

The New Age

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LEVI ANKENY.

It is not at all strange—on the contrary it is exceedingly fit, that Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla should be pressed by his multitude of friends to become a United States Senator. The young, magnificent State of Washington has many splendid men, but not one, probably—at least none in Eastern Washington—to whom it owes so much.

Levi Ankeny was a poor boy, who worked hard, day and night, through childhood, youth and young manhood, to acquire an education, gain a livelihood, and lay the foundation for his present fortune. Those who know him well know that he has never forgotten that crucial period, that time of strenuous toil; and that his sympathies and if proper his material aid has always been with the honest struggling, worthy toilers of the country—tollers in all avocations. He knows all about them; he has in fact always been one of them; no man in the State of Washington can better represent them.

But if Mr. Ankeny were United States Senator he would be a representative of no one class, but of all classes. He is essentially, in all respects, a "safe" man. He is not more friendly to the great railroad corporations that traverse that State than he ought to be; than any reasonable, progressive man would be, if honest with himself and his constituency; but he is not their enemy, and will not pose as such. Neither is, nor does any other honest, capable, progressive man. The railroads have done more than all other influences and agencies combined to "open up" and develop that State, and bring needed people there; they must to a reasonable extent be subject to law, must regard the people's interests as paramount after all to their own; but much of this clamor against the railroads is demagogic froth. Mr. Ankeny will never pose as a demagogue, but he is a true friend—as he has proven every day of his life for many years—of all classes of honest, decent people.

Probably no man in Eastern Washington has really done so much to benefit the country, to help deserving people, to keep money in circulation, to build up an develop the great region of which Walla Walla is the central point, as Levi Ankeny. Had a man poor crops and could not meet his obligation, the one man who both could and would tide him over was Levi Ankeny. Was a stockman in a run of hard luck, and saw ruin staring him in the face, all he had to do, if really industrious and honest, was to call on Levi Ankeny. He used judgment, of course, but no worthy man was ever refused deserved assistance in the time of need by Mr. Ankeny.

The richest man in that region for many years. Mr. Ankeny has also been the most helpful, the one who has done the country the most good. He may or may not be Senator, but it is certain that Washington could not elect a worthier man.

Idaho is not so Populistic as it has been. Bryanism is pretty nearly dead there, as well as elsewhere. Idaho, except for the great coal strike, would go Republican this fall, and may anyway.

Butte, Mont., is undoubtedly the greatest city of its kind—the most unique and one of the most interesting cities—on earth. Its people are also among the best on earth, even if some of them are a little "wild."

The gamblers are probably still gambling—but some of them are having rather a rocky road.

Montana this year may not be quite so stoutly Democratic as usual. But there are some mighty stout Democrats up there.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

In recent years much has been written about the Negro, some of it fanciful, some ill-considered, some fallacious, some false. Through a generation of the most eventful times in the world's history the Negro has been compelled to make his own way in the presence of and somewhat in the face of competition by the strongest, most conquering race of earth, one that conquered its freedom long ago, and has been progressing for thousands of years. The Negro in America has been free but a generation. In that time it cannot be denied that he has wonderfully progressed, considering the conditions that enthralled him. He has climbed, rather than fallen lower. He has furnished, in furnishing grounds for hope for him, rather than for despair for him. He offers proof in many examples, that his face is toward the stars, not the dark depths of hell.

Details cannot be gone into here, in a brief article. But the mention of a few names ought to be sufficient to advise thinking men that the Negro is working his way upward. Alexander Dumas was part Negro. The country remembers Fred Douglas. It cannot help noticing Booker T. Washington. A Negro, Rev. C. H. Parrish, is president of the Eckstein Norton university in Kentucky. A Negro, Prof. John Wesley Hoffman, is principal of a college in Sedalia, Mo. Several of the great city common schools of New York and Brooklyn are presided over by Negro principals. Instances might be multiplied. True, these men had some white blood, but there is no proof that it was the best of their blood.

Negro men and women are making their way, and under adverse circumstances. As the world grows better, riper, more tolerant, more charitable, more altruistic, the Negroes' chances for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" will increase. Be brave, and true, and industrious, and sensible, brothers; the world is growing brighter for the colored race in America.

WALLA WALLA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Walla Walla county will carry that county next month by a large majority, perhaps the largest in its history, not only because a large majority of the voters of that county are Republicans, but because, besides, that party has put out an excellent ticket, composed throughout of the best class of representative men. The legislative ticket—upon which the fight generally throughout Washington centers—as it should—is especially strong and acceptable. The local ticket in Walla Walla county is as follows:

Legislative Ticket.
 John B. Wilson.....Twelfth district
 A. F. Kees.....Thirteenth district
 E. M. Denton.....Thirteenth district
County Ticket.
 J. Z. Smith.....Auditor
 Charles S. Painter.....Sheriff
 O. O. Breeze.....Clerk
 Lester S. Wilson.....Attorney
 Lewis Loehr.....Surveyor
 R. J. Berryman.....Assessor
 J. Elmer Myers.....Supt. Schools
 W. D. Hawley.....Treasurer
 W. D. Smith.....Coroner
 J. J. Huffman.....Justice of the Peace
 Levi Malone.....Constable
 Frank E. Smith.....Comm. 1st district
 John N. McCaw.....Comm. 3d district

Without now going into details, this is throughout a winning ticket, even acknowledging the fact that the Democrats have also nominated a strong ticket, composed of good men. In fact, nobody but a tolerably good man, at least, can get upon a ticket in that exceedingly rich, prosperous, productive, progressive, even glorious region. The Walla Walla valley is one of the world's garden-spots—almost a modern Eden—and the men named above are the fittest to represent and carry on the business of that wonderful county. The New Age, which has many friends in Walla Walla, congratulates them in advance upon their certain election.

A NORTHWESTERN PAPER.

The New Age is not only a Portland paper, but a Tacoma, Spokane, Walla Walla, Butte, Helena, Boise City, Baker City and Pendleton paper. In all that great region there is no colored man's paper—none published by a colored man—except The New Age. It expects to be more and more a paper for all that region—throughout which it has many patrons—though not neglecting its home city at all.

Mr. H. O. Wilson, general agent of the Oregon Short Line at Butte, Mont., is not only a capable railroad man, but he is a very valuable man in that position, both for his popular company and for the public, which he faithfully serves. He is deservedly one of the most esteemed men in Butte, and in the whole Pacific Northwest. Such a man does an immense amount of good in such a country, and in such a position.

City Attorney McNary can be depended upon to do his duty, without yielding to the excitement of a "crusade."

The State of Washington will make a great mistake if it yields to demagogic clamor against the railroads.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Yankee Ingenuity Found Expedients to Prevent Decay of Stone.

The process of stone preservation now being used on the exterior of the new government printing office in Washington, the largest printing establishment in the world, is a product of Yankee Ingenuity and was first employed in rescuing from decay the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, seventeen years ago.



The obelisk, or Cleopatra's needle, as it is more popularly known, began to show evidences of crumbling decay in 1885, although it had withstood the rigors of air and element since 1560 B. C., when it was erected in the Temple of Amen at Heliopolis, Egypt. A few years before Christ was born it was removed to Alexandria, and placed in the Temple of Caesarian during the reign of Augustus Caesar. In 1877 the Khedive of Egypt presented the ancient monolith to the United States, and after consuming three years in its removal to this country, it was set up in Central Park in 1881. The pedestal is nine feet, four and one-half inches square at the base, is seven feet high and weighs 49 tons. The monolith is 70 feet in height, is seven feet square at the base, five and one-half feet square at the apex and weighs 224 tons. The destructive effects of our climate had already accomplished some damage on its surface—780 pounds of loose stone being removed before measures were taken to preserve it.

A commission composed of prominent scientists examined the stone and decided that the wearing away was caused by the action of acids and alkalis in the air, resulting from the coal consumed. The commission resolved to employ the Caffal paraffine process of waterproofing the obelisk. Paraffine, which is known to resist the action of all acids and alkalis, was used as a base, and the compound after being spread over the surface, was set into the stone by means of heat.

The process did not change the natural color and texture of the stone, and checked the decay. So satisfactory was the result of the experiment that the same treatment has been since adopted by builders throughout the country.

MARRIED A DYING MILLIONAIRE.

An operation that might prove fatal being decided upon as a last resort to cure Millionaire Bradford B. McGregor, New York, a Standard Oil magnate, he hastily married Miss Clara Schlemmer, a beautiful society girl, while he lay on his sick bed. They had been



MRS. BRADFORD MCGREGOR.

engaged for some time. McGregor did not recover from the operation, and his fair bride found herself widowed in a few days. Before the ordeal McGregor, it is said, had made a will leaving his wife \$1,000,000. In case of his death. During his critical illness she nursed him with devoted care. McGregor was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, his former home.

To Make Green Tea.

One of the most notable discoveries of recent years is this, which has just rewarded the efforts of the department of agriculture. It is a process of making green tea without the use of chemicals. When the leaf is dried in the ordinary way the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with a natural ferment in the leaf and turns it black. To preserve the color of the leaf and make a green tea two deadly poisons are usually employed, says the Washington Star.

The new discovery is that by heating the leaves to a high temperature the ferment is killed, oxygenation prevented and the green color of the leaf is retained. Secretary Wilson shows some samples of beautiful green tea grown in South Carolina and made by the new process. As the problem of making green tea without the use of chemicals has puzzled scientists and tea growers for years Mr. Wilson is highly satisfied with the success of his experiments.

With the labor of the little negroes, the cheapest labor in the world, tea is a very profitable crop in South Carolina.

Illiteracy in Italy. No less than 1,132,257 of Italy's town population above the age of 15 are illiterate. This means that of the whole population, ten and a quarter millions can neither read nor write.

NAPOLEON OF LABOR.

John Mitchell Fairly Worshipped by the Anthracite Coal Miners.

A remarkable phase of the anthracite struggle in Pennsylvania is the blind confidence which the men place in their leader, John Mitchell, writes Walter Wellman. There is not a breath of criticism upon his generalship. Usually in a big strike there are plenty of dissatisfied men who think things could have been better managed had they been at the helm, but here no word of dissatisfaction with Mitchell can be heard. Americans and foreigners alike, they simply idolize him. They are ready at all times to obey every order he issues. If he were to tell the foreigners to go jump into the Wyoming River they would do it. They make a demi-god of him. Their faith in him is completely sublime. They have no more doubt that he is going to win the battle for them than they have of their joy over being in America instead of back in Poland, Italy or Hungary.

To a good many of the newly arrived miners John Mitchell is the one great man in the United States. Possibly they have heard of Pierpont Morgan, and have a dim idea that there is such a man as Theodore Roosevelt. But ask the first Hun or Polander you meet on



PRESIDENT JOHN MITCHELL.

the street who is President of the United States and the odds are about even that he will reply:

"Johnny D'Mitch." John Mitchell, President of the U. M. W. of America, is the only president a good many of them ever heard of.

President Mitchell probably occupies a higher place in the confidence of his followers and of the public at large than any other labor leader America has known. His power for good or evil is something tremendous. Yet this young man of a little more than 30, who has spent fourteen years of his life underground, pick in hand and lamp upon his cap, is not in the least changed by his elevation to such an exalted position. The only effect it has had on him is to make him keenly, almost painfully, alive to his responsibility. A man of heart and conscience, he feels the burden. His daily and hourly prayer is that he may make no blunder which will bring unnecessary hardship upon his faithful followers or deprive them of any advantage which properly belongs to them.

Mr. Mitchell not only carries a tremendous responsibility as leader of the greatest labor strike known in the history of the United States, but he struggles along under a prodigious amount of work. He has scores of callers daily. He gets an average of 150 letters every twenty-four hours, and to every one of them he dictates an answer. A world of detail connected with the management of the relief department demands his attention, and the result of this activity is that the smooth-faced, black-eyed young Napoleon of organized labor is at his task an average of about eighteen hours per day.

The Cause of Lightning.

Where does the superabundant electric energy of a thunderstorm come from? In the annual report of the United States Weather Bureau, condensation is credited with a large share in its production. When small, feebly charged particles of mist are welded together, as it were, into raindrops, since the potential increases as the square of the mass, a high tension may easily be developed. Ten drops, each charged to one thousand volts, will thus produce one drop charged to one hundred thousand volts. As soon as drops begin to form at the beginning of a storm, the relatively small tension of the atmosphere charges soon becomes enormously multiplied, and disruptive lightning discharges are the result.

Making a Cautious Statement.
 "I would like to ask you if you believe the plaintiff to be in the habit of speaking the truth?"
 "Must I answer the question, Judge?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, I don't see how I can give you a direct answer. I haven't spoken with the plaintiff for a week or more, and some habits are very quickly formed, you know."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

World's Biggest Orchard.

The biggest orchard in the world is near Santa Barbara, in California. It covers 1,700 acres, and contains 10,000 olive trees, 3,000 walnuts, 10,000 almonds, and nearly 9,000 other fruit and nut trees.

No Joke Either Way.
 "It must be horrible to be buried alive."
 "Well, it's no joke to be buried dead, either."—Ainslee's Magazine.

You can't convince a girl that marriage is a failure until after she tries it.

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