THE LOT M. MORRILL TREE.

BEAR FAMOUS NAMES

Trees That Are Living Monuments to Well-Known People.

MANY IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS

A Custom That is at Once Pretty and Useful.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST

There are many trees in Washington that compel respect because of their symmetry, their majesty, their rarity. Everybody knows this. But there are many trees in Washington whose title to one's attention is founded in the memories they preserve. Some of these trees are distinguished by descent; some are historic by reason of the hand that planted them; some are of interest as living monuments to dead men. Memorial trees in the strict sense—in the sense of having been planted in memoriam of some one who was a man—are rare. It is by some thought probable that there may be near at hand a revival of the ancient and poetic custom of planting memorial trees, the Secretary of Agriculture and other prominent persons recently having expressed a sympathetic appreciation of the beauty of this olden habit.

The United States botanic garden has more than once been called a historic grove. Its walks are shaded with trees that have power to recall to minds of Americans many chapters of the great republic's history. Standing at the left of the east gate is a mossy over-cup oak. This in the garden is called the Crittenden oak. Mr. William R. Smith, for many years and at present, superintendent of the botanic garden, while pausing near the trunk of this tree, told the story of it to a reporter for The Star as follows:

The Crittenden Oak.

"This oak was planted by that great statesman, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, to commemorate his grand but unsuccessful efforts for peace between the north and south. My close personal relations with Mr. Crittenden and his favorite colleague, Mr. Robert Mallory, prompted me to ask them to bring from Kentucky the largest acorns they could find to plant in the garden. Mr. Crittenden planted one of the acorns here, the place in the garden being selected on account of an incident which I will tell you. Representative Gartrell, a friendly colleague of Alexander Stephens of Georgia, and Representative John A. Bingham of Ohio, one of the leaders in the republican party, met by accident in the garden. The three of us walked eastward toward the Capitol, and as we came near this gate, and I being in the middle, I facetiously offered myself as a mediator between the sections. Mr. Gartrell said, 'If your friend, Mr. Bingham, will withdraw the force bill and pass the Crittenden resolutions, I will guarantee that Georgia will not go out of the Union.'

"Mr. Bingham said: 'I will do what I can about the business.' Subsequently he said: 'Things have gone too far to be controlled by any one man.' It was because of this little episode that I asked Mr. Crittenden to plant one of the Kentucky acorns here. That was forty years ago."

A few feet to the south of the Crittenden oak stands an American elm, whose parent grew in the District of Columbia before the removal of the national capital from Philadelphia, and which is descended from George Washington. At about the time of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, on September 18, 1793, George Washington planted an elm. That tree survived till killed by workmen to make way for the architectural terrace which superseded the rural terrace. The Washington tree in the botanic garden was propagated by Superintendent Smith from roots of the elm planted in the Capitol grounds by Washington. The later tree was planted where it grows now, by Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky, who was married to Miss Thornton.

Fine Cypress Trees.

A strong and big Monterey cypress grows near the east end of the greenhouse and to the south of the main walk. The seed from which the tree was grown was given to the superintendent of the garden by Mrs. Jefferson Davis during her husband's official residence at Washington. The Monterey cypress is a variety of that deciduous family which was discovered in the mountains of the transmississippi region by government parties of explorers looking for a practicable route for a transcontinental railway. It is a tree which closely resembles the Japanese cypress and the arbor vitae.

Speaking of cypress trees, there are at the south front of the central greenhouse two specimens of the bald variety of the family which are called by the superintendent and his force "Forney" and "Forrest." One was planted by John W. Forney, journalist, and the other by Edwin Forrest, actor, as nearly as Mr. Smith could recall without searching the records, somewhat more than thirty-five years ago. Not far away is a Chinese tree grown from seed from a tree at the grave of Confucius and presented to the garden by the late Charles A. Dana and planted by Representative Amos Cummings of New York fifteen years ago.

Planes From the Orient.

One of the parent oriental planes grows at the west end of the garden. Its seed came from the plane trees that grow in the Vale of Cashmere, and it was planted by Thaddeus Stevens. A plane grown from the same consignment of seed stands in Lincoln Square, and from these trees have been propagated all the oriental planes in Washington, including, of course, those that border the main walk between the Peace monument and the Capitol terrace.

Close by the parent plane are an English oak planted by Mr. Bayard of Delaware while American ambassador to the court of St. James, a European oak (quercus dentacus) planted by Proctor Knott at about the time of his speech in derision of Duluth, an American oak planted by Senator Conger of Michigan, a cut-leaved oriental sycamore planted by Daniel Voorhees while a senator from Indiana, a rock elm planted by Stoddard Johnson of Kentucky, a Japanese god tree and a magnolia conspicua planted a number of years ago by Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, an American oak from an acorn gathered and planted by Rutherford B. Hayes while President of the United States and a European linden planted by Major Hoxie, U. S. A.

On the main walk somewhat west of the greenhouse are two winged elms thirty years old, one of which was planted by Lot M. Morrill of Maine and the other by Justin S. Morrill of Vermont.

Recall Well-Known People.

The Holman tree, a Crimean fir, planted by Representative Holman of Indiana, grows near the west end of the greenhouse and south of the main walk, and hard by it grows an Irish yew, planted by Superintendent Smith in memory of the Murphy brothers, congressional stenographers. Along the main walk is a young horse chestnut, planted in place of one set by Senator Vance of North Carolina, which was broken down by wind two or three years ago. Nearby is a linden, in memory of Representative Singleton of Mississippi; an Austrian maple, set by the North Carolina delegation in Congress ten years ago, and an evergreen tree in remembrance of the works of Allen Ramsey, the Scotch poet, and which was grown from seen from a tree in a vale near Edinburgh, celebrated by Ramsey in his "Gentle Shepherd."

Two features of the garden are a pair of Lebanon cedars, one planted by Senator Hoar and the other by Senator Evarts. The seeds from which these trees were grown came from the Holy Land, and the type of tree has, it is believed by botanists, undergone no change since Scriptural times.

At the east end of the garden, and not far from the Crittenden oak, is the Beck elm, planted by Senator Beck of Kentucky. Scattered about the grounds are trees set by Representatives Littlefield of Maine, McCall of Massachusetts, and Davidson of Florida, by Senator Frye and John Sherman. One of the youngest trees, the baby of the grove, is a little oak set out about one week ago by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

At the south front of the extra tropical greenhouse is a hackberry planted by Francis P. Blair. In the southeast corner of the garden is a little live oak set out two years ago by Governor Sayers of Texas. There is also a young tree known in the garden as "Senator Jones of Arkansas."

Forming the north angle of a triangle with the Crittenden and Beck trees is one planted by Mr. Smith in honor of Alexander R. Shepherd. The tree was nurtured with the idea that ex-Governor Shepherd would set it, but about six years ago the superintendent of the garden being disappointed by the failure of the ex-governor to visit Washington, planted the tree.

The Sumner Tree.

There stands in the southern part of the garden a descendant of the Sumner tree, which was one of the beauties of the Capitol grounds years ago. It is called the Sumner-Bingham tree, a handsome specimen of hornbeam. During certain improvements in the Capitol grounds the destruction of a magnificent hornbeam, which grew but a stone's throw from the Senate wing, was contemplated by the landscape architect. A magnificent plea for the life of this tree was made in the Senate by Charles Sumner. The plea prevailed and the improvement plans were so modified as to avoid, it was thought, the sacrifice of the hornbeam. But the soil near it was disturbed or its roots exposed, or too many of them cut, and the Sumner hornbeam died. A tree was propagated from the roots and twenty-five years ago the little sapling was set in the Botanic Garden by John A. Bingham, Sumner's friend.

Masonic Trees.

The Albert Pike acacia, planted by that exalted Mason twenty years ago, rises above the extra tropical green house at the south front, and across the walk to the east of it is a rather small acacia which was propagated from a sprig taken from a wreath of acacia sent by Masons and which rested on the bier of James A. Garfield. The acacia tree is sacred in Free Masonry.

Among the noteworthy trees in the garden—and this tree is noteworthy because of itself rather than because of its associations—is a large Carolina poplar, the parent of at least 80,000 other Carolina poplars living in many states of the Union. This is familiarly known as the anti-malaria tree, and it is said its claim in this regard is regarded seriously by the medical fraternity. Thousands of these poplars are today being planted in the marshes about Rome to either absorb or neutralize malarial poison.

Another curious tree with a vast progeny in various parts of the country is the Botanic Garden hybrid walnut, which grows at the south end of the green house. It is an accidental hybrid, a black walnut in the garden having been fertilized with pollen from a rock-growing walnut near by.

The Cameron elm is one of the best known Washington trees. It grows at the entrance of the Capitol terrace at the southeast corner and obstructs the way. It was because of this that the architect decreed the stately elm should be destroyed. Senator Don Cameron made a plea for its preservation, just as Sumner had done in behalf of the hornbeam, and the tree was saved. It is vigorous and is in foliage.

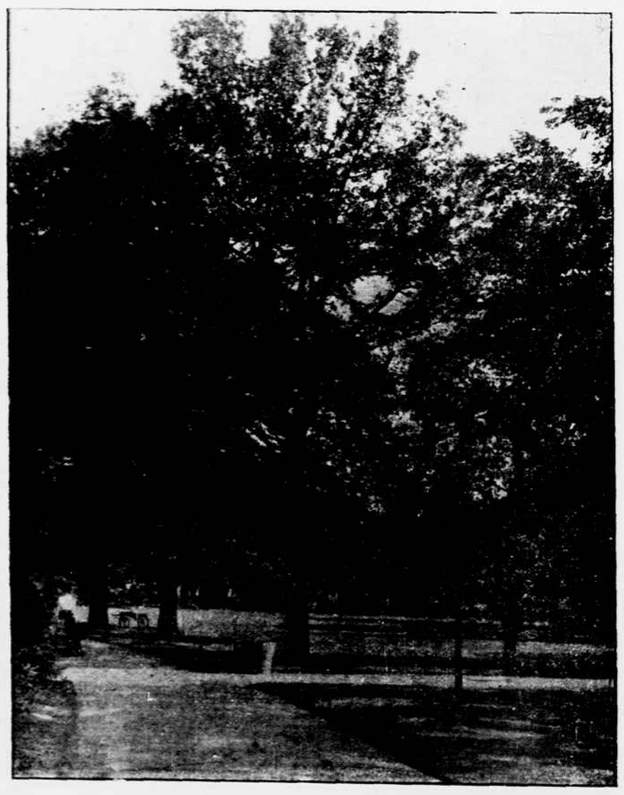
Jefferson as a Tree-Planter.

On April 22 the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. George B. Sudworth, dendrologist of the department, planted two willow oaks in memory of J. M. Rusk, at one time Secretary of Agriculture, and his assistant secretary, Edwin Willits. In the matter of the willow oak it was of interest to recall that this was one of the favorite trees of Thomas Jefferson. R. S. Raynor in his "Life of Jefferson" says:

"In the catalogue of unofficial services the improvements which Mr. Jefferson bestowed upon the national metropolis are not among the least engaging. He planted its walks with trees and strewed its gardens with flowers. He was rarely seen returning from his daily excursions on horseback without bringing some branch of tree, or shrub, or bunch of flowers, for the embellishment of the infant capital. He was familiar with every tree and plant, from the oak of the forest to the lowliest flower of the valley. The willow oak was among his favorite trees, and he was often seen standing on his horse to gather the acorns from this tree. He was preparing to raise a nursery of them, which, when large enough to give shade, should be made to adorn the walls of the avenues in the city.

There is an oak in the northeastern part of the grounds of the Department of Agriculture which was planted by J. Sterling Morton while Secretary of Agriculture.

THE BINGHAM—SUMMER TREE.



THE CRITTENDEN OAK.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Important Meeting This Afternoon to Discuss Annual Encampment.

PRELIMINARIES TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE

Instruction in Guard Duty to Be a Feature.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

All regimental, battalion and separate organization commanders of the District of Columbia National Guard have been directed to meet with the commanding general at militia headquarters at 4:30 this afternoon. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the details of the annual encampment of the troops of the National Guard, to be held just two months hence.

The intention is that the encampment next July shall be the most successful and valuable, from the standpoint of instruction, in the history of the local brigade. Beginning immediately after the meeting this afternoon, work preparatory to going into camp will be begun in all the companies. If the plans of the commanding general are carried into effect—and there seems to be no reason why they should not be—such a thing as a "green" sentinel will be unknown, or at least a rarity in connection with the coming outing of the brigade. It must be confessed that in the past the actions of many of the men on posts have been not only amusing, but almost inexcusable. As a rule, no attention has been paid to guard duty until the troops take the field. The commanding general has determined that when tents are next erected every individual connected with the brigade shall be familiar with the rudiments of guard duty, if not thoroughly conversant with the entire subject.

Therefore, every indication is that beginning with the first of next week every company commander of the guard will take up the matter of instructing the men in guard duty and will continue such line of work until the time arrives to depart for the camp grounds. Not only will guard duty receive attention, but instruction will be given in pitching tents and in all other lines of military procedure essential during a tour of service in the field, and which does not ordinarily receive attention while in the armory.

Either Maryland or Virginia.

In reference to the site for the coming encampment nothing definite has yet been done. The headquarters officials seem to think there is no necessity for haste so far as picking out the camp grounds is concerned. It is pointed out that the task is a somewhat prodigious one, as there must be considerable correspondence and many conferences before arrangements can be perfected.

General Harries and several members of his staff early this week visited Laurel, Md., and inspected several stretches of ground in that locality. It is safe to say that the camp will be held either in the neighborhood of Laurel, Md., or in the vicinity of Leesburg or Snickersburg, Va. The section offering the best terms will receive the prize. So far as can be learned the majority of the guardsmen seem to favor Virginia.

Reception Aboard the Fern.

The commanding officer of the Naval Battalion and the members of his staff were the hosts last evening at an enjoyable reception aboard the U. S. S. Fern, docked at the foot of 7th street. A large throng of military and civilian guests were welcomed by Commander Haines, Chief Engineer Power, Paymaster Bieber, Lieutenant Brummett, Lieutenant Lang, Lieutenant Dempf, Ensign Berry, Ensign Fisk, Ensign Lantz and Pay Clerk Sigourney. Music was furnished by a portion of the National Guard Brigade Band, and a string orchestra.

In the forward part of the ship a good time was had, the sailor lads indulging in fencing, boxing and other sports. An exhibition by a number of trained dogs was also given. During the evening refreshments were served. The reception was one of a series which is doing much to add to the interest taken in this important adjunct to the District of Columbia National Guard.

Must Begin Serious Work.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the National Rifle Association of America, has just called attention to the fact that the time has arrived when the American military riflemen must begin serious work if they hope to make a good showing in the international contest for the Palma trophy next September.

The conditions of the match are: Fifteen shots at each range, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. National Rifle Association target; bullseye thirty-six inches in diameter, fourring, fifty-two inches in diameter; rifle, United States army magazine.

The members of the American team will be selected from those making the best average in preliminary practice and competitions. The preliminary practice may be done on home ranges when the above distances are obtainable. The scores must be kept on official score cards issued from this office, which are numbered and recorded. The practice must be done under the supervision of and certified to by a commissioned officer.

Those competitors making the best general average will be selected to compete at the final competitions which will be held at the Sea Girt range during August. The official score cards, with scores properly certified, must be returned to this office by July 15.

The Sea Girt range was opened for practice today and will be available every Saturday hereafter during the season for practice.

Coming of Foreign Teams.

The American team will not be gotten together until about the middle of summer, but candidates for place on the team will begin work in a few weeks.

A large party of riflemen from New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia went to Sea Girt for practice today.

Expert riflemen connected with the guard of any state are invited for places on the American team. They may practice on their home range, which must have facilities for 800, 900 and 1,000-yard shooting.

The coming of the foreign teams has spurred the different states to make special efforts to send teams to the Sea Girt meeting. Already New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, in addition to the District of Columbia, have definitely decided to be represented, while the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and Minnesota are at work trying to have teams sent. It has been definitely decided by the United States naval authorities to enter a team to compete for the Hilton trophy. This is the first time that the navy has ever been represented at the meetings.

Notes.

First Lieut. W. Calvin Whipp, Company C, 5th Battalion, has tendered his resignation.

Privates Albert C. Burgess and Linden J. Gilbert, both of Company D, 5th Battalion, have been transferred to Company B, 2d Battalion.

By reason of removal from the District of Columbia an honorable discharge has been granted Hospital Steward George Kehoe, 4th Battalion.

The following have been discharged in the interest of the service: Privates Elwood S. Bonsall, Samuel S. Edmonston, Frank D. Hazleton, Robert W. Huck, John McCullagh and Burrus E. Williams, all of Company D, 2d Battalion.

The officers of the 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., have voted in favor of taking the regiment to Buffalo, and it now remains to get the vote of the enlisted men. The expense per man will not be more than $15, and it is hoped the amount may be reduced to $10. It is intended the trip shall be made between July 14 and 18.

It is stated that Major General Trotter of the British army, in making a volunteer prize distribution at Chelsea, recently maintained that the inefficient marksmanship which some of the English soldiers had shown in the Boer war was due to the system of volley firing, upon which so much time had been spent. In future, he said, the training of infantry, and especially volunteers, would be almost entirely in the direction of individual firing, by which greater accuracy was obtained, as evidenced in the Boer marksmanship.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALKS ON CIVICS. By Henry Holt. New York: The Macmillan Company. Washington: Brentano's.

Six years ago, in the course of a review article, Henry Holt suggested that there was need of a work on civil relations. In the course of the campaign the following year a portion of his writing was incorporated, without credit, in a campaign document, and this incident encouraged him to consider propositions to write himself the work which he had urged others to produce. The present volume is the result. It is designed as a course of fundamental suggestions, growing more elaborate as the subject progresses, couched in the form of question and answer, for the reason that Mr. Holt believes it to be more conducive to quick understanding and the induction of original thought. The purpose of the work is to develop in young people "the character of mind which is proof against political quackery—especially the quackery which proposes immediate cures by legislation for the abiding ills resulting from human weakness and ignorance." The questions and answers carry the reader and student through a consideration of the functions and influence of government, the protection of rights, the nature of business relations affecting the rights of the individual and of the state, the function of government in the promotion of convenience, the nature of money, the public works, the recreations of the people and other help to the unfortunate capable, the treatment of the defective classes, education, municipal difficulties and finally taxation, to which an entire section is devoted, with a strong tendency against all forms of inquisitorial taxes. A conscientious study of the book, especially by an adult capable of differentiating, affords a new insight into some of the functions of the public organization.

MY EXPERIENCES OF THE BOER WAR. By Count Sternberg. Translated from the German with an introduction by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, late Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Staff, South Africa. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

In the degree that the Boer war diminishes in developments the battle of the war books increases in vigor. There are now many varying opinions of the campaign, of the opposing forces, of the strategy of the leaders, of the political causes of the strife, and so on, infinitely, with new books coming constantly from war correspondents, soldiers of fortune, military attaches and even civilian theorizers from a distance. Count Sternberg combined the qualities of a correspondent and a foreign volunteer. He cast his fortune with the Boers and was captured just prior to Cronje's surrender at Paardeburg. His observations covered mainly the campaign in the Modder river region. He has a frank word of praise for both sides, and his estimates of the war qualities of both Boers and Britons are calculated to elicit the praise and appreciation of the admirers of each. His book, however, is not as satisfactory as some others, for it deals in a multitude of personal details of no moment whatever, as, for instance, the company in which the count ate dinner on certain days, the manner in which a French colonel of artillery peeled potatoes, and the chagrin of the writer over the loss of a case of Munich beer, which he had ordered. That beer haunts Sternberg apparently more than did the thought of British bullets. Lieutenant Colonel Henderson's prefatory comments indicate that the critical notes on the war had chagrined the British officers considerably, and he is apparently relieved to find so much that is satisfactory in the Sternberg book.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES; with some Personal Reminiscences. By J. L. M. Curry, LL.D., author of "The Southern States in Their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and the Resulting Union," etc. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

Ex-Minister Curry is one of the two surviving members of the first session of the provisional congress which framed the provisional constitution of the confederate states, organized the government and elected the president and vice president. He participated in practically all of the civil steps taken toward the establishment of the confederacy and is thoroughly qualified to tell the story of the government. The work was written in response to resolutions passed by the United Confederate Veterans at their reunion in Louisville, Ky. It treats of the causes of secession; the action of the states; the organization of the confederate government; the provisional constitution; the election of the president and vice president; initiatory legislation; the appointment of the cabinet; the constitution; the peace congress; Lincoln's proclamation; the removal of the government to Richmond; revenues of the confederacy; reliance on cotton; foreign relations; the commission to Washington; efforts in behalf of belligerent rights; conduct of Russia, England and France, and in an appendix a chapter, entitled "Legal Justification of the South in Secession;" also the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the confederate states printed in parallel columns.

MONEY-MAKING OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN. By Katherine R. Kilbourn. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

The author of this compact exposition of the ways in which women may make their way in the world today is better known locally as Mrs. Hallet Kilbourn. She has written stories and has also studied the gradual growth of new conditions in the wage-earning world. Her researches on this line have enabled her now to combine her qualifications to tell entertainingly of the many ways in which women can secure incomes. Her conclusions in the case of each occupation are carefully deduced and her advice to aspirants for such success is sincerely given. Mrs. Kilbourn corrects some false impressions as to the financial attractiveness of some of the followings open to her sex. The book is dedicated to Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst in recognition of her interest in the cause of the woman worker.

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY; a Romance of Today. By Maud Howard Peterson. Illustrated by Charlotte Harding. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Trevelyan of the story is a curious mixture of cowardice and courage, a hero in posse and apparently a coward in esse, his love for a woman keeping him from developing his greater qualities. There is an abundance of atmospheric effects, those of the American seacoast, of the Scottish coast and heather fields, of London and of India. Army traditions saturate it. The tale of Trevelyan's soul sufferings as he passes through his ordeal of temptation to shirk in the face of dangerous duty is vividly told. The whole is a tragedy somewhat relieved by a happy marriage in conclusion. "The Potter and the Clay" is entitled to more than average consideration in these days of hasty novel writing.

WHEN EVE WAS NOT CREATED; and Other Stories. By Hervey White. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company.

There is a tone of sadness in these stories, a tone which is distinguishable in Mr. White's longer works. He seems obsessed with the problems of human character, and his medium of vision is often tinged with blue. There is unusual strength in "When Eve Was Not Created." It tells the tale of a great painter, risen from the people, who sought throughout his life, without success, for the soul companion of his highest ideal. His failure to find her was doubtless due to the fact that his ideal was fickle. His tragic end in the great Arizona desert makes a vividly gruesome climax.

VALENCIA'S GARDEN. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

Mrs. Crowninshield's latest story would be improved by the excision of some of its French phrases and dialogue. Even taking account of the difficulties in the way of reproducing dialect imitations of a foreign language occurring legitimately in the course of conversation, the reader becomes confused and annoyed by finding the tongues mixed. The story itself is freshly conceived and well developed. The characters assembled in the old French chateau are charmingly human, while the two noxious elements in the composition are clearly presented.

AMONG THE POND PEOPLE. By Clara Dillingham Pierson, author of "Among the Meadow People," etc. Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

There is much natural history and much good sense for children tucked away in these little stories about the denizens of the ponds, the stickle-backs, the frogs, the turtles, the eels, the crayfish, etc. The story of the "Slow Little Mud Turtle," who, as a result of a painful experience in the hands of two humans, became the "Quick Little Mud Turtle," is a delightful sermon.

A SOLDIER OF THE KING; being some Passages in the Life of Mr. John Gifford, some time Major in the service of His Majesty, King Charles I, and afterward Minister of a Congregation of Christ's People and Bedford. By Dora M. Jones. New York and London: Cassell & Company. Washington: Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.

BAMBOO WORK; Comprising the Construction of Furniture, Household Fitments and Other Articles in Bamboo. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck, editor of "Work" and "Building World." With illustrations and diagrams. New York and London: Cassell & Company. Washington: Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.

LOVE AND POLITICS; a Social Romance of a Prominent Orator and a Society Queen. Reproductions of Their Letters and Poems. By Nelle Bevans. Published by the author.

THE WOMAN WHO TRUSTED; a Story of Literary Life in New York. By Will N. Harben, author of "North Georgia Sketches," etc. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

MONTANYE; or, the Slavers of Old New York. By William O. Stoddard, author of "Ulric the Jarl," etc. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

DODGING THE CENSUS MAN.

Englishwomen Resort to Many Tricks to Avoid Disclosing Their Ages.

From the London Mail.

If the average man mildly resents the census, the average woman positively abhors it. The filling in of the schedule involves the revealing of her age! That is all.

The law requires that the age as well as the other particulars shall be accurately stated on pain of penalties darkly hinted at. Most men, being more courageous and less squeamish in such matters, would, if so disposed, knock half a score of years off their age without a blush. It is different with the fair ones. A government document, even if it come in the questionable guise of a census schedule, fills them with such awe that to write a false statement on it would be almost akin to sacrilege.

"Fibbing" being, therefore, out of the question, the woman who declines to give her age has recourse to one or the other of several purely feminine plans for avoiding the census altogether. The formation of "all-night cycling clubs" may be expected in suburban and rural districts.

An institution of this kind consists of ladies living in a particular neighborhood who are opposed to giving their age, and who have bicycles, meeting at a given rendezvous a few minutes before midnight on the day of the census and going long rides to the homes of relatives or friends. They are careful to make no call before the clock has struck 12, and are, therefore, residents of nowhere at the time the law stipulates.

Until about noon they remain under no roof long enough to be described as "guests," and should the enumerator call while they are present they make painful efforts to appear as if they had just looked in casually. All this trouble seems out of proportion to the object in view, but authenticated cases show that some women cheerfully suffer the greatest inconvenience rather than confide their age to the census people.

In the 1891 census a spinster resident in a northern village sat all night in a cold and draughty railway station so as to escape making the objectionable declaration. The lady in question was well known to the villagers, the fair ones of whom suspected that she was older than she represented herself to be—viz., twenty-seven. The census, they thought, would settle the point once and for all. They would talk pleasantly to the enumerator after he had collected her schedule and try to wheedle out of him the correct figures.

"In my district in 1891," says a London enumerator, "I heard of three ladies walking about all night under the impression that if they were not under their own roofs as the clock struck 12 they would escape filling in the schedule and, incidentally, stating their age. The ladies lived within a stone's throw of one another. Being nervous they dared not go far afield, and walked to and fro past their own homes. They were thus foolishly perambulating up and down when one of the ladies suspected that she saw a light in the basement of her home and a dark figure walking stealthily about.

"They were agreed that it was a burglar, and pluckily determined to put a stop to his depredations. Entering the house in a body they locked themselves in the drawing room and began to noisily move the furniture about, with the idea of scaring off the burglar below. Presently a vigorous knock sounded against the door, and a gruff voice said, 'I've got you, my man. You'd better submit quietly, for I'm armed!' It was the lady's father.

"Having discovered an escape of gas in his bed room he had come downstairs to turn off the meter. The 'burglar' was thus engaged when the noise in the drawing room overhead convinced him that the house was being broken into. Mutual explanations followed, and in the midst of the conversation the ladies suddenly stopped, exchanged despairing glances, and one of them actually wept. The church clock across the road was striking 12!

"I got them all," added the enumerator, with a grin of satisfaction, "and two of them were scheduled as guests."

With a Grateful Zest.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"I can relish prunes even when strawberries are in the market."

"How's that?"

"Why, I am so glad they are not dried apples."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JUNE

Henry Norman, M.P. RUSSIA OF TODAY—FINLAND. The sixth of Mr. Norman's notable articles. With Many illustrations from photographs.

Ernest Seton-Thompson. KRAG THE KOOTENAY RAM. A new two-part animal story. Illustrated by the author.

Kate Douglas Wiggin. THE DIARY OF A GOOSE GIRL. The second instalment of Mrs. Wiggin's charming story. Illustrated by Shepperson.

Walter A. Wyckoff. A SECTION-HAND ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. A story of real experience by the author of "The Workers."

The Scottish University. An entertaining descriptive article by Prof. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, with illustrations.

John La Farge. PASSAGES FROM A DIARY IN THE PACIFIC—SAMOA. Illustrations from the author's sketches.

Senator Hoar. ORATORY.

The Amateur Cracksman. "An Old Flame." By E. W. HORNUNG. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

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