

The Times' Daily Short Story.

The Weakness Of an Amazon

[Copyright, 1904, by K. M. Whitehead.] "Would you object to telling me your reason for wanting to marry me?" she asked in an aggressive tone that quavered into pathos. Such an unexpected answer caused Barnard to rise from his chair some two or three inches before he remembered that it is the unexpected that always happens. He sat down carefully, having achieved a calm that implied that hers was the generally recognized method of answering a proposal. "Why—or for the same reason that other men have asked you to marry them, I suppose—because I care more for you than for any one else."

THE WORLD HIS PARISH

Unitarian Minister's Plan For Sending Sermons by Mail.

A CHURCH FOR ALL SOULS.

Rev. Walter Reid Hunt Will Try to Reach and Organize Those Who Might Remain Permanently Outside of Any Christian Body—Sermons Will Be Varied From Time to Time.

Spiritual comfort is now to be dispensed through the mails after the manner of correspondence schools. The "Church of All Souls," which is the formal title of this decidedly new century idea, has its headquarters at Orange, N. J., says the Brooklyn Eagle. It is the idea of a Unitarian clergyman, who proposes to put heart and soul into a work which he believes to be needful and feasible. It is to be a "postage mission"—an endeavor to reach and organize those who might otherwise remain permanently outside of any Christian body.

The idea is to mail a printed sermon to every member of the congregation each Monday morning. Every fortnight a pastoral letter is to go to the members of the flock wherever they may reside—whether it be under the Alaskan sky or the wilds of Texas, or even Kalamazoo, Mich.

The man behind the idea is the Rev. Walter Reid Hunt, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Orange, N. J. The Rev. Mr. Hunt has youth, energy, culture and a determination to succeed. His new project will not affect his church organization, but is rather supplementary, if not independent of it. The work is not to be necessarily confined to those outside existing churches. The "Church of All Souls" will welcome all who accept the religion of Jesus, without regard to creed, color, nationality or previous condition of servitude. If they will, those who have heretofore been Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists and all the others may form a community of interest that will reach from San Francisco, Cal., to Eastport, Me., and from thence around the habitable globe.

No. 82 Hillside avenue, Orange, N. J., where the Rev. Mr. Hunt resides, is the center from which the details of the idea will be diffused. It is a charming little home, set upon the summit of a characteristic and most picturesque American suburb. Going up the neatly paved entrance way, one is closed in on both sides by carefully trimmed lawns, with here and there a bush of wild flowers sheltered beneath the broad leaves of a majestic tree. Through the overhanging branches one gets a glimpse of patches of blue sky, and the air is filled with the fragrance of the new grass and the flowers.

The impression is one of complete restfulness, and that thought is heightened when the visitor is ushered into the living room, which breathes refinement from books, pictures and every detail of furnishings. The surroundings form a fitting framework for the alert, clean cut countenance and the compact figure of the Rev. Mr. Hunt. His high forehead, large nose, aggressive eyes and well formed chin prepare one for the crisp, quickly spoken sentences which drop from his lips.

"The idea," he said smilingly, "is still in the formative period, although the actual work has already begun. The thought was conceived through a friend in Massachusetts and first found expression in a vague sort of way at one of the meetings in our church in Orange. We have there a cheerful letter department, which conceives as its work the writing of letters and sending of literature to the 'shut ins' in all parts of the country. It was felt that the good that was being done in this limited way could be broadened if it was systematized and organized on practical lines. The chief idea is to reach those who live in the remote and sparsely settled country districts and who could not, even if they desired, attend regular places of worship. The plan involves the sending out of a great deal of literature of a cheerful and uplifting nature. The sermons and the pastorals come first, and after that we hope to compile a regular mode of worship by which our members in their own homes can attend religious services with the same system that would be followed in a church. Our contemplated printed programme of worship will include regular prayers and hymns, so that the man in Manitoba and the man in New Jersey can follow the same form at the same time, although separated by many thousands of miles."

The slight publicity already given to the idea was a little premature, but Mr. Hunt accepts this good naturedly and is ready to go ahead with his work. He has written several preliminary letters which may be accepted as his first pastoral.

The first sermon sent out is in the form of a small, neatly printed pamphlet, embodying a discourse by Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., the well known New England divine. Most of the sermons sent out in the future will be the compositions of Rev. Mr. Hunt, although it is his intention to vary them from time to time by the best efforts of other clergymen.

Artificial eyelashes and eyebrows are now worn by countless people in society as well as on the stage, says the Outlook. It is impossible to tell they are not real. These little additions will often transform a plain woman into a pretty one.

Leather trunks for transporting clothes were made and sold in Rome as early as the time of Julius Caesar.

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation. During this time I had to take an injection of castor oil every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you I am free from all this suffering. You can see this in the stamp of my Cascarets."



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JAPAN AT NEWPORT.

Society Women Will Entertain in a Real Japanese Tea House.

Japan will influence the Newport season and many novel Japanese ideas will be introduced at the fair city by the sea by leaders of the society folk who gather there for the gayeties of summer, says the New York World.

The Japanese season will be led by Mrs. William R. Travers of New York, who will soon open a novel Japanese tea house in Ocean avenue, where she will entertain. Everything, including the decorations and costumes worn by hostess and guests, will be Japanese.

Mrs. Travers' costumes, heretofore very elaborate, will during the coming season run along Japanese lines. The ever popular kimono, so cool and delightful for summer, with slippers, fans and a parasol in harmony with the kimono, will be a decided change from the once popular lace robe and the décollete gown of paillettes and chiffon.

Not that Mrs. Travers intends to walk or drive along Bellevue avenue, play tennis at the Casino or promenade the hot sands of Spouting Rock Beach in any such costume. Nay, nay, she simply intends to entertain her friends at her Japanese tea house in a costume quite in keeping with the surroundings.

Although maintaining a modest cottage on Berkeley avenue known as the Weaver cottage, Mrs. Travers will spend a great deal of her time during the coming season at her tea house, with many a midday luncheon, dinners and, still later, evening suppers for pleasant diversions.

Real Japanese will be in attendance during the summer, and dainty little Japs will cook and serve their dainty little dishes to the guests, who on many occasions will be asked to appear in Japanese costumes. Chop suey and tea are to be excluded from the menus.

This unique little place is about 200 feet south of the landing place of the Gooseberry Island Fishing club. It is 60 by 40 feet, is one story high, and with its slanting, thatched roof looks to be a very desirable spot for a summer retreat. The large room where the luncheons and dinners will be served will accommodate twenty-five guests, and the delightful little ante rooms will be found very attractive. A veranda, ten feet wide, stretches the entire length of the front of the building. The place is furnished throughout in Japanese style.

A SAMPLE AMERICAN YOUTH

Characteristics of a Rhodes Scholarship Winner.

New York has cause for self congratulation in the representative that the state has chosen for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford in the person of Warren Ellis Schutt, Cornell, 1905, says the Illustrated Sporting News. The sturdy Ithacan will be as splendid a type of American manhood as will be sent abroad to the English university by any state in the Union.

Schutt's career is thoroughly interesting. He is the son of a prosperous farmer, who lives six miles from Ithaca. Young Schutt got his primary education at a country school near his home, and then won a four year scholarship in the Ithaca high school in a competitive examination. Instead of moving into Ithaca to live, or even driving to and from school with one of his father's teams, as he might easily have done, Schutt walked to and from the high school each morning and night. In this way he prepared for Cornell university. His first year in college he continued to walk to and from his home. His scholarship continued to be of the same high standard as in high school, and he took all the prizes and scholarships to which he was eligible, ending up with the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford university.

In his sophomore year for the first time Schutt entered college athletics. There the trainer took him under his care and developed him into the greatest cross country runner in the country. It was here his twelve miles of daily walking to and from his home counted in Schutt's favor in the physical condition of the athlete. He ran in Cornell's victorious cross country teams against Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. On the track team he captured the two mile intercollegiate run and lowered the time. Last May he duplicated the feat and was subsequently elected captain of Cornell's 1905 track team. This position he will, of course, resign upon his going to England. He is only twenty years old, stands more than six feet in height and weighs 165 pounds.

ECHOES FROM THE WAR

Russian Convicts Asked to Join the Army.

CHANCES TO REDUCE SENTENCES

Two Months of Active Service to Count as a Year of Penal Servitude or May Earn Full Pardon—Japanese Women's Work For the Soldiers. War Prisoners Well Treated by Russians.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Volka Zeitung informs his paper that Russia has invited its convicts to join the army in the far east.

The following are the conditions offered the convicts by Admiral Alexeiev, says a Berlin cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"First.—Each period of two months' active service performed by a convict shall count as a year of penal servitude, to be deducted from his sentence, and those among the convicts who take part in any action against the enemy will be immediately admitted into the class of colonists. Further, colonists who live in the prisons will be transferred to the division of convicts who are allowed to live outside the prison walls.

"Second.—Prisoners in the division of correction and detention will have remitted a year of their sentence for each four months of service with the army.

"Third.—For colonists who on the completion of their terms are to be registered as peasants, one month's service will count as four months as colonists.

"Fourth.—Colonist peasants will have the right to choose a domicile in any province of the empire, apart from the capitals, with the restoration of all their civil rights, except that of owning property.

"The application of these privileges is entrusted to the governor of Sakhalin, who will have to take into consideration the certificates of good conduct granted by subordinate heads of convict establishments. All brilliant feats of arms will be reported to me in order that I may reduce the punishment of the convict distinguishing himself and, in exceptional cases, report them to the emperor to obtain a full pardon for the author of the achievement."

The earnest, hardworking women of the Red Cross society are working diligently making bandages for the hospitals, cholera belts for the soldiers, and many have already begun knitting against next winter's wants—knitting wristlets, stockings and the same sort of capuchin or toboggan hoods that the British women knit by thousands for the troops in South Africa, says Eliza R. Seidmore, the Chicago Tribune correspondent in Japan.

The stocking that goes to the front is a straight, easy piece of knitting without a heel, and to my amazement my little Japanese friend tells me that the Japanese soldier likes it that way best. When there is a hole where the heel has been he turns the hole around on top and enjoys a new stocking, or, if it is long enough, he cuts it off and ties the ends together in a bag again.

Princesses and court women, commoners and schoolgirls are all preparing to knit the summer through for the soldiers, and many foreign women are knitting with enthusiasm now and promising to make a record.

The Pittsburg Dispatch's correspondent at Tomsk, south Siberia, who was permitted by the governor to visit the places where the Japanese prisoners of war are kept, says there are about 700 in all, and both men and officers say that they are well treated. All the prisoners signed a petition in which they asked the Russian government to be allowed to return home on condition that they will not bear arms against Russia in this war. The petition was forwarded to the czar. Russia pays the prisoners the following sums: Generals, 125 rubles a month; staff officers, 57 rubles a month; minor officers, 50 rubles. A ruble is about equal to 35 cents. Common soldiers receive 10 kopecks, about 8 cents, per day.

The men are quartered in an abandoned monastery and in stables that have been cleaned and furnished with bunks. The common soldiers are paid daily and have appointed one of their number to buy their provisions. They will not eat the black bread of the country and buy only white bread, which is a luxury in Tomsk. Even the Russians admit that the Japs are miracles of cleanliness and good order. The officers have been lodged in the army clubhouses. There are about fifty among the 700. There is no sign of

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berber. Tomsk is a city of 60,000 inhabitants and is regarded as healthy.

The London Express prints an interesting letter from its Tokyo correspondent on the spirit and temper of the Japanese people in the present war. One striking instance is that of a widow who committed suicide when she discovered that her only son remained from volunteering because he was her sole support. Another story, told the correspondent at the war office in Tokyo, was of seven old men who sent a letter written in their blood begging that, as military regulations forbade them from serving in the regular army, they might be allowed to form a "battalion" or battalion of swordsmen, who in feudal times rushed at the enemy with blades unsharpened. Numbers of letters have also been received from schoolboys under the age limit offering to go to the front as servants or in any capacity.

JIU JITSU AT HARVARD.

Japanese Wrestling Art to Be Taught Next Year.

The art of Jiu Jitsu will be taught at Harvard university next year, and Harvard men who can afford \$100 for the privilege can learn as much about this science as they desire, says a special dispatch from Cambridge to the New York Tribune. Their instructor will be Professor Y. Yamashita of Tokyo.

Ever since the first of last winter the crimson students have been greatly interested in the art of Japanese wrestling and Jiu Jitsu through two little Japanese students, Y. Tagi and C. Yokoyama, who have appeared at regular intervals throughout the winter and wrestled for exercise on the gymnasium floor. George H. Lewis, an American boy and the roommate of Tagi, has also wrestled with them, so that undergraduates have had a good chance to see how one of their own kind succeeds with the art.

Each of these three wrestlers is enthusiastic about the sport, and it is largely through their efforts and interest that the university has been given the opportunity to have regular skilled instruction in Jiu Jitsu next year.

All the Japanese students at Harvard are interested in the coming of Professor Yamashita to Cambridge next fall, and inasmuch as all of them are youngsters who stand well up socially the new sport is being taken up as a fad by all the wealthier students in the university. Of the forty boys who so far have signified their intention to receive instruction in the art next year by far the greater number come from Mount Auburn street, from the region of Claverly hall and the other palatial private dormitories. This is an important feature in the introduction of any sport at Harvard, to have it immediately adopted by the most influential and leading men.

Novel Dog Club.

Dallas, Tex., has a dog club, composed of prominent business men, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Its proper title is "The Noble Order of Dogs," and a charter will soon be asked from the state. Hugh Harry is president, but his official title is "Great Mastiff." Dan Morgan, who might be called vice president, is "Great Dane." Oscar Stange keeps the records and is known as "The Shepherd." Major Carnes is "Bull Dog," and he guards the inner door. D. C. McCord, Jr., an active member, said, "An applicant for admission into this order is a cur until he goes through the furnishing process and comes out a pedigreed canine."

Korea's Right Name.

The true name of Korea is "Choson," meaning Land of the Morning Sun. It is by this name that the country is designated in diplomatic papers at the state department at Washington.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Mary Gregory, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Gregory, U. S. N., died recently at New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Miriam C. Horner, the first one to fly the stars and stripes at Petersburg, Va., after the civil war, is dead.

Florence Nightingale, seventy-three years old, lives in the home of Sir E. Verney in London. She is quite feeble.

Little Helena Donoue, only twelve years old, is keeping house in Greenwich, Conn., for five brothers and sisters, all younger than herself.

The aged widow of Baron De Stills is an object of charity in New York. She was a companion and friend of the Countess De St. Germaine of Paris.

Frau Sudermann, wife of the author of "Magda," is the author of a short play, "Lazy Marie," which has been successfully produced at Munich.

Mrs. W. G. Jones, who next to Mrs. Gilbert is the oldest American actress on the stage, recently celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday. She has been on the stage sixty-five years.

Countess Von Goetzen, wife of the military and civil governor of German East Africa, will return to the United States for a brief visit this summer. The countess was Miss Mary Stanley Lay of Washington before her marriage.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick will make her home in Alabama and perhaps in Mobile, where she has a dozen relatives who believe in her innocence, when she is free to leave England, which probably will be within the next three months.

Mrs. Susan J. Crane of Hartford, Conn., has been made poorer by a legacy. She was willed fifteen shares of the stock of a bank which failed a few weeks later, and now a judgment for the face value of the stock, \$1,500, has been entered against her. She says she will not pay it.

PEN AND BRUSH.

George Brandes has begun to issue his autobiography in a Copenhagen Journal.

George W. Cable writes with his left hand through fear of writer's cramp in the other.

John Sargent, the famous artist, is to be requested by the grads and undergrads of Harvard to do a life size portrait of President Eliot as their birthday gift.

Paying tribute to Henry James on his recent sixty-first birthday, the London Chronicle remarked in somebody else's language that the novelist has pretty well ceased to be "a practicing American."

THINGS THEATRICAL.

May Yobe may shortly appear on the London stage in a Japanese play by George R. Sims.

"The Rivals" has been turned into a three act opera by a musical and literary partnership of Boston.

After having purchased by cablegram a comedy, with incidental music, May Robson recently sailed for London for a five weeks' visit.

It is proposed next season, on the plan of the present star revival of "The Two Orphans," to make a big production of "Lights of London."

Four companies, it is stated, will travel under the name of the Bostonians next season. Henry Clay Barnabee will star in a new musical play.

Lillian Russell is pretty enough in her proper garments. She does not need to draw stage attention by wearing magaline apparel. She says she will not again masquerade in man's attire.

Ernest von Possart, the great German actor, may come to the United States next season to take charge of the Irving Place theater, New York, the German playhouse of that city, succeeding Heinrich Conried.

FOREIGN FACTS.

Johannesburg is re-naming its streets on the American system by numbers.

Bribery and corruption have been unearthed in the Swiss army, and officers of high rank have had to resign.

Missionaries are at work in 247 of the walled cities of China. There are still 1,500 walled cities without missionaries.

A memorial church is to be erected in Pretoria to the soldiers of the Presbyterian church who fell in the South African war.

Only 6,550 deaths from cholera in the Turkish empire were reported for the year ended Feb. 22 last, but experts believe the real number was three times as large.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says that a woman claiming to represent 2,000 of her sex the other day asked permission of the Russian minister of war to organize a regiment of female soldiers and that her request was refused.

Beowulf. The only manuscript of "Beowulf," the great Anglo-Saxon epic, now extant, is the one from the collection of Sir Robert Cotton, now in the British Museum. The poem dates from the middle of the eighth century, and the single existing manuscript is badly charred by a fire through which it passed in 1731.