Diva Denies She Will Quit Chanler-Wife "Esteems" ex-Sheriff.

SHE WILL GO TO NEW YORK

Singer Is Inclined to Deny Reports That She Seeks Interest in Chanler Fortune, but Parries Direct Questions Put to Her.

CHANLER MAKES STATEMENT. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-Robert W. Chanler was in town today and, through his counsel, made his first public statement since his sudden return from Paris.

"Mr. Chanler is greatly annoyed by preminence given his affoirs." said his lawyer. "He is very much embarrassed by the espionage of the press. There is no litigation. left his wife on good terms and there is no foundation for all these misleading reports. In fact, I might call the whole thing a tempest in a tea-

PARIS. Sept. 14.-Mme. Lina Cava lieri-Chanler gave last night a forma interview on her marital complications. Heretofore her statements, revealing only what she wished to be made public, have been given to a newspaper from which she received a monthly stipend. But the prima donna is now clearly perplexed by reported statements of her husband Asked if she joved her husband, she hesitated. "I esteem him for his talent," she said with a beguiling smile. "Do you expect to join him in Amer

"Yes," she responded quickly. There was a delay before the rest of the answer was forthcoming. "Perhaps in about six weeks. The doctor still forhids me to take a long voyage so soon after my operation for appendicitis." You will not sue for divorce or sepa

No Thought of Separation.

"No, there is no thought of that. These nors have sprung from nothing. They without any foundation." "Will you sue to get a share of hi

The prima donna's face clouded and she was allent for nearly a minute.

"That is an intimate question," she finally replied. "there has been no thought of any suit whatever."

"Has Mr. Chanler carried out his part the marriage contract?" Cavalieri smiled broadly at the dias of this question

Wife Told Chanler Was Rich.

I was told," she answered, "that he had \$2,000,000 with an income of \$100,000 a year. He has not got it. He has not anywhere near it. If he has not given what I expected, it is behe has not got it.'

"And you have been disappointed to learn he was not as rich as you had been led to believe."

"He did not tell me he had that amount." Cavalleri declared vigorously as she flew to the defense of her hus-band, her dark eyes flashing. "He never told me he was that rich. He told me he had debts. I did not ask him how rich, because it did not concern me. If I had been marrying for money, I should not have chosen Robert Chanler; that you well know. I mar-ried him because I esteemed him as a gentleman and as a man of talent.

Terms Are Withheld. "Will you tell the terms of the mar-

No, that concerns only Mr. Chanler

and myself, but I will tell you that I intend, as I have always intended, to work for my living. I can gain a livelihood with my voice and I am proud to work in that way."

Although neither Cavalleri nor the

lawyers who drew the contract will ne-vulge its terms, it can be stated on ex-cellent authority that it contained a provision that Cavaliert was to recieve \$20,000 yearly and a stipulation made that this sum was to be whether they lived together or separated or divorced.

RIGHT WORK FOR GIRLS

Boston's Experiment to Lessen Mis-

fits in Business.

Boston Post. An experiment known as the Girls Trade Educational League, which fair to fill an international need in the industrial world, is now under way in Boston, backed by Miss Florence Mar-shall, head of the Girls' Trade Industrial

The league experiment is to begin ac tive work after school opens this Pall. During the last four months Miss Marshall has been traveling abroad, investi-gating industrial conditions there with a view to understanding the interna-tional conditions before starting the

"I find," says Miss Marshall, "that the need is the same everywhere, and that is to guide the girls between the ages is to guide the girls between the ages of 14 and 18 into the industries for which they are fitted. There are labor exchanges in Engiand which do it to some extent, but the work is not broad

nor comprehensive enough.
"What we need is some body of competent workers - who anderstand the ability needed for the various trades and industries to come directly in contact with the girls at this period, to study them, to see what they are fitted for,

and to see that they have the opportunity for the work they can do. That is what we intend to do in the Girls Trade Educational League,
"Six years ago the same committee which is starting this work began the Boston Trade School for Girls. proved its value and practicability and then the city took over the school and the work. This is our aim in this new work: To prove in two or three years

necessity for it and its efficiency work of this kind should be a civic af rather than a private charitable The purpose of the Girls' Trade Edu

cational League, which is to open this Fall, is to study the needs of all girls as they leave the public schools. have already made a study of all occu

These data may be given girls in va

printed leaslets distributed, giving the girls an idea of the possibilities before them. This is for the general work. "Then for the individual girl we will have the vocation office to advise and lirect her into the industry in which

direct her into the industry in which she is qualified to succeed.

The idea is to lessen the number of useless people and missits in the world. The average girl has no way of knowing what she is fitted for and she drifts into any employment she sees advertised or that her neighbor is em-

ployed at.
"She may make cigars, for instance, and perhaps she is not physically adapted to that and is too slow. That same girl may have a gentus for dressmak-

"Much good, serviceable material is "Much good, serviceable material is thus entirely wasted.

What we want is to have every girl who leaves school directed to us. We can make a study of the individual girl and do our best with the comprehensive material we have collected to guide that girl into the work she is fitted for. Perhaps she is not strong enough to stand all day at a loom and yet she may be able to sew on buttons very nicely. Many dressmakers start to learn nicely. Many dressmakers start to learn the trade by the humble beginning of

"We do not expect to succeed with all. If we succeed in making 50 or 60 per cent successful and useful we hall feel that the work has been very much worth while.

"We don't expect to succeed the first time always with the girls, either. It may be that some of them will have to be tried in five or six of the industries before the right one is found, but when we have made that girl a successful worker, the patience will have been

Nothing is so good for self-respect and the moral fiber as success in some

trade or industry.

"One girl out of 100 may step naturally into her vocation in life, and the other 55 are in wrong. This work for the other 99. "It will also help the employers ob-viously, for it they have girls fitted and equipped to do the work they will not

have to waste time trying them or carrying them along. "We hope to make this tork so valuable that the city will see the need of it and eventually carry it on."

ON TOUR SOON DUKE

Union of South Africa to Be Notably Celebrated.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 1t. - (Special.) -The arrangements for the tour of the Duke of Connaught and his party after the opening of the Union Parliament

are now practically complete.

The first part will consist of a visit to Rhodesia and the Zambest. This is to Rhodesia and the Zambesi. This is to be done fairly early in the season, for the heavy rains and heat, which set in early in December, usher in the unhealthy season in Rhodesia and also make it more difficult for traveling for a Rhodesian storm is capable o impeding railway as well as road traf fic. The royal itinerary in the great northern Colony will probably embrace Buluwayo and Salisbury, as well as

isit to Rhodes' grave in the Matoppor To celebrate the union of the colonic work will be commenced on a great university costing \$2,500,000, of which the trustees of the Alfred Belt bequest will supply \$1,000,000.

The announcement that the Union Government has decided to take over Groote Schuur as the official residence of Premier Botha dld not come as surprise. Cecil Rhodes, its late owner, bequeathed it as the residence of the first Minister of a United South Africa, though it is doubtful whether even that for-seeing statesman forank that General Botha would be its first occu-

For South Africa it must salways possess a deep historical interest and significance. The house tiself is after the type of old Dutch buildings: Cecil Rhodes purchased not only the estate, but also a large portion of the moun-tain slopes adjoining. His object was to keep the builder away and, in his own words, "to keep the mountain beautiful." Part of the grounds he Inclosed as a zoological garden, where not actually savage might roam at will. In the heart of the pine forest, too, he built a poet's cottage, which Rudyard Kipling has several times

used as a winter resort.

It has been arranged to pay the South African Premier \$20,000 a year and each of the other nine ministers \$15,000. That is about double the amount received by a minister in the Australian Commonwealth Cabinet, so the example of South Africa is likely to make politicians in other quarters of the British Empire envious

FLAG SALUTE FOR WOMEN

Military Men Give Ideas as to What Would Be Correct.

Philadelphia Record.

Now that the school season is with us again a question that school teachers have long desired a National ruling upon can be discussed appropriately. The question is "How should women sa-lute the flag?" It is not possible for a woman to remove her hat as the flag passes in the street, as a man does. What, then, should she do to show her everence for the colors, and how hould the girls of our schools and colleges be taught to salute the National emblem, so that the American women of the future may have a uniform method of saluting the flag? Opinions of those who have been consulted differ materially concerning the correct

way a woman should give some out-ward and visible sign of her patriotism when the flag passes. For instance, General Miles does not agree with some that the military saute would be suftable for women. He across the breast, with the middle finger directed toward the point of the left shoulder, the head at the same time

being partly lowered. Another distinguished soldier, General Chaffee, suggests that the most graceful and effective manner of luting the flag when a number of wo-men or girls are gathered together is

for the girl to draw a handkerchief from her belt or other receptacle and hold it pendant from the hand horizontally or upward at an angle of 45 de General Grant would have a more simple salute. The mere bowing of the head he thinks would be enough.

Admiral Schley thinks a more elabo rate salute appropriate. The Admira would like the mothers and daughters of the land to place the right hand over the heart when saluting the flag and bow the head reverently at the same time. Admiral Dewey would have no other salute for men and women than the raising of the hand to the forehead and then dropping the hand, the grace ful and effective salute in use amon army and navy men the world over Admiral Evans thinks the military solute the right thing, too, but rises to re-mark that the courtesy of the foreign women as he sovereign passes strikes him as a most pleasing way to show respect, and he suggests this as an al-ternative to the military salute.

The consensus of opinion among many consulted on this subject is in favor of the military salute. rious ways. It may be possible to give a series of lectures before the school girls of these ages, or perhaps have coo.obe more than 1908.

EUREKA LINE TO BE PUT THROUGH

Rumored Hill Invasion Into California Causes Action by Southern Pacific.

ASKS FOR ROAD

Line Between Willits and Eureka 30 Miles, to Be Built at Once, and Later to Be Extended North to Oregon Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 .- (Special. Hill roads from the north, the manage ment of the Northwestern Pacific, which means the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, is showing signs of renewed activity in completing the line to Eureka and in perfecting its plans for construction from Eureka northward to Crescent City

Bids Are Called For.

It was learned today that bids have recently been asked for the construction of two new pieces of the road, that is to bridge the gap in the line between Wil-lits and Eureka, making a total of 30 miles of new road, which will be rushed

through to completion.

One of these sections, for which the contract has been let, is at the Willits end of the gap, between Outlet Creek and Covelo bridge, construction now being in progress between Willits and Outlet Creek. The other section, which will the Creek. The other section, which will let Creek. The other section, which will be completed this Winter, is at the Eu-reka end of the gap, between Dyerville and Fort Seward, the road having aleady been completed from Eureka outh to Dyerville.

At the same time the Southern Pacific is perfecting its rights of way north of Eureka to Crescent City and there has been talk of extending this line through to a connection with the main line of the Shasta route, at a point near Rogue River, thus completing a coast line to the north from San Francisco to the Ore-

TRUNK LINE MAPS ARE FILED

Right of Way Extends From Cascades to Jackson County.

LAKEVIEW, Or., Sept. 14 .- (Special.) Maps were filed here yesterday in the Government Land Office by the Oregon Frunk Railway, through Carey & Kerr, Portland agents of the company. The right of way designated is from a point on the summit of the Cascade Mountains n Central Oregon, running westerly and passing north of Fish Lake, thence running southwesterly, presumably along Willow Creek and Big Butte Creek, ending near Eagle Point, in Jackson County will run near Crater Lake National

Park. It is supposed this right of way is fo an extension that will connect the Pacific & Eastern Bailroad with Hill's Oregon Trunk line, which follows the Deschutes River and will be the main line connect-ing numerous branches in California and

Over the Pacific & Eastern the Hill road will reach Medford, Jacksonville and other important points, and will be on its point, presumably Crescent City or Eureks.

PRESENT RATE SUITS

CEMENT MEN PLEASED BY KAN-SAS-SPOKANE TARIFF.

Request to Retain Rate in Force Raises Storm of Protest From Spokane Cement Jobbers.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 14 .- (Sp. clal.)-What promised to be a quiet and restful hearing of supplementary testi-mony in the Spokane rate case before Interstate Commerce Commissioner (Prouty, in the Federal courtroon today, was suddenly disturbed and en livened by the announced introduction by counsel for Scattle and Portland cement companies of a request to the Commission that the present rate of 55 cents on cement from Kansas points to

Spokane be retained. Attorney H. M. Stephens, for the Spokane Jobbers, promptly filed a request to the suggested retention of the old rate, showing clearly that the object of the Coast manufacturers in this demand was the unmolested retention of the Spokane field.

The existing rate on cement from Kan-sas points to Spokane is 55 cents. The tentative schedule of the Commission fixes the new rate at 40 cents and the rate from the coast to Spokane and the Inland Empire at 25 cents. Coast manufac-turers assert that the tentative rate will give Kansas manufacturers an advantage of 15 cents per hundred pounds, or 60

Coast manufacturers want the tentative rate abolished and the present rate retained, in order to boost prices," said Attorney Stephens. "I deny absolutely that there is a cement trust," re-joined P. W. Rochester, representing the Washington Portland Cement Company. "Furthermore, I deny that there is even a gentlemens' working agreement. We want the present rate retained in order to compete with Kansas shippers to this

As the Commission has ruled on this point and has favored a reduction of 15 cents, it is entirely unlikely that the schedule will again be changed to the present rate or that it will be decided against Spokane. The matter will be to the Commission at a

SMOKE OF THE GREAT

Kansas Cigar Store Where Grant and Sheridan Chatted.

Topeka, Kansas, Capital. Arthur Simmons, Leavenworth's vet-eran cigarmaker, has sold his shop and will retire. With the shop went the battered showcase and the old-fash-ioned scales and the ancient chairs, for the owner of the shop for the last 42 years has learned to undervalue the associations of greatness. He parted with these articles in spite of the fact that President Grant and General Sheroun leaned against the showcase up one memorable occasion and "passed the time of day" with the cigar man: that over it more than once he lent oney, \$5 or \$10 at a time, to General Custer, and that Justice Brewer and "Buffalo Bill" Cody and lesser celebrities without number, to say nothing of

of Kansas since the shop was opened have at one time or another sat in the worn chairs or bought rough tobacco weighed on the scales.

weighed on the scales.

Even if you have never heard of his history, you would more than likely guess, after a conversation with the pioneer, that Arthur Simmons had known noted men. There is a courteous dignity in his manner—not affected, however—that must have grown from intercourse with them. Seventy years old, with white hair worn long, a smooth-shaven, strongly lifted face, and a slow, careful speech, he can sit at his home out on Broadway in Leavenworth and tell you tale after tale of the wild and tell you tale after tale of the wild Kansas days that preceded the Civil War and of the men, great and small, who lived in Kansas then and since.

The only time Grant was in the shop was in his second term as President, probably in 1868. Mr. Simmons remembered few dates—with the other details he has no trouble. Sheridan was in command at Leavenworth at that time; Grant was on a tour of inspection. and tell you tale after tale of the wild

Grant was on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Simmons knew W. F. Cody, who
afterward attained fame and a circus as "Buffalo Bill," when he was a boy.
Cody was born and reared, Mr. Simmons said, in Sait Creek Valley, six
miles northwest of Leavenworth. He
used to come to town before he had
ever dreamed of being a United States scout, a noisy, active young fellow who thought nothing at all of his personal appearance and little about the opinons of others.

Jake Schaeffer, afterward billiard ampion of the world, learned to play he game in a pool hall of his step-ather, John Burg, in the room above Mr. Simmons' store. "I used to go up there sometimes," the cigar man said, "and watch Jake play. He was a boy then, so little that he had to climb on

"Perhaps the most picturesque man ever knew was General Custer. was a tall, fair man, with long hair. He had a dashing, gallant manner and talked in quaint courteous phrases with strangers that reminded one of revolu-tionary courtiers. His friends said he was afraid of nothing in this world or the next and loved danger better than women, and I guess they were right. He didn't smoke much, but he used to buy chewing tobacco, and liked to come my place.

But now it's over. The shop has been sold. Mr. Simmons is going to take a long vacation with his wife and daughter, "just staying at home and resting," as he said, and probably the store that so long had been the lounging place of great men will be remod

GAELIC HAS ADVANTAGE

SYNTAX SIMILARITY WITH CLAS-SICAL TONGUES HELP.

Rapid Strides Being Made in Ireland for Promulgation of the Language.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3 .- (Special.) -- It is oubtful if Irish-Americans appreciate the progress that is being made with the Irish language here in the home land. Though in deference to her ever increasing proportion of Jews, New York City now offers in her schools the optional study of the Yiddish language, it will be recalled that the pro-posal of Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, a few years ago to introduce an electiv course of Irish into the public schools of the "Hub," aroused a storm of protest, notwithstanding the fact that Boston holds a larger proportion of Irish-Americans than any other city in Amer-ica. There was a strong feeling dis-closed that for an English-speaking race to revert to the language of their ancestors was ostentatiously provincial, besides being obstinately unpro-

The rapid strides of progress now be ing made by the Gaello League in land rather blunt the force of these conclusions which are shared, it is true, by many native irishmen. Yet the more the light of scademic scrutiny is turned on this ancient language, the more it on this ancient language, the more it reveals supreme possibilities as a National speech. In an address on the Gaelic language, Cannon O'Conpell, lecturer in Irish at Queen's University, Belfast, has put forward one of the most effective pleas for the old tongue that has been offered in recent years.

The great similarity in syntax, for instance, between Irish and the classical languages, gives the Irish-speak-ing student of the classics a great ad-vantage. Where English only has 23 consonantal sounds and French 26. Irish has 52, each of which occurs in some other spoken language. Thus the alleged barbaric tongue, if as nothing else than a phonetic exerciser, may form a good, solid basis on which to build a useful and practical language culture. It removes all the difficulties in the pronuncition of Hebrew, furntakes an indispensable ground for Latin and Greek, and provides an incomparable vantage ground from which to study any language of the present day.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DIES

Viscount Sone, Privy Councillor and Resident-General in Corea.

TOKIO, Sept. 14.-Viscount Arasuke Sone, Privy Councillor and former Resi-

dent-General in Corea, died today.

Arasuke Sone was born in 1849 at

Hagi, Choshu province. He succeeded Prince Ito as Resident-General of Corea

when the latter was made President of the Privy Council of Japan on June 14. 1909. He himself was succeeded last May by General Viscount Terauchi. Prior to leaving Corea Viscount Sone suffered a serious illness and was said to be afflicted with cancer of the stomach. In 1899 Viscount Sone was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Yamagata Cabinet an. in 1901 was appointed Minister of Finance. He held this office during the Russo-Japanese war. When the Anglo-Japanese alliance was concluded in 1902 he was created a Baron. In 1905 Sone was appointed a Privy Councillor and in the year following was created Viscount in reward for his services during the war. In September, 1907, he was appointed Deputy Resident-General of Corea. During his incumbency he was an outspoken opponent of annexation.

GOLD THIEVES WATCHED

Detectives Suspect Alaskans and Wait for Them to Dig Up Ingots.

SEATTLE, Wash, Sept. 14.—It is set-tled in the minds of detectives that the \$57,000 robbery of gold bullion in tran-sit from Fairbanks to Seattle was com-mitted on the Yukon River steamer Tanana, and the men who are supposed have stolen the precious ingots are der surveillance. But the gold is buried in the earth,

the detectives say, and even if they arrested the real criminals, they could not convict them and they might not recover the gold. So they purpose to starve the thleves out; to watch them until they dig up the gold and try to sell it. Any man who tries to sell Tanana gold at any market in Alaska or the United States will be held for examination. Reports of a second ex-press gold robbery are false.

GRAHAME-WHITE IS STAR OF FLIGHTS

He Gets \$10,000 Prize for Harbor Flight in Contest

Curtiss Challenges Englishman to Match Race at Harvard-Boston Aero Meet-Harmon Wins All Prizes for Amateurs

BOSTON, Sept. 14.-Claude Grahame-White, of England, flying a Farman biplane and a Bleriot monoplane, each equipped with a French motor, proved himself the champion of the first an nual Harvard-Boston aero meet at the nual Harvard-Boston aero moet at close of the nine days' competion last night, having won the blue ribbon event of the meet, the Boston Globe prize of \$10.000 for his harbor flight to Boston light and return. He took altogether four first places and three seconds in different events,

winning \$22,100 in prize money.

No person was injured during the meet, and there was less than \$500 damage to any machine.

While the regular competitions for prizes ended tonight, the management will continue the exhibition throughout two days more, offering prizes for new

Glenn H. Curtiss has challenged the Englishman to a match race. Ralph Johnstone got three first prizes and one second, which netted him \$5000. Walter Brookins took in \$4250 on two first places and one second, and Curtiss won the second place in speed and \$2000, while Charles Willard won \$50 for second place in "get away."

Practically all the amateur prizes were won by Clifford B. Harmon, of New York, who flew the Farman bi-

JEFF DAVIS' WOOING

In Days When Folks Went Courting on Horseback.

Memoirs of Jefferson Davis by his wife.

My father, W. R. Howell, lived in a large old-fashioned house called "The Briars" on a bluff near Natchez. Miss. The ground sloped on each side, on the west to a dry bayou about a hundred feet or more deep, the sides of which were covered with pines, oaks and mag-nolla trees. On the west there were deep caving bayous, washed in the yelclay by the drainage to the bank, about one-eighth of a mile from

Joseph E. Davis (father of Jefferso Davis) came to see the family when was 16, and urged my mother to let me go with him for a visit. After much insistence the request was granted; but as I was reading hard then to finish my course in English and Latin classics, it was not until the next year that the

visit was made. In those days the only mode of communication was by boat, and they were literally floating palaces of ease and luxury. They were not much larger than now, and I have never seen any hotel where the food was so exquisitely prepared or the provision of dainties so great. Fresh fruits and the most beautiful flowers were sent to the cap-tain at almost every stopping place by bont" meant ice, new books, and every other luxury New Orleans could furnish or their purses command—journey on one of those packets was an ideal mode of travel.

Mr. Davis, on his way to a prelimi nary caucus at Vicksburg, his first essay in political life, came by the Dia-mond Place on horseback, en route. He brought a message from his brother that he would expect me at once. The next day- Miss Mary Bradford, Mr. Davis' niece, afterward Mrs. Richard Brodhead of Pennsylvania, came up on horseback, accompanied by a servant man leading a horse with a lady's side saddle. The old-fashioned high-swung carriage and pair also came to bring my impedimenta, and "all in blue and unclouded weather" we rode over the rustling leaves through the thick trees to "The Hurricane."

Mr. Davis was then 36 years old and looked about 30; erect, well proportioned and active as a boy. He rode with more grace than any man I have ever seen and gave one the impression o being incapable either of being unseated or fatigued. From an old letter to my mother I quote my first impres-sions of him: "Today Uncle Joe sent, by his young-

er brother (did you know he had one?), an urgent invitation to me to go at once to the 'Hurricane!' I do not know whether this Jefferson Davis is young or old. He looks both at times, but I believe he is old, for from what I hear he is only two years younger tha you are. He impresses me as a remark able kind of man, but of uncertain tem-per, and has a way of taking for granted that everybody agrees with him when he expresses an opinion, which offends me, yet he is most agreeable at times and has a peculiarly sweet voice and a winning manner of asserting himself. The fact is he is the kind of a person I should expect to rescue one from a mad dog at any risk, but to insist upon stoical indifference to the fright after-ward. I do not think I shall ever like him as I do his brother Joe. you believe it, he is refined and culti-vated and yet he is a Democrat!" So wrote this little miss of 17 of the

future hero and statesman.
"The Hurricane" house stood in many acres of splendid oaks, and the main part of the building had low cellings, wide hall with four rooms on the lowe floor, as many rooms on the secon story and the same number in the attic. The windows were small, the walls thick and the doors were paneled below. and had six small panes of glass above. On the right hand side of the hall were the drawing-room and the "tearoom." where the ladles sat; and on the othe was a bedchamber and the "office." There the brothers sat when they were not riding over the plantation and talked of books, of elementary law, of agricultural experiments, commented upon the day's doings and made and

perfected theories above everything in heaven and on earth. Jefferson Davis read aloud to his brother the Congressional debates, and often when his eyes were tired one of the ladies was summoned to finish the speech under consideration. While I was there I often took my turn, and greatly enjoyed their comments.

Before Mr. Davis' departure for the canvass of 1844, in January, we becam engaged, and early in February 1 re-turned home. He followed within a week turned home. He followed within a week and after a short visit addressed him-self to the work he had undertaken. Riding in the sun and late in the dew. in midsummer, always gave him mala-rial fever. So these journeys were gen-

rally succeeded by long attacks of illgreatly; finally they brought on an al tack of amaurosis and impaired the sight of one. When he came to Woodville in his canvass he found that his mother lay dead in his sister's house. He was much overcome by her death and after the funeral rode 40 miles to see me for an hour in Natchez; and, taking a fresh horse, returned to Woodville and kept his appointment to speak there that night, having ridden the greater part of the night previous. His mind dominated his body to such a degree that he was able to endure nearly what he

After the canvass for Polk had closed with his election in the Spring of 1845, Mr. Davis came down to Natchez for his wedding. On the steamboat he met Gen eral Zachary Taylor for the first time since he left Prairie du Chien, and the General approached him most cordially. An entire reconciliation took the place An entire reconciliation took the place of the unexpressed, but friendly regard which had never ceased to exist in all those years of grief and separation. I had been quite ill, and could not then undertake the ceremony, but some weeks later he came on a short visit,

and we concluded to marry then.
February 25, 1845, at "The Briars,"
in the presence of my family and some of his, we were married. Rev. David Page, of Trinity, pastor of the Epis-copal Church of Natchez, performed the ceremony. After a breakfast to our friends we left on a tour of visits to his family at Bayou Sara and Woodville, and from thence to New Orleans.

DUTCH ARE STRONG

BRITISH LINED AGAINST GER-MANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Leaders in Natal Party Hold Aloof, Believing Present Union Will

Disappear.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 16. - (Special.) Tremendous interest centers in the im-pending election for the United Govern-ment of South Africa. Electioneering is now at full blast and though there is much clashing of various parties it is a notable fact that the Dutch stand

together, one and indivisible.

There is a strong party of Britishers centered round Dr. Jameson—of Raid fame—who is standing as a candidate in the Harbor division of Capetown, but they have failed to rope in the outlying points of South Africa. Natal at the Eastern extremity of the new United States will have none of the advice of Cape Colonists and ports like Genhamstown and Port Elizabeth are Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth jealous of the predominance of Cape-town in shipping and would gladly rob her of political laurels. Yet Lord de Villiers, an old Dutch South African, once gave it as his opinion that "civili-zation in South Africa is destined to be

achieved from the South, with Cape-town as the base of operations."

All of which British distractions are good for General Botha and his Dutch good for General Botha and his Dutch henchmen, who can recken on the solid vote of their countrymen. The chief anxiety for Dr. Jameson comes from the Natal party, headed by several prominent politicians who held local office before the union. This party has set up a platform in which equal language rights between Dutch and Engllsh are advocated, the natives are to be advanced in agriculture and shielded from liquor, immigration is to be en couraged from Europe, but barred from Asia, and practical support is to be

There are sharp differences between Natal and Capetown, especially as to negro restrictions and even in Natal negro restrictions and even in Natai the vote is likely to be split between the Jameson and Natai parties. So vital is the race question to the future of South Africa—for there is a big upheaval looming among the blacks— that whichever way the elections go the new government will find the negro problem one calculated to produce sicepless nights for anxious legislators.
The Bechuanaland and Basitalana problem The Bechuanaland and Basutoland protectorate chiefs are fearful of being mpelled to come into the Union of uanaland has petitioned King George to respect a pledge made to him in Queen Victoria's reign that no admin-

strative changes would alter the status of the native protectorates.

Lord Gladstone, on behalf of the King, has assured Khama that if the protectorates come into the Union the protectorates come into the Union the tribal reserves will remain intact and duly protected natives will be But the negro population is growing steadily and the white men are press-ing nearer, so Khama is nervous as to the future. There is the tinder pile that may yet set South Africa in a

Many believe the leaders of the Natal party are merely holding aloof because they are convinced the existing South African parties will disappear and they be in the front of a new and united party.

MORMONS BUSY IN NORWAY Much Opposition Has Sprung Up in European Countries.

CHRISTIANIA. Sept. 14.—(Special.)— Stimulated by the recent visit of Presi-dent Joseph F. Smith, the Mormons of Norway are increasing their activities

and in proportion to their energy the in-dignation grows against them.

An agitation is afoot to secure similar stringent restrictions against them as are enforced in Germany. Mormon "mis-sionaries" are blamed for materially increasing the emigration from Norway, especially as far as young women are concerned. Nevertheless the Mormons

have just scored a decistve victory.

The Norwegian Department of Justice has arrived at the decision that there is no adequate cause to accede to a demand made by the Church Department to take egal measures to put a stop to the Mor mon propaganda in Norway. The De partment of Justice does not such a step in harmony with the spirit of the age, which is opposed to favoring one religious community at the expense

The department further holds that the harges directed against the Mormons are inconclusive and the reports of sev-eral police officials do not at all confirm the allegations of objectionable practices.

FISH TRUST LOSES SUIT San Francisco Men Get \$12,500 Verdict Against Combine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 .- A ver dict of \$12,500 was awarded b, a jur in Judge Hunt's Court today in a sui brought by G. Gigi and the Portola Fish Company against the Western Fish Company and others, in which is was alleged that a combination of fish merchants formed a conspiracy against him which resulted in driving him out of business. The defendant sued to re-

cover \$15,000. Gigi contended that a "fish trust" exists in San Francisco which main-tains a "black list," discriminating against certain merchants

RECOGNITION NEXT STEP Satisfactory Adjustment With Nicaragua Thought Near.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Events are moving towards a satisfactory adjust-

The Important Problem

confronting anyone in need of a laxative is not a question of a single action only, but of permanently beneficial effects, which will follow proper efforts to live in a healthful way, with the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, whenever it is required, as it cleanses the system gently yet promptly, without irritation and will therefore always have the preference of all who wish the best of family laxatives.

The combination has the approval of physicians because it is known to be truly beneficial, and because it has given satisfaction to the millions of well-informed families who have used it for many years past.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

pent of the relations, between the United States and Nicaragua. Yesterday it was admitted at the State Department that the Estrada government was to be recognized immediately, as far as it was possible to do so at this stage. It is pointed out that there are various degrees of recognition and as Es-trada's government is, after all, a pro-visional one, the recognition would be n that basis.

Estrada representative in Washing-ton will be Senor David Arrellano, who achieved fame in this country and brought on his head the wrath of Ze-laya by conducting a public demon-stration in Managua in honor of the accession of Taft to the Presidency.

A beautiful garden has been cultivated in the roof of the West London Police ourt by the housekeeper, Edward Swift.

Bright's Disease

Warner's Safe Cure It is gratifying to read in her own words what Mrs. James W. Wray has to say about having been cured of Bright's Disease in its last stages. was made 17 years ago and she is still a

well and strong woman: "I am very grateful for Warner's Safe Cure. I owe my life to its use. Seven years ago last February I had Bright's Disease in the last stages. When I say last stages I know what I am talking about. I took Warner's Safe Cure for two years, and today I am a

well and hearty woman.
"I have been thinking of writing you for years, and at last I have, as I see so for years, and at last I have, as I see so many people suffering daily. I am never without it—it is worth \$5.00 a bottle to me. Why should it not be the same to others who suffer in any way with ther kidneys; I recommend it to any one who has pains in the back or any form of kidney trouble as the best remedy I have ever used. I know what it has done for me and for others."

Mrs. James W. Wray, Devon, Pa.

When the albumen, instead of nourishing the body, passes through the broken-down kidneys and is found in the urine, when the blood is thin and almost colorless, when the heart is weak and unable to rightly do its work, when the appetite is gone and the stomach is feeble, when the whole frame is weak, languid and lifeless and uraemic poisoning threatens the existence of the sufferer. Warner's Safe

frame is weak, languid and lifeless and uraemic poisoning threatens the existence of the sufferer. Warner's Safe Cure by its mysterious and magic healing power upon the kidneys and the other organs and tissues of the body, restores the afflicted patient to health and vigor.

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable and coefficient to harmful drugs. table, and contains no harmful drugsMen skilled in botany and chemistry
compound it. Put up in 50c and \$1.00
sizes and sold by druggists everywhere.
For constipation and billousness take
Warner's Safe Pills, absolutely free
from injurious substances, a perfect
axative. They do not gripe or leave
any bad after effects. 25c a box.
To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys and liver that
WARNER'S SAFE CURE will absolutely cure, a sample bottle and a sample table, and contains no harmful drug

WARNER'S SAFE CURE will absolutely cure, a sample bottle and a sample box of Warner's Safe Pills will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, postpaid, to any one who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. ASTHM

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