TO CUT DOWN SIZE

Paper Money Bills Are to Be Made Smaller.

Mew Currency Can Then Be Carrie in a Pocket Book Without Folding...Only Objection is Two Sizes of Money.

Washington.-Despite the fact that The rise in the cost of living within recent years makes a dollar look smaller to most of us than it did a decade ago, the treasury department has decided to make the bills smaller than they are at present-not the purchasing power of the currency, but the size of the bills themselves.

It has been decided that the paper money of today is too large for convenient handling. A dollar bill is now ever three inches wide and a little ever eight and one-quarter inches long. It is to be cut down to six by two and one-half inches. The treasury thinks that this reduced size of the currency will be vastly easier to hanale and it is certain that it will mean a large annual saving on Uncle Sam's expense bills for paper.

The economy on paper alone (for 240,000,000 bills issued per annum) will amount to 87,000. Then there will be an increased output of at Meast 25 per cent for a given amount of labor at the bureau of engraving and printing where all the paper money is manufactured. This gain, carried through all the processes of printing, examining, counting, drying. numbering, etc., will in itself reprement more than \$200,000 a year.

The notes being smaller, less engraving will be required for the plates from which they are printed. Less fink will be used—an item more important than one might ! nagine. Takms other items into account it is reckoned that the total saving to the government by reducing the size of paper money will be in the neighborhood of \$615,000 per annum.

In addition, it is expected that the "life" of a dollar bill of the new size will be much longer than that of one of the present series. Requiring the less fold to be stowed away convemiently in a pocketbook or bill-fold of The ordinary size, it will last at least one third longer in circulation, according to the estimate of treasury of-Acials. Consequently there will be fewer notes to be redeemed as unfit for future use and the force of the redemption division in this city can he cut down sufficiently to save some \$50,000 a year in salaries.

When it is considered that it costs the government one cent to print a er dollar and put it into circulation, the importance of prolonging its "life" becomes manifest. Fortunately, The treasury has had an opportunity to make some advance tests, as they might be termed of the smaller money. All the paper money of the Philippines (which has replaced the eld Spanish notes) has been printed at the bureau of engraving and printfing in this city. It is of exactly the gize now proposed for our own greenbacks and certificates—six by two and a half inches. Up to date it has proved satisfactory in all respects.

The new paper money will be small enough to be carried flat-i. e., without folding-in a pocketbook of moderate size. It will also be very much engier to handle. Experiments made with bank clerks and tellers in this city recently have shown that the bemall notes do not cramp the fingers ms do the old ones. They have also the additional advantage that banks can store in their vaults 25 per cent more of them within a given space. The only objection to the new departure seems to be that for some time there will be two sises in circulation. But this difficulty is to be obviated as far as possible by preparing in advance large quantities of the small notes, which, on a given mate, will be changed for the big ones at subtreasuries and other large fimancial institutions throughout the mountry. By this means it is hoped that all the "large" bills will be col-Sected within two months after the small ones are put into circulation and that this plan will obviate the confusion which would probably result from the two sises of bills being the circulation at one and the same,

Mano. In addition to changing the size of the bills it is also planned to reduced the nineteen designs now on the curmency to nine, using the same portrait one denomination throughout. Thus, the \$1 bill, whether treasury mote, bank note or certificate, will Bear the head of Washington in the center of its face. Its holder will thus Thow the denomination without lookmg at the figures and cashiers of Banks and others who handle great equantities of money will be enabled thereby to detect counterfeits more madily.

MANY VISIT MOUNT VERNON.

The visitors to the home of Wash-Magton, Mount Vernon, during the past mar have numbered 113,000, the toin receipts reported from the fees amounting to \$28,250, which will be used for the general expenses inwarred in preserving Mount Vernon. new \$8,000 pier has been ordered 'my the Mount Vernon Ladies' associa-Sion. The wharf at the present time a wooden one and is beginning to The new wharf is to be of a mbetantial character. The ladies have cut their plans for improvements secording to their cloth, and some the run pretty short of funds.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT BUILD ER DEAD.

There died recently in Washington a man whose name ought to be known on both continents, and yet it is more than likely that his death scarcely caused a sigh from one of the thousands who have viewed his handiwork. This man was Thomas C. Purcell, builder of the Washington monument. He had the distinction of laying the second corner stone of the Washington monument and every othern stone until the aluminum was placed on the apex. He was 88 years old, and has long been a resident of the District. He is said to have been the best and most artistic stone mason in the country. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when about 23 years of age. When he came to Washington he worked on the extension of the Capitol. He set the second cornerstone of the Washington monument in 1880 under direction of Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey. He personally set every stone in the exterior walls of the monument and supervised the setting of all the interior stones. He was familiar with its construction in every detail, and a few years ago published a nationwide famous history of the monu-

ment. The last work which Mr. Purcell supervised was the construction of the new naval observatory building at the reservation on Wisconsin avenue. Under his supervision the corner stones of the patent office, the old postoffice building, Cabin John Bridge, the war and navy department building and the pedestals of the Lincoln and McPherson monuments were

Mr. Purcell was personally acquainted with almost every president since the Civil war. He was a great favorite with Presidents Lincoln and Grant. He is servived by three sons and three daughters.

CELEBRATE JULY 26.

The postoffice department celebrated its Fourth of July on July 26. It was in 1691 that the progenitor of the present postoffice was planned, when William and Mary, by letters patent, granted to one Thomas Neale, master of the mint, constituted him the first postmaster general of America. Neale delegated the task of establishing a postal service in the wilderness of the new world to a versatile, energetic Scotchman, Andrew Hamilton. Hamfilton's first service, a weekly post, was from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, Saybrook, New York, Philadelphia, Maryland and Virginia, though the service was dependent to a large degree upon the weather. The receipts of the postoffice of New York city during the year 1693 were £61. Then England bought it back in 1707, paying Neale for his grant £1,664. One hundred years ago the whole country had only 2,300 postoffices, as against 59,580 in 1910. The total receipts in the earlier year were \$551,-694. Since then they have been multiplied more than 400 times to reach the \$224,128,657 of 1910. And it was on July 26, 1775, that the postoffice department was really established, although it was then very much like it is now.

MILITIA TO GET REVOLVERS.

The present rate of delivery of automatic 45-caliber pistols, model of 1911, indicates that the ordnance department of the army will be able to begin to supply these pistols in quantities to the organised militia about December, 1912. In the meantime the ordnance department can supply to each state not to exceed 20 pistois, with extra magazines, holsters and ammunition, charging them to the quota of the state through the division of military affairs, or the pistol, holster and ammunition can be sold to the several states by the ordnance department for cash under the provision

The price of the pistol will be \$14.75; holster, \$1.55; ball cartridge for automatic pistol, \$20.75 per 1,000, and the price of the slide for carrying the hoister on the officer's leather saber belt probably 29 cents. A leather pocket to carry extra magazine, and web pockets to be worn on the field belt, and web field belt are being designed by the ordnance department.

PENSION OFFICE SWAMPED.

The pension office is fairly swamped; with applications. Over 425,000 have been filed under the new act passed May 11; hundreds are pouring in each day, and the pension office, which has to take care of them all, is undergoing the greatest rush of business that it has experienced since its founda-

The payments on the new pensions began July 4, and arrangements to pay them up to date just as fast as possible are being rushed. But because of the work incident to filing the applications, and then searching the records to determine whether they should be allowed, it has been absolutely impossible for the pension office to keep up with the task.

Imagination Needed Massage. W. D. Howells, at a luncheon at Kittery Point, said of a certain popular novelist:

"There is about as much poetry in him as there is in McMasters. "McMasters, you know, was walking with a beautiful girl in a wild New England wood.

What is your favorite flower, Mr. McMasters,' the girl asked softly. "McMasters thought a moment, then cleared his throat and answered; "Well, I believe I like the whole wheat best."

LIKE FINDING MONEY

Government's Entries on Right Side of Ledger.

Almost Every Fire or Other Disaster In Which Property Is Destroyed Has its Compensations for the Nation.

The obvious fact is recalled that when the Titanic plunged two miles below the surface of the sea, the great ship carried with her an immense amount of wealth in various forms, among these a good deal of ready money, and of this money..... considerable sum in United States notes, were promises to pay on presentation and demand, which shall not be paid, as they can never be presented. How much of this kind of money, or of any other kind, went down in that ill-fated ship can never be known

But the catastrophe brings to mind the cognate fact that there is scarcely a day in the year in which the government does not make money by the destruction of some of the evidences of its liability to be asked to pay. Where a government bill is mutilated, any portion of it may be presented for redemption. Provided three-fifths of the note can be identified, the full face value is returned to the owner, but if less than threefifths can be identified only half is paid. Of course millions of money, or rather evidences of the government's obligations to pay money, are swept out of existence altogether. This happens every time a ship goes to the bottom of the sea or a great fire occurs.

The treasury department issues statistics covering these points. In the midst of the Civil war the government issued more than \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes. There are now outstanding \$3,000,000 of these notes in denominations of \$1 and \$2. Most of this is undoubtedly destroyed or held by collectors, and will never be presented for redemption.

During the war the government issued fractional currency paper money to the extent of \$369,000,000. Of this currency more than \$15,000,000 is still found in the accounts of the treasury and little of it will ever be presented for redemption.

For government use in the Civil war notes bearing compound interest were issued to the amount of \$267,000,000, of which about \$160,000 has never been presented for redemption. During the war there were issued demand notes amounting to \$60,000,000, and of this \$53,000 has never been presented for redemption

Besides this the government from obligations for sums as low as a dollar. A great many of these are never presented for redemption, but are kept as souvenirs by the receivers, and furthermore a great many banks receive checks in payment of interest in bonds, and sometimes neglect: to present them for redemption, for years, if for small amounts, forever.

This is all like finding money for the government, and with us the government and the public are synonymous terms, the people are the gain-

Two Little Birds Stowaways. I was riding along the shore of Great Bear lake in Utah one afternoon and, coming suddenly over a rise of ground, surprised a grebe in the edge of the tules. She swam into the lake, turning and calling repeatedly. Then two little grobes appeared and, swimming low with only their heads and backs visible, hurried after their mother. As they overtook her, each one reached out and, catching the feathers of her back in their beaks, they drew themselves alongside and quickly huddled under her wing, completely hidden. Had I not been a spectator to the act, I should never have suspected her of carrying two little "stowaways" as she hurried off. —J. Alden Loring, in the Outing Magazine.

Forgetfulness Causes Four Deaths. A terrible accident occurred the other night at a level crossing on the line from Paris to Tours, France. A woman who kept the crossing gates forgot a new express service which began the evening in question, and did not shut the barrier against the public. As the train was arriving at full speed a deaf woman and her little boy aged two went to cross the track, Suddenly realising the danger, the gatekeeper rushed to the rescue of the woman and child, and a baby which she herself was looking after, ran after her. All four were struck by the engine and killed outright.

On Hand. "Was your wife in the suffrage parade?" asked Morrowby, meeting Jelliffe on the street. "You bet she was!" said Jelliffe en-

thusiastically. "Why, she is the flag bearer for her chapter'!' "Mercy!" cried Morrowby. "Do you

mean to tell me that little woman carried the flag all that distance?" "Well-no," said Jeiliffe. "My chauffeur and I took turns at it."-Judge.

Opposite Causes, Same Effect. Mrs. Billiard Player-How is it you aren't at home this evening? Second Ditto-My wife's in a bad

she wasn't ready. How about yourself? The Fret-Oh, my wife's mad, too.: she got ready for company and they didn't come.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

humor; she had company arrive and

GRAND DUCHESS OLGA REJECTS KAISER'S SON

There are enough marriageable princesses in Europe today to compose a beauty show, and grand ducal aspirants who would make "desirable"

husbands for those same princesses to form a company of a king's regiment. But it is not so easy nowadays to marry off these princesses to these young men. It used to be enough for a chancellor or for-

eign minister to

advise a monarch: "The marriage of your charming daughter to the son of such and such a king will cement the union of the two nations."

Then there was a perfunctory bethrothal and, presto, the monarch's charming daughter and the king's son were married.

Not so nowadays; the princesses are exhibiting the independent spirit of the day, and each, like any daughter of the people, is declaring that she will marry the man of her heart-or no man.

One of these independent young ladies is the Grand Duchess Olga, the seventeen-year-old and oldest daughter of the Czar.

When the two Caesars, the czar and kaiser, met a few days ago in Finnish waters, it was reported in every capital of Europe that a match would be arranged between this young lady and Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, who is twenty-eight years old .

Prince Adalbert accompanied his imperial father on the yacht Hohenzollern to meet the czar, as I cabled to the Chicago Examiner. Such an alliance would be of immense political importance; it would strengthen the bonds between the two great empires. France, Russia's present ally, would regard it as most ominous.

But the kaiser's purpose was not solely political. Prince Adalbert, like so many young sailormen, has a roving fancy, but it has turned rather steadfastly toward a pretty actress. To end this infatuation his father had determined to send the prince with the German squadron, which visited New York recently. But the German emperor, who has become a great matchmaker, changed his mind and took Prince Adalbert with him to the Baltic port.

That much has been made public. but it has not been told that an insuperable obstacle stood in the-way of the union between the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs. The czar, whose whisper is law to tens of millions, could not sway his daughter's heart. Nor did he try tyrannically to do so, for Grand Duchess Olga is her father's favorite child.

Blushingly the youthful grand duchess confessed to her father that she was not indifferent to the handsome Prince Adalbert's attentions. But she had given her heart to her cousin, Grand Duke Dimitri Paulovitch, son of the czar's uncle, Grand Duke Paul, whose second marriage was the culmination of a passionate romance. And Grand Duchess Olga confessed that she and Paul, a fine soldier, twenty-one years old, had spoken of their affection, and that she wore hidden a diamond pendant as a remembrance of these wards.

So the grand duchess had her way, and Prince Adalbert went his.

PROF. JENKS MAY BE FINANCIAL ADVISER

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Columbia university, who has been offered

the post of financial adviser to the Chinese republic is well acquainted with financial prob lems in the orient. having served as a member of the United States com mission on inter national exchange in special charge of currency reform in China in 1903-4 He acted as a spe

cial agent of the Mexican govern. ment in initiating current reforms there in 1903. Prof. Jenks was considered as a successor to Mr. Rockhill as American minister to China. He had long been ranked as one of the foremost educators and was mentioned as a possible successor to President J. B. Angell as head of the University of Michigan.

Double Tracedy.

The elimination of the Republicar party in Louisiana because under the state law it didn't cast enough voter at a late election to entitle it to a place on the official ballot reminded Senator John Sharp Williams of a man in Mississippi who ran for congress in a Mississippi district on the Republican ticket. He received two votes at the general election. "Rather humiliating, wasn't it?" put

in a bystander. "Oh." replied the senator, "that wasn't the worst of it. They arrested him for repeating."-Baturday Evening Post.

The Way Today. "You say you hope to become engaged to a suffragette?" "Well, I'm going to submit the question to a referendum consisting of her two sisters and her parents."

BRITISH MONEY BAGS

Figures Show Wealth of Nation to Be Enormous.

Country is Said to Be Worth Six Times as Much as It Was a Century Ago-Money Unequally Distributed.

Within the last twenty years over 120 millionaires have died in the United Kingdom. Hetween them they have left over 230,000,000 pounds, or an average of nearly two millions sterling each.

These are huge sums, but the income of even the most indulged of millionaires is a trifle compared with the income of the nation as a whole. Among us, official figures show, we inhabitants of the United Kingdom are making some two thousand millions sterling a year.

Our national capital works out at the useful sum of eleven and a balf thousand millions. The eleven thousand millions represents private property; the half-five hundred millionsis the estimated value of public property such as government and municipal buildings, warships, public parks, etc., down to the postoffice public inkpots.

How does Britain's wealth compare with that of the Britain of a century ago? The answer is simple. The Britain of 1912 is worth just six times as much as the Britain of 1812. The official estimate of that year made the nation's wealth rather less than two thousand millions.

How much does the kingdom possess in hard cash? Very little in comparison. If an Englishman as rich as Rockefeller decided to turn all his wealth into golden sovereigns and half-sovereigns, nobody else in the kingdom would have one. There is only a hundred and thirteen millions in sovereigns and half-sovereigns in circulation, only twenty-four millions in silver, and only three in coppera total in all of a hundred and fifty millions, which is a trifle in comparison with the nation's capital and annual income.

The explanation is that paper-in the form of checks, drafts, bonds, etc.-plays a very great part in our national finance. Its importance is shown by the fact that though Britain possesses only a hundred millions' worth of gold, some thirteen thousand millions' worth of checks go annually through the London clearing house.

As for the wealth possessed by Britons individually, there are, according to the official estimate, nearly 300 people who are receiving over £40,000 a year, some 800 people are the lucky possessors of incomes ...of ... between £20,000 and £40,000; nearly 3,000 people have incomes of from £10,000 to £20,000, while those who get from £5,000 to £10,000 a year number about 7,000.

In all, between 11,000 and 12,000 people are enjoying incomes of over £5.000 a year.

To deal with less fortunate people. there are some 1,200,000 income taxpayers-1,200,000 people, that is, are in receipt of incomes or salaries of over £160 a year. For every person in receipt of an income of over £5,000 a year there are twenty-nine who are making between £700 and £5,000, and eighty whose incomes lie between £160 and £700. London Asswers.

Personal.

Cynthia-You said you have lost your complexion and ask us to tell you what to do. Look beneath the bureau. Perhaps it has rolled under there. Those round boxes are very elusive at times.

Horace—if you want to know how to have a pretty lawn, ask your neighbor. The neighbor always knows even if his own lawn looks like a crasy quilt in distress.

Lemuel W.-One way to be popular for a few days is to promise all your neighbors all of the brook trout they

can eat.

Fannie-Hips are not in style. There are not even hips on hurrahs this sea-

Cruel Laws of a Past Age. It is almost impossible to hang a woman in this country, but in old time England this was not the case. King George III. once offered twentythree women offenders an alternative to hanging. They might, should they choose, be transported instead. Six of them voted for hanging. Many women were then hanged for less crimes than smashing windows. George Paston, for instance, notes the fate of a woman, left husbandless by the press gang: "Rendered desperate, she entered a shop and took up a piece of linen . . . but laid it down again. For this she was condemned to death, and was hanged, we are toldwith her infant at her breast."

Agriculture in Alaska. Although the Eskimos know next to

nothing of agriculture, there is no reason why good crops of grain, vegetables and fruits should not be grown in Alaska. The government has three or four experiment stations there, and all the evidence goes to show that farming can be carried on with success to a more or less limited extent. A number of good strawberries, which yield well, have been developed, and winter rye' and wheat can be grown wherever the snow fall is deep enough to protect it from the severe winter temperature, which means from 21/2 to 31/4 feet. Good potatoes have been grown and herds of cattle and sheep are doing well.

LADY CONSTANCE IS EXILED BY THE OUTEN

Lady Constance Stewart Richard-



ac ocate of the terpsichorean art in costumes that are barely described by the word "seant," will return to America from London in a few weeks, this time to earn her living as a

professional. Few of Lady Constance's friends in England believe that much

will be seen of her in her native land again. Not openly, but in whispers that might be heard across a ballroom by a person with good ears, it is said that the titled dancer has so offended the well-known Puritanism of King George and Queen Mary that she is persona non grata at court and her name has been erased from the calling list of many of England's peeresses because of the attitude of the sov-

ereigns. Especially has Queen Mary cause for feeling "muffed" at Lady Constance, for in that person's latest escapade it was her majesty in person who received an affront. The titled dancer, swimmer and sportswoman in that incident was not only guilty of the unpardonable crime of failing to recognize the queen, but she was. guilty of gross rudeness in telling her to move aside and not obstruct her view in an art gallery. Of course, the queen hasn't forgotten the incident and it is probable that she won't care if Lady Constance doesn't come back. Her coming appearance as a professional dancer recalls an incident in the life of King Edward that was the cause of a great deal of comment

finished the mad whirl the king applauded, and carrying out the conceit of the dance, asked in the words of King Herod: "Now, what may I do for you?" "Give me the head of Sir Ernest Cassell on a charger." was the quick retort. The king was reported to have been very angry at the lack of taste

at one time. ~ Lady Constance danced

as "Salome" at a house party at which

his majesty was a guest. When she

PRINCE OF WALES WILL

of this allusion to his innancial ad-

MAKE A VISIT TO U. S. The prince of Wales, who is now the guest of the marquis and marchioness de Breteuil.



viser.

in Paris, has written to King Mary urging that he be given permission to make his visit to the United States in September or October instead of deferring it until the following fall, as was previously planned. An incident which happened recently at

Bevilliers is responsible for the boy prince's suiden desire to see the new world

The marquis and marchioness de Breteuil are both very fond of the society of young people and the park at Bevilliers is a favorite happy hunting visit in France. The young son of an American millionaire was recently invited to make an excursion to the park by a boy friend, a nephew of one of the high officials at the British embassy. He voted the chateau a "bully place" and was soon on the very best terms with his host and hostess, who introduced him to the British heir apparent preserving, of course, the latter's incognito. But the millionaire's son placed the prince at sight and joiled his royal highness to the top of his bent. King George's son enjoyed it, made much of his American acquaintance, showed him through the gardens, and, in short, proved himself the fine, manly spirited boy he is, extracting from the lad from over the ocean a mint of information about America and Americans.

"You've got to see the states," said the American boy.

"I'm going to," said the prince. "Come this fall and I'll try to show you 'round."

"That's a bargain," returned the king's son and the two youths "shook" to seal the compact. That is why the prince of Wales is so eager to hasten the date of his American tour.

Good Idea in New York.

A "vocational analyst" has been engaged by a New York city benevolent association to assist boys in "finding 'themselves" industrially. Boys usually simply drift into "jobs" without any knowledge as to their adaptability for them, and the vocational expert will try to get the human industrial misfits into places for which they are psychologically and physically adapted. As it is estimated that two-thirds of our youths make a mistake in their first choice of a vocation, there is evidently plenty of work for the vocational analyst.

Oh, Joyl Hurray!" "Hurray! Hurray!" "Why so happy, girl?"

"This summer resort is deadly dull, but I am amply repaid for my trip." "As to how?"

"My poodle has gained an ounce and a half."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS The terms of the later took that the fless the publishing the description evantures described in the publishing the state of the publishing th