

The New England Boy's Sament

BY LOUIS J. STELLMAN

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"Oh, yes, I like the climate,"
Said the youngster from the east.
He said it in a grudging sort of way.
"There'll be flowers on the table
When they have the Christmas feast;
The sun's a-shinin' every single day.

"But there ain't no snow a-fallin';
That's what bothers me the most.
(Seems funny; I can't get it through my head.)
There ain't no fellers callin',
'Hey, come out an' have a coast!

The kids out here they never seen a sled.

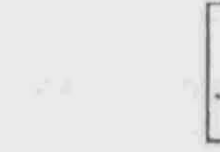
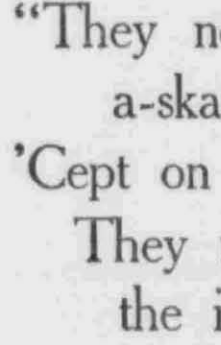
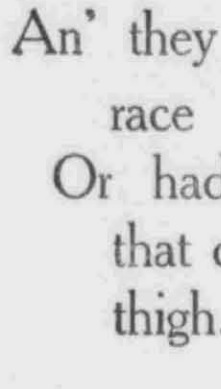
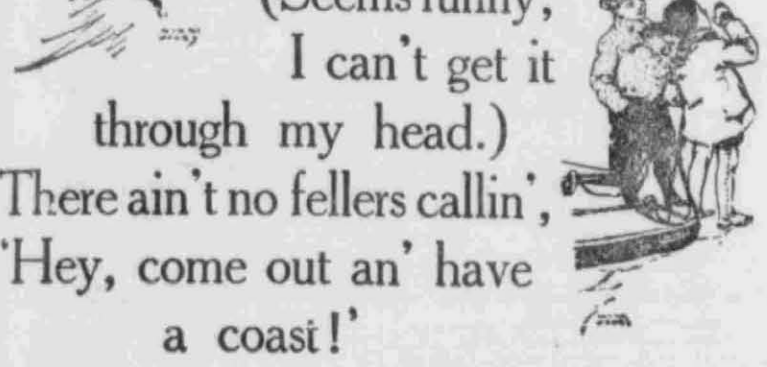
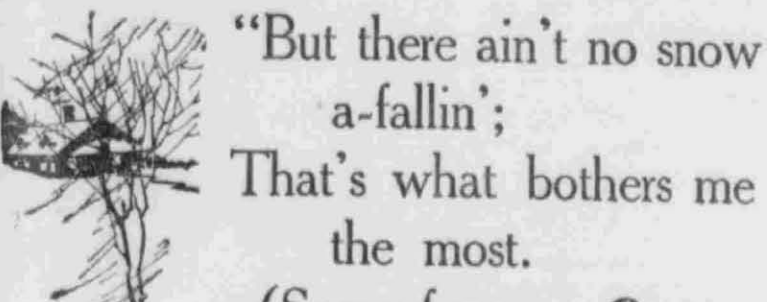
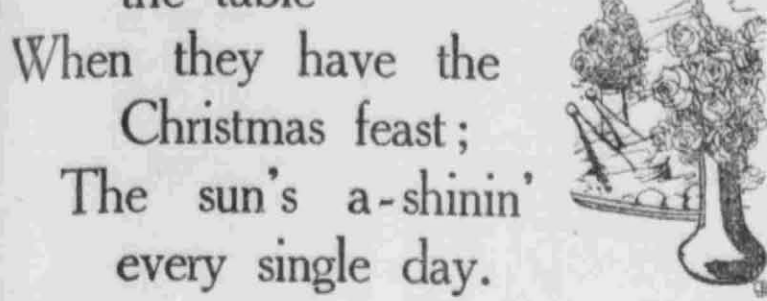
"They never shied a soaker
At a car conductor's face
Nor never made a snow man ten feet high;
They never hopped a runner,
An' they never slid a race
Or had gum boots that come up to the thigh.

"They never went a-skatin'
'Cept on wooden roller skates;
They never went a-fishin' on the ice;

They never had a snow fight,
Makin' shields out of their slates,
Nor other winter fun that's awful nice.

"It ain't no Christmas weather,
An' I wish I was back there.

A feller might get used to this—perhaps.
They say that it's God's country;
Maybe so, but I don't care.
In winter 'tain't no place for eastern chaps."



THE BEST OF ALL IS PERFECT HEALTH

This world has now no use for the sickly, weakling woman. It has outgrown her. A sickly girl would not be pleasant to live with, and no normal, wholesome person would live with her from choice. To a person of sensitive organization there would be something very like poison in her atmosphere. The "delicate" woman cannot hold her own in business. She does not deserve to. She is incompetent and will be shooed out of the world every time. The commercial world calls for strong, cheerful, sound women, busy and pleasant to look at. A girl who is weakly and feeble, carrying with her an air of depression and weeping-willow-iness, will be rejected every time she applies for a place, if anybody else can be obtained. She ought to be rejected. It is indeed, nothing less, to go into the world with a sickish, down in the mouth atmosphere tainting all around with it.

Let the weakling, diseased woman brace up and be determined she will get health. Abandon everything else in that. Let her take daily baths, using cold water plentifully over her body, following the warm scrub. Let her begin now, today, to claim her share of the forty-five cubic deep layer of oxygen that surrounds our planet. No matter how much we eat or how good our nourishment our feet be, it cannot be assimilated unless the blood produced from it is oxygenized to the splendid, gleaming scarlet color of the true arterial blood.

Remember every woman living has it in her power to get the splendid scarlet blood in her body by simply breathing abundantly of pure air. Where people who have lived a century are examined it is found that without exception they have the habit of deep, regular breathing. Does not the ancient sacred writing declare that the breath is the life? The woman who, in addition to this vitalizing and enlarging the air cells of her lungs, takes plenty of exercise and refuses to worry or to become passionately angry or jealous will in time secure good health, if her mind be firmly fixed on that, as it must be.

Occasionally even now she hears a girl utter the despicable thought which is in the minds of it is to be hoped, not many women. "Oh, I mean to be married so as to quit work and be taken care of." Does such a girl ever ask herself: What have I to give to a man and to the human race in return for being taken care of? Have I a strong, healthy, well developed body? Have I a good stomach, sound teeth and good eyesight? Am I free from any chronic disease, including that of telling falsehoods and talking evil of others behind their backs? Do I control my temper and my feet "nerves"? ...and my idiot emotions so that I will never fly into a passion or have hysterics or go into a hysterical? Maybe it's a new idea to some, but the girl who cannot answer yes to all these questions has no right to become a wife. MARY GOULD LITTLE.



George Gray of Delaware, a Presidential Possibility; A Man With Few Enemies, Political or Otherwise

Now that the next presidential election is no longer a remote futurity, but a nearby certainty that is becoming more and more dominant every day, the eligibility of Judge George Gray of Delaware for the Democratic nomination is attracting a good deal of attention in certain quarters.

For many years Judge Gray has been a unique figure in American affairs. Although his career is dotted with milestones of notable achievement and his reputation for statesmanship and judicial ability is established both at home and abroad, it is his own personality that has endeared him to a public which is as wide as the American Union. This it is more than any other reason which has suggested him to a vast multitude of his admirers as an ideal candidate for the presidency.

It is but natural that those who wish to make George Gray their standard bearer are ready with comparisons to show that their favorite is not a whit inferior in mentality, availability and character to any of the great Americans who have reached the presidential chair, from Washington to the present incumbent. The more rational and judicially minded among his admirers are restraining their enthusiasm and are putting their heads together in an attempt to make it clear whether or not it is possible to give the Delaware man an opportunity to show what he could do in the White House.

They seem to have satisfied themselves—almost satisfied themselves, that is—that such an outcome lies within the realm of possibility. They declare that Judge Gray's written opinions and speeches afford a sufficient basis on which to estimate his attitude on all questions of national policy, and they say that those public utterances should be read and studied by everybody. In the present condition of things, they argue, this record of a career marked by such moderation and safe conservatism will make a powerful appeal to all those who are concerned about the tendency of affairs to assume an unsettled appearance and will serve to unite the best men of all political creeds in support of the Delaware statesman.

An Upward March.

It must be admitted by all those who are unprejudiced that the career of George Gray from the time of his admission to the bar until the present moment, embracing a period of forty-five years, has been a remarkable exhibition of unswerving devotion to lofty ideals. His life has been a constant upward march. Truly may it be said of him that politics sought him and that he never sought politics. It has always been the loyal citizen, obedi-

ent to the mandates of the party which held his political allegiance, that he has been a member of important nominating conventions and never as a zealous partisan seeking personal ends. This fact alone, verified by a backward glance at his political life, has had its influence in suggesting him as a proper man to enter the competition in 1908.

It was in 1880 that Judge Gray became a national figure. He was sent as a delegate from his state to the national Democratic convention, held that year at Cincinnati. That gathering was one of the most turbulent ever held by the representatives of any party. The friends of General Hancock finally captured the nomination for him, but not until three days had been wasted in a series of the most unparliamentary bickerings ever heard in a nominating assembly. The noise of the constant skirmishing was deafening, and little regard for dignity was manifested by anybody. Tammany had been unseated during the early sessions, and its supporters remained to the end to add fuel to the flames.

One who was present as a delegate describes the impression made by the unruly mass by Judge Gray as follows: "The noise was worse than bedlam, and speeches and motions could be heard by no one save those in the immediate vicinity of the speakers. Only the officers of the convention knew the trend of its proceedings. Nominations were made to deaf ears. California had been reached in the roll call of states, and an unknown orator had just finished his laudation of Mr. Justice Field.

"Finally the name of Delaware was pronounced, and there rose in the middle of the hall a big, handsome man of commanding presence, who was slowly making his way to the platform. When he spoke his voice was both deep and silvery, and those who at first had no intention of listening were attracted in spite of themselves. He placed in nomination Thomas F. Bayard for president of the United States. As he proceeded, silence fell upon the mob which but a moment before had been howling like a collection of wild beasts. The speaker seemed youthful, but he was magnificent, too, and sternly impressive. It was evident that he was in deadly earnest, animated by ingrained loyalty to principle and deep admiration for the man in whose behalf he was speaking. "Gentlemen," he said, "our candidate is no carpet knight rashly put forth to flash a maiden sword in this great contest. He is a veteran, covered with the scars of many a hard fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake in an arena where the giants of radicalism have been his foes."

These words were the keynote of one of the most eloquent speeches ever made in a political assembly, and it served to fix on the man who made it



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY OF DELAWARE.

the eyes of all those who were interested in the course of political events in this country. It made him a marked man, one to be taken into account in future political combinations.

A Power in the Senate.

When Bayard went into the Cleveland cabinet Gray was given his place in the United States senate. There it was, during the Harrison administration, that he succeeded once more in arousing the attention of the entire nation to his wonderful ability as an orator and debater. Although his party supporters were in a hopeless minority, he compassed the overthrow of the famous "force bill" by sheer intellectual effort.

The rise and fall of that rather drastic measure are ancient history. In view of the great advantage which its passage would bring to his administration, the president and his close friends in the senate were anxious to have the bill passed. Although a number of influential senators on the Republican side were opposed to the measure, the majority in favor was so large that its passage was felt for the final result. While the proposition was under consideration, according to tactics adopted by the party leaders, the members of the majority absented themselves from the chamber during the discussion by the other side.

At last the day of the final vote arrived. Senator (Gorman), who led the opposition, wore the expression of the leader of a forlorn hope. He knew the bill was unpopular with some of the Republicans, but he did not look for revolt. The late Senator Edmunds of Vermont had just delivered a powerful speech against the measure, but it was believed that nothing could prevent its passage. Edmunds was evidently of that opinion, for as he concluded his speech he turned to Senator Hoar and exclaimed: "Now pass your bill!"

A content advocate of the bill suggested audibly that there was no particular reason why it should not pass.

At that moment the tall figure of Senator Gray rose upright on the Democratic side. Advancing rapidly down the aisle, with his long index finger extended toward the presiding officer, he thundered forth:

"Mr. President, there are many reasons why this bill should not become a law. Some of them have already been given. Some of them have not yet been offered. I propose to furnish a few of them right now."

The furnishing of these few reasons consumed a period of three days. The majority members, who had assembled in full force to vote, made their way to the clocktower, but it soon became known that something unusual was going on in the senate chamber, and one by one they returned to listen. As

Gray's argument began to take shape it became apparent to the opposition that a David had risen against their Goliath. Senator Hoar did his utmost to rescue the bill from its impending fate, but his efforts were in vain. The man from Delaware was too much for him. He argued, and when it came finally to a vote it was buried forever.

During the Cleveland administration Judge Gray was one of its chief supporters. He seconded the president in his unpopular and unsuccessful attempt to restore the Hawaiian government after it had been overthrown by the revolution. As matters turned out, it was rather a quixotic undertaking, but it was sound logically, and that was enough for Senator Gray.

From the first he has been a consistent unbeliever in the financial theories which have been accepted by the majority of his party, but he has anticipated no considerable influence by his course in this matter. He has refrained from violent public criticism of those who were of a different opinion, and when he was offered the nomination for the presidency tendered by the so-called Gold Democrats who bolted the candidacy of Mr. Bryan in 1896 and went into convention at Indianapolis he declined to accept it.

When war with Spain was impending Judge Gray stood resolutely beside President McKinley in his efforts to avert the outbreak. It was a service which Mr. McKinley never forgot. When the time came for the naming of the members of the peace commission Judge Gray was first to be chosen. It was one of the graceful courtesies which McKinley understood so perfectly, and it made hosts of friends for him. Senator Gray was opposed to a premature recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and he expressed himself emphatically. He was equally averse to the assumption of sovereignty over the Philippines by the United States. It was for that reason that while in Paris on the mission of the peace settlement he called an eloquent protest to Secretary Hay. It was an admirable exposition in its way, and it left no doubt of his author's high intelligence and patriotism. Finally, however, that mission was inevitable, he did not retract the discussion, but signed the treaty.

Judge Gray's connection with President Roosevelt's extraconstitutional arbitration commission to look into the causes of the great coal strike of 1902 and to devise remedies for settling peacefully the labor disputes for the future added to his reputation for probity and good judgment. There is probably no man in public life who is more popular among the working people of the country, certainly no one who holds at the same time the confidence of the capitalist class.

RILAR O. WOODBOLT.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The title "reverend" was first applied to ministers in England in 1657.

It is calculated that there are 1,600,000 men, women and children playing dominoes in London and its suburbs.

A man who was most beneficent, but very much of a gamester, has just died, aged 111. He retained all his faculties to the last.

The common prayer book was first compiled by Bishops Cramer and Ridley in 1549.

After exposing many oil and water colors in his studio window for six weeks Herr Bakenhus, a German painter, has found the following to be unaffected by light: Kren's white, zinc white, Naples yellow, cadmium yellow,

collection of small mammals. The chevrotin, a native of central and southern India and Ceylon, is among the smallest of the hoofed animals, standing somewhat less than twelve inches in height at the shoulder. It lives hidden in the jungle throughout the day and feeds in the early morning and after dusk. In captivity this animal is very gentle, but never loses its shyness. Its familiar name is the "mouse deer."

Volunteers had no recognized existence in England until May, 1859.

President Henry Hoar was given in his resignation as president of Williams college, to take effect in June, 1908. The trustees have appointed Professor Harry A. Garfield, eldest son of the late President James A. Garfield, and at present occupying the chair of

politics at Princeton university, to succeed President Hopkins. Professor Garfield graduated from Williams in 1885.

Wireless telegraphy is making very great strides for not only is the Morse code company organizing a transatlantic service, but the Radio-Telegraph company are busily pushing forward a scheme for a similar service. The plans of this company are so far advanced that they hope to have established an efficient and cheap service between the west coast of Ireland and the Canadian coast.

The oldest regular newspaper published in England was established by Nathaniel Butler in 1622.

Two monks rubbed in water may be heard in water at half a mile.

Gin was so cheap in 1722 that "the

poor could intoxicate themselves for a penny."

Goldfish were brought to England from China in 1603, but were not common till about 1720.

An English inventor has patented a device for delivering milk through a hole in the front door.

The pinhole as a substitute for a lens in photography is well known, and now it has been discovered that a card pricked with an ordinary ball pin may enable one to read when the glasses have been mislaid. The best effect is lost if there are two or more holes or if the one hole is too large.

When you awake in the morning yawn several times. It opens the throat and starts circulation. Stretching sets a sluggish circulation in full

pace. It wakes up sleepy cells and bustles out old tissue. It keeps joints loose at hip and prevents your joints from getting hard to move.

The German empress, during a visit not long since to a pottery, noticing a fine model of a dog's head, was informed that it was the work of a little son of one of the workmen. Soon afterward her majesty sent for the boy and, pronouncing that he should be properly trained, has sent him to an art school at her own expense.

More than 125 women are employed by the United States postoffice as rural letter carriers, and nearly 1,000 act as substitutes.

The floor in the hall will be greatly improved if covered with fine sand and keroline. Tiles in a very bad state

have been renovated by this process when two or three applications were made. Admiral Sir Edward Boscawen, who in a rout of the other side of the world, Admiral Sir Michael Colborne-Semour, is a bachelor and a strong supporter of the old contention that ladies should never marry. "If they do," he once said, "they must possess the faculty either their profanity or their wit."

The queen of Norway has a great interest in bookbinding. The collecting of beautifully bound books is one of her hobbies.

For the first time in history (Chinese history) students are now being various foreign countries in order to give them a practical education. A student in a graduate of a Chinese college.