OFF WITH OLD LOVE

Bryan's Son-in-Law Seems to Be a Jilt.

LETTERS WHICH PROVE IT

Before He Met Miss Bryan, Young Portrait-Painter Was Engaged to Miss Cook, of Newport, Who Answers His Denial With Proof.

When William Homer Leavitt was living in Newport, struggling for prominence as a portrait painter, he won the heart of Wilhelmina Cook, one of the humble villagers of that abode of the wealthy. She was willing to share his poverty and to work herself in order to keep up a modest home. But when Mr. Leavitt got a commission to go to Lincoln, Neb., and paint the portrait of William J. Bryan, his ambition soared above his humble sweetheart and he prolonged his task while he was making love to and winning the heart of Ruth, the daughter of the wealthy editor of the Commoner. The story is told in a New York letter to the Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Leavitt is the son of a photographer in Newport and after he graduated from the High School there, he studied art in Boston for three years. Nine years ago, when he was 24 years old, he married the daughter of a rich merchant of Alpena, Mich., and together they went to Paris, where the young man studied, not very industriously, under the best masters. Soon after their return from a five years' stay abroad, Mrs. Leavitt died, leaving her property to their only son, who died last January at the home of his grandparents at Alpena. Mr. Leavitt returned to Newport, where he secured several commissions to paint portraits.

William Homer Leavitt is a short but fascinating young man, a brilliant conversationalist, a charming and delightful companion. Two years ago, when he was given an order to paint a portrait of General Joe Wheeler, young Leavitt thought his fortune was made. And he and the little fighting Southerner became fast friends. General Wheeler loaned the black charger he rode through the Cuban campaign to help the young artist in his work. It was while riding this animal that Leavitt was thrown and carried to this hospital, where the Newport society folks showed him many attentions.

General Wheeler was so delighted with his portrait that he persuaded Mr. Bryan to give Leavitt a commission, but in the meantime orders came in slowly and the young man was forced to rely chiefly on his parents.

Courting Miss Cook.

Mr. Bryan's future son-in-law did not meet Miss Cook until February or March last. Her family are unpretentious, worthy folk, whose New England thrift has enabled them to be comfortable on a small income. Mrs. Cook is active in the King's Daughters. Her daughter, who is 24, had prepared herself to teach music. She has been described as being "sweetly pretty." There is force behind Miss Cook's sweetness and her lovely face.

The courtship progressed rapidly. Newport is as dull and gray in the latter part of the Winter as it is lively and beautiful in the Summer, and it is easy to understand how one who had lived in Paris for five years might be hopelessly bored in a Summer resort when it is at the lowest ebb of the Winter inactivity.

"It was not a long courtship," Miss Cook said, when she decided to give to the press the letters to vindicate herself. "Mr. Leavitt made love to me almost from the day we first met and those who know him know how attractive he can be. I think he is one of the most charming and fascinating men I ever met, when he cares to be.

"It was only a very little time after our meeting that 'Willie' asked me to marry him. I did not consent at once. He urged me particularly, because he was going away on a trip and he said he wanted it settled before he left me. But I held back, because I thought I had not known him long enough. I went to the train with him and he urged me again and again to promise to be his wife. But I would not then.

They Become Engaged.

"He did not remain away very long and when he returned he renewed his suit with more insistence than ever. He overcame my objections—it wasn't so very difficult, for I loved him with all my heart—and we became engaged on April 15. A girl never forgets the date when she becomes engaged.

"We could not marry at once, because he was so poor. We talked it over a lot, planning for the future. He was to work very hard during the Spring and Summer and he expected to make a good deal of money, enough to start our home when we were married in the Fall. I expected to work at my music after we were married and I was sure that between us we could get along. I was not afraid of poverty; I don't think a woman ever is when she truly loves a man and I looked forward with the greatest pleasure to working for him.

"Mr. Leavitt left Newport on April 29 to go over to Taunton and it was from that place he wrote me the letter I have shown you. Whenever he went away from me he wrote me from nearly every station at which the train stopped. In his letters he always said something about our marriage.

Love Letters Mark His Route.

"The commission to paint Mr. Bryan's portrait filled Willie with joy and hope. He was sure that it would bring him sudden fame and fortune. He told me it would solve all our difficulties. He started for Lincoln in May last and his mother and I went to New York to bid him good-bye. He wrote me from nearly every important city on the way to Lincoln, affectionate, charming letters, in which he constantly referred to the time when we would marry. And while he was in Lincoln he wrote many, many letters—such letters as a woman loves to receive from the man she expects to marry."

Mr. Leavitt greatly tried Mr. Bryan's patience by taking an unnecessarily long time to paint the portrait and meanwhile he was winning the heart of his patron's daughter. He appears to have succeeded in this quest about May 28, 1903, but he continued to write to Miss Cook, one letter being dated as late as July 5.

Denies the Engagement.

After his marriage to Miss Bryan, the gossips of Newport got busy about his affair with Miss Cook, and the stories they set afloat came to Mr. Leavitt's ears and provoked him to deny that he was ever engaged to Miss Cook and to cast reflections on her veracity. Finally he wrote the following letter from New Orleans on December 18:

Articles running through the press at the present moment have been credited to you, and I insist that you at once contradict them in terms which can leave no doubt in the minds of the public as to the falsity of the original statement.

You, being a man of family, must know that no young lady who cares anything whatsoever for her moral reputation would rush into a breach of promise case, for it can mean but one thing, and you have done Miss Cook an injustice in starting such a report, and I can scarcely believe that the Cook family would stoop to anything so low.

I knew them only about five weeks in my life and have never heard from any of them since May 28, therefore you can easily see that you have given the young lady a very disagreeable notoriety.

Miss Cook Gives Proof.

Then Miss Cook came forward with proof that he was not only a jilt, but trifled with the truth. She had hitherto kept silence, but in defense of her own reputation and with no view of bringing a breach-of-promise suit she made public letters written by Leavitt which proved the engagement. One of these is dated at Taunton, Mass., April 29, and is addressed: "My own Sweet Billie." It reads:

Get to work, sweetheart, get to work and stop dreaming. I am not coming to see you again for a long time, because it is so much more difficult each time to say "good-by!" And what is the use of saying it at any rate? We are just losing (sic) all the precious time.

I saw mamma this morning, and if I had seen her sooner I should have been much money in, for she has been helping me by paying some of the bills, and, of course, paid the ones which were overcharged. If you could see me now you would see ma in a rage. I am thinking Dunn and not d—— this time.

She wants us to wait until Fall, too, when we will have the house to go into, and she says it will take her from now until then to get things ready. I have nothing to get ready.

He denies having had an communication with Miss Cook after May 28, but he wrote her this letter from Lincoln on July, after he had become engaged to Miss Bryan:

LINCOLN, July 5.—My Dear Billie: I am very heartsick, discouraged and dispirited, that is all. It's a case of being down when expecting to be up, and the lesson is well learned. No more "get-rich-quick" schemes will be indulged in by me.

Will you send me the "old Boston" article, together with the drawings? I have a friend on the paper here and I may be able to get my fare East from it. You can put a piece of pasteboard behind it, so that the drawing won't break, and send it registered mail.

The weather is the fiercest on record. It is almost impossible to breathe. Hope to see you in Newport soon. With love, WILL.

There has been talk about a breach-of-promise suit, but Miss Cook will take no legal action. In the first place, the notoriety, already as much as she can stand, would keep her unpleasantly in the public eye for a long time if the case came to trial. In the second place, a verdict for damages would not be worth the paper upon which it is written, for Leavitt is without resources; in fact, some people say his occupation is now that of son-in-law to Mr. Bryan. It would be impossible to collect a penny. As for personal vindication, Miss Cook believes the letters in her possession are sufficiently convincing.

RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT AND HER ARTIST HUSBAND

YOUNG COUPLE WHOSE HONEYMOON IS INTERRUPTED BY A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

MERITED HONOR TO A WOMAN

Tribute of the Parisian Press Syndicate to Mme. Curie Well Deserved.

Chicago Chronicle.

No one will question the wisdom of the Parisian press syndicate in giving Mme. Curie $12,000 out of the $20,000 placed at its disposal in order to enable her to continue her researches in radium.

While many of Mme. Curie's scientific investigations have been carried on conjointly with her husband, a good number of them have been independent, although along the same lines of activity as his. She was an able chemist before she met M. Curie, and it was their common interest in chemical laboratory work which led to an intimate acquaintance and subsequent marriage.

The Chemical News translates a part of a long thesis by Mme. Curie in which she states just what work she has done independently and what conjointly with her husband and with M. Bemont. The amount of work done seems appalling, while the character of it is such as to open new and still wider fields for research.

She has investigated the radio-activity of uranium compounds and has examined other bodies for the existence of radio-activity, finding the property to be possessed by thorium compounds also. She has discovered that certain minerals possess activity not to be accounted for by their contents of uranium and thorium. This has led her to believe that these minerals must contain a radio-active body different from uranium and thorium and more strongly radio-active than those.

In conjunction with M. Curie she has examined among other things the effect produced by the new radio-actives—electric, photographic, fluorescent, luminous and others. Together they have established the fact that radium gives rise to rays charged with negative electricity.

The Curies have been fettered for want of means, or, rather, they have economized in order to be able to devote themselves to the scientific investigations so dear to both of them. Mme. Curie is now but 36 years of age, and the reward that has come to her thus early is an inspiration as well as a necessity in carrying on her best work.

Hayti the Place for Negroes.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Bishop C. Smith, of the African M. E. Church, who has just returned to his home in this city from Hayti, says that Hayti and not Africa is the place for colored Americans. Twenty thousand, he says, could be assimilated there at once. Bishop Smith is considering the question of agitating the emigration of colored people from the Southern States to Hayti.

Northwest People in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows: Portland (Grand), G. W. Kleiser; Spokane (Ashland), W. H. Wright; Astoria (Broadway Central), M. S. Copeland and M. C. Cupman; Seattle (Grand), W. F. Foster, (Belvedere) A. K. McLaren.

RUSSIA MUCH PUT OUT

(Continued from First Page.)

The Czar's advisers have been instructed to try to work out some plan whereby the amour propre of both countries can be saved, but the complications and political entanglement seem beyond the powers of any one to find a solution. England's so-called pro-Japanese policy is exciting serious attention in political circles, the correspondent continues. It is a growing sentiment that Russia has not got to do with Japan so much as with England, and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is at the bottom of all the present trouble.

An echo is now loudly heard of the utterances of those politicians who at the moment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance announced and proclaimed that this political "coup" meant war against Russia, as destroying the balance of power in the Far East. It is urged by many politicians that the time has come for Russia to retaliate by a demonstration toward the Indian frontier, and also by aggressive political tactics in Persia.

Diplomatic circles' attention is called to the reported frigid reception of the British Ambassador recently by Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is intense irritation in the highest quarters, the correspondent declares, against England, and the same sentiment is being extended to America.

GREAT VICTORY FOR AMERICA

Russian Press Acknowledges Trade Treaty Was a Master Stroke.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—There is no truth in the statement telegraphed to the Cologne Gazette that a personal interview between the Czar and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, had been arranged. It would be most unusual for the Czar to give a personal audience to a simple minister, and it is authoritatively denied that such a meeting was ever contemplated.

It is confirmed from a Japanese source that Russia, in notifying Japan of her recognition of treaty rights in Manchuria, explicitly excepted the privileges of foreign settlements, and it is further said that the United States had been informed that Japan was disposed to contest this point, which is considered vital, in the excerpt of trade provisions.

All of the newspapers today published editorials on the mediation suggestion, and declare such a step is unnecessary. The press generally admits with some irritation that a great victory has been won by American diplomacy in Manchuria.

GERMANY EXPLAINS FOR RUSSIA

Press Deals With Its Retreat in Negotiations With Japan.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The German newspapers this morning appear to be paving the way to explain the Russian retreat in the negotiations with Japan, and in all the capitals of Europe, opinion now inclines to a peaceful issue in the Far East. In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent there of the Daily Mail reports that a long conference of the Japanese Cabinet was held Tuesday, and says the Emperor is receiving the Ministers of Finance and Marine and the naval chiefs.

The correspondent says he has learned that Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, has sent in a confidential report, in which he says that at a secret meeting recently of the Russiana Grand Duke and the Ministers, War Minister Kuropatkin and some of his colleagues declared in favor of peace. According to the Tokio correspondent of the Standard, the Privy Council will be convened Wednesday to discuss important measures bearing on the situation.

COREA FEARS AN OUTBREAK.

American Minister Reports It in a Panicky Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The only advices received over night at the State Department from the East came from the American Minister at Seoul. He reports that Corea is in a panicky condition and there is apprehension of a riotous outbreak at any moment. The information is conveyed that interested foreign emissaries are at the bottom of these disturbances, the result of which may be to afford an excuse for intervention and the placing of large forces in Corea, thus precipitating a hostile collision between Russia and Japan.

LAST NOTE IS VERY STRONG.

Pekin Correspondent Learns Japan Takes a New Stand.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times declares in a dispatch that Japan's latest note is stronger in tone than the preceding one, and that she will neither yield nor moderate her standpoint nor accept the mediation of a third power. Not only to the Japanese, but to the American and British Ministers, the correspondent continues, has China given satisfactory assurances of her intention to maintain strict neutrality, in accordance with Lord Lansdowne's advice.

FIFTY CARS OF BEEF FOR RUSSIA

Omaha Packing-Houses Put It in Specially-Built Casks.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—Fifty-one cars of extra mess beef for the Russian Army will roll into San Francisco January 27, and will be loaded on a transport, which will leave for the Orient February 2. The meat was packed in specially built casks, which arrived in South Omaha last week. As soon as the casks arrived the work of packing began, and was hurried with all possible speed, and the first trainload, consisting of 25 cars, left South Omaha Monday. The remainder followed today.

Russian Troops Withdrawn.

PEKIN, Jan. 19.—The detachments of Russian troops at Ching-Wang-Tao and Shan-Hai-Kwan have been withdrawn to Manchuria. The only Russian troops remaining in those provinces is a small detachment at Tien Tsin and the Legation guard at Pekin.

Russian Reply Expected Soon.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tokio says the Russian reply is expected shortly, and that it is believed it will make some concessions, but it is doubted whether these will be sufficiently far-reaching.

Japanese Cruiser Arrives.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Red Sea, Jan. 19.—The Japanese cruiser Niasin has arrived here from Suez.

SUFFERS FROM THE COLD.

New York Is Kept Busy Caring for the Unfortunate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Intensely cold weather last night and today caused suffering all over the city among the homeless and poor, and the temperature, below zero, brought conditions of extreme discomfort for all whose duties called them into the open air. The police were kept busy caring for unfortunates, several of whom were found unconscious, one in a dying condition.

The temperature began to drop suddenly last evening, passing zero during the night, and at 8 A. M. 1 below zero was registered at the weather bureau, much lower temperatures prevailing in more exposed portions of the city. Firemen were greatly handicapped in their work today by the intense cold and bursting of hose.

Dispatches from all over the state report extremely cold weather, the thermometer going as low as 40 degrees below zero in the central part of the state.

AVALANCHE OF SNOW.

Great Side at Calgary Carries Everything Before It.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 19.—An avalanche of snow left the mountain side two miles west of Calgary last night at a point known as "The Bow," and crashed down the height, carrying everything before it. The monstrous pile tore up the Canadian Pacific track for several hundred feet. Fortunately no train was on the track at the time, or it probably would have been buried beneath the snow. The Canadian Pacific trans-continental express from the West, due to reach Winnipeg this morning, was held for 24 hours by the slide.

All Records Broken.

FONDA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—All records for cold weather have been broken in the Mohawk Valley, the official thermometer registering 38 degrees below zero here today. Trains of the New York Central were two to three hours late. Telegraph and telephone companies were badly crippled.

Railway Traffic Interrupted.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Railway traffic was again badly interrupted today, owing to the recurrence of the extreme cold weather. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature was 7 below in this city. In Northern New York during the night the mercury stood at 30 below, and even lower at some points.

Extremely Cold in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—Extreme cold weather prevails in Connecticut. The temperature here equals the lowest record of the season, 6 degrees below zero. Much lower temperature is reported from outside points, especially from the Litchfield hills, where it was 24 to 31 below.

New Work for the Dollar-Mark.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The enterprising man in the East who wants to introduce the dollar mark into the English alphabet is a bit behind the times," said the observant man, "for this symbol has for a good long time been playing an important part in human speech. We have all become familiar with the saying 'money talks.' Money has of late years been talking loudly and lustily, too, and we need only to cast about us to be convinced of the fact. R. W. Mason is the man who makes the suggestion that the symbol $ ought to be incorporated in the English alphabet, and he wants to give this mark the sign of 'sh.' In $ort, he wants the dollar mark substituted for 'sh' in all words. For instance, he would make the following changes in our method of spelling certain words:

"$ort for short, $ould for should.

"$arp for sharp, $ow for show.

"$ucks for shucks, $all for shall.

"These are some of the changes he would make if he had his way, and the reason he gives for desiring the change is that it would net a good saving of time and space and would be much simpler than the present method. Some of the newspapers and not a few of the educators in the country, have declared in favor of the system, declaring that the plan $ould be adopted, $oved along, given a $ow, and wiling the professor all kinds of success. So the dollar mark may be doing still more talking after a while."

CHIEF LOSES POWER

Mayor Boyd, of Spokane, Takes Charge of Police.

RESULT OF LONG FRICTION

City Council Asked to Remove Woydt From Office--Captain Coverly Is Proclaimed As Acting Head of Department.

SPOKANE, Jan. 19.—Mayor Boyd tonight declared an emergency and took direct charge of the Police Department, thus taking the reins of power from Chief E. M. Woydt.

A proclamation was posted in the police headquarters and later the Mayor sent a message to the Council, informing it of his action and asking that Woydt be removed from office. The grounds for the emergency, as set forth by the Mayor, were:

Disorganization and lack of discipline among the force; ill-will, engendered by the Chief's arbitrary course, and the consequent failure of the department to deal effectively with crime.

The proclamation designates Captain Coverly as acting Chief. Friction between the Mayor and the Chief of Police has been growing since the Mayor entered office last May.

SOCIALISTS SCORE GERMANY.

Friendship for Russia as Regards Anarchists Their Theme.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The apprehension that there might be war between Japan and Russia which prevailed at the Foreign Office two or three days last week has been replaced by temperate confidence that Russia will be able to satisfy Japan.

Although this is the opinion held today by the Foreign Office, as the Associated Press learns, yet the delicate balance might easily be disturbed by insistence on either side. The official news from St. Petersburg describes the sentiments of the Czar's Ministers as being for peace. The relative attitude of the two powers is defined as Japan being firm and positive and Russia as being conciliatory. What probably is as suggestive as any portion of the news received by the Foreign Office is that Japan and Russia exchanged ideas informally by telegraph daily.

The intimate relations between Germany and Russia were brought out in the Reichstag today, during a discussion over the privileges given to Russian secret agents on this side of the frontier.

The Socialists gave notice some time ago that at the reopening of Parliament they would question the government on the question. Herr Ernest Hasse was put forward by the party today to make the attack. He asserted that Russia maintained a chief of spies in Berlin, named Tardik, who received $9000 yearly, and enjoyed the title of His Excellency. Herr Hasse then mentioned by name Tardik's principal assistant, whose relations with the German government were such as to permit them. Herr Hasse affirmed, to use the German police agents and other instruments of the governments as though they were Russian students or other residents, occasionally getting at the postal officials and opening mail addressed to Russians.

The deputy accused the spies of using the methods of housebreakers, seemingly without exciting police vigilance, and say they forged a power of attorney to receive the mail of a Socialist member of the Reichstag suspicioned of being in correspondence with Russians who were under the disapproval of the Russian government.

Herr Hasse then asked the ministers if it were not true that Russians were conducted across the Russian frontier at the request of the Russian government without extradition proceedings or the bringing of specific charges. The principle laid down by the German government, the deputy added, seemed to be that any Russian residing in Germany who was obnoxious to his own government, thereby immediately became an undesirable resident, and, instead of being allowed to cross any frontier he pleased, he was put across the Russian frontier.

Baron Von Richtofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, answering Herr Hasse, declared the German government was aware that the Russian Embassy employed an official to watch over Russian anarchists in Germany, but the government was not aware that government subjects were likewise under observation. The government also was not aware that Russian agents had committed crimes or attempted to persuade others to commit crimes. The Chancellor, continued the Foreign Secretary, did not intend to interfere because he regarded it as advisable that foreign anarchists should be observed by agents of their own country.

He further said the Russian government maintained a similar bureau in Paris and the Italian government had one in London. The Socialist press, the Secretary asserted, had become the organ of the Russian anarchist.

Continuing, the Secretary said Herr Hasse had reproached the government with lending assistance to Russian agents. This he admitted. The government had no reason to protect the revolutionary subjects of a neighboring friendly state. The common interests of civilization demanded watching over anarchists. The government had no other course than to deliver Russian anarchists to the Russian government. Other states would not be thankful for Russian anarchists. The procedure was not, properly speaking, extradition, since the Russian government did not formally demand their extradition. The German government simply put troublesome foreigners over which ever frontier it regarded as most suitable. This statement of the Secretary caused laughter on the right and cries of "that is worse yet" from the Socialists.

Baron Von Richthofen attempted to make clear the importance of the anarchist question, but the Socialists interrupted him, saying:

"It has nothing at all to do with anarchists."

The Secretary declared that Russians should not be anarchists if they desired to live in Germany.

On motion of Herr Singer, Socialist, the Reichstag decided to enter into a debate on the question, the members of the right party voting in the negative.

Herr Bebel, who opened the debate, denied any one had been mentioned in the question as being victims of Russian agents, or that the Russo-German police understanding was directed against anarchists. A well-informed Russian had assured him that what Germany regarded as anarchists did not exist in Russia at all.

Herr Bebel characterized the delivery of Russians whose only crime was discontent with the reigning political conditions to the Russian police to be transported to Siberia or indefinitely imprisoned as being barbarism. Such a conservative leader as Count Von Limburg, a member of the Reichstag, would undoubtedly be deported to Siberia if he undertook to advocate in Russia what he advocated in the German Parliament. The German police, Herr Bebel asserted, searched the house of a Russian living at Charlottenburg on suspicion based on forged letters.

Deputy Schrader, Barth Liberal, supported the Socialist position, protesting vigorously against the exercise of police functions in Germany by foreigners. There was not the least doubt, he added, that Russian agents also watched Germans, since it was impossible to watch Russian residents without watching their acquaintances.

SCOTS' CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Oldest Charity Organization, Founded 246 Years Ago.

Boston Post.

As the home of the Scots' Charitable Society, Boston possesses the oldest charitable society in the United States or on the American Continent. Organized in the little town of Boston in 1657, just 27 years after the founding of the town, when Indians were more numerous about the hamlet than white men, the Scots' Charitable Society has been in continuous existence to this day, doing its work of kindness and charity throughout 246 years.

Even the old original records containing the self-inscribed words of the founder of the society, Robert Porteous, are still in existence, and have been kept in a fine state of preservation. Now deposited with the Massachusetts Historic and Genealogical Society, this ancient volume, which chronicles the early doings of the venerable society, is regarded as one of the historic treasures which cast a true light upon the manners of the early settlers in Boston of old.

The Scots' Charitable Society's inception was coeval with the settlement of the country, and its members in those days represented the first generation of settlers. It was in 1657 that the first large body of Scotchmen arrived in Boston. They came on the John and Sara and represented a large portion of the prisoners captured by Cromwell at the disastrous battle of Dunbar. Five years later these men, accustomed to their new surroundings and having found employment, undertook an organization which would protect the welfare of needy sons of Scotland arriving in the new and wild country without adequate means of support.

Until the actual breaking out of the Revolution the society was in a state of high prosperity. Its roll embraced the wealthiest and highest in the provinces whose blood entitled them to membership and its property holdings were considerable.

When the Revolution broke over the colonies the far-sighted Scotchmen were not unprepared, for at a meeting held on May 10, 1774, it was voted that all the society's bonds be called in.

When the hostilities actually commenced that loyalty which has ever been said to be part of the Scottish character retained the majority of the members of the society in their allegiance to England. Its members left for Halifax, taking with them the records of the society, and much of the property was either forfeited or went to ruin for want of care.

Then came an interval of ten years through which the organization was still retained, but little actual work was done. As soon as peace was declared a reorganization took place on the original basis, and in 1786 the general court granted to the Scots' Charitable Society a charter, and from then until now its work has never been interrupted nor its charity refused to needy Scots.

This book of ancient records of the Scots' Charitable Society is in itself a curious affair. Its dimensions are 15 inches long by 9 inches wide and 1¾ inches deep. Bound in untanned sheepskin, that is today as dry and solid as a parchment from one of the pyramids, the whole volume, from its strange dimly-lined paper to the little brass clasp which holds the buckling flap, speaks of bygone generations.

The Scots' Charitable Society of the present is even more prosperous in Boston than in "the good old days" before the Revolution and nearly every Scot of any prominence in Boston is a member of this ancient order.

One Thing He Can't Learn.

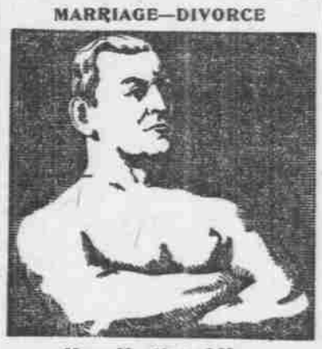
Montgomery Advertiser.

The Democrats of the country at large desire Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election, because he is conservative in all things, has the courage of his convictions, and, as Mr. Olney said, has "never yet turned his back upon approach of public duty and he is too old to learn now."

DO YOU WEAR GLASSES?
Properly fitting glasses and MURINE promote Eye comfort. Murine makes weak Eyes strong. Druggists and opticians, or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

She—Do you know what causes more talk about a woman than anything else? He—Certainly, I do. Her tongue.—Yonkers Statesman.

MARRIAGE—DIVORCE



Mass Meeting of Men
At Liebig Hall tonight and every night.
Dr. Stoddart Speaks—
Tonight's Subject, "Man"
The life we are now living, no other. No collection. Who should marry, who not and why. Moving pictures, grand views, anatomy of man and woman. Free, all free.
NOTICE—Stricture, Varicocele, Gleet, Loss of Vitality, unfitness for marriage or work speedily cured by new methods—X light and X Violet and Red Ray, new way, at half the price and half the time. Home treatment guaranteed by THE DR. LIEBIG STAFF, only real pioneer Specialists for men.
"FACTS FOR MEN."
Attend lecture tonight. Learn the new expert methods of curing diseases of men without doping, drugging or mercury. Unequaled skill and experience of 27 years. Some who run pages of fake advertising, whose whole aim seems to be to make false promises, rarely cure. The new methods are latest from Europe and only used by the Dr. Liebig Staff. Hear free illustrated lecture tonight by Dr. Stoddart himself. Learn and know thyself and be convinced; not for yourself alone, but for your posterity. It's your duty.
Call or write.
THE DR. LIEBIG STAFF,
74 Sixth street, corner Oak street, near Postoffice, Portland, Or.

MEN NO CURE NO PAY
THE MODERN APPLIANCE—A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varicocele, impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circular. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., rooms 47-48 Dale Deposit building, Seattle, Wash.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
No Fits after first day's use.
MARVELOUS CURES, proved so by staff, treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
Permanent Cures, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871.
DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

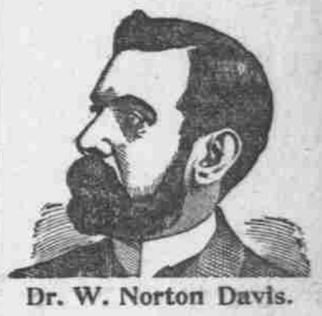
Sale Greater than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."



Dr. W. Norton Davis.
IN A WEEK
We treat successfully all private, nervous and chronic diseases, also blood, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, throat troubles and female complaints. We cure SYPHILIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever, in thirty to sixty days. We remove STRICTURE, without operation or pain, in fifteen days.
We cure Gonorrhoea IN A WEEK.
The doctors of this institute are all regular gradutes, have had many years' experience, have been known in Portland for 15 years, have a reputation to maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected.
We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consultation free. Letters confidential. BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.
Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co.
145½ Sixth Street, Cor. Alder
PORTLAND, OR.

Specialists for Men
STRICTLY RELIABLE

DR. TALCOTT & CO.
"WEAKNESS"
Affections of men, commonly described as "weakness," according to our observations, are not such, but depend upon reflex disturbances and are almost invariably induced or maintained by appreciable damage to the prostate gland. When occurring in robust subjects in every other respect these forms of so-called weakness are very amenable to proper treatment.
CONTRACTED DISORDERS
From statistics compiled from our practice, covering over 7500 cases, we find that 90 per cent have recovered in seven days or less. This successful treatment prevents all complications, such as stricture, inflammation of the bladder and prostate gland and kidneys, and, together with our extremely low fees, should induce all in need of treatment to consult us.
Consultation Free. 250½ Alder St.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.