NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Harry Costly to Vanderbilt

Usually Cautious, He Hastily Bought the Nickel Plate Because It Was Going to Be Sold to Jay Gould.

"I wish you could have seen William H. Vanderbilt upon one occasion when he thought he was compelled to decide whether he would spend several millions in the purchase of a railroad or let it go," said the late Charles C. Clarke, who was for many years one of the most intimate personal friends of Mr. Vanderbilt and a vice-president of the Vanderbilt lines.

"In order the better to understand the description, I am going to give you, I ought to remind you," continued Mr. Clarke, "of the manner in which the Nickel Plate railroad was built. It was promoted chiefly by Gen. Sam Thomas and Cal Brice—we always called him Cal—and we suspected from the beginning that it was built with the intent, by a sort of genteel blackmail, to compel Vanderbilt to buy it. It ran from Buffalo to Chicago and practically paralleled the Lake Shore railroad. There did not appear to be the slightest necessity for building a railroad there, since the Lake Shore could take care of all the business that was offered. That was the reason why we suspected that the chief object Brice and Thomas had in promoting the railroad was to unload it at a fat profit upon the Vanderbilts.

"Just about that time Mr. Vanderbilt was having a good deal of perplexity on account of the building of the West Shore railroad, which practically parallels the New York Central from New York city to Buffalo; and he was accustomed to declare that he'd be hanged if he'd buy the West Shore, and he'd be d—d if he'd buy the Nickel Plate. Yet he bought the Nickel Plate, almost in the twinkling of an eye; and I'll tell you exactly how it happened, although a part of the anecdote has already been published.

"One day I was with Mr. Vanderbilt at his office when some one brought to him a telegram that had come over the company's wires from Buffalo. He opened it and read it, and then handed it to me. As nearly as I can recollect, the telegram stated that Gen. Thomas and Cal Brice had just left Buffalo in a private car with Jay Gould as a guest, and that they were going to take him on a tour of inspection over the Nickel Plate.

"'What do you think of that, Charlie?' asked Mr. Vanderbilt, excitedly.

"'I don't know what to think of it,' I replied.

"'Well, I know,' Mr. Vanderbilt cried, as he jumped out of his chair and began walking excitedly back and forth. 'They've got tired fishing for me and they're going to have Gould make an offer to buy the Nickel Plate and do what he wants to with it. That must be stopped.'

"It seemed to me that Mr. Vanderbilt was in a good deal of a hurry; so I said that if Gould bought it he would only get a roadbed and a streak of rust.

"'That doesn't make any difference,' he retorted vehemently. 'He mustn't have it. We don't want any more trouble with Gould. I am going to accept Thomas' offer instantly, and perhaps Gould will learn before he gets through the tour of inspection that Vanderbilt's got control of the road.'

"Cautious a man as William H. Vanderbilt was, and though wonderfully accurate in his forecasts and judgments, as I almost always found him to be, he yet seemed to be carried away by this impulse to buy, and as he did not ask my advice, I did not give it. But I felt there was some trick about it all, and I was sure that if he waited, he would get the road for practically nothing.

"Well, that very day he bound the bargain—he was not his usual calm self until he had done so—and he chuckled not a little as he thought of the manner in which he had overreached Gould. But a few days later he came to me with a woeful face.

"'Charlie,' he said, 'that was all a trap. They set it for Gould and for me, and they caught us both. Gould had no intention of buying the road; he was perfectly innocent in the matter. Now that we have got it, we must make the best of it, but I am sure that if we had waited we could have got it on our terms, and saved several million dollars.'

"Had Mr. Vanderbilt lived a few years longer than he did," concluded Mr. Clarke, whose death occurred a few months ago, "he would have been gratified to know that, after all, his purchase of the Nickel Plate was a wise venture, for it has proved a most valuable subsidiary to our Lake Shore system."

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Layman Taught Head of Yale

M. C. D. Borden Showed Arthur Twining Hadley How to Raise the Bicentennial Alumni Fund of a Million Dollars.

When Arthur Twining Hadley became president of Yale university, being elected to that office at a younger age than any of his predecessors, he knew that one of the most important of the duties that lay immediately to hand was the raising of the bicentennial alumni fund of one million dollars. For it was hoped and expected that Yale would be able to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary not only with formal ceremonies, but by the announcement that a fund of one million dollars had been raised.

The young president started out to secure this fund. What was at first enthusiasm on his part was followed by something like despair, until at last he called upon one of the most enthusiastic of the alumni of Yale, M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturer in the United States. Mr. Borden heard patiently the young president's narration of the difficulty he had met with in securing pledges.

"Arthur," he said, at last, "you are expert authority on economcs and on railroad management and accounting. But you have got something to learn about the way to collect a big fund of money. You never will get your million dollars if you continue in the way you have begun."

"What, then, shall I do?" the president of Yale asked.

"That's exactly what I am going to tell you," Mr. Borden replied. "There's a good deal of human nature to be studied if you're going to raise a large fund of money. Now, what you must do first is to get four or five or even six men to say they will contribute the larger part of the fund. When you have got pledges of that kind, you will be astonished to see how quickly other rich men will fall into line. That's the human nature of giving."

"But where am I to find four or five or six men?" Yale's president asked.

"I am going to show you. I will be one of six men to pledge in all six hundred thousand dollars. You shall have the other pledges within two or three days. Then, when you have them, you will see how quickly others will join the procession, and you shall get your million within a month."

Here was a new philosophy of life for the new president of Yale. But he knew from Mr. Borden's manner that it was a correct philosophy.

On the day following Mr. Borden met Frederick W. Vanderbilt, an alumnus of Yale. "Fred," he said, "I'd like to have you be one of the six who are going to contribute six hundred thousand dollars for Arthur Hadley's bicentennial fund."

"It would give me the greatest pleasure," responded Mr. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Borden next called upon three other graduates of wealth, and he had simply to repeat the request he had made to Mr. Vanderbilt to get their subscriptions. Then, within a few hours, he called upon James J. Hill, whose sons were graduates of Yale.

"I won't do it," said Mr. Hill, at first.

"Oh, yes, you will," was the reply; and after some further conversation, Mr. Hill offered to give twenty-five thousand dollars. He was told that that wouldn't do. Then he offered to give fifty thousand dollars, but was told that that amount also was too small. Along in the small hours of the morning Mr. Hill yielded, so that within three days the fund of six hundred thousand was raised.

"Take that, Arthur," said Mr. Borden the next day, "and we'll see if I was not correct."

The young president of Yale, going forth with the pledges of six men for six hundred thousand dollars, found that it was even as Mr. Borden had said. Other rich men stepped up quickly, so that they might be in time to join the procession; and almost before President Hadley realized it Yale's bicentennial alumni fund of a million dollars was secured to the last dollar.

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Benefactor of Mankind.

The man who invented the wheel did much for the convenience of mankind, but we know no more of his identity than did the ancient Egyptians who used his device just as we do. His labor-saving device must have astonished and pleased his fellows, and it may be that it amused them as a toy before they put it to practical use.

The Modern Warrior.

"There goes a chap who has taken part in 50 battles."

"Plainsman?"

"No; filmsman."

President Who Was Forgiving

William McKinley's Unfailing Kindliness and Tenderness of Heart Illustrated by an Incident at a Cabinet Meeting.

During the entire period that William McKinley was president of the United States, Lyman J. Gage was secretary of the treasury, and as such was brought into close official and personal relations with McKinley.

"With the exception of Abraham Lincoln, McKinley, in all probability, had a greater tenderness of heart than any man who has been president," said Mr. Gage, "and his nobility of mind was the equal of that of any of his predecessors. Let me illustrate by an incident that occurred in a cabinet meeting, and for the occurrence of which I was primarily responsible.

"After I had been in the treasury department for some time it was brought to my attention that one of the department's subordinate officials had dared to write for publication an article that, to my mind, breathed insubordination of the highest degree. Quite naturally, I was offended and indignant, so much so, in fact, that I took the first opportunity to call the attention of President McKinley and the cabinet to the breach of discipline. I minced no words in declaring to the president that peremptory removal of the official in question was justified by his disloyalty and the studied insult he had placed in his communication. Then I read in full what the subordinate had written, observing all the while the president seemed greatly interested.

"When I had finished, the president was silent for a moment, then he said:

"'Mr. Secretary, it seems to me that if this communication is written in a spirit of disloyalty, and if it contains a studied insult, as you believe and declare, then that disloyalty and that insult affects the president of the United States quite as much as they do the secretary of the treasury.'

"'That is precisely my view of the matter, Mr. President,' I replied. 'That is why I have brought this communication to the attention of yourself and the cabinet. I do not believe that it is right, nor for the best interests of the department, to retain in it anyone who is so disloyal and so insulting to the president of the United States. So I desire to receive from you authority for the prompt and peremptory removal of this insubordinate official.'

"The president looked at me thoughtfully for perhaps half a minute, and then directed his glance at the other members of the cabinet, one after another. So far as I could fathom their opinions with respect to the situation, they accorded with mine, and it seemed to me that the president also reached that conclusion after he had looked searchingly at each of his advisers. At last he spoke:

"'Mr. Secretary,' he said, slowly, 'if it appears to you that this communication involves the president as well as yourself, I wish you would let me take it. I will read it carefully, and then, if I find that your opinion of it is justified, I think I will keep it and forgive the official who wrote it.'

"With that," concluded Mr. Gage, "I handed the letter to the president, who put it upon his desk, turned serenely to other affairs of government, and afterwards, to my own personal knowledge, actually forgave the man who had dared to be insubordinate and to insult him."

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Anecdotes of French Court

Barristers Find Much Difficulty in Keeping Occupants of the Bench Awake.

The centenary of the Paris bar, recently celebrated at the Palais de Justice, has recalled numerous anecdotes on the humors of the law courts. Among others it is told how a well-known lawyer, M. Alem Rousseau, was pleading a rather tiresome case and noticing that the judges were paying no attention to him said: "As the court is sleeping I will suspend my speech." But the judge had just woke up and cried: "And I suspend you from practicing for six months!" Nothing daunted, the lawyer retorted: "Well, I suspend myself for ever and ever," and gathering up his brief and cap he left the court and never appeared again.

A Paris barrister, M. Clery, however, was more signal. Hoping that his opponent and the assessors were asleep, he stopped and dealing a tremendous blow on the desk in front of him that woke everybody up with a start, he cried: "Yesterday at this same hour I was saying—" and the whole bench rubbed their eyes and asked each other if they had really slept through twenty-four hours.

The same counsel was pleading at Versailles on a cold day and remarked that the judges were all turning more and more around toward a stove that gave out a welcome heat. "The tribunal behind which I have the honor of speaking" brought them all "right about face" at once.

On another occasion the judge asked him to cut his speech short, as the court had made up its mind. Assuming the air of a childlike native, M. Clery retorted: "Me right, you good judges, him innocent," and sat down.

Though not intended humorously, the celebrated criminal advocate Maitre Henri Robert made a hit when defending the matricide Wache de Roo. He produced an act of renunciation signed by the prisoner of all benefit from the will of the mother he had murdered and added to the jury: "So if you acquit him he will go forth miserable and poor, perhaps to Madagascar, to repent of an act which he may have committed in a moment of thoughtlessness."

And the verdict of the jury was typical. They found that he had committed murder, but that he had not killed his mother, although the unfortunate lady was the only person who had been killed. This was in order to save the prisoner from ten years' penal servitude, which is the maximum penalty for parricide, whereas manslaughter with extenuating circumstances can be let off with mere confinement.

Paradoxical Methods.

"No other business in the world could possibly be conducted on the methods of the hen in the egg industry."

"Why not?"

"Because she lays down on the job."

UNCLE SAM'S PURE FOOD EXPERT AND HIS FIANCEE

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, has been the subject of much good-natured joking ever since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Anna C. Kelton. At the same time, the government's pure food expert is being warmly congratulated, for Miss Kelton, who is a resident of Washington, is most highly esteemed by her numerous friends. The wed 'ng will take place in the near future

GRAVITY IS A PUSH

Ohio Physicist Gives Old Newton Theory a Jolt.

Assumes Ether to Be Endowed With Vast Kinetic Energy Relative to Atoms—Dr. Brush Explains His Idea of Gravitation.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Newtonian theory of gravitation that has stood for ages was upset when Dr. Charles F. Brush, Cleveland, O., one of the leading physicists of the country, ascribed the falling propensities of matter to a "pushing" property within itself derived from the ether through which it falls, rather than to a "pulling" power from the earth on the falling body.

Doctor Brush established the converse theory that [illegible]gy exhibited in the gravitatio[illegible] restored to the ether when [illegible] is raised against the gr[illegible]action. Doctor Brush ass[illegible] be endowed with a vast [illegible] kinetic energy, which is in wave form and is translated to the atoms or molecules.

In his paper on the "Kinetic Theory of Gravitation," read before the physics section of the scientists' convention, Doctor Brush, after discussing at length the origin of the energy acquired by a falling body, concludes that the gathered energy comes from the ether through which the body falls. "Conversely," said Doctor Brush, "equivalent energy is restored to the ether when the body is raised against gravitation attraction.

"The ether is assumed to be endowed with vast intrinsic kinetic energy in wave form. The waves are of such low frequency, or otherwise of such character, that they pass through the bodies without obstruction other than that concerned in gravitation. They are propagated in straight lines in every conceivable direction, so that the wave energy is isotropic, being in this respect like radiation in the interior space of a furnace with uniformly heated walls. Distribution of the ether's intrinsic energy is uniform throughout the universe as modified by the presence of matter. Any kind of ether waves capable of exerting motive action on the atoms or molecules of matter will fulfill the requirements.

"Atoms are imagined to be continually buffeted in all directions by the ether waves in paths almost infinitesimally short, but without collision because neighboring atoms follow very nearly parallelled paths. The moving atoms are likened to particles of a precipitate suspended in turbulent water.

"Each atom or molecule is regarded as a center of activity, due to its kinetic energy of translation derived initially from the ether. There is continual absorption and restitution of the ether's energy, normally equal in amount. But the ether is permanently robbed of as much of its energy as it represented by the mean kinetic energy of the atom. This energy deficiency in the ether is not wholly local, but extends indefinitely into space, diminishing in strength as the square of the distance increases.

"A body of matter is pictured as casting in effect a spherical energy shadow consisting of the sum of the shadows of its constituent units, the depth or intensity of the shadow varying with the inverse square of the distance from the center of the body. Another body at any distance will cast a similar shadow and the two shadows will intersect, each body being partially shielded by the other from waves coming from that direction, the extent of the shielding effect depending directly on the mass of the shielding body.

"Of the several components into which the composite motion of each atom can be resolved, that one lying in the direction of an attracting body will be the greatest because the waves from that direction being partially intercepted by the attracting body, are weakest, and the atom will be pushed in that direction by the superior waves behind it. If free to fall, the atom will continually absorb more energy from the stronger waves behind it than it restores to the weaker waves in front, and will thus acquire additional kinetic energy of translation in the line of fall, measured directly by the number of waves involved, i. e., by the distance moved. Conversely, if the atom be forced away from the attracting body restitution of energy will exceed absorption, and the energy expended in moving the atom against attraction will be transferred to the ether.

"It will be seen that gravitation is a push toward the attracting body and not a pull. It is clear, also, that the velocity which a falling body can acquire tends asymptotically to a limit, which is the velocity of the ether waves which push; the velocity of light, if transverse waves are involved."

FARM TO SAVE CITY YOUTH

Pittsburg Begins Odd Municipal Experiment in Training Boys for Better Citizenship.

Pittsburg, Pa.—An odd municipal experiment in training for better citizenship has begun in this county with the purchase of 900 acres of farm land, on which 500 boys, all wards of the Juvenile court, shall be taught close to nature, to become good men.

A committee of prominent citizens, led by David B. Oliver, formerly comptroller of public schools of the city and a brother of Senator George T. Oliver, originated the idea, and, aided by the county commissioners, is carrying it out.

Mr. Oliver, who is one of the wealthiest men in Pittsburg, has found that frequently the "bad boys" make the best men, and he is giving his time and money to the project, which really marks a new step in the care of Juvenile court children. The only noteworthy institution like it is at Industry, N. Y., but that is a state institution.

On the land, which is thirty miles from Pittsburg, will be built cottages which will accommodate twenty boys. A head farmer will look after the youngsters.

The present plan for the home is to build a central colony of five cottages around machine, carpenter and blacksmith shops, where boys who want to learn trades will be grouped. Removed, however, from this central group will be fifteen others cottages. They will be occupied by boys who want to be farmers. It is not the intention to segregate the boys, but to keep them apart as much as possible.

Half of each day will be devoted to school and half to work. Of course, a time will be set aside for playing. To still further carry out the family idea there will be a number of school buildings constructed at different places on the farm. Each of the school buildings will accommodate a certain number of pupils. It will be so arranged that children from probably four cottages will go to each school. Thus the farm will correspond to a country community and the school houses to country schools.

It is the purpose of the commission to keep from the home any semblance of a reform school or prison, so that the children who leave can go out into the world without any handicap of any kind in the form of a past to live down.

The only gully in the nearly one thousand acres will be dammed up and there in the summer time the children can swim in the water flowing from Brush Creek. The swimming hole will be shaded by trees on the slopes leading to it and no sulphur from mines will mar its clearness.

FIRM GRIP OF BULL-FIGHTING

"Sport" Continues to Amuse People of Southern France, Despite Efforts of Officials.

Paris.—The extent to which the practice or "sport" of bull-fighting still exists in the south of France, despite all the efforts of the authorities to stamp it out, is litle known by the rest of the world. A meeting was recently held at Beziers of those interested in the spectacles and a protest drawn up against the bill of the minister of justice which provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of those connected with bull fights.

It developed at this meeting that there are 27 associations for the promotion of bull-fighting in the south of France, with a total membership of 24,000. According to the protest the bill would interfere with the favorite pastime of these and many more people, would be a check to the liberties of the south and would be against the interests of the country. Nevertheless there is an excellent chance of the bill becoming law.

Medal Fifty Years Late.

London.—James Mansell, an employee of the Hastings corporation, has just received his medal for taking part in the storming of the Taku forts more than 50 years ago.

CHARGES LOSS UP TO BRUIN

Old Pennsylvania Man's "Bear Book" Kept Since 1858, Means Pay for Sheep in Blood.

Cross Fork, Pa.—A few days ago when Philip Bostley, a small farmer on the First Fork of the Sinnemahoning, lost three sheep in a raid made upon a flock by a family of black bears, he went to a drawer in his kitchen cupboard and marked something down in a little book. There isn't another such book in all Pennsylvania as that one. It is a book in which is kept an accurate account of the losses suffered through the foraging of black bears. In it are entries and notes and remarks, until the volume is not only unique, but one of the most interesting.

The first entry was back in 1858, the year that Bostley went into the Sinnemahoning country to settle, and when the only sheep he owned was captured and killed and carried away by bears. Up to the winter was over he shot the fellow who did it, with two others besides.

Then he bethought himself of keeping a "bear book," not only to record his losses because of bears, but also his profits from the same source. He has tried every year since then not to let the bears get ahead of him, and because of the recent slaughter of sheep the old man feels called upon to kill at least two bears this winter. He is so old that he had concluded to do no hunting this season, but his slain sheep must be avenged, and everybody who knows Phil Bostley knows that the bear family will surely pay with their own blood for the raid on the Bostley sheep flock. The three sheep, he estimates, would have brought him at least $25, counting another season's wool. Two black bears, if their hides are in good condition, will net him $40, and as Bostley has always charged the bears with compound interest that amount he calculates will about even the score.

There was but one season in which he was unable to even his account with the bears ever since his residence in the wilds of the "Sinnemahone," and that was one winter in which a pair of bears killed a very valuable hunting dog, upon which he could place no money value, and though during that season he killed and trapped seven black bears the account of that year is still unsatisfied. It is a mortgage against the general bear family, which the old man will never reconcile.

Bell to Guide Mariners.

London.—The Trinity house authorities have placed a bell buoy on Atherfield ledge, a dangerous reef of rocks, where many ships have met with disaster. H. M. S. Duke of Edinburgh stranded there in August last. The bell sounds a note which can be heard distinctly for many miles round.

Sixteen-Pound Trout.

London.—Beiners at Blagdon lake, Somersetshire, caught a 16-pound trout, which is believed to be the largest ever caught in English water

Alabama Man Says Tetterine Cures Eczema.

Mervin, Ala., August 1, 1908.
I received your Tetterine all O. K. I have used it for Eczema and Tetter, Ringworms, Old Sores and Itchings and can gladly recommend it as a sure cure.
J. R. DeBride.

Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Boils, Ring Worm, Dandruff, Cankered Scalp, Bunions, Itching Piles, Chilblains and every form of Scalp and Skin Disease. Tetterine 50c; Tetterine Soap 25c. At druggists or by mail direct from The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.
With every mail order for Tetterine we give a box of Shuptrine's 10c Liver Pills free.

A Dry Wash.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who, disgusted at the bath-tub debate in the house recently, proposed that a little money might be made by renting the bath tubs out, said recently, apropos of this subject:

"We are now a good deal like Bill Spriggins on a zero morning.

"Bill's valet entered his bedroom one January morning and said with a shiver:

"'Will you take your bath hot or cold, sir?'

"'Thank you,' said Bill; 'I'll take it for granted.'"

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

A speedy and economical treatment for disfiguring pimples is the following: Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, but do not rub. Wash off the ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use hot water and Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. Cuticura soap and ointment are equally successful for itching, burning, scaly and crusted humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, usually affording instant relief, when all else fails. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for the latest Cuticura book on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp.

Hard Luck.

The big stone had rolled to the bottom of the hill again, and the bystanders were jeering at Sisyphus.

"Boys," he groaned, tackling it once more, "if you can't boost, don't knock!"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It is unquestionably true that wealth produces wants, but it is a still more important truth that wants produce wealth.—Malthus.

No harmful drugs in Garfield Tea, Nature's laxative—it is composed wholly of clean, sweet, health-giving Herbs!

The recording angel may take more interest in your day book than in your hymn book.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Magnify your personal rights and you are sure to create some social wrongs.

Your working power depends upon your health! Garfield Tea corrects disorders of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

Preaching produces so little practice because people look on it as a performance.

Itch Cured in 30 Minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

The man who is forever looking backward never gets very far ahead.

For Sale 350 acre farm, 80 cleared, 5 miles from Ivanhoe, N. C. Good Buildings. Price $11 acre. HOUSE BROS., Oak City, North Carolina.

To cure costiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties,

Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

This is Cyrus O. Bates, the man who advertises Mother's Joy and Goose Grease Liniment, two of the greatest things known to humanity.

Mother's Joy is a Pneumonia Cure and Never Fails

Wood's Trade Mark

Clover and Grass Seeds

best qualities obtainable.

Sow Clover and Grass seeds in March on your fall-sown Wheat or other grain crops.

"Wood's Crop Special" tells the advantages of these seedings, and gives prices and seasonable information each month about all Farm seeds.

"Wood's Crop Special" and Descriptive Seed Catalog mailed free on request.

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