

LOOKING OUT FOR TIMBER

SOUTH IS MORE THAN INTERESTED IN PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

Assistance and Advice Which the Government Bureau is Giving the People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture continues to receive requests for advice and assistance in the management of private woodlands in the South. One of the latest requests is for a working plan for 1,000,000 acres of long-leaf pine land in Southeastern Texas, the property of the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company of Texas.

The holdings of these companies cover about 90 per cent of the virgin forest of long-leaf pine in Texas. The officials state that they are anxious to assist the owners in scientific lines, cutting the merchantable timber in such a way as to insure protection to the young growth. A preliminary examination of this large tract will be made during the winter by agents of the bureau. All things considered, this large area of timber land, if handled on the lines which the bureau will advise, should prove to be one of the most interesting and profitable in the line of forestry by private owners yet attempted in the United States.

The above request for assistance is but one of a number which have recently been received by the Bureau of Forestry. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has asked for a working plan for its tract of 15,000 acres of mixed hard and soft woods situated in Nicholas and Pocahontas Counties, Southeastern West Virginia. Burton & Co. have asked for an examination of their tract of 25,000 acres of pine land situated in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The Georgia Iron and Coal Company, owning 60,000 acres of hard woods in the Cumberland Mountains, desires to cut its timber on conservative lines, and has requested a preliminary examination of its tract.

From North Carolina comes a request from Hugh McKee for advice in the handling of 35,000 acres of hard wood situated near Granite Mountain. A request has been received from the Georgia Iron and Coal Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. This company desires advice in the handling of two tracts—one of 16,000 acres in Harney County, and the other of 30,000 acres in DeKalb County. An examination is also being made by another firm for 35,000 acres of pine land in the same county.

A Working Plan. A working plan is to be made this winter by the Bureau of Forestry for the woodlands belonging to the Oketee Club, the preliminary examination having already been made. This tract is located in Beaufort and Hampton Counties, South Carolina, and contains 60,000 acres of long-leaf pine land.

The foregoing include only the most recent requests for assistance by private owners in the South. The Bureau for more than a year past has been cooperating in the handling of timber tracts that are situated in Tennessee, the domain of the University of Tennessee, consisting of 7000 acres of hard woods, is being lumbered according to a working plan made by the agents of the bureau.

A working plan for the completed for 100,000 acres of pine land in Arkansas belonging to the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company of Pine Bluff. Another working plan is being made for a tract of 60,000 acres in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. In October, 1898, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Forestry, first offered its practical assistance to farmers, lumbermen and others in the handling of their woodlands. The response to this offer was immediate, and in three years private owners of over 4,000,000 acres of woodland have availed themselves of the opportunity.

In no part of the country is wider interest being shown in conservative forest management by private owners than in the Southern States. Up to date the amount of private lands in the South which have been examined has been asked of the bureau is 1,313,000 acres, and a very large part of the work which will be done by the bureau for private owners in the immediate future will be in that section.

Development in the South. The industrial development of the South on all sides during the last 20 years has been remarkable, but no single industry has made greater strides than the lumber business. This is not surprising when it is considered that the Southern States contain a greater forest area than any other section of the United States. The South has become a very important factor in the lumber markets of the world, not only through its wealth of forests, but from the fact that it has unusually good transportation facilities.

In reaching the home markets, Southern lumbermen have the advantage of a number of excellent railroad systems to handle their products, and such important seaports as Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston provide outlets for their goods, through which to reach the foreign markets. Within recent years many lumbermen from the North have been attracted to the Southern field; the forests of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, which were once considered inexhaustible, but once lumbering begins in earnest no forest area is inexhaustible. The present condition of the forests in many Northern and Eastern States is sufficient evidence on this point.

The South now has a great army of lumbermen cutting away its forests, and in spite of the great interest which the cutting is done on conservative lines, the loss is not far distant when the conditions now existing in the North and East will be found to be. For this reason it is encouraging to see the interest in practical forestry displayed by the owners of private woodlands. This tendency to cut timber conservatively, looking to the future value of the forest as well as to present profits, must be the safeguard of the future. Conservative methods are now being taken up in the North when almost too late, and it will be greatly to the credit of Southern lumbermen if they begin the protection of their forests in time, taking to heart the sad experience of people in other sections.

In addition to more than 1,300,000 acres of private forest land in the South, the Bureau of Forestry has requests for the handling of more than 2,600,000 acres in other sections. Added to this are nearly 50,000,000 acres of United States forest reserves and state lands, for which the bureau is asked for technical assistance from time to time.

Not only have the people throughout the country shown interest in practical forestry, but Congress at its last session so far recognized the importance of the Government's work in this line, as to raise the Division of Forestry to the rank of a bureau. The annual appropriation

was also increased from \$33,530 in 1900 to \$185,440 in 1901. Still the demands upon the bureau continue to greatly outstrip its resources.

MAKE THE THUGS MOVE ON. E. B. Madden Holds This Element Should Be Forced to Leave.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—(To the Editor.)—With the death of James B. Morrow, of the East Side, another foul murder has been added to the already "brilliant" criminal record of our fair city. It is a matter of criminal history that the City of Portland, Or., is credited with some of the most foul, cowardly and damnable murders ever committed in this or any other civilized country, some of which would put to shame Richard III in his palmy days, and yet in many instances the murderers have never been found, and in some cases the guilty have been made to bring the tinders to justice. In the name of common humanity, can this order of things exist in perpetuity? While the police authorities are warring and quarreling over the question of whether the gambling houses shall be closed or not, law-abiding people are shot down and murdered like dogs within their own backyards; footpaths and highways can be made into public houses in the center of the city, and at the muzzle of a revolver rob the proprietor and walk away unimpeded. This is indeed a bad state of affairs for a city claiming the distinction of being the metropolis of the Northwest and a city of law and order. There is certainly something wrong with the executive head of our police department when such things are allowed to exist on the wholesale plan as they do.

It is true our police force is small and inadequate for the size of the city owing to the ever-prevailing excuse, "lack of funds"; and it cannot be reasonably expected that 35 or 40 policemen can patrol a city nine miles in length and five miles in width and give any great amount of protection; therefore the policeman, individually, is not to be censured in this matter. But there is another view to be taken. It is necessary that a city which has so many people of this community feel that a partial remedy at least might be had. We have a detective force composed of three or four men, connected with the police, and who are personally acquainted with every thief, thug and crook shortly after their arrival in our city, and their actions and methods are known by these officers continually thereafter.

Now, the question is, why are these footpads and thugs allowed to remain in the city 24 hours after they are known to be there? It is necessary that a person should be a Sherlock Holmes in order to pick out this class of worse than worthless human beings. Let any one who is interested in a stroll on a fine afternoon in the neighborhood of Erickson, Fritz and Blazier's notorious "joins" in the North End, and notice the class of "citizens" lined up on either side of the street, and he will be able to observe some of the class referred to, who would not hesitate to commit robbery, murder or any other crime for the sum of 25 cents and up. There are scores of this element who should be identified to leave the city at once, and if they refuse to do so there should be a rockpile provided for their benefit, at which they could be thrown by the police at hard labor, until they are willing to move on.

If this city was rid of this worthless element, the Oregonian would contain fewer accounts of the "howlers" and "howlers" in its columns. This can be done, and the work should be commenced at once. We have officers who know how, and will do it if orders emanate from the proper authorities. E. B. MADDEN.

A TRENTON MURDER. Cold-Blooded Crime of a Cigar Store Employee.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—John Krause, who kept a little cigar store on Lincoln street, was murdered last night in his apartments in the rear of the store. The police are looking for Frank Williams, who, according to the statements of the neighbors, committed the crime. Williams was an employe of Krause, and, accompanied by his wife, went to Krause's place, to collect some back wages due him. Krause was unable to pay the money, and Williams, in a fit of anger, Mrs. Williams says, picked up a stick and struck Krause, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. Krause lived alone. After the murder Krause's body was tied up in a bundle by bending his legs, and then Williams, taking his wife with him, went to a livery stable to hire a wagon, ostensibly for carrying the body away. Mrs. Williams remained outside the livery stable office and as a man approached became hysterical and asked him to save her. She said she was afraid some man who was in the livery stable was going to kill her. She was directed to go to a saloon near by to get out of the way. This she did, and to the saloon-keeper, Anton Jaeger, she told the story of the killing of Krause by her husband.

The husband came into the saloon shortly afterward, looking for her, and asked her to go with him. She began crying and refused. The husband then kissed her and ran out. Krause's body is now in the morgue. Every effort is being made to capture Williams.

Bessie at the White House. Atlanta Constitution.

Without a "by-your-leave" the President has invited a typical Western girl to be the guest of his eldest daughter in January. The body for the dance at the East room, announced the President, for he it known that Alice Roosevelt is to have a dance of mammoth proportions at the White House in honor of her debutante estate. Only think of seeing a girl from beyond the Rockies to visit the daughter of the President, said girls entirely unknown to each other! To the Atlanta Constitution all things are possible, and so, forsooth, Miss Bessie Muirhill, of Oklahoma, heralded as a beauty, is about to descend upon social Washington. What a sensation she is likely to create, to be sure, for her accomplishments are rare and racy. I miss the latter word advisedly, since Miss Bessie can rope a steer or ride a bucking bronco with the best of the cowboys, and it was these accomplishments that won the admiration of President Roosevelt and led to an invitation to visit the White House. Miss Bessie is the original of Bessie Brander, in Charley Hoyt's exasperatingly funny farce, "A Texas Steer." She must indeed be a wonderful girl, who at the age of 21 is an expert marksmen, a frontiersman, a rambler, accomplished musician and famous beauty.

Police Commissioner of New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Times tomorrow will announce that Colonel John N. Partridge, of Brooklyn, will be Commissioner of Police of New York City after January 1. The Times says it is in a position to say that Mayor-elect La Follette has accepted it and that it is to be Odell has selected the man who is to succeed Colonel Partridge as State Superintendent of Public Works. Colonel Partridge will probably see Mr. Low Friday, and it is expected that the appointment will then be formally announced.

Minister Merry at Managua. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 25.—William L. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, is in daily conference here with Dr. Fernando Sanchez, the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the matter of the construction of the Panama Canal and the terms under which the undertaking shall be carried out. A new commercial treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is also under discussion. Mr. Merry expects to leave here December 3 for Costa Rica.

INDIAN LAND AFFAIRS

WORK OF COMMISSIONER IN THE NORTHWEST LAST YEAR.

Commissioner Jones Also Reports on Request for Railroad Rights of Way—Telegraph Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of Indian Commissioner Jones, aside from a broad discussion of general topics pertaining to the Indian service, takes up in detail a number of matters that are of interest solely to the several Western States. Among these are thecession of lands, rights of way across Indian reservations, and the work of various commissions. One subject discussed is thecession of the lands of the Grand Ronde reservation, of Oregon, with reference to which the report says: "Special Agent Armstrong was instructed by the Department last Spring, in accordance with the recommendation of this office, to make careful investigation and ascertain whether it would be desirable for the Indians of the Grand Ronde reservation to cede their surplus or unallotted lands, about 26,500 acres, to the United States. In his report, dated May 16, 1901, he stated he found that the surplus lands of these Indians were

proposed route of the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban Railway Company across Indian lands. It was subsequently satisfactorily shown that the line of road as proposed by the former company would promote the public interests, inasmuch as it was intended to reach remote portions not connected with railroad lines, and on January 18 last maps of definite location, for a route through Indian allotments in Klickitat County were approved. Indian Supervisor Frank M. Conser adjusted differences with the Indians and secured to them compensation for damages sustained.

Telegraph Concessions. The Indian appropriation act passed at the last session of Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way for telegraph and telephone lines across Indian lands, and under that provision many applications have been filed in the Department. Late in April the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company applied for permission for right of way through the Yakima. This line, if constructed, will run from a point one mile east of the old town of Yakima to Mabton, a distance of 23 miles, being just off the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

During July the Superintendent of the Tulalip agency notified the department that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company was interfering with the Indians on Point Madison reservation by attempting to locate a line on that reservation. This infringement, which was entirely without authority, was at once checked. Application was made by the Snohomish River Boom Company to run a tele-

graph line across a corner of the Tulalip reservation from Marysville to a point on Port Gardner. Permission was granted, but work of construction has not been commenced.

The Department has been greatly concerned over the construction of a line of railroad from the Town of Republic, Wash., across the Colville reservation, to the border, and even now does not feel that such a road is desirable. Back in May, 1900, the Republic & Kettle River Railway Company was granted authority to locate a line through the north half of the Colville reservation, and maps for its line were approved. In accordance with estimates by the Department, this company paid \$548 for the purchase of the land, and the company also paid \$100 for the purchase of the Colville reservation along a line adjacent to their own right of way. The Department at once had the unlawful survey stopped, and the Department again stopped the unlawful encroachments.

The Republic and Great Northern Railway Company was granted permission last March to locate a line across allotments in the north half of the Colville reservation from Republic to the international boundary. The incorporators of this company acquired by purchase all the rights and property of the Republic and Kettle River Railway Company.

ECHO OF DREYFUS TRIAL.

Maitre Labori and M. Reinach Are at Odds.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—When the suit by which Mme. Henry, the widow of Colonel Henry, who committed suicide as a result of the Dreyfus investigation, and her son are seeking to recover \$60,000 francs damaged from Joseph Reinach, the Dreyfus supporter, and the newspaper The Siecle, was called, Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Reinach, announced in court that the latter for personal reasons not connected with this case nor for any reasons growing out of the Dreyfus affair had asked to have the brief returned to him. Consequently the former represented M. Reinach, Maitre Labori asked that the case be postponed. Maitre Labori explained clearly that it was entirely upon M. Reinach's influence and not upon his own that his connection with the case ceased. The case was postponed for two weeks.

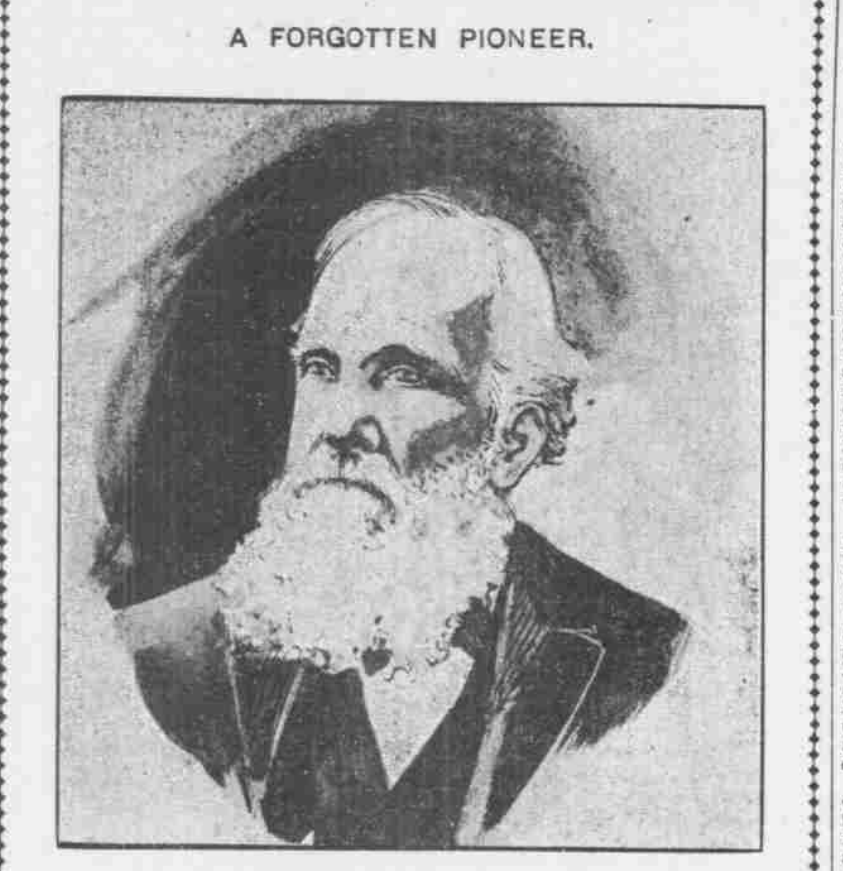
A person who is in a position to know the facts of the case told a representative of the Associated Press tonight that the disagreement between M. Labori and M. Reinach dates from the trial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes. At that time, according to the informant, M. Labori asserted that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, had prevented the acquittal of Captain Dreyfus, or at least had not done enough to make his acquittal certain. At that time and ever since M. Reinach was a warm friend and supporter of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In an article of the November number of the Grande Revue, and more recently in a lecture along the same lines, M. Labori has criticized the government and advocated the formation of a new political party opposed to the Government, and to be known as the Party of Honest People. Maitre Labori is to be the candidate of the opposition of the government at Fontainebleau at the next Parliamentary election in May next. All this was distasteful to M. Reinach, and probably constituted his reasons for taking out of the hands of M. Labori a case in which the latter would have an opportunity to air his political opinions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The London Times and New York Times quote an interview in Xantes newspaper with a man named Sandberg, who is described as an aid-de-camp of the Boer Commandant-General Louis Botha. Sandberg has been touring the Continent to collect Boer funds. Sandberg declared in the interview that ultimate victory of the Boers was certain. Asked what terms the Boers would accept, he said they would agree to one condition only—that the British quit South Africa. He added: "Their recognition of our autonomy would be insufficient. We must be masters of the Cape as well as of the Transvaal."

bringing them no revenue, but were monopolized by people who paid nothing therefor; that a considerable portion would make good homes for settlers, it opened up, and that some of the land obtained merchantable timber, which was not needed by the Indians, as they had sufficient timber on their respective allotments to supply their own needs. He urged recommendations that an agreement be made with these Indians providing for the cession of their surplus lands. "In compliance with Department directions the office prepared a draft of instructions June 19, for the guidance of Inspector James McLaughlin in the conduct of such negotiations. With his report, dated June 26, the inspector transmitted an agreement with the Grand Ronde Indians, concluded June 27, 1901, which provides for the cession to the United States of all their surplus lands excepting 400 acres, embracing the school farms of 200 acres and a timber reserve of 200 acres. The price agreed upon for the entire tract, 2,791 acres, is \$25,000, or a fraction more than \$10 per acre. This sum is to be paid to the Indians in cash pro rata, the shares of the adults over 15 years of age to be paid within 120 days from the date of the ratification of the agreement, and the shares of the minors to be paid as they arrive at the age of 18 years. The same meanwhile to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, such interest to be paid to the parents or guardians annually until the principal shall be paid to the child. "Both Special Agent Armstrong and Inspector McLaughlin express the opinion that good use will be made by the Indians of the cash thus received, and that they will be enabled to better their condition by such cession."

During the past year the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company applied for permission to readjust its line of survey through certain Indian lands in Oregon, lying along the south bank of the Columbia River. This change was authorized by the department.

Permission was sought by the Columbia Valley Railway Company to locate a line of railroad along the north bank of the Columbia from a point opposite Wallula, Wash., extending westerly to Vancouver. Owing to the apparent conflict between the Columbia Valley Railway and Navigation Company for right of way along practically the same route, the department declined to approve the map



A FORGOTTEN PIONEER.

PART PLAYED BY JOHN BALL IN EARLY HISTORY OF OREGON.

John Ball was born near Hebron, N. H., November 12, 1794, and died at the home where he had resided for over 40 years, corner of East Fulton street and College avenue, February 5, 1884. His youth was spent on a bleak New England hill farm. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1821, and started the practice of law in Troy, N. Y. In 1822, one of a company of 12, under the leadership of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, he crossed the continent to the Columbia River, enduring many hardships. At Fort Vancouver, a Hudson's Bay trading post, he taught the first school in Oregon, and the following summer raised a crop of wheat at the mouth of the Columbia. He then went to Astoria, where he taught the first school in Oregon, and then to the City of Portland now stands. On his way back to England that far-off coast which the Hudson Bay's traders insisted was nearer England than "the States," he shipped to San Francisco, and thence to Honolulu, and rounded Cape Horn in a whaling vessel to Rio Janeiro. From there he shipped as clerk to Captain, afterward Commodore, Farragut, to Norfolk, Va. The Oregon Historical Society has just made arrangements for the publication of Mr. Ball's Journal of his transcontinental trip in the quarterly published by that society. Mr. Ball came to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1836, representing Eastern capitalists, for whom he invested heavily in pine and other lands. In 1837 he was elected to the State Legislature, and two years later was appointed by Governor Barry to select 400,000 acres internal improvement lands granted to the state by the general Government. In the law business he had as partners Judge Martin, Judge Withey, E. E. Sargeant and James H. McKee. The latter partnership lasted 34 years. Always especially interested in educational matters, he was a member of the school board for 21 years. The Scribners, Dikemans, Woods, Powers, Harwood and his intimate acquaintance with a large section of the surrounding country he was able to aid many settlers in the selection of their farms. At his death, Mr. Ball bequeathed to the city 40 acres along the bluff on the west side of the river south of Fulton street, the central part of what is known as John Ball Park. Were he still living, nothing would give Mr. Ball more pleasure than knowledge of the fact that thousands of citizens enjoy a weekly outing in that park all through the summer and early fall.

The foregoing sketch, from the Grand Rapids Democrat of October 6, touches an almost forgotten Oregon character, John Ball, who came to Oregon with Wyeth and taught the first school in the old Oregon.

Some time ago the children of John Ball got hold of "McLaughlin and Old Oregon," and immediately recognized some of the characters of their father's Journal. Later a resume of the Journal was sent and handed to Professor Young for publication in the Historical Magazine. Professor Young is now delaying in order to secure the entire Journal.

John Ball was first interested in Oregon by his neighbor, John Ordway, one of the Sergeants of the Lewis and Clark expedition, at their home town, Wentworth, N. H. Later, Ordway moved to New Madrid, Mo., where he lived and died.

Many other interesting historical facts seem likely now to result from the "McLaughlin," especially in Canada. The publishers are arranging for an English edition for Great Britain and Canada.

OREGON MEN MAY BE OUT

APPOINTEES IN LAND SERVICE LIKELY TO BE RETIRED.

They Are Quite Numerous and Command Fair Salaries—Positions They Are Filling.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An examination of the published register of the General Land Office discloses the fact that a number of Oregon appointees in the land service are likely to be retired during the coming year, or soon thereafter. This does not include clerks, who are in the classified service. Doubtless with these appointments, as with the local land officers, the delegation will be called upon as a whole to name successors.

There are now four examiners of surveys credited to Oregon, but of these only one will retire in 1902. The other three appointments expire in the following year. Edward D. Stratford was appointed an examiner October 10, 1888; the other three are Frank H. Brigham, appointed July 25, 1897, and reappointed March 1, 1899; Thomas M. Hurst, appointed September 25, 1897, and reappointed June 10, 1899; and David W. Kimbrell, appointed October 2, 1897, and reappointed March 27, 1899. The three last named will serve until 1902. The salaries in such positions are \$5 per day.

In the division of special service, Ida B. Hildie holds the position of desert land special agent, a position paying \$300 per month. His term expires November 7, 1903. Among the Forest Superintendent agents are Edward Bender, appointed at \$1200, on June 22, 1897; Edward Dixon, last appointed at \$1200 on April 7, 1898; Clark Loomis, last appointed at the same salary June 11, 1897, his term having already expired, and George W. Patterson at \$1200, last appointed May 18, 1899. Allowings for one year for the term, most of these appointments will soon expire.

In the Forestry Service. In the forestry service changes are more likely to occur than elsewhere in the Land Office service. As has been previously pointed out in these dispatches, the official days of the Forest Superintendent Ormsby are probably numbered, as the recent order of Secretary Hitchcock directs that the office of forest superintendent be gradually abolished, as being superfluous, and a hindrance rather than an aid to the service. This order will do away with a \$2000 plum in Oregon, as well as in other forest states. The appointment of long experienced inspectors may possibly disturb I. Allen Macrum, of Oregon, who, since his appointment on March 20, 1900, has commanded \$2000 per annum.

There are now recorded on the rolls four forest supervisors accredited to Oregon, who are drawing \$5 per day. Their salaries are gradually being abolished, as being superfluous, and a hindrance rather than an aid to the service. This order will do away with a \$2000 plum in Oregon, as well as in other forest states. The appointment of long experienced inspectors may possibly disturb I. Allen Macrum, of Oregon, who, since his appointment on March 20, 1900, has commanded \$2000 per annum.

It is a rather strange coincidence, or rather omission, that the published list of forest rangers shows not one single appointee from Oregon. There are rangers recorded from Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Illinois, South Dakota, Michigan, Idaho, Mississippi, Minnesota, North Carolina, Kentucky, New York and Kansas, but not one from Oregon. Yet there are rangers appointed from and employed in that state, and in a good number. But the fact that their names are omitted from the published list leaves a doubt as to the expiration of their appointments, and gives no clue as to who they may be, or what their chances for reappointment.

There is one other Oregon man in the land service whose place may be filled at any time. Reference is made to Thomas R. Lyons, trustee for townsite entries of lands in Juneau, Alaska, who was appointed at \$5 per day on June 15, 1897.

Pro-Boers Disappointed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says the latest speech of Sir

Malt Breakfast Food advertisement with logo and text.

The fact that the best hotels in the country use and endorse Malt Breakfast Food shows its superiority. Among those now serving it regularly are: The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, The Fifth Avenue, New York, Hotel Manhattan, New York, Hotel Touraine, Boston, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia. You can buy it of your grocer.

Frozen Truth. Brooklyn Eagle, Dem. A man who bolted from Bryanism in 1896, but who allowed it in 1900, will never be able to justify his first action. He forfeited the confidence of the silver men in 1896 and lost that of the gold men in 1900. He now retains the confidence of neither—and has even lost confidence in himself.

On the contrary, those who rejected Bryanism in both years have the respect of those who accepted it in both years, and those who accepted it in both years can secure the respect of those who rejected it in both years. The unconditional silver men were in the right. The unconditional gold men were in error. The unconditional silver men were in error. The men who were in the right both times have nothing to explain. The men who were in error both times have nothing to retain. The former just need to stand pat. The latter just need to abandon their error. The two sets can far more easily come together than those who successively joined and deserted each army in turn can now command themselves to either.

A Collar Cut His Throat. New York Evening Sun. Sterling, Ill.—Emanuel Daveler cut his throat on a high collar Monday while riding a bicycle. He attempted to dodge a passing horse and was thrown. His head was pressed forward in the fall and the high collar he wore cut his throat, necessitating six stitches to draw the wound together. He may recover.

Comparatively few horses attain to 17 hands, but Kansas boasts of one that measures 29 hands and weighs 2412 pounds. This big creature is owned by a man named Stout, who lives in Donovan County, Kansas.

Advertisement for Egyptian Deities Cigarettes, featuring the text 'The remarkable popularity of EGYPTIAN DEITIES CIGARETTES is due to their possessing all those things which appeal to a smoker of high grade Turkish cigarettes. In points of quality, flavor and workmanship they actually have no rival. The large and rapidly increasing demand for these cigarettes and the secure hold they have on public favor are sure signs that the educated smoker of to-day realizes that "No better Turkish cigarette can be made." You can get them from your own dealer or from your club. EGYPTIAN EMBLEMS are the same as DEITIES but with cork tips. MARGYROS' signature is on every box.