

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Most opportune is the reprint by J. A. C. McClurg & Co. of the history of the expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, in 1804-5. Everybody who is at all interested in the history of this great Northwest of ours is familiar with this account of the memorable journey of these intrepid explorers, although few realize that it has long been almost unobtainable. The first edition, of 1819, has quite disappeared from the market, and the greatest accounts of what was seen and done by these pathfinders have become very rare, as have also the various English, Dutch, German and French translations. And the Dr. Elliott Coates reprint of 1882 is entirely out of print. Under such circumstances, then, the republication of the complete narrative of the hazardous journey is both timely and invaluable.

The new edition is a reprint of the Biddle text of 1814. The work has been done under the careful supervision of Dr. James K. Hosmer, who has been a member of the Library Association and author of "A Short History of the Mississippi Valley" and "The Story of the Louisiana Purchase." Dr. Hosmer is well known as an authority on matters pertaining to Western history; hence to see his name on the title page is to know that the work has been well done. He has prepared for this edition an accurate and analytic index, and has furnished an introduction giving the events which led up to the great expedition and the vast development that has since followed. It has included in the work facsimiles of all the maps and title page of the 1814 edition, and reproductions of the best portraits of the famous captains, together with President Jefferson's life of Captain Lewis.

Dr. Hosmer's introduction to the two volumes in which the history is printed is an admirable piece of work. It is broad, comprehensive, but brief, realizing that the story as told by Captain Lewis and Captain Clark needs no testimony as to its value, and that it will create sufficient interest of itself. He has wisely confined his remarks largely to the historical events and circumstances antedating the inception of the expedition, and has made only a few allusions to the expedition itself, the conduct of it and the persons engaged in it.

Just at this time, when the entire Northwest is so thoroughly interested with what the Lewis and Clark expedition did for the United States, when the rest of the country is gradually coming to appreciate the extent and value of the territory explored, when we are preparing to celebrate the centenary of the great exploration—at such a time we are indeed fortunate in having placed within our reach the complete and accurate narrative of the whole story. Invaluable both as a historical record of the events of the journey, the customs of the Indians, and the various incidents that transpired, it is a known land, and a geographical description of the country through which the little band passed, it is also fascinating as a story of hardship and adventure. No inventory of the events of the journey, no author's imagination could invent more faithful, more complete, more accurate situations than the methods resorted to by these travelers to extricate themselves from embarrassing and perilous predicaments; and no author's style could be more terse, more direct, more subject-matter which it clothed than the terse, unadorned, every-day, matter-of-fact English in which this journal of fact is written.

Little did Jefferson's two negotiators in Paris, Livingston and Monroe, know what a priceless treasure they were securing when they purchased the Louisiana territory, instead of New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi, the whole vast territory known as Louisiana, and bound their government to pay, instead of the \$2,000,000 which they had in hand, the seemingly enormous sum of \$15,000,000. And little did Jefferson realize then that he had performed his most signal service to his country by upholding his negotiators in their action. But the die was cast. The past lay behind. The future, pregnant with possibilities, lay before. At the threshold of the new nation lay an unknown wilderness, stretching, no man knew how far, and containing, no man knew what. The President believed that what was ours, through inadvertence it seemed, was worth having at any rate worth investigating. Accordingly, he commissioned Meriwether Lewis to explore the wilderness. After Lewis had associated with William Clark, and they had organized his expedition, these two sons of Virginia, the Discom of American tradition, as Dr. Hosmer calls them, set out across the pathless expanse.

The exploration of America by Livingston and Stanley were perhaps attended by greater difficulties and hazards, but they were not fraught with greater consequences to the onward march of civilization and empire than was this of Lewis and Clark. Leaving St. Louis, this hardy company of two score men traversed a country but imperfectly known by trappers and hunters, passed on beyond this into the region where the Hudson's Bay men preyed upon the furty denizens of the forests and streams, left that behind them for the hunting grounds of the ferocious Sioux and the equidistant Mandans. On and on they journeyed, across the trackless prairies, where there were no white men, nor red, nor half-breeds, to help or hinder, into the foothills of the Rockies, through the difficult passes, up the great divide and into the valleys of the Shoshonians. After months of weary traveling they at last reached the great divide, and came upon the headwaters of the Columbia. Down this majestic stream they paddled in their frail canoes, braving the rapids, and the first of civilized men to behold the grandeur of snow-capped Hood, St. Helena and Adams, passing the mouth of the Willamette, according to the site of Portland, and finally reaching the western extremity of this seemingly limitless territory. And yet their labors were but half done, for they must retrace their steps. As events proved, the dangers which beset them on their return were almost as great as those already encountered. But over these also they triumphed, and at last in September, 1806, after two years and four months of absence, they stepped ashore at St. Louis.

All this and more is told in the faithful record kept from day to day by the two leaders of the expedition. What arduous labors they performed, what sore privations and sufferings they underwent, what perils they faced undaunted and unconquered, what obstacles they overcame—all these are truthfully recorded. Such things may we find in the written words; but there is another message to be found in this record which will miss. It lies hidden between the lines, but the appreciative reader is not long in finding it. It is the tribute which a worthy enterprise lays at the feet of the men who perform it well, the tribute of admiration, honesty, intelligence and devotion to duty. This tribute the diary of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark lays at the feet of every one of that heroic band, from the resolute leaders down to the unflinching resourceful young Shoshone squaw, Sacajawea.

"The Expedition of Lewis and Clark." Edited by James K. Hosmer. Chicago: J. A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$5. Two volumes.

"The Heart of Japan." The title of an illustrated book by Clarence L. Brownell, which has been published by Methuen & Co., of London. Mr. Brownell is well known among those who were members of the Multnomah Athletic Club a little less than 10 years ago, for he was a member of the Seattle Athletic Club football team, and played in several matches against the Multnomahs. After five years in the United States, he returned to Japan, where he was a member of the Japanese government schools, he returned to this country and for several years made his home in Seattle and

worked for a time on the local staff of the Post-Intelligencer. In 1895 he went to New York and was employed on the Sunday edition of the Press for several years. During the time he was in China and Japan he published a book on the latter country, which showed high literary ability, thorough knowledge of the Japanese manners and customs, and a keen sense of humor. As a result of this work, he went to London under engagement to write further on the same absorbing subject. "The Heart of Japan" is the result of his work in that country. The title forms its chief claim on the reader's attention. This is "Glimpses of Life and Nature Far From the Traveler's Track in the Land of the Rising Sun." In fact, Mr. Brownell's study of his subject, his residence in the island empire to penetrate far into the interior, where the tourist does not go; live with the people where they have not been imbued with Western ideas, and learn how the people think and talk. He studied the Japanese customs and traditions, and brought back a rich fund of information, which his former work has proved him well able to relate in agreeable style.

"The Heart of Japan," by Clarence L. Brownell. London: Methuen & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Fortune of Oliver Horn." The novels of F. Hopkinson Smith are as a rule most pleasant; those which deal with Southern life, or have Southerners among the characters, are particularly charming. No more wholesome, entertaining, fascinating book than "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," has been published in years. Mr. Smith is particularly happy in taking Southerners out of their native associations and environment and placing them in some totally different place, like New York, where the elements which make up the daily life are complicated and strange, and where the people respect neither tradition nor blood—the penates of the true Southerner.

"The Fortune of Oliver Horn" have much of the flavor which makes "Colonel Carter" unique and agreeable. The life of an aristocratic quarter of some Southern city—Baltimore, we learn—is described with an artlessness which no one possesses with a greater degree than Mr. Smith, and which puts the reader on terms of close intimacy with the author. Oliver Horn, the son of a Southern inventor, who is in straitened circumstances, goes to New York. He burns with the ambition to become a painter—a profession which in the South is considered dishonorable. He is helped by his impulsive Southern nature, and hindered in others, he battles bravely to make his way and to realize his ambition. He succeeds. Not the least potent of the elements on his side are his love for his mother and his love for—well, her name is at first Margaret Grant, later it is Margaret Horn. The time of the story is shortly before, during and after the Great Civil War, and the author has contrived to cast over his pages a dim, mystic light of remoteness which seems to us to add to the interest on the reader. It takes him completely out of the present and transports him back to the time when Oliver sported and made his money in New York, more, and when near Union Square, New York, he learned to draw, to paint, to love and to be loved. So all in all it is a charming story.

"The Fortune of Oliver Horn," by F. Hopkinson Smith. New York: Scribner. Price \$1.50.

"The Kindred of the Wild." What a boon to mankind that clever men are turning from the study of the goings and sayings of poor, pitiful, sordid human beings to the freshness and vigor of the forest and its wild life. The very subject-matter of this book, not to mention the text, are charming, and one need only to glance at the table of contents to know that the book will hold one's attention to the end. "The Lord of the Air," "The Moonlight Trails," "Wild Motherhood" and a score of others, with pictures of rabbits scurrying across the snow, the wild flights of the eagles, and the growl of the grizzly bear, with her equally ugly and pathetic calf, all go to make up a book that we are glad to read and remember.

"The Kindred of the Wild," by Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Little Stories of Married Life." The people who think that romance stops with a joint when the hero and the heroine get married are proved to be mistaken by Mary Stewart Cutting, in her little collection of short stories under the title "Little Stories of Married Life." These stories have been erstwhile published in McClure's Magazine, and by several titles portray their subject matter: "Their Second Marriage," "A Good Dinner," "The Strength of Ten," "In the Reign of Quinella," "The Happiest Time," "In the Married Quarters," "Mrs. Atwood's Own Raiment," "Fairy Gold," "A Matrimonial Episode," "Not a Bad Story" and "Wings."

"Little Stories of Married Life," by Mary S. Cutting. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.25. For sale by Meier & Frank Company.

"Indian Boyhood." In this simply-told tale, by Dr. Charles A. Eastman, is presented a wild picture of savage life, from the opening of little black eyes in the smoky lodge, until he entered school at the age of 15. Though there are thrilling adventures enough to satisfy any boy, the story is quite a short romance and spectacular nonsense that white people indulge in when writing of Indians. The little-savage begins early to learn his lessons in the great outdoors, more fascinating and much more important than grammar and algebra. The hunting and the hunted people must see, smell and hear, must be alert, vigilant and resourceful. No boy can read this story without being deeply interested or learning useful lessons in precept and practice.

"Indian Boyhood," by C. A. Eastman. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.00.

To use the words of the hero himself, "to be burnt out, openbowed, drugged, kidnapped, shipwrecked on a derelict with a madman as a companion, a rather emphatic sort." Mr. Russell's sea yarns are always entertaining, and this one is up to the standard, from the time George Hardy finds his sweetheart fleeing from a cruel step-mother to the time he sails back into the Thames with her standing at his side on the deck of the "Good Ship York." ("The Mate of the Good Ship York," by W. Russell. Boston: Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

New Books Received.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. By Charles Dickens. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, 50 cents.

THE HURDY-GURDY. By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, 75 cents.

STORIES OF CALIFORNIA. By Ella M. Sexton. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.00.

IN THE WARD'S NEST. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Scribner. Price, \$1.50.

ELISE'S WINTER TRIP. By Martha Finley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, 85 cents.

THE EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK. Edited by James K. Hosmer. Chicago: J. A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$5. Two volumes.

WAR AND WORSHIP. By Henry Bellows. New York: Thrift Seeker Company. Price, \$1.00.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF WARFARE. By Walter Rowlands. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.20.

A STRUGGLE FOR A FORTUNE. By Harry Castleman. Akron: Salsfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.00.

LARRY BARLOW'S AMBITION. By Arthur M. Winfield. Akron: Salsfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.00.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PLAYER. By James H. Stoddard. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.00.

A RED MAN'S QUALITY. By Edwards Billings. Akron: Salsfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.25.

JIMMY CROW. By Edith F. Foster. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.00.

IN KING'S HWAYS. By Stanley Weyman. New York: Longmans, Green.

THE TREASURES OF THE INCAS. By G. H. Henry. New York: Scribner. Price, \$1.20.

WITH KITCHENER IN THE SUDAN. By G. A. Henry. New York: Scribner. Price, \$1.00.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DESPAIR. By David Starr Jordan. San Francisco: Elder & Sheppard. Price, 75 cents.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COMMONPLACE. By G. H. Henry. San Francisco: Elder & Sheppard. Price, \$1.00.

BILLY WISKEY. By Frances T. Montgomery. Akron: Salsfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.00.

WITH THE FLAG IN THE CHANNEL. By James Barnes. New York: Appleton. Price, 50 cents.

JACKS OF ALL TRADES. By Katharine N. Bissell. New York: Appleton.

THESE ARE MY JEWELS. By Stanley Waterloo. Chicago: Colledge & Waterloo.

THE WOMAN'S MANTAL OF LAW. By Mary A. Greene. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. Price, \$1.00.

BEHIND THE LINE. By Ralph H. Barbour. New York: Appleton. Price, \$1.20.

MISS LOCHINVALE. By Marion A. Taggart. New York: Appleton. Price, \$1.20.

MAID SALLY. By Harriet A. Cheever. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.00.

KOTTO. By Lafond Hearn. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

A TREASURY OF HUMOROUS POETRY. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.20.

ANIMAL LIFE. By Elizabeth Mary. Akron: Salsfield Publishing Company. Price, \$1.25.

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

A delightful trip of a few hours will take you through the famous "Columbia River Gorge," the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. On a R. & N. train leaves Portland daily at 9 A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locks. Special low fares on this trip. Get particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

MINERS ARE INJURED

BLUE MOUNTAIN RESERVE LARGE-SCALE MINERAL LAND.

C. A. Johns Says the Law Has Been Violated in the Interest of Outdoors.

BAKER CITY, Nov. 9.—(To the Editor.) I have never had a newspaper controversy, and do not want any now. Much has been said and much has been written, pro and con, on the forest reserve question, and I have been united in the request that no final action should be taken on any part of it until such time as the people residing in the proposed reserve could be heard, and their rights and interests be made known to the department. So far as I am advised, no part of the delegation was or is opposed to the forest reserve in general; but they did claim and represent, and do now claim and represent, that no final action should be taken on any part of such reserve until such time as the wishes of the persons directly and immediately interested could be made known to the department fully advised as to all the facts. That was the substance of the request made to Senator Mitchell, and that was the substance of the telegram which he sent to the department, based upon our request.

The actual and bona fide residents within that portion of the reserve lying in the Counties of Grant, Baker and Harney were never consulted about the proposed reserve, and never heard of it, and know nothing about any contemplated action, until long after the order was made. Ninety per cent of such population first learned that the order was made after resolutions in its favor were introduced in the Portland Chamber of Commerce; and nobody yet claims to know how, when, or upon what information the order of withdrawal was made, or why it was made in the manner in which it was.

With the borders of the proposed reserve, in Baker County, 253 locations of quartz-mining claims and 429 locations of placer claims have been made since 1886. In addition thereto, 45 different quartz-mining claims have been issued; each quartz and placer location embracing 20 acres, and each patent embracing four such claims on an average, making a total of 320 mineral locations, embracing an area of 6,400 acres of mineral land actually located in Baker County, within the limits of the proposed reserve; and there are at least an equal number of such locations in Grant County, within the limits of such proposed reserve. One hundred dollars worth of work for each year must be done on each and every location to comply with the United States law. To obtain patent, at least \$200 worth of work must be done on each claim. It will thus be seen that the actual amount of assessment work alone, for each and every year on the unpatented claims in such portion of Baker County, amounting to the work to be done on each claim, is \$20,000. All of this work is done on the claims and from necessity would be visible. From such facts alone it would clearly appear

that a large portion of the proposed forest reserve is mineral land. In addition to this, there are at least 2000 men daily employed as miners; there are at least \$1,000,000 worth of machinery and mining improvements in place and in active operation on the different mines in this section; investments have been made and capital is represented, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. Under such state of facts, can it be said or contended that an investigation was made prior to the time of the issuing of the order including all of this ground in the reserve? The United States law, act of June 4, 1897, expressly provides: "... but it is not the purpose or intent of these provisions of the act providing for such reservations to authorize the inclusion therein, of lands more valuable for the mineral there-in contained and for agricultural purposes, than for forest reserve purposes." Notwithstanding such provisions of the law, practically the whole of the mineral belt of Eastern Oregon lies within the limits of the proposed forest reserve. It is very apparent that prior to the issuing of the order, no investigation was made; or, in the event an investigation was made, that the facts were either concealed or misrepresented.

The mining men who went to Portland have spent a lifetime in mining, and actually produced the gold and silver and the gold mined in the State of Oregon, and are the representatives of millions of dollars in capital, and it ought, at least, to be presumed that they know as much about their own business as men who do not have a dollar invested and who know nothing about mining. They knew and were advised that the law creating forest reserves expressly provides that lands more valuable for the mineral than for forest purposes should not be included or embraced within the limits of the forest reserve. They knew that in effect the whole mineral belt of Eastern Oregon was included and embraced within the proposed forest reserve; that it was done without their knowledge, or the knowledge of any persons residing within the mineral belt. They knew from the statements and representations made by leading and prominent citizens of Grant and Harney Counties that such counties were opposed to the forest reserve.

Under such statements the delegation to Portland did protest against the entire reservation, and did ask and request that no final action should be taken thereon until such time as the rights and interests of any and all persons directly and immediately affected, and residing therein, could be properly presented. This was the nature and extent of the protest made by the delegation. They went for the purpose of presenting the facts and asking for a delay, so that a full investigation could be made. Neither of them had any sinister motive nor ulterior purpose; neither of them was or is connected, either directly or indirectly, with the lumber interests, and in the country where they are known and where they reside their motives are above suspicion.

Since my return from Portland I have had the pleasure of a personal interview with Mr. George B. Sudworth, of the forestry bureau of Washington, D. C., in which the whole matter was fully discussed. After the order was made he was sent by the Government to make an investigation and report the result to his department. I found him a very pleasant gentleman, and I have reason to believe that the interests of all parties affected will be consulted and respected before any final order is made; and I trust that eventually there will be no cause for complaint. It was not the purpose or intention of the delegation to criticize or abuse any Government official. They simply stated the facts as they existed, and from such facts it is very apparent that the whole spirit of the law creating forest reserves was violated by including therein

the mineral belt of Eastern Oregon. Mr. Sudworth frankly conceded that the law creating forest reserves did not apply to lands which are more valuable for mineral than for forest purposes, and that improvements in place and in active operation on the different mines in this section; investments have been made and capital is represented, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. Under such state of facts, can it be said or contended that an investigation was made prior to the time of the issuing of the order including all of this ground in the reserve? The United States law, act of June 4, 1897, expressly provides: "... but it is not the purpose or intent of these provisions of the act providing for such reservations to authorize the inclusion therein, of lands more valuable for the mineral there-in contained and for agricultural purposes, than for forest reserve purposes." Notwithstanding such provisions of the law, practically the whole of the mineral belt of Eastern Oregon lies within the limits of the proposed forest reserve. It is very apparent that prior to the issuing of the order, no investigation was made; or, in the event an investigation was made, that the facts were either concealed or misrepresented.

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today the Norfolk & Western fast express, bound from Columbia to Norfolk, Va., and running 20 miles an hour, collided head-on with an extra freight train. The passenger engineer failed to see the freight's signals. John Snyder, express messenger, was instantly killed, and Abe Jackson, engineer, and J. C. Akens, fireman, were injured. The baggage and mail cars caught fire and the express messenger's body was burned to a crisp. The passenger escaped injury.

Not Worried Over Cuban Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—So far as present indications go it is not the intention of Minister Quesada, of Cuba, to take any action in connection with the refusal of the New York Immigration officials to permit the admission into the United States of the 11 Cuban children from Santiago who were to be sent to a school at Point Loma, Cal. As a matter of fact, the Cuban Consul at New York, Minister in any official form whatever, but he has interested himself in the welfare of the children to the extent of instructing the Cuban Consul at New York to see that they are properly cared for pending the disposition of the question of their admission to this country.

INFANT FEEDING.

The first years of our life are the most important in our existence. That is the time to build the foundation for sturdy manhood in the future. Infancy is, therefore, the most vital period for proper nourishment. A baby secures the best possible nourishment from a healthy mother, but unfortunately very few mothers can nurse their children. What, then, is the next best food?

Cow's milk should not be solely depended upon for it lacks a proper amount of what a child needs most—cell-building substance. Moreover, it is said by authorities on the subject, that the frequent handling such milk undergoes, from the cow to the time it is fed to a child, robs it of much of its original value. Its quality varies and its grades are numerous; the stomach of an infant is much too delicate to make up such defects in its food supply. Scott's Emulsion simplifies the food problem for children and counteracts these defects.

The artificial foods that are so largely used very rarely contain milk, hence they imperfectly nourish the child. Even a small amount of Scott's Emulsion, one-fourth to a half teaspoonful, in the child's bottle seems to be of special value in adding a very important element to the food. Its beneficial results are quickly seen.

Scott's Emulsion is based on this true food principle. It provides nourishment for a child in the easiest, quickest and most palatable form. No baby is too young, no stomach too delicate to receive and retain Scott's Emulsion. Even a few drops in a child's milk seems to provide considerable nourishment that cannot be otherwise secured except in a mother's milk.

If a mother whose milk is not furnishing a child with proper nourishment will herself use Scott's Emulsion it will greatly improve the quality of the milk. It benefits the mother as well as the child.

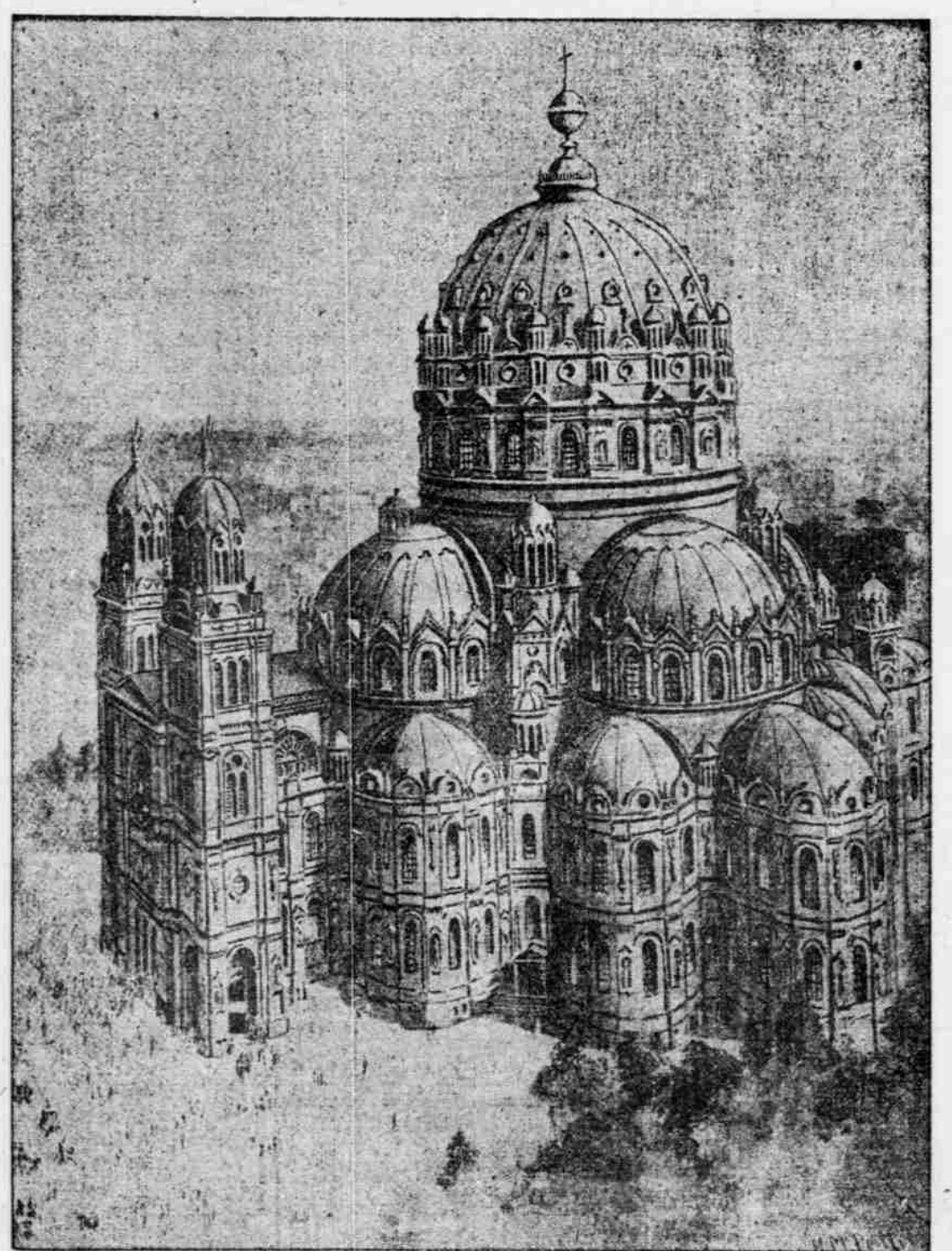
A child of any age will be benefitted by Scott's Emulsion. It furnishes the means to meet and overcome the strain of growing. Being prepared for easy digestion Scott's Emulsion does not tax the stomach or disturb the digestive organs of children.

Its great value as a child's food comes from the nourishment it gives, the ease with which it enters the system, the quickness with which it brings about a change for the better and the permanency of its benefits. The child who is not doing as well as it should needs Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

WORLD'S GREATEST CHURCH PLANNED.



Plans are under consideration by a religious community in New York City for a sacred building of an unusual character. The approved drawings contemplate an edifice more magnificent than the world-famous St. Sophia, of Constantinople, more capacious than St. Peter's, of Rome. The latter holds 20,000 people; the drawings for the New York structure are a wall calculated for between 60,000 and 70,000. Rev. Father J. Donnell, canon of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is the designer. He calls the new church Nova Sancta Sophia.

The dome in mosaic, will sit like a resplendent crown upon a vista of delicate columns of the rarest marbles and brilliant productions of the greatest works of the old masters in Rome. The costly character of the mosaics will be realized when it is remembered that a single reproduction, only 15 by 30 feet in size, will average an outlay of \$100,000, and the whole of the church is to be covered with them. All the splendor of the dazzling interior will be brought out by the unintermitted light of the top of the dome, which will be a gallery like that of the dome of the Invalides at Paris. It is adorned, in the case of Nova Sancta Sophia, with the four apocalyptic animals. The top of the dome is finished with a globe having the shape of a chorion resting on a ground of cherubim, the whole being surmounted by the cross.

The beauty of the interior is revealed at a glance. The entrance commands a view of the whole church, from the floor to the top of the dome, something nowhere else seen except at St. Sophia, in Constantinople, and the Rotunda in Rome. All the pictures are to be reproductions in mosaic of the masterpieces in Rome. The columns throughout the church, of rare marbles, stand around the chapel as to leave a clear view from each chapel of the entire building. The ceiling of each of the chapels is 120 feet from the pavement. Words convey but a faint impression of the perfect beauty of the building, and its coloring, the blending and harmonizing of the tints and hues of the mosaics and pillars, and the atmospheric effects, can scarcely be depicted on paper. If St. Sophia, of Constantinople, remains one of the wonders of the Old World, Nova Sancta Sophia will be the greatest wonder of the New, and the most fit, imposing and beautiful temple ever reared to the majesty of the Divine Master by his devout servants among men.

More Merger Hearing.

Important Testimony Expected to Be Developed in New York.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—Some of the most important bits of testimony in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company probably will be taken this week in New York City before Special Examiner Frederick G. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, who left this evening for New York. The traffic office of the general of the big Eastern roads will be called by the defendants. The hearing will be a continuation of the session held in St. Paul three weeks ago. It was set for tomorrow, but has been postponed until Wednesday. It will consume about a week. Besides the Eastern railroad men several stockholders and officers of the Northern Securities Company will be placed on the stand. Among them may be J. P. Morgan.

The hearing in the state case will be taken on the part of the plaintiff.

Although a large part of the evidence secured in the Peter Power case, and the United States cases will be proposed, it is expected that the attorneys of the state will call witnesses. It is stated that they will direct their attack along different lines from those taken by the attorneys for the United States.

It Was a Great Bull Fight.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—The winter season opened today, the first fight being attended by a large crowd, including many Americans. Parra, one of the matadores, was seriously injured by a bull, and the fight was delayed by the wound in the abdomen and may die. The fight was not interrupted. Ten horses were dismembered.

Express Messenger Killed in Wreck.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 9.—In a