submit to having his senses offended by pipes, cigarettes and cigars in the corridors, committee rooms and elevators. When he became one of the leaders, however, he changed matters. There are "No Smoking" signs on both house and sen-

"LOOK OUT, HERE'S HALE."

ate sides of the capitol, but no one pretends to observe such a rule on the house side, especially since Speaker Cannon's one regret in ascending to his chair in the house each day is that he has to abandon his cigar. Over on the senate side the rule is supposed to be rigidly enforced. If it is not and Senator Hale gets a whiff of tobacco smoke outside of the cloakrooms trouble is certain to follow.

"Many a good cigar have I dropped down the shaft," said one of the senate elevator men, "when I saw Senator Hale in the offing. I like a cigar pretty well, but I like my job better, and when he is around a man must take his choice between the two."

AMONG THE HOUYHNHNMS.

Roosevelt Also Does the Obvious in Hungary.

Luncheon over, the inspection of the Government farm began. I doubt whether anywhere west of here in Europe one could see such beautiful Arab thoroughbreds as the plume tailed, full eyed stallions which were led out, prancing, snorting and quivering, before Mr. Roosevelt in the sunny, sand floored court. The ex-President caressed the magnificent creatures and gave each its reward of sugar. Then he went through the stables. Each is a huge loose box, round the sides of which a hundred brood mares stood tethered, while foals frolicked in the open space in the middle on the sweet smelling straw.

In one stable by the side of a white half blood Arab mare stood a tiny bay filly born early this very morning. The fitting thing to do was obvious. The ex-President bestowed upon it the name "Roosevelt." The visit ended with a rounding up of the herds of stately white wide horned cattle and flocks of a large breed of sheep.—London Daily Mail.

Domesticating the Elephant.

It was long a disputed question whether the African elephant was amenable to domestication. Those who held the affirmative referred to the experience of the Carthaginians with these animals, and recalled the elephants that formed a part of Hannibal's army on his march toward Rome. At present elephants are being trained for domestic labors in the Congo, in the German African colonies, in Uganda and elsewhere. In the Congo especially it is reported that the training of elephants is rapidly developing into a recognized industry. A French society has recently been formed under the name of "Friends of the Elephant," the object of which is to prevent the destruction of those animals in Africa, and to encourage their domestication.

The Great Eastern.

The dimensions of the one-time world-famous Great Eastern were as follows: Length, 692 feet; width, 83 feet; depth, 60 feet; tonnage, 24,000 tons; draught, when unloaded, 20 feet, when loaded, 30 feet. She had paddle wheels 56 feet in diameter, and was also provided with a four-bladed screw propeller of 24 feet diameter. She had accommodations for 800 first-class, 2,000 second class, and 1,200 third class passengers, 4,000 in all. Her speed was about 18 miles an hour. The Great Eastern was finally broken up for old iron in the year 1889, after a checkered career of some thirty-one years.

"Dew Ponds."

Among the most singular archeological remains found in Great Britain are the ancient "dew ponds," the construction of which is ascribed to people of the Neolithic age. The purpose of these ponds was to furnish drinking water for cattle. An exposed position, where springs were absent, was selected and a broad, hollowed surface was formed, and covered over with straw, or some other non-conducting material. Above was spread a thick layer of clay strewn with stones. During the night the cold surface of the clay caused an abundance of moisture to condense from the lower layers of the air. Some of these ancient dew ponds are still in working order.

The Praetorian Guard.

The Praetorian Guard was a select body of troops instituted by the Emperor Augustus to protect his person and consisted of ten cohorts, each of one thousand men, chosen from Italy. They had peculiar privileges, and when they had served sixteen years were retired on a pension of about $500. Each member of the Guard had the rank of a captain in the regular army. Like the bodyguard of Louis the Fourteenth, they were all gentlemen, and formed gradually a great power, like the Janizaries at Constantinople, and frequently deposed or elevated the very Emperors themselves.

Protection for Miners.

Workers in certain mines, as well as in glass and mirror factories, are subject to injurious effects from the inhalation of mercury vapors. An Italian savant, Signor Tarugi, believes that the property of aluminum to absorb mercuric vapors may be utilized for protection against this danger, and he has devised for the purpose a mask of aluminum wire to be worn over the face. His idea is that the air breathed will be freed from the injurious vapors through their absorption by the aluminum.

Some War Losses.

Southern remittances to the North began to grow unsatisfactory some time before the election of 1860, and after that grew still more uncertain, stopping entirely the next year. When the war began there was due from the South to the merchants of the North $300,000,000, all of which was practically a total loss, its payment being made a criminal offense. New York firms lost $160,000,000 in this way; the dry-goods merchant, the clothiers, the boot and shoe dealers, and the jewellers being the heaviest losers.

Temptations of Evil.

Leisure misused, an idle hour waiting to be employed, idle hands with no occupation, idle and empty minds with nothing to think of—these are the main temptations of evil. Fill up that empty void, employ those vacant hours, occupy those listless hands, and evil will depart because it has no place to enter in, because it is conquered by good.—Dean Stanley.

CHAMP CLARK.

Democratic Leader In House Wants to Be Speaker.

Washington, May 31.—"I would rather be speaker for two years than United States senator for eighteen years," said Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, the Democratic leader of the house. "Of course there is nothing certain but death and taxes, but the Democrats will control the next house as sure as you are living, and I think I have a good show for the speakership."

In this way Mr. Clark disposed of the report that he would be a candidate for the senate to succeed Warner, Republican. Continuing, Mr. Clark said:

"Mr. Cannon will be the Republican nominee for speaker next time. It's too early yet to predict the majorities. The greatest majority the Democrats have ever had in the house was 148 in 1890. The greatest the Republicans have had was 114 in the Fifty-ninth congress, when Roosevelt was elected president."

Mr. Clark has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration of the day at the Fourth of July Tammany Hall celebration in New York. He will discuss Democracy in its relation to present day issues and go into the political situation generally.

STIRRED BY LORIMER CASE.

President Is Said to Have Taken Note of Illinois Scandal.

Washington, May 31.—The confession of State Senator Holstlaw of Illinois that he got $2,500 for voting for Senator Lorimer and the indictment of John Broderick for bribery have thrown the Illinois congressional delegation into a state of unusual excitement. Coupled with a sweeping denial of Senator Lorimer's explanations delivered by Governor Deneen, the revelations of further corruption have convinced the politicians that an upheaval in Illinois politics, bringing ruin to scores of present office holders, cannot now be averted.

The explosion at Springfield which drowned the dying echoes of Senator Lorimer's denial that any money was paid for his election has been the one topic of conversation among politicians of all parts of the country, and members of the Illinois delegation have been busy answering telephone calls from colleagues in the senate and house, curious to learn the latest details.

According to all indications the sensation even reached high quarters, producing a result that spells disaster for the Lorimer faction in the Illinois Republican organization. It has become known that the federal patronage which had been promised to the Lorimer followers is to be held up by President Taft pending an investigation of the senator's election.

WOULD PREVENT DISEASE.

Railway Surgeons Plan Nation Wide Crusade Against Contagion.

Norfolk, Va., May 31.—A call is soon to be issued for a meeting of the chief surgeons of all the railways of the country, the chief health officers of all the states and offices of the United States public health and marine hospital service, the object of which will be to devise uniform rules and regulations for the maintaining of all passenger trains and passenger stations in the country in such sanitary state that the spread of tuberculosis and the ravages of the hookworm may be checked.

The proposed call for the meeting is the result of an idea suggested to Dr. W. A. Applegate, chief surgeon of the Southern railway, by a paper read before the surgeons of the railway in Richmond last week by Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker of the United States public health and marine hospital service, now on duty at Norfolk.

Dr. Applegate, Dr. Wertenbaker and Dr. Ennion G. Williams, health commissioner of Virginia, are looking after the proposed call for the meeting, and they will likely ask Surgeon General Wyman of the United States public health and marine hospital service to issue it.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Tried It on the Dogs.

Remarkable effects were produced by the new shells in the gunnery experiments carried out against the discarded French battleship Jena. Dogs were placed upon the ship in order to discover whether they would be suffocated or injured by the shells fired at that old hulk when the dogs were at some distance from the point of intact. The animals were placed in a part of the vessel which could not be reached by the shells.

It was found that the explosives did not kill the animals by suffocation or poisoning. But the dogs' nervous systems suffered severely under the repeated action of the shells and the resulting concussions. The investigators believed it proved that in the next naval war the officers and crews would rapidly become neurasthenic.

Two dogs after being subjected to the experiment became somber and timid, hiding themselves when called. Finally they committed suicide by jumping into the sea and allowing themselves to sink without making any attempt to swim.

Treasury Profits.

The government profits slightly by the destruction of stamps which have been paid for, and the treasury gets the benefit of bills which are lost and never found.

A larger source of irregular profit lies in the failure of bondholders to present their bonds for redemption. Unclaimed money in the treasury due to bondholders amounted to nearly $1,000,000 in 1861, and the sum is much greater now. Of a loan which fell due in 1900 a sum in excess of $32,000 remains unclaimed. Over $100,000 is still unpaid of the 5 per cent bonds which were due in 1904. In 1907 over $100,000,000 thirty year 4 per cent bonds came due on July 1. Special inducements were offered to secure early redemption, yet at the end of that month $13,000,000 still stood in the treasury on that account, although interest had ceased.—Harper's Weekly.

The German Tip.

Germany is the land of tipping. The tip may not be large, but a tip of some sort is universally expected, and the wise traveler will accommodate himself to the habits of the country by tipping little and often. That the tipping system is organized is shown by an incident at Hamburg recently. There is a regular scale of charges there for the station porters who carry travelers' baggage from the train to the cab or automobile, as the case may be. If the traveler gives more than the scale the porter is bound to hand the extra tip over to a common fund. It has been found, however, that in busy times the porter's attention is too much occupied with his work to allow of his complying with the regulation, and the result has been that the company lately dismissed a dozen porters for "dishonesty."

Hard to Get Into the Army.

What is the chance for a young man to get into the army and sit down to the improved mess table of Roosevelt rations? Well, in the first place, as Major W. L. Kenly, who has charge of the recruiting work of the army in New York city, told me, only about one man in ten who wants or thinks he wants to become a United States soldier is able to pass the examination, which is now a rigorous one, because the ranks are about as full as the war department cares to have them. It is only to make up for the losses by discharge, death and desertion that Uncle Sam invites his nephews into the service and not because he cannot get all the strong, intelligent men of native birth that he needs on short notice to take up arms for their country.—Metropolitan Magazine.

Signing the Register.

By the way, the old fashion of registering "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith" on one line is dying out. Of late years it has been mostly "John Smith" on one line and "Mrs. John Smith" on the line below. Now a new fashion is coming in, whether due to the demand for recognition on the part of Mrs. John Smith or her husband's chivalry I cannot fathom.

Many men when they register write on the first line "Mrs. John Smith" and "John Smith" on the second, while I have seen others write on the first line "Mrs. John Smith" and under it simply "Mr. Smith." So far I have not seen "Mrs. John Smith and husband" registered, though the fashion seems to be swinging that way.—American Register, London.

Bismarck and Schweninger.

King Gustaf of Sweden has gone to Nice to consult Professor Schweninger, who was Bismarck's "banting," or fat reducer, and his body doctor for many years. Schweninger was the hundredth doctor whom Bismarck had consulted, the ninety-ninth having diagnosed the ailment as cancer in the stomach. When Schweninger was first introduced to Bismarck by his younger son, Count Bill, whose bulk the new doctor had reduced, the chancellor complained that he asked too many questions. "Very well, then," said Schweninger. "You had better call in a veterinary surgeon; he won't ask you any."

The Matinee Hat Problem.

The authorities of the Cercle, at Aix-les-Bains, have solved the matinee hat difficulty. The whole length of the theater is divided into two parts. "Avec chapeaux" sit to the right; "sans chapeaux" sit to the left. The solution has the simplicity and the success of sheer genius.—Letter in London Times.

Deep Water North of Alaska.

The chief object of the arctic expedition of Captain Mikelsen, who recently returned to Copenhagen, was to settle the question whether there is land or a deep sea to the north of Alaska. In March of last year Captain Mikelsen, Mr. Leffingwell and the mate made a sledge expedition over the ice. Fifty miles from the coast they found crevices, through which they sounded to a depth of 2,640 feet without reaching bottom. Sixty miles farther on the result was the same. Turning then toward the southeast, they found the edge of the continental shelf. The conclusion is that deep water exists north of Alaska, at least to a great distance.

Gases in Sewers.

City people who are occasionally startled by seeing a manhole cover blown from the pavement generally ascribe the blame to leaking gas mains. But there are probably many other sources from which dangerous gases find their way into sewers, and one of these is indicated by an investigation recently reported to the American Chemical Society by Prof. A. A. Breneman. He showed that the entrance of a mixture of gasoline and soap into drains and sewers from garages, factories, and other places where such materials are employed for washing, is sufficient to account for the liberation of much combustible vapor, which may play a part in sewer explosions.

British Hunting Hounds.

There are in England 12 packs of stag hounds, containing 295 couples; four packs in Ireland, containing 100 couples. The largest pack is the Queen's, 40 couples; master, the earl of Coventry, kennels at Ascot Heath. Of fox hound packs there are 155 in England and Wales, containing 6,239 couples; in Scotland, nine packs, with 326 couples, and in Ireland, 117 packs, with 635 couples. There are also 124 packs of harriers and beagles in England and Wales, with 1,997 couples; 40 packs in Ireland, with 512 couples, and six packs in Scotland, with 116 couples. Thus more than 20,000 hounds are maintained exclusively for hunting in the United Kingdom.

The Dulcitone.

The dulcitone of Thomas Machell of Glasgow has the keyboard of a piano, but the key hammers produce sound by striking steel forks—like shankless tuning forks—instead of wires. A semicircular steel spring carries the vibrations from each fork to the sounding board. The tune is softer than that of the piano, but it has great clearness and carrying power and is adapted for solo playing as well as for accompanying other instruments or the voice. Important advantages are the lack of necessity of tuning and the portability. A dulcitone of five octaves weighs but forty-five pounds, but a piano of the same range has a weight of 250 pounds or more.

Measure Strength of Oarsmen.

Mr. W. C. Marshall, of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, has invented a pressure recorder which, when substituted for the ordinary rowlock at the end of the outriggers of a racing shell, measures and registers the pressure exerted at every stroke of the oar. The varying force of the strokes during a long race can be ascertained, and it is intended to apply the machine in the selection and training of the university crews.

Alloys of Gold and Iron.

Iron and gold when melted together may be mixed in various proportions, and hardened or crystallized. Alloys containing 10 per cent. of gold are harder than pure iron, but as the proportion of gold increases above that amount, the alloy becomes softer. Silver and iron do not form alloys.

Reversible Turbines.

One of the objections urged against turbine-engines has been their inability to run backward as well as forward. John Ogg of Aberdeen has invented a form of turbine which avoids this difficulty. The steam enters the machine through a hollow axle, and thence acts upon the wings of the rotating disks mounted upon the axle. When it is desired to reverse the motion, a new set of disks, having their wings set at a reverse angle, are brought into play, and by means of grooved valves the steam is projected against them, thus producing a backward motion. The reversal of motion can be produced instantaneously.

Status of the Atomic Theory.

The suggestion has been made that, owing to recent discoveries, the atomic theory of the constitution of matter, established for a century, is no longer tenable, since particles smaller than atoms are now known to exist. But Prof. Herbert R. Moody points out that the theory is still as useful as ever, since, under the conditions that surround us on the earth, most atoms do not undergo change that can be discovered in any ordinary way. The atomic theory is based upon weighings and the changes in weight which atoms undergo are not such as can be detected.

Prepared for the Offerings.

A Kansas City druggist tells that a wealthy man came into his store Sunday morning and, throwing a dime on the showcase, said: "Give me two nickels for that, please?" "Going to try a slot machine?" asked the druggist, pleasantly. "No," replied the wealthy man, "I'm going to church."

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

A.M. SUN	A.M. SUN	.....	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.		A.M.	.....	P. SUN	A.M. SUN
8 30	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 30	..... Albany	2 00	10 50	.....	.....	10 50	.....
10 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	6 05	.... Binghamton	12 40	8 45	.....	.....	8 45	.....
					A.M.							
10 00	2 15	.....	12 30	8 30	2 15	.... Philadelphia	5 53	7 31	7 32	.....	7 31	7 32
							A.M.		P.M.			
1 20	7 25	.....	4 40	1 20	7 10	....Wilkes-Barre....	10 20	4 05	7 15	.....	2 25	P.M.
2 08	8 15	.....	5 30	2 08	7 55	.....Scranton.....	9 37	3 15	6 20	.....	1 35	10 05
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.
5 40	9 05	.....	6 20	2 05	8 45	.....Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 40	.....	12 17	8 29
5 50	9 15	.....	6 30	2 15	8 55	...Lincoln Avenue..	7 54	1 25	5 30	.....	12 07	8 17
5 54	9 19	.....	6 34	2 19	8 59	..... Whites.....	7 50	1 21	5 24	.....	12 03	8 13
6 11	9 36	.....	6 52	2 37	9 18	.....Farview.....	7 33	1 03	5 08	.....	11 44	7 54
6 17	9 42	.....	6 58	2 43	9 24	..... Canaan	7 25	12 56	5 01	.....	11 37	7 47
6 23	9 48	.....	7 04	2 49	9 29	.... Lake Lodore	7 19	12 51	5 56	.....	11 31	7 41
6 28	9 51	.....	7 07	2 52	9 32	... . Waymart.....	7 17	12 49	4 54	.....	11 29	7 39
6 32	9 57	.....	7 13	2 57	9 37	..... Keene.....	7 12	12 43	4 48	.....	11 23	7 32
6 35	10 00	.....	7 16	2 59	9 39	.....Steene.....	7 09	12 40	4 45	.....	11 20	7 30
6 39	10 04	.....	7 20	3 03	9 43	.....Prompton.....	7 05	12 36	4 41	.....	11 16	7 26
6 43	10 08	.....	7 24	3 07	9 47	.....Fortenia.....	7 01	12 32	4 37	.....	11 12	7 22
6 46	10 11	.....	7 27	3 10	9 50	.....Seelyville.....	6 58	12 29	4 34	.....	11 09	7 19
6 50	10 15	.....	7 31	3 15	9 55	..... Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 30	.....	11 05	7 15
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	A.M.	P.M.