NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A SPECKLED BIRD

By
AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON

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1t

RECREATION OF AUTHORS.

Writers Have Found Health and Pleasure in Physical Sports.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A look through "Who's Who" discloses the fact that most authors nowadays seek recreation in outdoor sport. At one time the author who lived out of doors was an exception. Wordsworth was a prodigious walker. So was his friend, Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"). The latter was also a wrestler and jumper, who could meet all comers. George Borrow was a giant in stature and physique, notwithstanding his hairless face and effeminate voice. He is credited with ability to walk sixty miles a day. No one who has ever read "Lavengro" will forget his account of his fist fight with the Flaming Tinman. That encounter showed that he had not only "science," but staying power. Byron prided himself on his dexterity with the gloves. Necessarily he was badly handicapped by his lameness. However, he seems to have been a respectable amateur boxer. The stories of his prowess as a swimmer are well authenticated. When virtually untrained he covered long distances in the Lake of Geneva, and he duplicated the classic feat of Leander in swimming the Hellespont.

Among the poets of our own day Swinburne appears to be the one who has excelled in swimming. Edgar Allan Poe was addicted to this form of sport, and had few equals in the days of his own vigorous manhood. He was known to have an ambition to swim the English channel from Dover to Calais—a feat which in later years was accomplished by the daring but unfortunate Captain Webb, who perished in his foolhardy attempt to swim through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara. As a jumper Poe must have been remarkable, and in our times, when college athletics are so assiduously cultivated, he would probably have taken championship honors. William Cullen Bryant took gymnastic exercises up to the time of his death. Writing to a friend, in his seventy-seventh year, he says: "I rise at 5:30 and begin a series of exercises designed to expand the chest and call into action all the muscles and articulations of the body. These are performed with dumbbells, with a pole, a horizontal bar and a light chair swung around the head. After a full hour passed in this manner I bathe from head to foot."

George Meredith was celebrated in his earlier years for handling heavy weights and wielding Indian clubs. He was also an untiring walker. Before Tennyson began to feel his age he was also a noted pedestrian. Charles Kingsley was the typical "muscular Christian," a good boxer, a good oarsman and fond of walking. Dickens as a pedestrian was almost a prodigy in the matter of speed and the amount of ground he could cover. Conan Doyle is a cricketer of some reputation, but he takes an active interest in other athletic sports. Andrew Lang is the arch apostle of golfing. Caledonian sports had a loving participant in Robert Burns, who delighted in feats of strength. In "putting the stone" he could give odds to most men and beat them, and he is said to have had few equals in lifting heavy weights. George Bernard Shaw is probably the only living writer who actually professes a contempt for athletics. He admits that he takes exercise in cycling, but describes his recreation as "anything but sport."

HUNGRY TROUT BITE WORST.

That at Least is the Theory of an Angler Who Offers Proof.

From the New York Sun.

Every trout fisherman knows that there are days when trout will neither rise to any fly nor take any sort of bait, and nine out of ten fishermen believe that the reason for this is that the trout are gorged with the natural food of the waters they are in—"ain't hungry," as the homely phrase is. Here is the theory of an old angler on the subject:

Of course, even during these off days of the trout, one will be caught now and then, but always on bait, and if the angler could see the fish when it takes the bait he would notice that it does it in a very perfunctory manner. The trout does not move out of its way in doing it, but mechanically takes the bait in much after the fashion of the sucker.

Then, if the trout fisherman who makes a catch at such a time will open the trout and examine its stomach he will be surprised to find that instead of the fish being gorged with food, and hence indifferent to more, its stomach has not a trace of food in it.

This will be found to be the case invariably, and disposes of the belief that when trout refuse to bite it is because they already are full of food. It would naturally be supposed that the best time to catch trout would be when they are hungry, and that the time when they are the hungriest would be when their stomachs are empty; yet, paradoxical as it may seem to be, such is not the case.

It will be found that when trout are rising best to the fly, or are taking bait with most avidity, there is plenty of food in their stomachs, frequently so much, in fact, that it would seem impossible that any more could be taken in.

Why this should be no one can tell. It is a fact, nevertheless, which any fisherman may easily verify by investigation.

Incurious Man.

From Smart Set.

She—"Do you know what I'd do if you should try to kiss me?"

He—"No; why?"

"Oh, nothing; only you don't seem to have any curiosity."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FUTURE OF WAR: in Its Technical, Economic and Political Relations. By I. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, with a Conversation with the Author by W. T. Stead and an Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Boston: Ginn & Co.

M. Bloch, who died at the beginning of the current year, was regarded by many Europeans as the inspiration of the peace conference at The Hague. Born a poor Polish Jew, he educated himself and rose from the ranks of the peddlers to be one of the richest of Poles, a banker, railroad owner and philanthropist. Through his close study of national finances he was led to conceive the enormous cost of modern war, and even of peace establishments, and so began a detailed study of war in all of its phases. He acquainted himself with every special line, collected statistics on all conceivable subjects related in the remotest degree to the theme of war, and so prepared himself for the production of his great six-volume work, "The Future of War," which sets forth in elaborate manner the reasons why he believed war between great nations to be today impossible. This apparent paradox is explained at length in the volume which the translator has now given to English readers, being an abridgement of the six volumes into a single small one which offers all that the average reader would care to glean from the more ponderous work. Indeed, the conversation between the author and Mr. Stead states the case with general sufficiency.

M. Bloch's conception was that modern war means have been so vastly improved, have become so deadly, call for such enormous armies as to cause the cost of war in lives and money to be practically prohibitive. He had in mind of course a great conflict between great peoples, such as the long-forecasted European war, in which not single states but alliances of states would be involved, with millions of men in the field on each side, with all industries checked, with governments put to their last resources merely to maintain the forces in the field, while the people at home would starve for the lack of nourishment, the war which would perhaps involve the vital forces of all civilization and which, in M. Bloch's view, would be suicidal for all concerned for the reason that it could not possibly be conclusive, but would lead to mutual extermination.

The specific reason arguments advanced by the author are ingenious and plausible. They appealed strongly enough to a board of Russian experts who read the work at the command of the czar to evoke a recommendation that the book be placed in the hands of all staff officers. The penetrative power of modern and ancient bullets, the range of rifles, the qualities of smokeless powder, the efficiency of certain colors in concealing troops from the enemy, the rapidity of fire, the function of the bayonet and many other matters are discussed with a scientific precision which has, of course, aroused the criticisms of experts, but it is noteworthy that for every technical objection there has arisen a corresponding technical defense of the book's statements. But far beyond the range of the soldier's investigations M. Bloch has gone to prove that the economic condition of nations will prove a determining factor in time of war, and this has called forth elaborate tables and diagrams, which add materially to the reader's knowledge of the sociological state of the European countries.

"The Future of War" is a remarkable production, and it has already had a marked effect upon the European mind. It did not lead to disarmament, nor did the author expect that it would. But it has directed men's thoughts into a channel of profitable investigation, and has sounded a warning note against the follies of the arbitrament of arms under modern conditions, which cannot be passed unheeded.

THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN; a Tale of the Anthrax Valley. By William Futhey Gibbons. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

These are short stories, in which certain characters reappear sufficiently often to permit the book to be considered almost consecutively. But each tale is a distinct narration, disclosing one and another phase of the life of the hard-coal miner, who is now nationally in evidence in consequence of the great anthracite strike in Pennsylvania. The stories are well written, with much feeling and the assured touch of one familiar with every detail of the miner's life. A distinct literary quality pervades them and makes the book of value beyond its sociological importance in teaching one part of the world how that other part lives that supplies it with fuel.

TALES OF DESTINY. By Elizabeth G. Jordan, author of "Tales of the Cloister," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Jordan, editor of Harper's Bazar, is a New York newspaper woman of wide experience, who has already revealed her powers of description in a book of short stories, "Tales of the City Room," which afford an accurate glimpse of the interior of a great metropolitan journal. Her touch is always firm, her characters are distinct, her command of the pathos or the humor or the tragedy of the situation assured. These stories are written in a minor key. They do not all "end happily." They make the reader think, however, and there is always a bright center to the thought. "In the Case of Dora Risser" is a story of the effort of a young woman journalist to give a house-bound old Jewish woman of the East Side a carriage drive through New York, which she had not seen save within the confines of the block on which she lived for nearly thirty years. The drive was taken, but throughout Dora Risser wept for fear she would not return to her squalid room, where she was a pensioner on the bounty of others. Contentment, after all, is but a relative quality. It is noteworthy that Dora Risser's refusal to rise to the sublimity of the occasion did not prevent the young woman journalist from compiling and printing a most "teary" story.

WORLD'S PEOPLE. By Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger), author of "The Wage of Character," etc. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

It is not a particularly pleasant "world" of which Mrs. Cruger writes in these stories, nor are its people of the nicest or the most delectable sort. They have foibles which would mark their world as decidedly off color. They include drunkards, society women with queer methods, young plungers, divorcees, rakes and that sort. Of course, there are others, good people, upright, clever and wholesome, but these do not sound the dominant note in the collection. There is an air of artificiality and vice about the stories which not even their smartness can purify.

Books Received.

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF PROMPT AID TO THE INJURED; Including a Chapter on Hygiene and the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, U.S.A.; Designed for Civil and Military Use. By Alvah H. Doty, M.D., Health Officer of the Port of New York, etc. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SILVER SERIES OF CLASSICS—OLD ENGLISH BALLADS. Edited, with introduction and notes, by James P. Kinard, Ph.D., professor of the English Language and Literature in Winthrop Normal College, Rock Hill, S. C. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

HANDBOOKS OF PRACTICAL GARDENING; Edited by Harry Roberts. VIII—THE BOOK OF ORCHIDS. By W. H. White, F.R.H.S., orchid grower to Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., president of the Royal Horticultural Society. New York: John Lane.

BABBITT'S GRAMMAR OF ATTIC AND IONIC GREEK. By Frank Cole Babbitt, Ph.D., professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Trinity College, Hartford. New York: American Book Company.

BAILEY'S HIGH SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By M. A. Bailey, A.M., Department of Mathematics in the New York Training School for Teachers, New York city. New York: American Book Company.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH. By Samuel A. Hopkins, M.D., D.D.S., professor of Theory and Practice of Dentistry in Tufts College Dental School. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PINE TREE BALLADS. Rhymed Stories of Unplaned Human Natur' Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day, author of "Up in Maine." Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

PLATO'S EUTHYPHRO. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by William Arthur Heidel, Ph.D., professor in Iowa College. New York: American Book Company.

TOPSY-TURVEY LAND; Arabia Pictured for Children. By Samuel M. Zwemer and Amy E. Zwemer. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

CHIQUITA—AN AMERICAN NOVEL: The Romance of a Ute Chief's Daughter. Illustrated. By Merrill Tileston. Chicago: The Merrill Company.

A SOLDIER'S HONOR; With Reminiscences of Major General Earl Van Dorn. By His Comrades. New York: The Abbey Press.

A DRIFT OF SONG. By Charles G. Blanden, author of "A Valley Muse," etc. Evanston, Ill.: William S. Lord.

BILLY BURGUNDY'S LETTERS: Studies in Slang. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

The following brief history of the glass industry of America was included in a recent bulletin issued by the census bureau. It will serve not only to inform many persons of several important phases of American commercial history, but to indicate the thoroughness with which modern census information is obtained:

"The manufacture of glass in this country dates almost from the arrival of the first English colonists in what is now the United States. One of the earliest attempts, if not the first, at manufacturing in the original thirteen colonies was directed toward the production of glass, and a glass works erected for that purpose in 1608 or 1609, and located about a mile from Jamestown, Va., was probably the first manufactory erected in America by the English colonists.

"In 1608 the London Company sent glassworkers to America to operate the plant, and in the following year some of the products constituted a part of the first cargo of goods exported from this country. This first glass factory probably produced bottles exclusively. Its career was brief, as in 1617 it was reported fallen into decay, and later was swept entirely away in the Indian massacre of 1622.

"In 1620 a subscription list was started in Jamestown to erect a factory for the manufacture of glass beads, the currency among the Indians, and in 1621 the London Company sent Italian workmen for this plant, which seems to have been located some distance from Jamestown, as it escaped the massacre of 1622, and is referred to as late as 1623. In 1639 a glass factory was located at Salem, Mass., and previous to this, although the exact date is not known, glass was first made in New York on Manhattan Island.

"The first mention of a glass factory in Pennsylvania is contained in a very vague reference in a letter written by William Penn in 1683. The progress of the industry during the colonial period was slow and financial reverses were the rule. The scarcity of glass during the revolutionary war stimulated factory erection, and early in the nineteenth century the industry assumed much prominence, being confined largely to Massachusetts, New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

"These early factories were usually situated within easy access to forests, from which the fuel supply was obtained. Not until the erection of the first factory west of the Allegheny mountains, at Pittsburg in 1797, was coal used as a fuel in glass manufacture, and it was many years before it came into general use.

"The Atlantic seaboard long held supremacy in the manufacture of glass, but with the westward spread of population and the discovery of rich fuel resources in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana the center of the industry has steadily moved westward and the bulk of the production has been for some time west of the Alleghenies."

CHARMS AGAINST WOUNDS.

Survival of the Ancient Belief in the Potency of Spells.

From the New York Evening Post.

During the South African war a number of instances have cropped up showing that the idea still prevails that there are such things as charms and spells against wounds and death. Not long ago a paragraph appeared in some of the papers to the effect that a soldier's watch, with a charm attached to it, had been found on one of the battlefields, and was being held for a rightful claimant. Earlier in the war a private's letter told how a comrade had come in safety through a hot engagement by virtue, as he thought, of an amulet he wore, to be mortally wounded in a subsequent skirmish, when, by the merest chance, he was not wearing his charm. A relative's letter from the front tells the writer of a young fellow who wore a charmed ring suspended from his neck. The wearer had it from his sweetheart; he placed the most perfect faith in it, and, though he had been in several hot corners, he had hitherto always come out scatheless.

Although this kind of belief is of very ancient date, it is curious as well as interesting to find it still in existence in the British army. Perhaps we ought to say "traces of it," for it is hard to believe that it is widely prevalent. And yet it would not be very surprising if it were so, seeing that a certain proportion of the rank and file are illiterate, and come from a stratum of society which is largely superstitious. It is curious to compare our army in this respect with the German.

Those who happened to be in the fatherland during and immediately after the war of 1870-71 must have been struck by the amount of superstition that, hidden under ordinary circumstances, in the then excited state of the public mind, made its way to the surface, much as the mud of a stagnant pool floats to the top when the water is agitated. Nothing seemed too absurd to be believed. Portents and warnings were seen everywhere. Black crosses, observed for the first time in window-panes of the houses of the peasantry throughout Baden and the south generally, were held to be signs of Divine wrath against the turn things in general had taken in the fatherland, especially in regard to the church. The excitement touching this phenomenon became intense, and was only allayed when a Baden glass manufacturer came forward and demonstrated that the warning crosses were marks imprinted on the glass in the process of making.

FRENCH RAILWAY CUSTOMS.

A Seat May Be Held by Leaving a Coat in It.

From London Travel.

It is to be feared that many English and American travelers in France expect to find the same laws and regulations obtaining on French railways as they are accustomed to at home; and when they find that they are very different they are too apt to resent it—an attitude which occasionally results in collisions with the officials. The following hints on points of railway customs and etiquette in connection with which trouble often ensues, may not, perhaps, be superfluous.

Claims to a seat.—The right to a seat, which has been engaged by placing upon it a coat or some other article, has actually been legalized by a recent test case in the French law courts, while this right in England depends of course solely upon custom, and cannot be enforced. Not only this, but in France each passenger is legally entitled to the use of that portion of the rack and floor immediately above and below his seat.

Control of windows.—English travelers often complain of the tendency of French travelers to keep the windows closed unnecessarily. It is the best policy to put up with this annoyance, as an appeal to the guard will not as a rule be successful. His sympathies are likely to be with his compatriots, who regard the love of English people for open windows as a foolish fad, and one, too, which is dangerous to health.

Smoking carriages.—The rule for smoking on French railways is the reverse of that which obtains in England. Though carriages for fumeurs are provided, smoking is permitted in any carriage with the consent of the occupant, and in practice almost every compartment except those labeled dames seules is a smoking one.

Tips to porters.—English travelers are apt to inveigh against the greed and rapacity of French porters, especially at Paris stations. This is probably due to ignorance of the fact that at Paris termini the facteur who fetches a cab from outside the station—and this is usually necessary—is entitled to a gratuity, and in Paris one franc is customary. This being the case, the traveler who presents him with a few coppers (which would be civilly accepted at a London station) must not be surprised if he is confronted with black looks.

Customs examination.—At Calais, Boulogne or Dieppe the traveler should be on his guard against accepting the services of a man in semi-uniform (not a porter), who will offer to see the traveler's luggage through the customs. His services will cost you a fee of 2s. 6d.

GETTING EVEN WITH WOMEN.

Plenty of Men Have Done It in Their Wills, the Mean Things.

From the London Globe.

A certain French merchant who died in the year 1601 left a very handsome legacy to a lady who had refused to marry him twenty years previously. The will stated that the testator made the bequest in order to express to the legatee his gratitude for her forbearance in leaving him to lead a happy batchelor life of independence and freedom. A British sailor by his will directed his executers to pay his wife the sum of 1s. "to buy hazel nuts, as she had always preferred cracking these to mending stockings."

The will of John George of Lambeth, who died in 1791, ran thus, says the People's Friend: "Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who ever since our union has tormented me in every possible way; that she has done all she could to render my life miserable; that heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it; that the strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character; that no power on earth can change her; weighing maturely and seriously all these considerations, I have bequeathed and hereby bequeath to my said wife Elizabeth the sum of 1s. to be paid to her within six months after my death."

FRENCH BOOKBINDING.

An Exhibition of Modern Work in Paris.

From the New York Tribune.

The exhibition of modern bookbinding recently opened at the Galliera Museum, in the Avenue du Trocadero, is one of the most interesting held in Paris for many years. It was organized under the auspices of the municipal council of the city of Paris by M. Formenton, conservator of the Galliera Museum, by M. Quentin-Bauchart, and by M. H. Beraldi, whose work in four volumes devoted to bookbinding of the nineteenth century is accepted as a classic.

The Paris bookbinders form a somewhat close corporation. They dwell in the quaint quarter known as the parish of Saint Andre des Arts. In olden times they held their chapters in the chapel of Saint Andre, which no longer exists. In 1647 the young king, Louis XIV, visited the church and distributed consecrated bread to the masters and companions of the guild. Twenty years ago it would have been difficult to find a single bookbinder living outside the ancient limits of the parish, and even now almost all the members of the corporation live in the picturesque spot, less than half an acre in area, intersected with narrow streets, that are darkened by old houses with small, square windows, and whose musty walls are far out of the plumb line.

It is interesting to note that the masters of the corporation today, Messrs. Mercier, president of the syndicate; Marius Michel, Gruel, Canape, Cuzin, Duvand, Petrus Ruban and Carayon, are lineal descendants of men who were apprenticed in the guild in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The traditions of the Paris bookbinders' corporation are more venerable than those of the French Academy, or of the Theater Francais, which date from Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIV, for the unwritten laws and customs of the guild come down from the masters and companions who exercised their industry in the days of Francis I—himself a lover of books and bindings—when Grolier, his military treasurer and governor of Milan, placed the French school of binding at the head of the art in Europe.

DICKENS AS AUTOBIOGRAPHER.

Criticism of Theories Advanced by Percy Fitzgerald.

From the London News.

The most striking instance of the folly of trying to read autobiography into a novelist's writings is afforded by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who recently published an article on Dickens, in which he tried to apply the story of the two sisters in "The Battle of Life" to the history of Dickens' marriage. Mr. Fitzgerald, with an inaccuracy which is simply unforgivable in one who has always talked so loudly about his allegiance to Dickens, assumed that Dickens was really in love with the elder Miss Hogarth, and then married her younger sister, and on this totally erroneous foundation built up a fabric of assumption, with the help of the hypothetical autobiography embedded in "The Battle of Life."

The blunder would be iudicrous if it were not of a nature to give considerable pain to the surviving members of the Dickens family, one of whom has sent a strong and well-deserved protest to the current number of Harper's Magazine, in which the peccant article was originally published. He speaks with justifiable severity of the extraordinary way in which "Mr. Fitzgerald has woven a wild and fantastic legend, based upon an absolutely erroneous statement of the facts." Of course, there is no ground at all for Mr. Fitzgerald's theory of a deep romantic mystery attaching to Dickens' affection for Mary Hogarth, and it is only the desire to air his own cleverness in perceiving the "real foundation" of "The Battle of Life" that led him into a blunder so ridiculous. And yet, with all these modern instances before their eyes, people continue gayly to extract "autobiographical revelations" from Shakespeare's sonnets!

Books Named From Bible.

From the Philadelphia Post.

A close acquaintance on the part of authors with the terse and expressive phrases in the Bible is plainly shown in the titles of a host of books. Among the titles taken directly from the Bible are the following:

"If Sinners Entice Thee," "The Day of Temptation," "The Favor of Princes," "Wayfaring Men," "Weighed and Wanting," "The Wages of Sin," "Black but Comely," "Dross," "In Dedar's Tents," "The Valley of Decision," "The Unjust Steward," "Sons of the Morning," "Visiting the Sin," "The Quick or the Dead," "The Prodigal," "The Bondwoman," "Tinkling Cymbals," "The Crown of Life," "Unleavened Bread," "A Laodicean," "The Birthright," "The Garden of Eden," "The Story of the Innumerable Company," "The Wings of the Morning," "Until the Day Break," "The Mantle of Elijah," "The That Walked in Darkness," "I Go a Fishing," "The Tents of Shem," "The Snare of the Flower," "Give Me Thine Heart," "Mine Own People," "The Measure of a Man," "Resurrection," "The Market Place," "From My Youth Up," "His Brother's Keeper," "The Hosts of the Lord," and "On the Face of the Waters."

Snodgrass a Surname.

From Notes and Queries.

A notice of the "Choice Humorous Works of Theodore Hook" in "The Athenaeum" of March 22, p. 370, makes mention of the name of Mr. Pickwick's friend Mr. Snodgrass in a manner which, whether rightly or wrongly, has left on my mind the impression that the writer imagined it to be an invention of Charles Dickens. This is certainly not the case. It occurs in the late M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of Family Names," and in Bohn's "Lowdnes' Bibliographer's Manuel," a James Snodgrass, D. D., and a Maj. J. J. Snodgrass appear as authors.

Crushing Blow.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I think I never saw Squibb so utterly crushed as he was when his first poem appeared in the Daily Bread."

"What was the matter? Some typographical error in the poem?"

"No; that wasn't it. What crushed him was that the paper was sold for 2 cents a copy that morning, just as usual."

More Like It.

From Puck.

Farmer Bentover—"Neighbor Chinn thinks William Jennin's Bryan is the Moses of the democratic party."

Farmer Hornbeak—"Hoh! He's got another think a-comin' to him; he means the Jonah."

Postponed to Please Cook.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Jones—"Did you have fireworks on the Fourth?"

Brown—"No; we had to have them the next night, because cook was away on an excursion."

Eczema; No Cure, No Pay.

Your Druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50c.

The carriage makers of the District have been interested in many different trade organizations covering a period of fifteen or eighteen years, but the present one—Local Union, No. 72—is the most successful of any in the history of the local trade. During the month of August, 1899, a number of members of the old K. of L. Assembly, seceded and endeavored to secure from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America a charter to organize a local union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Influence was brought to bear, it is said, by the officers of the old assembly, and the application for a charter was denied. The applicants then organized an independent union under the title of "Carriage and Wagon Builders Union, No. 1, of Washington, D. C." It was recognized by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, and its delegates were seated the folowing month. The membership of the independent body was rapidly augumented, due to its prestige received from the Central Labor Union with which it was allied.

Local union, No. 1, during its history, maintained a persistent struggle for a charter from the national body, which was granted in March, 1900. The organization of a strong and efficient union of carriage makers then began in earnest, and the efforts of its promoters were crowned with success, for within a short period of time it had enroled among its membership nearly every journeyman carriage maker in the District. Those in the organization who were destined to play a prominent part and formulate the policies that should control the organization, determined to make it strictly a business organization, and eliminate every feature that failed to measure up to a business standard. Prejudice was stamped out wherever it made its appearance, and favoritism was not tolerated, every member occupying the same position before the law, be he prominent or obscure.

Wm. F. Landgraf,
President of the Makers' Union.

In dealing with the public the organization has been very successful on account of its regard for the rights and prerogatives of business men. It is known and looked upon by the rank and file of organized labor as a very conservative body, and it has never been known to violate an agreement in the least particular. Some of its members have occupied the highest positions in the labor councils of the District, its present secretary having served three terms as secretary of the Central Labor Union. It has always extended aid to every organization in need of assistance, and this has made it one of the most popular trade unions in the national capital.

Last spring the Union took up for consideration the question of the establishment of an eight-hour work day and a minimum scale of wages. The subject was laid before the different manufacturers in March. All but five refused to grant the concessions asked for, which resulted in a strike the 7th day of April. The strike ended the 26th day of May, when a compromise was effected in conference between representatives from the manufacturers' association and the union. It was agreed that eight hours should constitute a day's work, seven and a half hours on Saturday. Time and a half was demanded for all over time beyond the first hour, for which time and a quarter should be charged, and double time for Sundays and legal holidays. It was also agreed that all non-union men should make application for membership in the union within sixty days from June 1, 1902. The establishment of a minimum wage rate was also exacted, with the understanding that all workmen having received a greater wage than the minimum should not be reduced. It was also stipulated that every employe should be reinstated in his former position held previously to the strike, the agreement to become operative the 4th day of August, 1902.

John Brinkman,
Secretary of the Makers' Union.

Previous to the strike nine hours constituted a day's work without a minimum scale of wages. During the seven weeks and a day the strike was in progress the best of feeling was preserved, both in the ranks of the manufacturers and the journeymen, and the officers of the union were the recipients of many congratulations for the orderly and gentlemanly manner that characterized the conduct of the contest, some of which came from the local press.

The union is represented in the different factories by a shop chairman, and all matters affecting the organization in a shop are brought to the attention of the proprietor by his own employes. The union has no business or walking delegate, as they are usually known. The chairmen are appointed by the president of the union, and they cannot decline an appointment, unless they have already served more than two successive terms. If they are derelict in their duty and fail to carry out the instructions of the union and its laws they are either fined or censured. The union pays benefits to sick members of $5 per week while they are sick and $100 at death. Its sick fund is considered sacred, and cannot be drawn upon under any circumstances except to pay sick benefits. The president of the union is not permitted to entertain a motion for the appropriation of this money for any other purpose, and if he does so the treasurer is not permitted to honor the draft. For the faithful performance of his duty as laid down in the laws the treasurer is compelled to furnish a bond, the expense of obtaining which is defrayed out of the treasury of the organization.

The rank and file have the utmost confidence in their organization, and the meetings are largely attended every Tuesday evening.

The officers of the union are: William F. Landgraf, president; John T. Gately, vice president; John H. Brinkman, secretary and journal correspondent; David Fegan, financial secretary; Samuel W. Brunner, treasurer; James L. Stevens, guide; William Everett, guardian. H. G. Cornwell, label custodian; John W. Baker, Charles B. Wandel and James W. Bright, board of trustees; John H. Brinkman, John W. Baker, Robert F. Jonscher, James L. Stevens and George H. Graves, delegates to the Central Labor Union.

President Landgraf is a Washingtonian, having been born in this city in December, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of the city and also served his apprenticeship in a local carriage factory. He has always been a champion of labor, in recognition of which he has been elected at various times to the offices of recording secretary, vice president and president. He is now serving his second term in the office last named. His re-election in June last was due largely to the successful way in which he managed the recent carriage makers' strike. Mr. Landgraf also has been a delegate to the Central Labor Union from his union.

Secretary Brinkman was born at Gardensville, Baltimore county, Md., May 1, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, where he began his apprenticeship as a carriage maker. In 1888 he removed to this city and finished his apprenticeship. Mr. Brinkman is an enthusiastic advocate of democracy and has taken the stump in numerous states in behalf of the party. When the war with Spain broke out Mr. Brinkman was appointed an inspector of army supplies in the quartermaster's department of the army, which position he held until the close of the war. In 1899, together with a number of associates, he withdrew from the Knights of Labor Carriage Makers' Union and was instrumental in the formation of Local Union No. 1. He has also held the office of delegate to Central Labor Union from his union, and as such was elected secretary of the central body.

The local union of the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes recently adopted a wage scale for the coming season which will be submitted to the managers of the local theaters in the near future. The scale requires a weekly wage of $20 for each master machinist; assistant machinist, $15; master of properties, $15; stage electrician, $15. For each performance, head flyman, $1.25; assistant flyman, $1; stage hand, $1; electric and calcium light operator, $1. The time for certain employes is limited, and for extra time, exclusive of Sunday, 33 1-3 cents per hour is required and 55 cents on Sundays.

There is pending a question between the local granite cutters' branch and the Fuller Construction Company involving the employment of non-union stone cutters at the new pumping station which is being constructed by that company. The Maryland Granite Company, having quarries in Guilford, Md., it is said, is directly responsible for the trouble. This company, which furnishes the stone used in the construction of the pumping station, it is stated, employed union granite cutters until several weeks ago, when the company refused to accept the scale of prices submitted by the workmen, and a lockout resulted and non-union cutters were employed. The local granite cutters explain that under these conditions at the quarry, the company has several non-union cutters preparing stone at the pumping station, which, they allege, sustain to an extent the granite company in its unfriendly attitude toward the union granite cutters.

It is stated that the union workmen of the several trades who last Monday quit work at Rust Hall, now in the course of erection at North Capital and M streets northwest, because of the employment on the work of non-union carpenters, have not returned to work as reported. It is said that the matter has been fuly considered by the executive committee of the Allied Building Trades Council, which is composed of members of each of the building trades, and it was unanimously decided that the men should not return to work so long as non-union carpenters are employed on the work.

At the last meeting of the general committee of the Central Labor Union, which is arranging for an excursion to River View on Labor day, gratifying reports were made by the various subcommittees. The committee on entertainment reported a program of games and amusements for which prizes wil be awarded. The events will include a game of base ball between two teams of local reputation; one hundred sprints, open for all; various games, fancy dancing and prize waltzing.

At the last meeting of the Allied Building Trades of the Central Labor Union, held a few evenings ago, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term of six months: S. W. Wilder, chairman; H. T. Rogers, vice chairman; Charles W. Winslow, secretary-treasurer; Moses Peyton, sergeant-at-arms; Charles W. Winslow, business agent. The meeting of the council was largely attended, delegates from sixteen of the building trades' organizations being in attendance. Reports were heard from the executive and grievance committee upon several matters of immediate importance to several of the allied organizations. It is stated that since the formation of the council and the adoption of a card system the allied building trades are now in a better condition than ever before.

The carriage makers have agreed upon a craft card, and hereafter, beginning next Tuesday, the union will be run on that system. Each member of the union will be the possessor of a card and will be compelled to show it when asked to do so by the chairman of each shop. The carriage makers have adopted the slogan "No card no work," and they say they mean to enforce their declaration.

The members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters express themselves as satisfied with the local conditions of their organization. A prominent leader of the carpenters states that the brotherhood is better organized today than at any former period since the local organization of the trades. He states that their brotherhood includes 80 per cent of the craft in this city and that all are fully employed. In speaking of former conditions he said: "Our great mistake in the past was a passive toleration of numerous organizations of carpenters. This was the cause of frequent dissension and hindered to a great extent that harmonious co-operative effort which the best interests of our craft require, and which can only be obtained when a trade is organized and governed by the same general rules under the same general head. We are now making and effort to attain this object and we are succeeding."

According to communications received at the headquarters of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, the greater portion of the printers of the United States are heartily in favor of the "1903 convention" of the craft being held in this city. A special committee known as "the convention committee," was recently appointed by the local printers for the purpose of securing the 1903 convention. The committee has worked arduously, among other things having sent out letters to all the typographical unions of the United States and Canada, and it is now reaping its reward. There are a number of unions in various cities after the convention, but the local type pickers are being favored on every side. AA convention of the craft was held in this city a number of years ago.

The helpers of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Local Union, No. 12, who instituted a strike the early part of last week, demanding 50 cents increase per day, are still out. The strikers, who are mostly boys, state that they are only demanding what they think is just. If they win their struggle they will be hereafter paid $2 for a day's labor.

The George A. Fuller Construction Company, which is well known to all Washingtonians, has encountered dissatisfaction among laborers in New York city. From what can be learned the carpenters' unions have expressed their disapproval of the company giving out a contract to contractors, or "lumpers," as they are termed, who agree to take a portion of a certain work on a building for a lump sum and employ men to do it on their own account. The company has instituted a lockout against the carpenters on this account and according to last reports the trouble had not been settled.

EARLY CLOSING.

It is More General Now Than Ever Before in This City.

"With the decision of Corporation Counsel Duvall that Saturdays are half holidays for all purposes within the meaning of the provision of the code, which fact was first and exclusively noted in The Star, the present summer will go down in local history as a record-breaker on the question of the early closing of business houses on the last day in the week in Washington," said a prominent merchant, "and should the code amendment that Saturday is a holiday be held by the Attorney General to apply to the departments as well, it will be a red letter as well as a hot season in town this summer.

"It will be seven years before the Fourth of July will fall again upon a Friday, and by that time, in view of the rapid adjustment of matter, the question will be settled for all time. The fact, however, that several of our largest retail business houses closed all day on the intervening Saturday indicates the tendency of the times, and presages a more general observance of such an innovation when the Fourth next falls upon a Friday. Next year it will fall upon Saturday, so the workers will be sure of two successive holidays.

"This summer the closing of retail stores at 5 o'clock on week days other than Saturday is quite universal for the first time, the instances heretofore having been exceptional, and the same is true as regards the larger stores closing at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, though the practice has been in vogue as to offices for years. But now it is quite universal, and many dealers who have held out against the popular movement have gradually fallen into line, while the public shows its approval by getting home early, or going out of town, leaving the down town streets quite deserted.

"As I stated, insurance, real estate and lawyers' offices, and those of similar business, have been in the habit of closing early on Saturday afternoon, but with one or two exceptions until this summer, it has been rare for the retail dealers to close up. Wholesale houses have closed, but the retailer remained open and did a straggling business. Now, however, the retailer has learned that he is making money by early closing. The movement is generally popular with the public, and the public feels more disposed to encourage the practice. The clerks work more readily, take a greater personal interest in the establishment and in sales which make up very quickly if imperceptibly substantial profits.

"Again, the public, or rather many of the thoughtless and indifferent, would shop sixteen hours out of the twenty-four if the retail stores remained open that long, just as the public would condense its time and does its purchasing within the hours known as banking hours if these were as iron-clad as applied to retail stores as to banks. If the banks closed at 8 o'clock instead of 3 there would always be the belated depositor who would rush in frantically waving his deposit book at 7:59 p.m. It is so with the shops, but the great bulk of shoppers would conform to a known and inflexible rule, once it was agreed and fixed, and would be only too glad to get through with their purchasing, go home and give the clerks in the stores a chance to do likewise.

"Northern cities have long observed this admirable close-up-tight-on-Saturday-afternoon-rule, but the southern cities have been slower in adopting it. Its ramifications for good are so many and diversified that I venture to predict that within a few years the practice will be very generally observed in Washington to the benefit of all concerned."

A Boneless Big Fish.

From the Kennebec Journal.

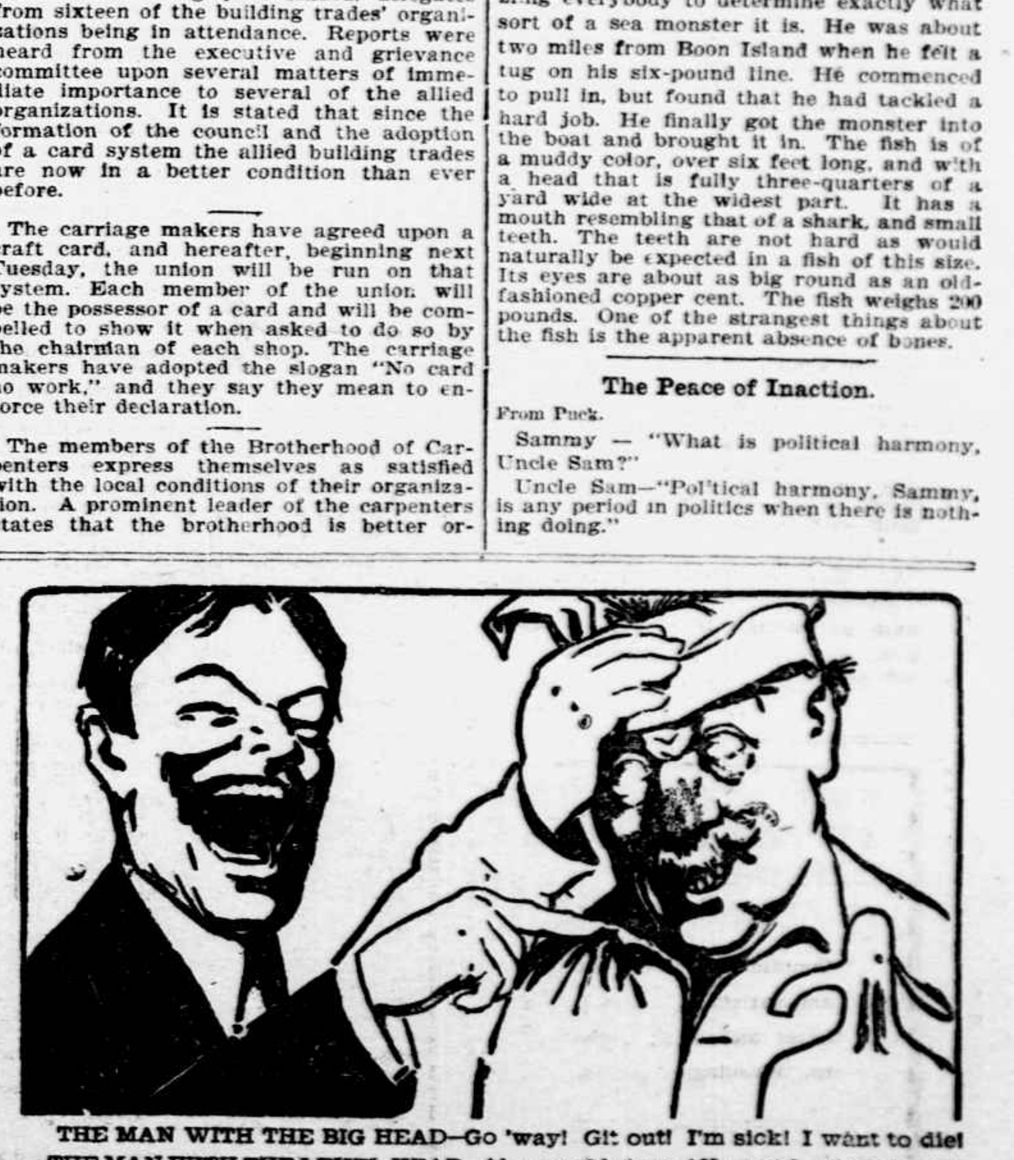
A York fisherman relates an experience he had the other day in capturing a curious specimen of the finny tribe which is puzzling everybody to determine exactly what sort of a sea monster it is. He was about two miles from Boon Island when he felt a tug on his six-pound line. He commenced to pull in, but found that he had tackled a hard job. He finally got the monster into the boat and brought it in. The fish is of a muddy color, over six feet long, and with a head that is fully three-quarters of a yard wide at the widest part. It has a mouth resembling that of a shark, and small teeth. The teeth are not hard as would naturally be expected in a fish of this size. Its eyes are about as big round as an old-fashioned copper cent. The fish weighs 200 pounds. One of the strangest things about the fish is the apparent absence of bones.

The Peace of Inaction.

From Puck.

Sammy — "What is political harmony, Uncle Sam?"

Uncle Sam—"Pol'tical harmony, Sammy, is any period in politics when there is nothing doing."



THE MAN WITH THE BIG HEAD—Go 'way! Git out! I'm sick! I want to die!
THE MAN WITH THE LEVEL HEAD—Ah, you old sinner! No rest for the wicked! You will go on a bat while your wife's in the country, will you? You ought to suffer! But why didn't you do as I told you when I left you last night, and as I did myself: take a CASCARET Candy Cathartic before going to bed? You'd feel good like I do. They work while you sleep, fix up your stomach and bowels, cool your feverish liver, and make you feel fine and dandy the morning after. 563