Suburban Social News

The Events of the Past Week Briefly Told.

Brightwood.

Edward Bloom, of Bellefontaine, O., is the guest of his parents.

Mr. Frank McKenna, of Redkey, is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. S. McFarland, of Union City, is the guest of Mrs. C. Porter.

Miss Maud Sangston, of Lebanon, is the guest of Miss Glenn Reid.

Mrs. George Clark and children are visiting relatives in Union City.

Mrs. Frank Worley has returned from a visit to relatives in Franklin.

Miss Tillie Kneer has returned from a visit to relatives in Farmland.

Mrs. Wells Essex has returned from a visit to relatives in Columbus.

Mr. Charles Rehling has returned from a visit to relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Andrew Green has returned from a visit to relatives in Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Frank Williams, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. De Camp.

Mrs. M. Hayes, of Selma, Ind., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes.

Ruth, Norine and Frank Todd, of Goodland, were the guests of Mrs. P. McKenna last week.

Dr. B. A. Brown and family have returned from a short visit to relatives in McCordsville.

Mrs. Mary Galey, of Crawfordsville, who was the guest of Mrs. Fred Fellows, has returned home.

Miss Alta Funkhouser returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Albert Cramer and children, who spent the holidays with relatives in Richmond, have returned home.

Mrs. Katherine Gallagher, of Terre Haute, who was the guest of Mrs. James Mescall, has returned to her home.

Mr. Leslie Miller, who was the guest of his brother, F. D. Miller, and wife, has returned to his home in Martinsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Baker and Mrs. Lotta Garwood, of Youngstown, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Baker.

Mrs. Laura Schull and children, of Fortville, were the guests of Mrs. Schull's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McAdams.

Mrs. George Thompson and Miss Daisy Thompson, of Milwaukee, who were the guests of Mrs. Oris Partlow, have returned to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bennett, of Sidney, O., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Johnson, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Thomas Holman and daughter Lillian, and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Holman have returned from a visit to relatives and friends in Cincinnati.

Neola Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 136, elected the following officers last week: Noble grand, Mrs. Anna Waller; vice grand, Mrs. Nellie Kenneth; secretary, Mrs. Maggie Meier; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Newmyer.

Clermont.

Miss M. Vinta Meyers is attending school at Ben Davis.

Miss Deer, of Franklin, is the guest of the Misses Chambers.

Miss Blanche Wilkins is visiting relatives in Traders' Point.

Miss Carrie Foudry has returned from a visit to relatives in Crawfordsville.

Miss Verlinda Miller went to Summitville last week to attend the wedding of Miss Pearl Atchison, formerly of Clermont.

Mr. C. C. Miller, of Haughville, who spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ash Miller, has returned home.

Miss Mabel Parker, who has been spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Lon Smith, has returned to her home in Traders' Point.

Mr. Charles Howard, who spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard, has returned to his home in Greencastle.

Flackville.

Mr. John Hasler, of Ohio, is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Grace Miller is the guest of Miss Katherine Todd.

Mrs. F. J. Kelly has returned from a visit to relatives in Elwood.

Mrs. W. W. McKee has returned from a visit to relatives in Elwood.

Mr. George Todd has returned from a visit to friends in Greencastle.

Miss Ora Farrington is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Gray, in Indianapolis.

The Misses Nolting have returned from a visit to relatives in Shelbyville.

Mr. Burra Helfer has returned from a short visit to relatives in Indianapolis.

Mrs. B. Barnes, of Indianapolis, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hazel Miller.

Mr. Harry Ward has returned to his home in Greencastle, after a week's visit with Mrs. Louis Todd.

Mr. Charles Howard, who was the guest of Miss Katherine Todd during the holidays, has returned to his home in Greencastle.

Haughville.

Mrs. Samuel Bartel is visiting relatives in Muncie.

Mr. Charles Bartel has returned to his home in Mattoon, Ill.

Curtis Crist has returned from a visit to friends in Greencastle.

Mr. William S. Riddle is visiting friends and relatives in Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Oscar Parker is spending several weeks with friends in Pittsboro.

Mrs. John Medsker and daughter Flanner have returned from a visit to relatives in Knightstown.

Mr. V. Fish, of Anderson, who spent the holidays with his aunt, Mrs. Floyd, has returned to his home.

Mr. Wilbur Canary, after spending the holidays here with friends, has returned to his home in Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Jacobs, in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, who were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Sherman Mackey, have returned to their home.

Mr. James Dollarhide and sister, Mrs. Lillian Van Freese, have returned from Lizton, where they attended the funeral of their brother-in-law, Mr. Richmond.

Irvington.

Miss Helen Carver visited relatives in Alexandria last week.

Mr. Sam Ireland, of Xenia, O., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moore.

Miss Nina Price returned, yesterday, from Kokomo, where she visited friends.

Miss Anna Morris returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit in Lemaria, Ind.

Miss Evelyn Jeffries has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Trafalgar.

Miss Grace Carver returned, yesterday, from a nine weeks' stay in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Blanche Noel, who is attending Indiana University, visited college last week.

Prof. Jabez Hall left yesterday for Cleveland, O., where he will deliver a lecture today.

Miss Evelyn Butler, after a short visit at her home, will return to Anderson today.

Miss Clara MacIntyre, who spent the vacation in Chicago, returned home Thursday.

Miss Nevada Staley, of Springfield, Ill., is the guest of Miss Anna Moore, on Washington street.

Mr. George P. Alexander, of Kendallville, was the guest of Mr. George Brown and family last week.

Mrs. W. S. Moffett returned, Thursday, from Lebanon, where she spent a week with her brother.

Mr. John Atherton, who is teaching in the Kokomo High School, is spending two weeks in Irvington.

Mrs. George W. Brown returned Friday from a two weeks' visit in Homer, Ill., and New Ross, Ind.

Prof. and Mrs. Coleman returned Friday from Springfield, Ill., where they visited Mr. Coleman's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Moore, of Ladoga, Ind., were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moore last week.

The Shakspeare Coterie will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. S. Moffet, on Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Johnson have arrived from Lincoln, Ill., to make their permanent residence in Irvington.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Lott, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cross for a week, returned to their home in Cleveland Friday.

Mrs. James Scherfee returned yesterday to her home in Fairland, after a short visit with Mrs. George Brown.

Mrs. J. L. Tomlinson, of Fairland, Ind., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary McGaughey, on Washington street.

Miss Beryl Showers, who was the guest of Miss Verna Richey, will leave to-morrow for a three months' trip to Florida.

Mrs. O. H. Barnhill and daughters Anna and Ruth, of Winchester, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barnhill last week.

Mrs. Louis H. Legler, of Evansville, will arrive Wednesday, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. August Jutt, on Washington street.

Prof. Thomas C. Howe will return to-day from Cambridge, Mass., where he has been attending the convention of the American Language Association.

Mr. Norman Braden, who was to have gone to Cleveland last week, has postponed the trip on account of the illness of his mother, Mrs. James Braden.

Miss Gertrude Butler, who was at the college residence last term, will leave tomorrow for Denver, Col., where she will spend the winter with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Layman, during the holidays, returned to their home in New York city Thursday.

Miss Johnny Carpenter, of Chicago, and Miss Pearl McElroy, of Springfield, arrived Friday to attend college and will be at the college residence during the winter.

The "Drop In" Club, which was recently organized simply for a social object, held its first meeting Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. John McGaughey, on Dillon avenue.

The Pi Beta Phi fraternity will hold a literary meeting to-morrow afternoon at the home of Miss Katherine Stevenson, No. 2319 College avenue. Mrs. D. C. Brown will read a paper on "The Women in Homer."

The young men of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity will give a large reception tomorrow evening in their hall, on Central avenue. The active members of the fraternity are Messrs. Frank Long, Roy Adney, Paul Jeffries, Earl Edson, Fred Frick, Jason Elstun, Emmitt Huggins, Howard Armstrong, George Brewster and Howard Dyer.

The Irvington Woman's Club will observe guests' day to-morrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Alexander Jameson, on Central avenue. Mr. William Forsyth will read a paper on art. The reception committee includes Mrs. Robert Browning, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. Orville Carvin, Mrs. M. C. Goe and Mrs. Alexander Jameson.

North Indianapolis.

Mr. Frank Caldwell is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. John Komme has returned from a visit to relatives in Cincinnati.

Miss Bertha Jones has returned from a visit to relatives in Connersville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yaryen spent the holidays with relatives in Noblesville.

The Baptist Social Circle met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Luella Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Owen, of Montpelier, are the guests of Mrs. Charles A. Wise.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Kirk have returned from a visit to the latter's parents in Julietta.

Wayne and Winifred Zimmerman have returned from a visit to relatives in Madison, Ind.

Mr. Foster Eacret, of North Dakota, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howard last week.

Mrs. John Petty, of Southport, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Jones, last week.

Mrs. Jane Powell, who spent the summer with her daughter in Wisconsin, has returned home.

Mr. I. N. Carpenter, of Spencer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rynerson, of Franklin, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Cornell last week.

Mrs. Milton Hiatt, who was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Ross, has returned to her home in Sheridan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hazelrigg, who spent the holidays with relatives in Carmel, Ill., have returned home.

The home department of the Baptist Church gave an entertainment in the church parlors Thursday night.

Mrs. Mary Horton and daughter Hortense, of Louisville, Ky., were here attending the wedding of Miss Nellie Brannon.

Mrs. Elijah Brownell and daughter, who were the guests of Mrs. T. C. Campbell, have returned to their home in Bellefontaine, O.

The Rev. and Mrs. C. Claude Travis have returned from Crawfordsville, where they visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Travis.

The Current Topics Club will meet Wednesday night with Mr. Harrison Ogborn, 831 West Thirtieth street. Mr. Wilson S. Doan will address the club. His subject is "John Bright."

West Indianapolis.

Mrs. Frank Lout is visiting relatives in Anderson.

Mrs. E. H. GeBauer is visiting relatives in Madison, Ind.

Mrs. W. H. Dunn is the guest of relatives in Logansport.

Mr. Harry Marley is visiting relatives and friends in Spencer.

Mrs. Fred McClain has returned from a visit to friends in Plainfield.

Mr. Max De Witt has returned from a visit to friends in Sharpsville.

Mrs. George Wright has returned from a visit to relatives in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Truex have returned from a visit to relatives in Columbus.

Miss Edwina Day, of Bedford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cassidy.

Mrs. S. Denny has returned from Greencastle, where she spent the holidays.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snoddy has returned from a visit to her mother at Coatesville.

Miss Margaret Withers, of Knightsville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Reid.

Mr. Walter Foster, of Brazil, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lyons last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lemmer have returned from a visit to relatives in Bloomington.

Mr. Earl Chapman, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. Charles Robinson and family.

Mr. Frank Miller, of Kempton, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller.

Mrs. Luella Hockett and son Maxwell, of Newman, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Akers.

The members of the Twentieth Century Club entertained their husbands with a banquet New Year's night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fox. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. John Byrkit, Mrs. Ida G. De Vore, Mrs. C. F. Wilkins and Mrs. Charles Hart.

Miss Katie Mathews, of Brooklyn, Ind., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Mathews last week.

Mrs. George Overstreet, who was visiting relatives in Newark, O., returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret Turpin, of Clermont, was the guest of her son, Wallace Turpin and family, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snowden and son, of Muncie, and J. Snowden, of Kansas City, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Craig.

The second section of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Morris-street Christian Church met, Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. Henry Shepherd.

Mrs. Martha Williams and daughter Flora, of Arlington, and Miss Sallie Horlander, of Jeffersonville, who were the guests of Mrs. J. W. Bruce, have returned to their homes.

CHANGES IN NAMES.

Privilege of Literary Folk—The Dropping of "Mr."

New York Press.

It is our privilege to change the editorial, or the literary, name as often as we please, except at the bottom of a check. There is one bright fellow who signs a check three different ways, and each is good for the money every time. He has temporary homes in New York, Chicago and Denver. In New York he is known as Henry Terrence McCloy, in Chicago as Henry T. McCloy and in Denver as Terrence McCloy. He half expects to acquire a fourth home in Los Angeles, where he will be H. Terrence McCloy. Literary folk, or any and all folk who write any and all stuff, change the style of their Christian and given names oftener than people who depend less on editorial caprice for sustenance. This habit of taking off and putting on is not confined to the light weigths either.

The latest notable change is made by Col. George Brinton McClellan Harvey, who has been conspicuously successful in the daily newspaper business, in commercial life, in railroading, in periodical journalism and in publishing. At first we knew him as George Harvey, then as G. B. M. Harvey, then as Col. G. B. M. Harvey, then as George B. M. Harvey, which, I believe, is his regular business style. Now he, having undertaken the editorship of a weekly paper, puts his name at the masthead thus—"Edited by George Harvey." His big monthly magazine has it—"Edited by George B. M. Harvey." The chances are that George without the B. M. will be no understudy to George with the B. M. To few men is it given to acquire fame and fortune for six names.

Twenty years ago it was the fashion to use all the given names, spelled and spread to the fullest extent. About that period a brilliant art critic came among us from Harvard and made a name as James Ripley Wellman Hitchcock. Later, when he became more noted, he was J. R. W. Hitchcock. To-day he is the eminently successful Ripley Hitchcock. Henry Louis Reginald De Koven has made a name of which his children will be proud, yet the world knows him only as Reginald De Koven. Grover Cleveland made his fame after shaking off the incubus of "Stephen." Richard Croker never amounted to a row of pins until he dropped "Webster." Whitelaw Reid got rid of "Jacob" early in life, and achieved millions, as well as diplomatic honors. But why continue? There are thousands of similar instances.

When Albert Marshman Palmer, LL. B., was dean of theater managers and autocrat of the Madison-square, he established a rule that "Mr." should never be omitted from his name or from that of any actor in his company. Therefore, we were lifted up always by seeing on the programmes and bill boards and in the newspaper columns: "Mr. A. M. Palmer presents Mr. James Strutt Spoutem," etc. Other managers fell into this style immediately, and it was "Mr." this and "Mr." that till we got tired. I notice that since Mr. Palmer's retirement the fashion is changed. "Charles Frohman presents John Drew." "David Belasco presents Warfield." "William Greet presents Charles Dalton." "Charles Frohman presents Virginia Harned." Even the "Miss" is left off the leading lady's name. Of course, no manager would think of depriving Mrs. Gilbert of her "Mrs."

Many of the "presents" (verb) refer to "Clyde Fitch's new play," or "famous play," or "Clyde Fitch's the" ——, etc. Clyde is away up in G these days, with fortunes in royalties, and how few remember him as William Clyde Fitch? Did you know that the contentious George W. Ledcer is named Washington? "Ned" Alfriend, lately deceased, was in full Edward Morrison Alfriend. Some intimates were permitted to call him "Count," but he resented the title when offered by a stranger, and in more than one instance threatened to thrash the offender. J. I. C. Clarke is the same chap as Joseph Ignatius C. Clarke, but doesn't sound the same. How oddly sound the names of Antonio Pastor, Benjamin Franklin Keith, Charles Hale Hoyt, Edward Granville Gillmore, James Marshall Hill, Edward Hugh Sothern and James Keteltas Hackett?

A good many years ago, in fact, about the time when Mr. Albert Marshman Palmer established the "Mr." as a feature, one of the celebrated New York editors and newspaper proprietors frowned upon the conventional title to the extent of dismissing it entirely from the night desks except when a man's surname was used without Christian names or initials. Violation of this order in the "forbidden fruit" volume mean instant discharge in some disgrace. "Mr. Morgan" was admissible, but "Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan?" Never! One night a copy reader interpreted the rule so broadly as to leave off the churchly rank and title of Bishop Potter, and then there was trouble for him. In parts of the copy were repetitions of Henry C. Potter, and when it came down to the use of the surname alone it appeared plain "Mr. Potter." But then the distinguished editor of that paper and our lordly bishop never "cottoned" together at all. And that fact saved our intelligent copy reader.

"What is your Christian name?" one man asked of another to whom he had just been introduced. "Edgewood," was the reply. "Edgewood, Edgewood? Rather a remarkable name for a Christian name. What is your surname?" "Edgewood, sir!" "Then you are Mr. Edgewood Edgewood?" "Not necessarily. Edgewood is a Christian name, whether it be a family name, a baptismal name or a binary name. But, sir, I regard 'Christian' as a misnomer when applied to names. Why not say 'christening name' and stop your fooling? The mere fact that they call me Peter does not mean that they have given to me a Christian name."

A Toast to Our Native Land.

Huge and alert, irascible yet strong,
We make our fitful way 'mid right and wrong.
One time we pour out millions to be free,
Then rashly sweep an Empire from the Sea!
One time we pull the shackles from the slaves,
And then, quiescent, we are ruled by knaves.
Often we fumbly break restraining bars,
And confidently reach out toward the stars.

Yet under all there flows a hidden stream
Sprung from the Rock of Freedom, the great dream
Of Washington and Franklin, men of old,
Who knew that freedom is not bought with gold,
This the Land we love, our heritage,
Strange mixture of the gross and fine, yet sage,
And full of promise—destined to be great.
Drink to Our Native Land! God bless the State!

—Robert Bridges, in the January Atlantic.

"I am the Duke de Bosso."
Hotel Clerk—Well, so long as you don't get noisy, and pay in advance, we'll let you stay here.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

RAPID GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION SINCE ITS FOUNDING.

Magnitude of the Work Detailed in Librarian's Annual Report—The Copyright Branch.

Washington Post.

In the annual report of the business of his office, recently made to the President, Librarian Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, has given to the public an exhaustive, and at the same time most comprehensive, review of the workings of the great institution over which he presides, from its inception to the present day. This information is given as a second portion of the regular report of the workings of the library for the past fiscal year, and has been prepared with much care and attention to details.

The most important matter touched upon relates to the copyright office and its uses and abuses. In this connection Librarian Putnam states:

"The copyright office is simply an office of record and only registers claims of copyright. It does not issue copyrights in the sense in which the Patent Office grants letters-patent, and furnishes no guarantee of literary or artistic property. A claim presented in the prescribed form for a proper subject of copyright by any person legally entitled to such registration is recorded without investigation as to the truthfulness of the representations. The office has no authority to question any claim as to authorship or proprietorship or to give consideration to conflicting claims, and for obvious reasons can give no statement of opinion upon questions of copyright which affect the rights of contending parties. But questions of fact as to copyright registration are answered by statements as to what the indexes of the office disclose.

METHOD OF COPYRIGHTING.

"The procedure requisite for recording a claim of copyright is simple, and does not require the aid of a notary nor the services of an agent. No statement is necessary except the direct application for registration, no papers are required to be sworn to, nor any certificate to be furnished. A title must be filed, or, in case of an original work of art, a description. The title must be accompanied with a statement of the nature of the article, the nationality of the author, the full name of the claimant of copyright, and the statutory fee. In order to aid applicants the Copyright Office prints blank application forms, which are furnished them without charge, upon request, together with circulars and bulletins containing full instructions. While, however, the steps required are very simple, they must be exactly complied with, as some of them are prerequisites to any protection. A printed copy of the title must be filed "on or before the day of publication," and two copies of the article itself "not later than the day of publication," while the notice of copyright must be printed in the exact form prescribed by the statute. In these particulars the United States law differs from the British. In Great Britain registration of title is not compulsory, and is only necessary when a suit is brought in the case of infringement. One copy of the work has to be deposited in the British Museum and one copy sent to each of four other libraries upon request made within a year after publication."

The growth of the business of this branch of the library service is shown. The business was transferred from the Patent Office to the librarian of Congress in 1870. The following year the entries at the Library for copyright were 12,688. The increase from that time forward, while irregular, has been constant, and in 1900 the number of entries were 97,967, almost eight times the number filed the first year of the service in the Library. The librarian has no way of securing the figures of the business of the years prior to 1870. The entire number of entries from 1870 to Sept. 30, 1901, were 1,244,988.

The section of the report devoted to the history of the library, part of which is given above, is divided into separate heads, under each of which is given a short statement of the workings of certain departments, the whole preceded by a general descriptive history. From this it is learned that the library was established under authority of an act of Congress approved April 24, 1800, although steps had been undertaken for the establishment of a library as far back as 1774. In 1800, however, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the purchase of books, which were to be bought under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate. A room in the Capitol building was also set aside for the use of the library. The first librarian, John Beckley, of Virginia, clerk of the House of Representatives, reported in 1802 that the library contained 964 volumes and nine maps. After the burning of the Capitol and the destruction of the library, Thomas Jefferson offered his own magnificent library to the government, and it was purchased for $23,950. This was really the beginning of what is now the Library of Congress.

CONTAINS A MILLION BOOKS.

Up to 1863 the growth of the library's collection of books had not been very pronounced, but since then the number of volumes has increased from 72,000 to 1,000,000, and the growth of the collections of maps, music, manuscripts, etc., has been similarly great.

From 1802 to 1814 the library had been in charge of the clerks of the House of Representatives, also appointed librarians by the President. Shortly after Congress had voted the purchase of the Jefferson collection, and before it had reached Washington, President Madison, March 21, 1815, appointed George Watterston librarian. He remained in charge till 1829, when he was succeeded by John Silva Meehan, appointed by President Jackson May 29, 1829. The latter was succeeded June 1, 1861, by Dr. John G. Stephenson, of Indiana, appointed by President Lincoln. In 1864 Dr. Stephenson resigned, and on Dec. 31, 1864, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who had come to the library as an assistant, in 1861, was appointed to the post, which he held during the long perior of thirty-two years, resigning in June, 1897, to accept the position of chief assistant librarian. John Russell Young was appointed by President McKinley June 30, 1897. After a short term of service he died on Jan. 17, 1899; and on March 13, during the recess of Congress, the President appointed the present librarian, Herbert Putnam, who entered upon the duties of the office April 5.

Detailed statements of the work carried on in the various departments follow the historical portion of the report, with descriptions of methods pursued in each department, and the relation of each to the library in general. Briefly, the report shows that there are in the library 36,000 pieces of manuscript; 60,000 maps and charts; 319,121 pieces in the musical collection, the largest single deposit of the kind in the United States, and over 80,000 volumes in the general law collection. The law library, with the exception of 2,000 duplicates, remains in the Capitol. This portion of the library is not now open to the general public and to the law students, because of the lack of accommodations. Each of the collections noted represents a different department, in addition to which there are offices devoted to cataloguing and purchasing, a printing office, and book bindery, all quartered in the library building, and under the direction of a capable head, who has a trained force of assistants.

MAKING "WHITE PRINT."

How Wood Pulp Is Transferred Into Newspapers.

Success.

Let us consider how news paper is made in one of the great mills of the Adirondack mountains, where the giant machines, rattling on, day after day, never stopping, are scarcely able to supply the demand of a single New York newspaper. The timber, which is felled in the forests of the north, in winter, is floated to the mill in the mountain streams by the spring freshets, and piled up in great heaps about the mill buildings, whose many roofs, chimneys and towers form a strange picture in the wilderness against the background of cloud-topped mountains.

By being fed to shrieking saws, the spruce logs are cut into pieces that are no longer than a man's arm. "Barking" machines, which have disks of rapidly whirling radial knives, attack the wood and tear off the bark. To prevent a waste of any part of the timber, an endless chain conveyor carries the bark to the boiler room, where it is fed to the fires. Another conveyor, like the trottoir roulant at Paris, carries the clean logs to the grinding room, where a long line of three-horned monsters is waiting for them.

Flumes, besides which men are mere pigmies, bring the mountain torrents rushing down to the grinding room, feeding the energy of forest cataracts to the great turbines. They have an enormous work to do. Within the iron cases of the three-horned monsters are grindstones of a special hardness, turned by the turbines. The "horns" are hydraulic presses, which force the logs under them against the stones. Thus the wood is ground to pulp, the stones eating away three feet of wood an hour. The engineer tells us that more than 10,000 "horse-power-hours" of energy are needed to convert one cord of spruce into pulp, and that the mills use more power than a whole manufacturing city in New England. Cold water flows continuously on the grindstones to prevent the friction setting fire to the wood, and the mixture of ground wood and water which flows away from the grinders, as a pinkish, gruel-like fluid, runs over dams and through screens and drying machines, until, a thick mass, it is either put in storage tanks, in bulk, or formed by machinery into thick sheets that can be rolled up like blankets. It is then ground wood pulp, ready for the paper machines.

The sulphite pulp is prepared in a different way. The logs, when they come from the barking machines, are cut up lengthwise, by "splitters," and then cut crosswise by "chippers," into pieces less than an inch thick. This thickness gives the length of the fiber. A "chipper" with its whirling knives eats up a hundred cords of wood in a day. By falling on another "moving sidewalk," the chips are carried away to be screened and then hand-picked—to sort out dust and dirt—and then are carried to storage bins above the great sulphite "digesters"—monster steel cylinders with conical ends, standing upright in a row.

TEARS WON THE JURY.

An Unsympathetic Judge Accordingly Set Aside Its Verdict.

Detroit Free Press.

Old practitioners at the bar will look upon Judge Wiest as a ruthless iconoclast and wrecker of traditions that have been preserved so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He has virtually said that when the verdict of a jury is influenced by beauty in distress and is not approved by law and evidence, the finding may be set aside and a new trial ordered. Common sense cannot but find a reason for approving the judge's action. A Mrs. Bennett sued one John Clear for the value of services claimed to have been rendered by her as housekeeper, and secured a judgment in the sum of $300. In the motion for a new trial it was set up among other things that the fair plaintiff tried to influence the dozen of her peers by the use of her tears.

The judge regards this contention as a valid one, setting forth that Mrs. Bennett is a good-looking woman and that her signals of distress were sure to excite the interest of the jury as well as of outsiders. As there was nothing for her to weep about, it is a justifiable inference that she was appealing for sympathy, and the opinion of the court is that she got it. If other courts hold in accordance with this precedent, the familiar ways of many an old-time lawyer must soon become a memory. It has been their long suit to work the "sympathetic racket" to the utmost. The women must shed tears and heave distressful sighs at stages of the case where they will do the most good. Children must be given the most effectual grouping within reach of the parental eye, kisses and sobs must mingle, and the fairer the woman the more dramatic must be her acting. "It will fetch the jury," is the interested attorney's instruction, and it has done so in many a case.

Occasionally the method has been reactive, as in a recent case tried in Mahoning county, Ohio, a husband and father having been killed while working in a subordinate position for a railroad. The widow and two strapping daughters were not only instructed when to weep and lament, but actually rehearsed for the part. The older daughter, and the one with the most freckles, was flirting with a court attendant during the trial, and her giggling attracted the jury's attention just as the two began to spat about something, and the girl was making faces at the attendant. As she was in the midst of a particularly difficult contortion of her countenance she caught the stern and rebuking eye of the attorney. At this she let out a wail that frightened the audience and convulsed the watchful jurymen. The company won.

Justice is blind and should see neither the bids for pity nor the ridiculous results to which they sometimes lead. The simulated emotions of grief and agony are in reality the confessions of a weak case that hopes to bolster itself by this hypocrisy. Tears are not pertinent as evidence, and beauty has no special immunity from the decrees of the law. The cold facts are what should be had from the witness stand and the law as it is from the bench. The course of the judge in this case impresses us as highly commendable, and his rebuke to the plaintiff as richly deserved. It is difficult at times to distinguish between grief and the imitation, but it should be brought home as strongly as possible to the lachrymose actors that they can find no favors in the temple of justice.

CONCERNING RHEUMATISM.

Doctors Can't Cure It and Now Say It Is Contagious.

Philadelphia Record.

"Rheumatism is contagious" is a current newspaper affirmation. It is based on a brief abstract of a paper which was read before a French medical meeting. Even aside from the alleged discovery of the contagious character of his malady, the victim of rheumatism is a fit object of compassion. It is true that usually he is highly irritable, frequently uses reprehensible language and is disposed to hurl things at the head of his nurse; but we cannot censure, however much we may deplore, these deviations from moral rectitude. The acuteness of his pains is such as to make him morally irresponsible in a measure. He is one among the few to whom neither the family physician nor the reputable specialist can give relief, since it is only the army of irregulars who have discovered the many sure cures for this mysterious malady. The family physician will first administer an alkaline preparation, and when its inevitable failure shall be beyond a doubt he will follow it with an acid; when this and the more recent remedies shall fail in their turn he will send the patient to the Hot Springs, chiefly for his own comfort. In rheumatism the doctor cannot tell what tissues are implicated or in what way they are affected. In short, rheumatism is the reproach and chagrin of the medical profession. As to the patient, it strips him of every shred of the mask of civilization and leaves him in naked barbarity.

Gloomy as the condition of the rheumatic sufferer is known to be, especially in a climate where even the merry Christmas day is a day of lowering skies and penetrating dampness, there is worse to fear. The authoritative announcement really was that rheumatism is communicable; that in certain favoring circumstances a person of a theretofore blameless life may acquire the seeds of the disease from an afflicted friend or neighbor. Now, when high medical authority speaks of an ailment as communicable, not only the general public, but also avid health officers, and particularly the immigration officials, regard and treat it as contagious. We have an example in the case of consumption. Half a century ago no doctor, but only an occasional intelligent and observing layman, thought consumption could be acquired by infection. A quarter of a century ago Professor Koch announced it to be communicable. Nothing since then has warranted the conclusion or the theory that the disease is contagious in the sense that smallpox and other epidemic maladies are. Yet the health officers of New York have asked the Legislature for the same authority to isolate consumptive patients that they exercise in the case of smallpox victims. The officials at Ellis island have ruled that consumption must be included among "contagious and loathsome diseases," and immigrants in the early stages of the affliction have been sent back to Europe—denied a landing on our shores, as though they carried the germs of typhus or yellow fevor or the black plague.

Rheumatism, like consumption, having been said by authority to be communicable, how long will it be before the health officers will placard the home of the rheumatic in order to warn all visitors, or perhaps cart him away to the pest house as being no less dangerous than a leper? Already feared as a center of moral pestilence because of the irascible temper and shocking language inspired by the intensity of his sufferings, must he also be avoided as a center of physical pollution? Shall the limping rheumatic convalescent be excluded from the street-cars and perhaps made to wear a warning bell about his knee, like the leper of tradition or like the decrepit male gardener in a French convent? Must the thrifty immigrant, whose coming would benefit both our country and himself, be roughly turned back to an oppressive and overcrowded fatherland because a change in the weather has filled his body with rheumatic twinges? The doctors are much to blame for this melancholy prospect. They have no right to affirm anything about rheumatism except its enduring mystery and its incurability at their hands.

Acknowledged the Corn.

New York Evening Sun.

A wealthy resident of one of the suburbs is building a house. The size of the structure is its striking feature. Upon a lot that might hold a colonial mansion with plenty of ground to spare the man is erecting a dwelling that might do duty for a palace, or at least a metropolitan hotel. The outbuildings for the automobiles alone resemble a whole row of houses along a lengthy city block. So gigantic is the architectural scale that very little of the lot is left for "grounds" at all—every foot is filled. Some idea of the incongruity of it all may be gained from the statement that a mansion of such proportions needs at least an estate of some 5,000 acres to set it off, and as this is apparent to the veriest amateur in architectural things, both house and owner have been the target for a good bit of adverse criticism. The other evening as the owner was standing across the street gazing at the enormous half-finished pile he was some day to call "home," a shabbily-dressed stranger walking past stopped to look at the pile, too. After a prolonged stare, "The man that is building that house," said the stranger loud and clear, "is a blamed fool."

From the shadow of the trees the owner stepped forth.

"I am the blamed fool," he announced, addressing the shabby stranger, "and, by George, I think you're right."

The Return.

He sought the old scenes with eager feet—
The scenes he had known as a boy;
"Oh, for a draught of those fountains sweet,
And a taste of that vanished joy."

He roamed the fields, he mused by the streams,
He threaded the paths and lanes;
On the hills he sought his youthful dreams,
In the woods to forget his pains.

Oh, sad, sad hills; oh, cold, cold hearth!
In sorrow he learned thy truth—
One may go back to the place of his birth—
He cannot go back to his youth.

—John Burroughs, in the Independent.

Goat—Well, Piggy, how's your mother this bright day?
Pig—Grunting, as usual!

Our Pre-Inventory CLEARANCE SALE

Continues this week. We still have left some very choice things in Suits, Ulsters, Three-quarter Coats, Short Jackets, Children's Coats, Silk Waists, Silk Petticoats, Walking Skirts and some excellent things in small Furs and Fur Coats.

What is left of our winter stock we are determined to close out, as we never carry anything over.

Below are a few of the inducements which we will offer during this sale:

Tailored Suits
$18.00 and $16.50 Suits for.....$12.75
$22.50 and $20.00 Suits for.....$14.75
$27.50 and $25.00 Suits for.....$19.50
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits for.....$26.50

Walking Skirts
$7.00 and $6.50 Skirts for.....$4.75
$9.00 and $8.00 Skirts for.....$6.75
$12.50 and $11.50 Skirts for.....$9.75
$16.50 and $15.00 Skirts for.....$11.50

Silk Waists
$6.00 and $5.75 Waists.....$3.98
$9.00 and $7.75 Waists.....$5.98

Wool Waists
$4.50 and $4.00 Waists.....$2.48
$6.50 and $5.00 Waists.....$3.75

Twenty-Seven-Inch Coats
$12.75 and $11.50 Jackets for.....$7.75
$16.50 and $15.00 Jackets for.....$9.75
$18.50 and $17.50 Jackets for.....$13.75
$22.50 and $20.00 Jackets for.....$14.50

Three-Quarter Coats
$18.00 and $16.50 Coats for.....$12.75
$22.50 and $20.00 Coats for.....$14.75
$30.00 and $28.50 Coats for.....$19.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Coats for.....$25.00

Fur Jackets
Best Electric Seal, $45.00 and $47.50 quality, for.....$35.00
Fine quality Near Seal, $55.00 and $57.50 grades, for.....$45.00
$85.00 Krimmer Coat for.....$45.00
$150.00 Otter Coat for.....$97.50
$135.00 Persian Coat for.....$87.50

Children's Cloaks and Silk Petticoats at one-third less than regular price. Small Furs at bargain prices.

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USED IN OUR TWENTY-SEVEN OFFICES

VITALIZED AIR

DEAR SIRS: I cannot praise the vitalized air enough. I think it is just the thing. I think it a perfect success. I have sent others to you. My teeth, also, are all right. I put them in the first evening I got them and have never taken them out except to clean them. (Signed) ELIZA RINKER.

Money paid for extractions applies on sets of teeth.

TAFT'S DENTAL PARLORS

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