

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

ONE OF THE "OLD GUARD"



One of the surprises of the recent primary election in Michigan was the defeat of Julius Caesar Burrows for renomination to the United States senate. Senator Burrows has been a long time in politics and was one of the "old guard," being associated with Aldrich, Hale and the Senator Allison in running the upper branch of congress. He entered congress in 1873 and has been a member of the senate since 1895.

Senator Burrows was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1827, and grew up in an early age and read law while living in the western reserve of Ohio. In his early twenties he removed to Kalamazoo and has since been a resident of Michigan. He has practiced law at the bar, having been in politics ever since he returned home from two years of service in the civil war, with the Michigan regiment. It is recalled by the old inhabitants of Kalamazoo that Mr. Burrows made a successful prosecuting attorney in the office immediately after the war.

As his reputation as a debater and speechmaker grew, Mr. Burrows gained political power, and at the close of his term as prosecuting attorney was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin, but declined the office, as he considered it an opportunity that he wanted in the form of his first nomination to congress.

In the house of representatives Mr. Burrows rose slowly. He was not a leader and he was not given membership in the most important committees until late in his career, but he finally attained a reputation for being an excellent parliamentarian and good presiding officer.

As a senator Mr. Burrows has been conspicuous chiefly as an opponent to Read Smoot, the Utah senator accused of Mormonism, and as an opponent to tariff changes that were said to be against the interest of the Michigan beet sugar growers. Senator Burrows was temporary chairman of the Republican National convention at Chicago and delivered the keynote speech of the campaign which followed and which placed President Taft in the White House. The defeat of Burrows by the insurgents is thus an event of national importance.

Senator Burrows is chairman of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Lorimer.

'BUTCHER' WRITES A BOOK



With an unparelleled lack of tact or a sinister sense of humor Gen. Valeriano Weyler has allowed the publisher to print the title of his sensational book "Mi Mando in Cuba" ("My Command in Cuba") in letters of gory scarlet on a paper cover of the same color.

Whatever the motive may have been that prompted such a choice, that bloody "eye catcher" of a line type symbolizes the man and his work. Weyler has been in trial before public opinion for butchering his enemies instead of fighting them; and he flaunts in our faces the ugly stains that show where he wiped off his knife.

Captain general of the most fertile province of Spain (and a province which more than once manifested her intention to throw off the Bourbon yoke), he makes such a case against the country that buys his services as no citizen of the United States could have ever made to justify America's role in the Cuban misadventure.

Weyler was the best hated man in Cuba when the government of this nation finally recalled him. This book will cause him to be cursed the length and breadth of the peninsula.

I wrote it, he says, "to give all the facts about my conduct as general-in-chief, a conduct admired not only by army officers, high and low, who wrote me innumerable letters, but by the people of the peninsula, who, on their return to the peninsula, spoke of me with an enthusiastic fervor for which I can never thank them enough. Various reasons prevented me from doing years ago when I could not have freed my mind from a certain bias) a work which I can now do in perfect peace of mind, thanks to the time that has passed, and which has soothed the irritation due to the injustice I suffered at the hands of some men."

Furthermore, I did not wish to sadden Senor Sagasta by retelling the story of our colonial disasters; neither did I feel any pleasure in censuring the illustrious General Martinez Campos, my predecessor in Cuba, however uncharitably he acted toward me after his return to the capital."

A perusal of the book falls to prove that Weyler kept his promise to treat the subject with perfect moderation.

A POPULAR ENGLISH PRIEST



One of the best known priests in attendance at the Eucharistic congress at Montreal was Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan of London, England, whose denunciation of the anti-race set has deeply stirred the world's metropolis. Every body in London loves and honors Father Vaughan, yet he is the pulpit scourge of the town. He preaches truths that terrify, yet an hour before he speaks the seats in the church are jammed and crowds line the walls.

He is as well known on the continent as in Great Britain, and although he has become ultramontane because of his lecturing and speaking, still he finds time to devote many hours a day to ministrations among the poor.

Created a sensation by his denunciation of race suicide, "We are living in a day," he said, "of headlines, snapshots, taxicabs and music halls; in a day when the scramble for the prizes of life has become a mad passion. It is a day of fever, fret and fume. Competition for earthen toys is so keen and the margin of profit in commerce has become so fine that the one cry beating through the air is 'hurry up.' We are living in a day when the high ideals of old are fast yielding to the pressure of creature comforts, when principle is being exchanged for expediency; in a day when the Christian sense of sin is being regarded as a bygone superstition; in a day when it matters not what you believe, but only what you do, and when you may do what you like, provided you are not found out; in a day when the relations between the sexes take one back to pagan times; in a day when there is no empty place but in a cradle, not room in which to move but in the churches."

Father Vaughan is a brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan of England, and is sixty-three years old.

DEVOTES LIFE TO THE POOR



The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, is regarded as an angel of mercy by the poor of Moscow, among whom she labors unceasingly. The grand duchess is a German princess by birth, a sister of the reigning grand duke of Hesse and also of the Czarina. Her husband was assassinated on the streets of Moscow on February 17, 1905, being shattered by a bomb thrown at him. He was killed within a stone's throw of the palace and his wife, hearing the report, rushed to the spot and fell fainting upon Sergius' mutilated corpse.

After that terrible experience the grand duchess withdrew from all the gayeties of life and set to work to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor in her adopted country. She has founded hospitals, nursing homes, and she directly superintends the different branches of her charitable activity. She devotes virtually the whole of her vast income, amounting to about \$625,000, to the cause of charity, and the suffering of the poor in and around Moscow and in the vicinity of several of her estates in other parts of Russia have learned to regard her as a living saint. Not content with directing operations, she also participates in the active work of her various institutions.

Sometimes she works as a nurse, sometimes as a visitor to the poor, sometimes she attends as a domestic servant the destitute harbored in her refuges for aged paupers. On such occasions she dons the dress of a nurse or servant and performs the necessary duties without revealing her identity to the inmates of the different homes. In many cases the other nurses or members of the staff have been unaware of her identity, so that in this way she has convinced herself of the inner workings of the institutions and has revealed breaches of discipline and good conduct on the part of the staffs, especially with regard to the treatment of the patients.

Scales of Justice.
Grocer's Widow—"Could you please inform me when my late husband's affairs will be wound up? It's now over a year." Attorney's Clerk—"Oh, you'll find no short waits here"—Life.

'Twas Ever Thus.
The skeleton of a lady at least 500 years old has been discovered in Egypt. In the tomb was also found an ivory hat pin.

There is no more to be said on the subject.—London Sphere.

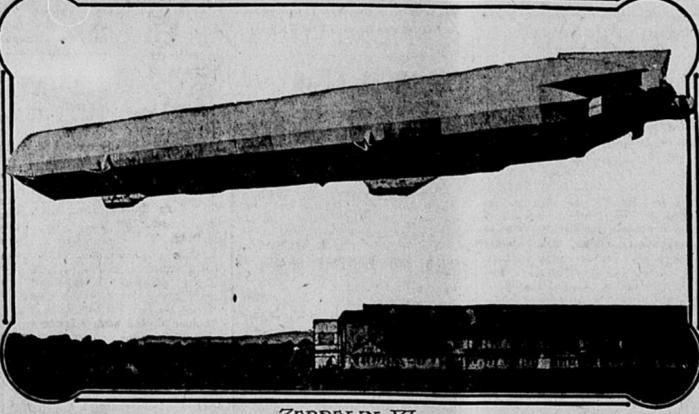
Carrying it to an Extreme.
"That practical politician out for the stuff, isn't he?" "It should say he was. Why, if he has a lawn made he wants a rakeoff for the dead leaves."—Baltimore American.

A Quiet Berth.
"If I buy a seat in the stock exchange will you agree to go to work?" "I ain't crazy for work, dad. Make it 'sell' in the senate."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Fit the Space.
"I like the house, all right," said the prospective tenant of the suburban place, "but the front yard is so awfully small. Why, there isn't even room for a single flower bed." "Well," replied the agent, "you-er—might put in a folding bed."

Her Psychological Moment.
"The psychological moment counts for much in a love affair." "That's right," commented the waitress. "Now I was introduced to the Duke the day his board bill was due."

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP WRECKED



ZEPPELIN VII.
BERLIN.—Count Zeppelin admits that he is almost discouraged by the mishap that has just overtaken Zeppelin VII, the latest model of his aerial invention. While being warped into its shed at Baden-Baden, the dirigible took fire after an explosion of a benzine tank, and was entirely destroyed. Count Zeppelin has had a constant series of mishaps. The Zeppelin I, after making an endurance flight that astonished the world, was torn from its moorings by the wind and thrashed to pieces amidst a thunderstorm. The Zeppelin II, was destroyed by a gale April 12 last. Zeppelin III, made bad landing and was seriously damaged at Mergentheim. The Deutschland came to grief in Teutoburg forest on June 28 last.

BERLIN BEAUTY PLANS

Valuable "Plowing Strips," Mile Long, Are to Disappear.
"City Beautiful Plan" Being Taken Up in German Capital—Emperor Is Deeply Interested in New Project.

Berlin.—The "garden city," or "city beautiful plan," which is causing such new ideas to rise and fall with the natural tides of the suburbs, is being taken up in Germany, and Berlin is to be extended in all directions on a scale of beauty and in a way that will give American travelers new ideas on the subject of municipal adornment. The emperor is deeply interested in the project, it is announced.

Berlin has grown up in a peculiar way. The whole metropolis has been built up solidly to its limits to a height of five and six stories, and then it stops suddenly, and open farming country begins immediately beyond. This open land is divided, in old time German style, into what are known as "plowing strips." These are often only 30 or 60 feet wide by frequently a mile in length. The holder of these strips, in many cases the original peasant owners, or their descendants, are usually very stubborn, and will not consent to their holdings being cut into streets and reappropriated. This has seriously hindered the growth of Berlin beyond its original boundaries. Some of the strips are valued at a million marks. This has been the greatest problem in the way and has required unusual skill in laying out suburbs.

The main radiating and circumferential traffic streets are to be carried out scientifically, while intermediate residential streets are to be made most agreeable places to live in. There will be intermittent use of trees, or short rows of trees, or small trees, shaped open spaces at a street corner, all of which break the line of a street and give every street its own individuality. This type of planning permits a street to rise and fall with the natural tides of the suburbs. No street is to continue in an absolutely straight line, as in America, nor do cross streets intersect opposite to each other. The streets are to be of different widths, and even the same street will vary in width. Some houses will set back, others will project. This will give a most picturesque and old-time air to the neighborhood.

More than \$40,000 has been spent in plans, and the best architects and landscape gardeners in Germany have contributed their ideas. The New York playground plan is to be tried. A "suburb beautiful" is being laid out near Dresden, another near Nuremberg, and still another on the outskirts of Munich. The Swiss are trying the plan in the suburbs of Bern. A "garden city" is growing up close to Douges, in France. The same general principles are being followed in all these, the idea being to create within easy distance of the large city an independent community on co-partnership lines, with all the features of a complete town. Factories are encouraged, but they are permitted to locate only on the side where the prevailing winds will carry their smoke away from the town.

Duesseldorf and Antwerp are considering the scheme.

TIPLESS HOTEL IS A SUCCESS

Experiment in London Has Worked Well—Guests Must Abide by Rules or Quit Hostel.
London.—The experiment of a non-tip hotel in the Strand in London has proved a success. Since the establishment was opened a year ago there has not been a vacant bedroom, a record which could not be equaled by any other London hotel. Every day that management has had to refuse visitation. Altogether nearly a quarter of a million guests have stayed at the hotel during the 344 days it has been open.

The success of the hotel, the directors believe is mainly due to the non-tip rule. Guests are forbidden to offer to any servant of the hotel a gratuity, and any servant found accepting one is instantly dismissed. People know exactly what it is going to cost them before they set foot in the hotel, and when they pay their bill there is no need for them to tip their hands into their pockets to tip anybody.

Although the rule against tipping is rigidly enforced by the management, there have been visitors who have insisted upon offering gratuities. In order to protect the servants from temptation the management has had to request these visitors either to abide by the regulations or to seek accommodation elsewhere.

The management has had no difficulty in securing plenty of waiters and chambermaids despite the fact that they receive no tips.

FURS IN ENGLAND CHEAPER

Lord Strathcona Reports Great Increase in Export From Canada—Reduces Prices.
London.—There is some prospect of a fall next year in the present high price of furs.

Presiding the other day at the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay company, Lord Strathcona said the reports from Canada indicated that there were evidences of continued increase in the number of fur-bearing animals, which justified the anticipation that there would be a further increase in the present year in the fur collection which would be available for 1911.

An material increase in furs would have the effect of reducing the enormously high prices which had prevailed in the fur market.

Small Boy Is Millionaire.
New York.—John Arthur Hinckley, four years old, stepped into the ranks of the millionaires through the will of his father, John A. Hinckley, New York capitalist, who died at Bellport, L. I.

The child received two-thirds of the estate, the remainder going to his mother.

The son is to receive \$3,000 a year until he reaches the age of 15, then \$10,000 a year till he is 21, and \$20,000 till he is 23. At 23 the executors are to pay him \$50,000 outright. Besides, he is to receive \$25,000 a year until he is 35, when he obtains half of the principal. At 40 he receives the remaining half.

Weight of Earth.
New York.—Mother Earth weighs seven trillion tons. Reinhardt A. Wetzel, instructor in physics at the College of the City of New York, has finished a series of experiments by which he has computed the weight of this mundane sphere. According to instructor Wetzel the result is more nearly accurate than has hitherto been obtained. The apparatus used in the experiments was so delicate that they were carried on entirely after midnight to avoid even the jarring of footsteps in the farthest corridor.

TALES OF THE TREAD RATTLER

Some of the Reptiles Certainly Rooted Above Ground, According to Pennsylvanians.
Williamsport, Pa.—Since State Economic Zoologist Surface, by doubting the statement of a Columbia county man, started the query, "Can a rattlesnake climb a tree?" the state annual of central and northern Pennsylvania, the recognized rattler country, have been appealed to settle the question, by the citation of actual experiences. Charles H. Elinger of this city, a prominent sportsman and fisherman, recalls an incident where he found a rattlesnake on a tree; but the tree being in such close proximity to some projecting rocks, he concluded at the time that the serpent had first been on top of the rocks before making its unusual position on the tree.

W. T. Miller and son, Verus, and J. Q. Simcox, all of Jersey Shore, went on a fishing trip up Pine creek to Tom's Run. Halting near the stream's edge at a tree to which they intended to tie their horse, they were suddenly given warning by two boys who stood in the road that they should "look out, because there was a snake up in that tree." The tree was a beech, smooth of bark and hard, and of pretty good dimensions. The men thought the boys had seen a blacksnake among the branches of the beech; but, a glance into the tree's branches, at a point about twenty feet from the ground, disclosed the mottled form of a rattlesnake—not a large one, but as yellow and as silky as if he had just slipped his coat that very morning. Mr. Miller, who is an old hunter, could hardly believe his senses until he had climbed into an adjoining tree and with a pole pushed the snake down to the ground, where it was dispatched by his son and Mr. Simcox. It was a rattler and no mistake, for once on the ground it made itself heard with very spiteful rattling.

Occupants of a cabin on Pine creek found a monster rattlesnake on a sill of a second story window, to which a bough of an adjoining tree extended. In Nippeness township a rattlesnake was found on the sill under the eaves of a chicken house, and at Slate Run, in the upper end of this county, a large rattlesnake was found in a box used as a hen's nest, five feet above the floor of a hencoop.

RIGHT TO SLEEP IS SACRED
Pittsburg Magistrate Fines Milkman Who Clatters About in Early Morning Hours.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The wee small hours of the morning belong to the ones who want to sleep, according to a decision by Judge J. D. Shafter and R. S. Fraser, handed down the other day in a case emanating from Crafton.

A milk wagon driver, Leo Harmon, is alleged by residents of the borough to have driven through the streets with unnecessary noise. His steed, according to complainants, put down his feet with such force that all within a radius of several blocks were aroused. He was arrested and fined \$10 and costs.

An appeal was taken and, although a petition signed by 50 women of the borough was presented to the effect that Harmon is a model milkman, the judges upheld the magistrate.

Fishing Joke Boomerang.
Berwick, Pa.—Fred Rough, a practical joking fisherman, laughed first the other day at the success of a joke he played upon Clyde Croft, a brother day. Clyde Croft, after tugging for some time, then he became suspicious. He waded into the creek and pulled out a wash boiler.

Rough laughed immediately. "That's a good one on you," he howled. Croft threw the boiler on the bank in disgust. A 12-pound rock was flopped on the grass out of its iron prison.

MINISTER SHUNS RED TAPE

Herr Schwarz, Hungarian Merchant, Discovers Swearing by Gramophone is Punishable.
Vienna.—Swearing by gramophone is a punishable offense in Hungary, as Herr Schwarz of Arad has found to his cost. Schwarz, a dealer in gramophones, complained that the singing of milliner girls in a neighboring workroom disturbed his rest in the early mornings. His protests to the management were without result.

One morning the girls were horrified to hear a stream of abuse, interlarded with high-flavored Hungarian oaths, directed at them from a gramophone placed in Schwarz's window. As the curleau outburst had been heard by neighbors, the girls brought a slander action against Schwarz.

The gramophone man's explanation in court was that he had been testing some new records, and added the remark that the girls were in a bad mood for "swearing" records to

amuse parties. But Schwarz's own voice was recognized when the offending record was played in court and he was ordered to pay \$5 damages.

FISH MILK BLOODED JERSEYS
Story Must Be True, Because Superintendent of Westinghouse Estate Vouches for It.

Lenox, Mass.—Superintendent Norman of the George W. Westinghouse estate, is sponsor for this remarkable nature story.

The blooded Jersey cows of Mr. Westinghouse recently ceased to give milk. Watch was kept and when the cows walked into a pond it was noticed that the pet carp in the pond seized the opportunity to gorge themselves with milk. To prove just where the milk went, employees of the place cast hooks and lines into the water. The first carp to bite fought gamely and thrashed about in the water fully 15 minutes before it was landed. When cut open there were no traces of the milk, but instead several tiny balls of butter, the product of the churning incident to the struggles of the fish.

Superintendent Norman squelched with a withering glance the suggestion that closer inspection of the butter might even reveal the imprint of the Westinghouse coat-of-arms.

Fight With Carp.
Quarryville, Pa.—Robert Rohrer, 13 years old, had quite an experience with a carp the other day in a pond near here. He speared it with the line of a pitchfork and the fish fought vigorously and dragged the boy into water up to his neck.

Rohrer is an expert swimmer, and he finally succeeded in getting to shore with the carp, which weighed 13½ pounds.

Sound Economic Sense.
It would be better to spend money in abolishing the slums than to spend it in dealing with their results.—Exchange.

THREE GOOD BREAD RECIPES

Easily Made Brown Bread, Delicious Nut Bread and Bread Made Economically of Bran.
Brown Bread.—Prepare sponge of one-half pint scalded milk, one-half pint cold water, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little flour to make a stiff batter. Put into flour to make thick batter. Let raise; when sponge is light beat it thoroughly into the following mixture: One cupful brown sugar, one-half cupful molasses, one cupful cornmeal, scalded in two cups boiling water, one level teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of soda in molasses, one cupful chopped raisins, and enough graham flour to make a stiff batter. Put into well greased pans and when light put into hot oven for ten minutes; then turn down fire for a slow oven and leave for seventy minutes longer. This makes two good-sized loaves.

Nut Bread.—Two eggs beaten light, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of white flour, three cups of white flour, one teaspoon of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of nuts chopped fine. Mix nuts through flour after and baking powder have been sifted four times; stir all together, put in bread pans, and let raise twenty minutes; make in moderate oven from 35 to 40 minutes. Follow this recipe exactly.

Bran Bread.—This is a nice change from the dark breads, and is especially good for those who require other than white flour bread. Two cups of bran bought in small sacks for household use, well moistened with water, boil 30 minutes, and when lukewarm add to it two cups of white bread sponge; add to this one-half cup molasses, one cup raisins, and two tablespoonfuls of lard, also salt if white sponge has not been previously salted; mix this stiff with white flour, salt, and put into pans; raise again for one hour. This will make four one-pound loaves.

Keep the Mattress Clean
It Not Only Marks the Good Housekeeper but is Essential to Good Health.

An immaculate mattress is more than the sign of a good housewife. It is essential to good health. Even a clean sheet will not keep a sensitive person from shrinking if the mattress is not kept clean.

There need be little excuse for any dust if care be taken. Every mattress should have a terry muslin cover that buttons on, so that it can be frequently washed.

For a big double bed it should be in two parts for easier turning. The extra-careful housewife pulls the mattress up over the footboard each morning, so that it airs on all sides. It should at least be turned once a day, not always in the same direction. This prevents the ugly ridge when two are sleeping in the bed.

Rubber sheeting should be used under the linen in cases of sickness. In an emergency folded newspapers are a good substitute.

The easiest way to clean a mattress is by the vacuum cleaner. If it must be done at home, put it in a slightly dampened sheet and beat with a wicker carpet beater until all the dirt seems to be out; then take a new sheet, turn the mattress and repeat.

If a mattress seems to have become knobby or ridged it may have to be done over. The hair is freshened and styled, and a new ticking provided. This can be done for from \$7 to \$8 for a double mattress.

When small stains have got on a mattress they can often be cleaned with French chalk.

Venetian Cakes.
One-fourth pound of butter, ¼ pound of powdered sugar, beaten to a cream. Then beat in the yolks of 3 eggs thoroughly, then add ¼ pound of almonds, sliced and blanched. Last of all, stir in carefully 6 ounces very dry flour that has been sifted, but do not beat. This paste should be like very soft biscuit dough. If too sticky to handle, dredge in more flour very carefully, as the softer you can handle the paste the better it will be. Have a new plate of powdered sugar by you. Dip the palms of your hands into that instead of flour. Break off pieces of the dough about the size of a hickory nut, roll into a ball lightly and quickly. Drop into buttered pan, being careful not to put them too near together. Bake in a quick oven. While they are baking, stir the whites of the eggs stiff with powdered sugar, add juice of half a lemon. When the cakes are done let them lie in a towel a few minutes, then spread the bottoms of the half cakes with the frosting, sticking the bottom of another cake to each one.

Rhubarb and Orange Jam.
Wash three pounds young rhubarb, then cut in pieces without peeling two and a half inches in length. Put three pounds oranges in a preserving kettle with plenty of cold water and simmer three hours. Drain the oranges and cut each in four pieces, removing seeds. Put six pounds of sugar in the preserving kettle with just enough water to prevent sticking and stir with a wooden paddle until it boils. Add oranges and rhubarb and stir again until at the boiling point, then push to the edge of the fire and simmer 15 minutes longer, turn into glasses, and seal.

Floor Mop.
Take an ordinary mop. Buy 15 cents' worth of paraffin oil, soak mop until thoroughly saturated. Use as often as you like. If good care is taken it can be used easily six months at a time. Then apply the oil again. This keeps the floor in fine shape and like new.

Plum Whip.
Cut blue plums in halves, stew in strap until tender, drain and rub through a coarse sieve enough of the pulp to make one cup. Beat the whites of four eggs to a standing froth, add the plum pulp gradually and beat for 20 minutes. Serve with a custard sauce flavored with vanilla; excellent.

Kitchen Help.
A pair of arm elastics, such as men wear to shorten their shirt sleeves, will be found handy in the kitchen. Then when it is necessary to slip up one's dress sleeves at the dishwashing stage of the work these elastics will keep the sleeves in place.

Match the Occasion.
"Why did you smile when I told you Gusie was going to celebrate her wooden wedding?" "I couldn't help thinking how well Gusie's husband would match the occasion."

A New Product From Flour.
A new product made of flour and called malsin has been made by the French manufacturing concern, which has a number of virtues. In its first place, it is a food product, but apart from this it is incorporated in cellulose to the extent of 20 to 75 per cent, thus cutting down the cost and decreasing the combustibility of the material. It is now found that it has a commercial value, and its solutions in alcohol and acetone give upon evaporation a transparent substance which can be used as a plastic material, either alone or with casein, it can be treated with alkalies and will thus give glue and sizing products. Thus the new substance will be an advantage in the corn industry, as besides the cornstarch and the oil, which can now be used in the albuminous portions of the corn.

To Our Friends.
"Welcome shall they be; and all the honors that can fly through us shall on them settle.—Oliver Sheppard.

Your Boys' Life's Work

What Shall It Be?

They did and by the time he was twenty-one—agents have to be of full legal age, so they can sign contracts—agents have to be able to deal with the subscribers direct.

Good agents are always needed in the telephoning business; for upon their efforts rests to a large degree the prosperity of the institution. They make the business arrangements with the telephone users for new or increased service, assist in preparation of advertisements that are designed to cause more people to use telephones, and generally are promoters of the business; also, they adjust claims, make collections and maintain a close relationship between the company and its customers.

It is readily seen, therefore, that the successful agent must be a man of considerable tact and the same ability that enables him to get on in any line where dealing with people is a prime requisite.

Well, our boy has proved that he has this ability to such an extent that his salary of say \$12 a week when he began, has been increased till after a couple of years or so he is getting as much as \$35 a week, and is looked upon as one of the best men in his line. Then he is made head agent of one of the multitude of agencies that large companies maintain, and maybe he is paid \$1,000 a year, and has under his direction several agents such as himself was a short time before. His next advance will be to the management of a district containing several agencies, at a salary of \$2,500 a year and \$500 bonus. Finally, having displayed great executive ability, as well as skill as an agent, he is given charge of all the agencies maintained by the company, with several hundred men directly under him.

A large portion of our boy's education is one of the officials of the institution, and is known as general commercial superintendent or general contract agent, or something similar, and his salary is several thousand dollars a year. As the commercial superintendent is the most important end of the business, our boy has exceeded in it, our friend is in direct line from here to be made general manager of the company. From there to vice-president and then president are logical steps.

It is not at all impossible for a young agent to reach the management of one of the small agencies by the time he is twenty-three or twenty-five years old, and he might be manager of a district with several agencies under his care. It is not necessary to require more time to reach the higher positions, chiefly on account of their scarcity. But telephone lines are being extended to and in all parts of the country, so that within a comparatively few years practically every village in the United States will be in voice communication with every other.

With every important extension there is need of well trained men to handle the business end of it, and the man who has demonstrated his ability in this direction as an agent, or a manager of agents, is the very one that is valuable as manager of the extension. An extension may mean a brand new telephone service, covering a large portion of some western state, or a new exchange in some city, owing to the latter's growth and greater demand for telephony. As there are hundreds of subsidiary telephone companies, as well as constant redistricting of the telephone boundaries, opportunities for our boy to get on in what might very appropriately be called commercial telephony are almost unlimited.

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Royal Inventors.
The inventive talents of the German royal family have been much in evidence of late. A few months ago the emperor's brother, Prince Henry, obtained a patent of course for a device for cleaning the shield-window fitted to the front of motor cars. Then came the announcement that his majesty himself had invented a brake particularly applicable to automobiles.

Now, in his turn, the crown prince has actually taken out a patent for a new kind of stud for shirt cuffs. As far as can be judged from the description given in the specification, the device is a combination of the link and buttoning of a two-part stud, and unites the security of the former to ease of adjustment of the latter.

The princely inventor is at present busily occupied with public affairs. Having completed his studies in the ministry of the interior he is now to pass to the navy office.

Helping Him to Make His Mark.
The son of the house had been at home for his summer vacation, and Hiram, man of all work, had listened for hours to tales of college life. When the boy went back to the farm, the father tucked a parcel surreptitiously into his trunk.

"I put something in there myself," said Hiram proudly to one of the young boys. "I want that boy should make his mark on the football team this year sure."

"What did you give him?" asked the young girl, seeing that Hiram longed to tell.

"I gave him my pair of brass knuckles," said Hiram in a tone of triumph. "I guess you can't beat that." Youth's Companion.

Flight of Homing Pigeon.
Homing pigeons are not only endowed with great memory, but also with great endurance. A few years ago a bird belonging to the late King Edward, who was a great pigeon enthusiast, won the national race from Lerwick, covering 510 miles at a velocity of 1,307 yards a minute.

Can be Used as Plastic Material.
A new product made of flour and called malsin has been made by the French manufacturing concern, which has a number of virtues. In its first place, it is a food product, but apart from this it is incorporated in cellulose to the extent of 20 to 75 per cent, thus cutting down the cost and decreasing the combustibility of the material. It is now found that it has a commercial value, and its solutions in alcohol and acetone give upon evaporation a transparent substance which can be used as a plastic material, either alone or with casein, it can be treated with alkalies and will thus give glue and sizing products. Thus the new substance will be an advantage in the corn industry, as besides the cornstarch and the oil, which can now be used in the albuminous portions of the corn.

To Our Friends.
"Welcome shall they be; and all the honors that can fly through us shall on them settle.—Oliver Sheppard.