There are a good many trees in Lady-

smith; in fact, it is by way of being an oasis in the veldt. Mimosas, gum trees of a dozen kinds, yuccas, aloes and planes all flourish, and some of the flower gardens are beautifully bright in summer. By the way, the name of Ladysmith has the simplest of darystions. It was chief-

the simplest of derivations. It was christ-ened after Lady Harry Smith about the year 1840. She was the Spanish wife of

General Sir Henry Smith, who commanded the troops in South Africa at the time. His extraordinary ride from Cape Town to

CAN BISON OR BUFFALO.

illions Slain in a Few Years-Wanton Slaughter Unparalleled in History of Civilization,

one of the most extraordinary events at has characterized the last half of the ent century is the extermination, the ing out, of the American bison. There little use in resorting to invective or ring to stigmatize those who are flity of this crime, but it would be well the acts could be held up in a bright t, that those who committed them ight be excertated in the time to come, en a few bones and pictures will alone Il the story of a mighty race swept om the face of the earth by the civilized

We of the 19th century. That so many of these animals could we been killed in mere wantonness seems dible when their vast numbers are lized. We first hear of the bison from ries and his followers, in 1521. Montena had one in a zoological garden, the m, in all probability, having been ight in Conhulla. In 1530 Cabeza anw m in Texas, and in 16th Coronado found herd in what is now the Indian terriry; one of his officers describing them horrible beasis that demoralized the orses. In 1612 Sir Samuel Argoll obital, and, in all probability, 287 years herds of bison grazed on the site of capitol building at Washington. In Father Hennepin observed them in at is now Northern Illinois, and in Ocober, 172), Colonel W. Bird saw herds in forth Carolina and Virginia. These and other facts have provided

ita by which the early geographical dis-lbution of the bleon has been determined, if it is known that this grand animal, int is today represented by a few indi-duals, formerly ranged in millions from Atlantic semboard to the Gulf of Mexfrom Texas to the Great Slave lake, as far west as Central Nevada. As their numbers, they were like the sands the seashore, and the accounts given those who hunted them 20 or 30 years , today seem like vagaries of a disor-ed imagination.

Their incredible Abundance. Mr. Hornaday, who has hunted in South nd Central Africa, where game is rearkably plentiful, states that the bison this country previous to 1870 exceeded. I this country previous to 1870 exceeded. dust. In this way Indians as above killed, a all probability, all the African game of it is estimated, 652,000 buffaloes. very kind. An army officer in service on ie plains in 1867 stated to the writer that one occasion he was surrounded by but-es, and that from the top of a small I be could see nothing but a black mass f their boiles. It was impossible to es-imate their numbers, and the party were great fear lest they should be caught in stampede, the rush being irrenstible. Colonel Dodge, in his memoirs, states at on one occasion he rode 25 miles in ckaneas, always being in a herd of bufoes, or many small herds, with but a Il separating strip between them. The rely moving slowly out of the way or vancing, bringing the whole herd of meands down on him with the roar of avaianche. This he met by standing t and firing when they came within the and firing when they came within the range, the shot causing them to disc. In one day Colonel Dodge sailed 25 on from his wagon; not in sport, but as anotection. Otherwise they would have him down and crushed man, horses and him down and crushed man, horses and

This herd, observed by Colonel Dodge, as later found to be 50 miles wide, and occupy five days in passing a given nt on its way north. From a high rock, on which point 10 miles distant could seen in every direction, the earth med to be covered with bison. To make an accurate estimate of the numbers seen mid be impossible but Mr. Hornaday. Dodge must have seen 480,000, nd that the herd compresed half a million uffaloes. A train on the Kansas Pacific and in that state in 1868 passed between towns of Ellsworth and Sheridan-120 through a continuous herd of buffa-They were packed so that the earth black, and more than once the train was stonged, the surging mass becoming a

him down and crushed man, horses and

Train Charged by Bison. "You cannot believe the facts as they ex-

sted in the days of 1871-72," said an army officer. "I was at that time on duty in the pay department, which made it neces mary for me to travel on the Atchison Capeka & Santa Fe railroad. One day the tered and seemed to go wild at the shrick ng of the whistle and the ringing of the secame, until the very earth appeared to be a rolling mass of humps as far as we Suddenly some of the animals nearest us turned and charged; others fell in behind, and down on us they came like an avalanche. The engineer stopped the engine, let off steam and whis-tied to stop them, while we fired from the platforms and windows with rifles and re-

await the crash, some of the men going to the rear. On they came, the earth trem-bling, and plunged head down into us. Some were wedged in between the cars, others beneath, and so great was the crush that they toppled three cars over and actually scrambled over them, one buffalo becoming bogged by having his legs caught in the window. Such accilents occurred several times, and twice in ne week were trains derailed by charging buffaloes, whose numbers it was impossible to compute." Hunters have heard the roaring of buffa-

ses at a distance of from three to five es, and that the earth trembled when they charged we can well imagine when the large bulls are known to weigh 2000 pounds, the cows 1200 pounds. The question of interest today is, How was it possible to destroy so many animals in so short a time, and what methods were employed? The natural fatalities were few compared to the enormous numbers. The cow bison displays little affection for her young, and many calves were lost every year; but, all in all, the conditions were extremely favorable to them, and their increase was enormous. Many were destroyed by stampeding over precipiees.

Man Their Chief Enemy.

In 1867, 2000 buffaloes, or half a herd, became entangled in the quicksands of the Platte river. At another time a herd was lost by breaking through the ice of Lac Qui Parle in Minnesota. The cold winters netimes killed many that remained in the far North, but these dangers were as nothing compared to man. Man soon found that the buffaloes had a value. The Indians slaughtered them by the thousand for their skins, bone and food; they killed 160 oftentimes to secure five, and waste and prodigality were the rule. Yet so vast were their numbers that doubtless the Indian inroads upon them had little effect so far as extermination is concerned.

But with the white man it was different. Some wished to make records, and killed for sport; some killed for the hides and heads; some became professional buf-falo butchers to provide the gangs of railwond men with meat, slaughtering a mag nificent animal for its tongue alone. It has been estimated that previous to 1876 rly three-quarters of a million buffaloe gould have been killed yearly and the herds kept intact; how many were killed and wasted will never be known. Each antical, however, had a value at this time elemented by Horneday at \$5; the robe #2 50; the tongue, \$5 on

WEPT FROM THE EARTH

meat, 20; bones, horn and hoofs, 25 cents; and this was sufficient to attract an army of destroyers.

The hides were the greatest feature, and one firm in New York between 1876 and 1834 paid the killers nearly \$1,000,000 or, to be exact, \$923,070, for the robes and hides.

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The hides were the greatest feature, and one firm in New York between 1876 and 1834 paid the killers nearly \$1,000,000 or, to be exact, \$923,070, for the robes and hides. The hides were the greatest feature, and one firm in New York between 1876 and 1884 paid the killers nearly \$1,000,000, or, to be exact, \$223,670, for the robes and hides, which represents the annual extinction of the animal. The government never inter-fered, owing to protests of interested leg-islators and the neglect of higher officials.

That the real extermination of the buf-falo was caused by the demands of trade there can be no doubt, aided and abetted by sportsmen, Indians, and others; but the blame really lies with the government that in all these years permitted a few knorant congressmen to block the legis-lation in favor of the protection of the bison, so that all the efforts of human-itarians were defeated and the bills when passed pigeonholed.

Many buffaloes were killed by running them down; this was the popular method them down; this was the popular method among the Indians who shot them with rifie or bow and arrow, or chased them over precipices. The great herds north of the Missouri were mostly exterminated by the Indians of the Manitoba Red river settlement, who hunted them in a regular army. One division of such an army of exterminators consisted of 602 carts, 700 halfbreeds, 200 Indians, 600 horses, 200 oxen and 400 dogs. The movements against buffaloes in Nebraska were often above the sea; the frowning crests of the

Divided Into Two Herds.

away so rapidly that it was estimated that 3000 or 4000 a day were killed. It be-

came evident that they were doomed, and appeals were made to the government by hundreds. From 1872 to 1874 there were

1.780.461 buffaloes killed and wasted; 3,185,786 in all killed by white people and the skins shipped East over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. During the same time the Indians killed 290,000; besides

a merciless war of extermination was nev-

er before witnessed in a civilized land. Then came 1883; thousands took the field

census, made eight years ago, 256 pure-blood buffaloes in captivity, the last of the

They Never Drink.

American.

DESCRIBED BY A RESIDENT.

Intensely English Little Place, Capable of Stubborn Defense, but Not Impregnable.

When I left Ladysmith, in July last, writes "F. S.," in the London Mail, under recent date, there was naught to presage the present state of affairs save a vague unrest in the air, a subtle drawing together of the townsfolk and the soldiers at the camp, and a tense feeling of

The climate goes to rather unnecessary

extremes; the height of summer (Decem-

years before it began to be talked about

at home.
We are not only healthy, but we are

very good. Probably few towns of 4020 inhabitants have so many places of worship. Practically every creed has its church or chapel, from the Dutch Reformed, which is a very small congrega-

Not Much to Look at.

houses. In front of the courthouse, the

Our oedlies promise us

Of course, the town as a town, is not

Death Loves a Shining Mark.

made by 3000 people, and as each man Drakensberg mountains are about 30 miles killed at least 10, 30,000 buffaloes bit the away to the north and west, and help to

The completion of the Western railroads ber and January) is very hot, and the

these, settlers and mounted Indians killed siderable. We even can boast of the 150,000, so that the grand sum total for Salvation army. Folks are wont to laugh these years was 2,838,789. In the following at the importance of little provincial

Grahamstown, a distance of nearly 500 miles, to the relief of the "City of Saints" in the kaffir war of 1835, in six days is a matter of history.

small scale.

Its Military Position. But after all, the chief interest in Ladysmith today lies in its military posttion. In the old days of the first Transyaal war we had troops here, and the place was to all intents and purposes a garrison town. But the soldiers were eventually withdrawn, and it was not un-til 1857 that we were again familiar with the fifes and drums. In that year the military authorities came out from Mar-itsburg and laid out a camp of considerable extent near the water works, rather less than two miles to the west of the town. We were right glad to see them, and tried our best to do them well. There were never less than 2000 men in camp under canvas and in so-called huts, and three field batteries of artillery helped to swell the number.

Looking back today to the time when the camp was re-established, just over two years ago, it seems to me that there was some inking of strange happenings even at that time. We talked vaguely of possibilities, but never realized the dread actualities that have now come to pass. At that time various real estate speculators and others bought land in the neighborhood of the camp with a view to building a hotel, some bungalows, a canteen or so, and other accommodations for the troops, but owing to various causes, nothing tangible was done, and be-yond the tents there are only some dozen little brick buildings dotted about the outskirts of the regimental lines. The sol-diers came and went freely in the town, and caused an appreciable improvement in the trade of the place, which previous to that had not been in a too-flourishing

ondition.

It would be ridiculous in the extreme to pretend that Ladysmith is impregnable. It is nothing of the sort. To the west of the town there is a fine, level plain, on which is the same. The ones wald rolls. Drakensberg mountains are about 30 miles which is the camp. The open veidt rolls away to the north and west, and help to shelter us in winter from excessive cold. hills stretching afar from the Drakensberg mountains. The Sand river, with its affluents, the Biaauwbank river and the Dewdrop Spruit, or stream, intersect the plateau, and the Kilp and Sand rivers join on the road leading across Van Reenen's pass to Harrismith. There is very little water in any of these rivers save after a thunderstorm. During the summer months these are pretty frequent, and for at last a few weeks in January may be expected with almost clockwork regularity, between 4 and 5 o'clock every afternoon. They usually only last for an your or less, and though the downpour is veritably tropical for the time, the sun soon dries up the moisture, and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next

tion, to the Wesleyan, which is quite con-siderable. We even can boast, of the Salvation army. Folks are wont to laugh Good Cover for Boers. On the east of Ladysmith there are several hills which are of some importance The Islmbulwana, for instance, is dignified by the name of a mountain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence within four miles of the town and six of the camp. Kopje (a hillock) is the diminutive of kop, a hill. Scattered about the veldt on this side of the town are many kopjes, covered with stones and buffalces alive in the herd, but there were we plume ourselves considerably on the at least 5000 white hunters in the field public buildings, especially the court-shooting them down at every point. Such house, schools, public library, and the jail. capable of making excellent cover for the Boers who, however, could be, and evi-dently have been, dislodged by our heavy

this year, and Sitting Bull and some whites much to look at—a few dusty, ill-kempt had the honor of killing the last 10,000.

There were living at the last government square surrounded by low salvanized. naval guns.

It is entirely incorrect to describe Ladybut fairly wide streets, a spacious marketsquare, surrounded by low, galvanizedsmith as lying in a teacup. A fairer com-parison would be to say that it lies toiron stores, many of them bearing curious Indian names, as Moona-Sammy, Abdol ard one side of a gigantic soup plate, during the past century.-The Scientific Mahomet and the like on the signboards, with a big piece of the edge chipped off on one side. Through this chip comes the for the important "Arab" merchants of Durban are all represented by branch railway line from Durban.

Speaking as a resident and one who shows the country, there need be no fear that we shall lose Ladysmith. The earthworks surrounding the heavy guns are amply sufficient to protect the town. Evwhich never take a drink of water hitches up one's pony and leaves it alone throughout the whole course of their lives, for hours, quite secure in the average. On all the islands the upper sittudes of integrity of the passers-by. ery hill, sluit, and distinctive point of attack for miles around has been carefully measured for shooting purposes. The site of the camp itself was chosen by a board of officers specially appointed for the purpose, and the military position of the place has been studied and developed during the past two years by the most expert local military advice

The natural advantages and defenses of town have been enhanced and strengthened by carefully planned re-doubts at any posisbly vulnerable points, The danger of the place being rushed is absolutely nil, because the immediate surroundings are open and bare to nakedness, so that there is no possibility of surprise. Any one approaching can be seen for a great distance, and no near cover is avail-In short, Ladysmith is the Aldershot of Natal.

Are You Worth It, Cecil Rhodes? We are marching to relieve you, Cecil Rhodes

Honor will not let us leave you, Cecil Rhodes. Seven thousand men in kbaki-Gunners, horse and foot-but, hark ye, Do you know the price we're paying? Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodest All the lives and all the treasure, Cecil Rhodes?

Do you hear the rifles calling, Cecil Bhodes? Brave and honest men are falling, Cecil Rhodes. Bursting shell and shrappel flying Do you think that you are worth it, Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes? Is their blood upon your Cecil Rhodes?

We have broken their defenses, Cecil Rhodes. We have swept them from the trenches, Cecli Rhodes. But at fearful cost we bought them, Breast to bayonet we fought them, They were fighting for their country, Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes! They've a dreadful right to curse you,

Cecil Rhodes.

There are many graves a-making, Cecil Rhodes. There'll be smitten hearts a-breaking, Cecil Rhodes. There'll be bitter, hopeless sorrow In full many a home tomorrow, When they read the news in England, Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes! And the lists of killed and wounded, Cecil Ehodes.

-Chicago Record.

A Close Call. They were a pair of colored whitewashers, standing on the street corner and talking about hard times, when a white man stepped up, bent over and felt around their heels, and presently rose up with three \$10 gold pieces in his hand.

"I dropped 'em here an hour or so ago," he exclaimed, as he jingled them under their chins and walked off. The two men poked at each other for a long time and

"Rastus, der hain't no luck in dis world fur us fur shore. We was walkin' right on dat gold and didn't know it." "Reckon it's de doin's of de Lawd, humbly replied the other. "If we'd a found dat money we'd bin so stuck up ober it dat de Lawd would hev had to

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At Grace Methodist Episcopal church, hymn, "Blest Be the Tie"; anthem. the services will be as usual. In the the services will be as usual. In the beautiful coden take (c. L. Deshey, morning, the pastor, Rev. H. B. Atchison, will preach on the subject, "A Large Place," and in the evening his topic will (Fauer-Gabriel); "The Sentence," Zion Place," and in the evening his topic will be "Christlanity, According to Christ." Immediately after the morning service the Sunday school will convene. The young people's meeting will be held at The choir, under the direction of Mrs. Max M. Shillock, with Mrs. E. M. Bergen at the organ, will render the fol-

lowing programme: Morning-Organ voluntary, "Liebeslied," A. Henselt; anthem, "Jesus, and Shall It Ever Be" (tenor and alto duet, contralto solo and soprano and alto duet), Lewis; offertory, "Cantilene Unptiale," Arm-strong; anthem, "O Father! Through the Coming Year," (contralto solo), Adams;

Coming Year," (contraits solo), Adams; prelude, "Offertorie," Spinney.
Evening—Organ voluntary, "Communion in F," Murero; anthem, "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows" (contraits solo, soprano and alto duet), Noyes; offertory, "By the Sea," Schubert; prelude, "Torch Light March," Wely.

First Congregational. A specially interesting service will be A specially interesting service will be held at the First Congregational church this morning. The pastor will preach on "Hearts or Garments, Which?" In the evening, the first service of the week of prayer will include a sermon on "Seeking to Know God." Music:

Morning Prainte, offertorie, in G mi-

Morning-Prelude, offertorie, in G mi-nor, Battmann; anthem, "Art Thou Chadwick; response, "The Weary?" Lord's Prayer;" offertory (duet for so prano and contralto), "Thou Who Like the Wind Dost Come," Ambrose; anthem, 'Bread of the World," Brown; postlude, A. Biede.

A. Blede.
Evening-Prelude, "Allegro," Rinck; anthem, "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," Woodward; offertory (soprano Away, Woodward, olietory copyands solo and quartet), "O Sweetly Breathe the Lyres Above," Chopin-Shelley; post-jude, "March," William Hill. Choir-Mrs. Rose Bloch-Bauer, soprano, Mrs. Frank J. Raley, contraito; William J. Belcher, tenor; W. A. Montgomery, baritone; Miss. Mabel Akin, organist.

Sunnyside Methodist. At the Sunnyside Methodist church, Rev. G. W. Gue, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock this morning, and in the evening. at 7:30, there will be a Gospel temperance rally, at which W. E. Gwinn will deliver an address. Special temperance music will be provided. The subject for the Epworth League devotional service, at 5:30 P. M., will be "Prayer That Obtains, and Mr. A. F. Buche will conduct the meeting. Special music will be provided

for this service also. Music: Morning-Prelude, "Andante Sostenuto"; anthem, "Guide Me. O Thou Great Je-hovah" (M. L. McPhail); offertory, "Sweet and Low" (Barnby); postlude

Evening-Prelude. "Andante" (Gear); male quartet, "Bless the Lord" (J. H. Tenney), Professor C. A. Walker, G. F. Pratt, Stanley Starr and Clifford Walker; offertory, "Charity" (Rossini); male quartet, "Down in the Licensed Saloon," Starr-Walker quariet; postlude (Batiste), Professor C. A. Walker, director; H. D. Crockett, organist.

First Christian.

Today, at the First Christian church, the services will be intensely evangelistic. The pastor's morning theme will be "Facing the New Year." The evening service will be introduced by a song service, fol-lowed by an illustrated Gospel song serv-ice, entitled "A Ship Without a Pilot," and given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Dobbins, New members will be received into the fellowship of the church at both services. The year just closed has been a prosper-ous one for the First church, and the services today will be a kind of jubilee. Elaborate musical programmes at both services. W. F. Werschkul, musical director, and Mrs. Ella Jones, organist.

Centenary Methodist. At the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church there will be public worship at 19:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The New Name," with reception of members afterward. In the evening there will be a New Year's address, fol-lowing a special song service by the choir. The large chorus choir, under the direction of E. S. Miller, will render its usual monthly sacred song service in the evening. The vocal numbers for the

Morning-Anthem. "Make a Joyful Noise," Gabriel; soprano and tenor duet, "Fade Each Earthly Joy" (Gabriel), Mrs. Beveridge and E. S. Miller. Evening—Anthem, "The King of Glory,

McGranahan; soprano solo, "Jesus, I My Cross Have Taken" (Heyser), Mrs. Joseph Beveridge; alto solo and alto and tenor duet, with chorus, "Let Him In" (All-men); solo by Mrs. E. N. Wheeler; male quartet, "Remember Me, O Mighty One" (Kinkel), Messrs. Miller, Craig, Allen and

Wheler. A. M. E. Zion. Services will be held as usual at the A. M. E. Zion church at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. this Sunday, Rev. Abram Anderson, pastor. The musical programme for the evening's service will be: Beautiful Golden Gate"

At the First Baptist church, Alexander Blackburn, D. D., the pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning sub-ject, "The Year-Word for 1900." The Lord's supper and reception of members at the morning hour. Examined morning hour. Evening thome, "The Gos-pei Meets Man's Needs," Music, Professor W. M. Wilder, organist and director; quartet, Mrs. Lois MacMahon, Mrs. Ber-ta Grimes, Messrs, J. F. White and C. S.

Edwards. Morning—Preludium, intermezzo, Czibul-ka; anthem, "Lord, With Glowing Heart We Pruise Thee" (Lloyd), quartet; offer-toire, "Andante in B-flat," Clarke; duet, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Barton), Mrs. MacMahon and Mrs. Grimes; postludium, MacMahon and Mrs. Grimes; posthidium,
"Grand March in D Major" (Battman.)
Evening — Preludium, "Inauguration
March" (Clarke); anthem, "Christ Is
Leading, and We'll Follow" (Andrews),
quartet; offertoire, "The Distant Land"
(Hensett); tenor solo, "O Jesus, Thou Art
Pleading" (James F. White); postludium,
"March Solennelle, (Charles Gounod).

Eventual Preschotarium

Forbes Presbyterian.

At the Forbes Presbyterian church, there will be services, morning and evening, at II and 7:30 o'clock, respectively. There will be the reception of members and the administration of the Lord's supper in the morning. In the evening there will be a special "evening of song and praise." On Monday the Ladles' Ald Society will give a reception at the church, for the new members and all strangers in the congregation; light refreshments will be served. Music, arranged by Miss Susan

Gambell, choir director.

Morning—Communion anthem, quartet: offertory, "The Invisible Land," Miss Gambell; sentence, "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple," quartet.

Evening of song:
Evening of song:
Gloria, anthem, "Jesus, Lover of My
Soul" (E. L. Ashford), quartet; contralto
solo, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Frank N.
Shepperd), Mrs. Harry Miller; quartet, with alto obligato, "The Lord Is My Shep-herd," Miss Gambell, Mrs. Miller and Messrs, J. P. Menefee and J. Hunter; duet, "Forever With the Lord" (Charles Guonod), Miss Gambell and Mrs. Miller; offertory and soprano solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" (E. Lassen), Miss Gambell; Mrs. Stueckman, organist.

Other Services. Services will be held in the Third Pres byterian church today. In the morning there will be a reception of new members, together with communion service. The pastor will speak on "There They Cruci-fied Him." The children's topic will be "Making Diamonds." In the evening the pastor will speak on the topic, "Not Far From the Kingdom." The Riverside mission school will meet at 3 P. M. The Sandy Road mission will be moved to Ankeny and Twenty-eighth streets, and will meet at 3 P. M.

At the Taylor-street M. E. church, Rev. Dr. Kellogg will occupy the pulpit in the morning. In the evening the subject of the discourse will be "The Reformation in Scotland; or, John Knox." This will be illustrated with stereopticon views. The lecture on "Wonderful Alaska" at this church will be delivered on next Wednesday night, in the large audience

oom of the church. Services will be held as usual at the Second Baptist church. Rev. Ray Palmer, the pastor, will preach in the morning or "The First Step to a Great Revival." Evening theme, "Confession and Forgive-ness of Sin." The Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service.

Services at First United Evangelical church as usual today, both morning and evening. In the morning the pastor will preach on "The Good Shepherd." His evening theme will be "Peace." The paster of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church has sufficiently re-covered from his recent filness to be able

to preach today. Morning subject, "Spir-itual Life, Food and Growth," to be followed by communion service. Evening subject, "Heaven." At St. David's Episcopal church, at the 11 o'clock service, the sermon will be preached by Rev. George Leslie. At the

evening service the rector will give a practical address on "The Epiphany." At the Unitarian church, corner Seventh and Yambill streets, this morning, Rev. Mr. Lord will speak upon "Theology of Civilization." At the Yo People's Fraternity meeting, at 7 P.

the subject for consideration will be "The Use of Sarcasm and Ridicule." At St. James' English Lutheran church the regular morning service will be held at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. Brenner, of Ore-gon City, will officiate. Sunday school at 12:15. Services will be held regularly here-

At the Immanuel Baptist church there will be preaching at 10:30 Å. M. by Rav. Stanton C. Lopham, of Vancouver Wash. Evening service will be conducted by the B. Y. P. U., at 7:30. There will be a programme, with installation of officers. Rev. J. H. Allen, superintendent, will preach at Shiloh mission at 19:30 on "Spir-Stuality Against Phariscolsm." and at 7:30 Hymn, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" on "When Christians Pray: Then What?"

Meetings will be held every evening during the week of prayer, except Sunday.

A week of prayer will be observed at the First Bapitst church. Monday, praise service, 8; annual meeting of Y. M. C. A., with illustrated address by D. A. St. Chair, of Dayton, O., 8:20. The pastor will preach Tuesday. Wednesday and Friday evenings. Thursday evening, Professor and Mrs. Dobbins will conduct an illustrated gospel service. Congregational music.

Rev. H. H. Hoyt, the pastor, will preach at the First Universalist church at 11 A. M. on "Christian Heroism," and at 7:20. Sunday school will be held at 12:15. The Y. P. C. U. will meet at 5:20, and discuss "The Christian's Resolve."

D. A. Sinchair, general secretary, Y. M. C. A., of Dayton, O., will speak in the symmasium of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon on "The Glory of That Light."

First Church of Christ (Scientist), 317 Dekum building—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject of sermon, "Life." Children's Sunday school, 12; Wednesday meeting, 8 P. M.

Portland Church of Christ (Scientist), 2065; Third street—Morning and evening services, 11 and 8; subject for both, "Life." Sunday school, 12; Wednesday evening meeting, 8

Universal Brotherhood—Public meeting Meetings will be held every evening dur-

Universal Brotherhood-Public meeting Sunday evening at 8: Lotus group at 10:20 A. M.; Thesday evening, study class. At St. David's church, East Twelfth and Morrison streets, today, being the festival of the Epiphany, service will be held, with holy communion and sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Information for the Religiously Inclined of All Denominations. Baptist.

Calvary—Rov. Even M. Bits, pastor, Services, 19:30 and 7:36; Sunday school, II:45; B. Y. P. U., 6:30; prayer, Thursday,

Grace (Montavilla) - Rev. N. S. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 10; prayer, Thursday, 8. Second-Rev. Ray Palmer, pastor, Serv-fees, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12; young people's meeting, \$:30; junior union, 3:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30, Park Place (University Park)—Rev. N. Hollcroft, pastor. Services, 11; Sunday school, 10; junior meeting, 3.

Christian.

First-Rev. J. F. Ghormley, pastor. Services, 18:45 and 7:40; Y. P. S. C. E., Rodney-avenue-Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pastor. Services, H and 7:50; Sunday school, 9:45; Junfor Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30, Woodlawn (Madroma)—Rev. A. D. Skaggs, pastor, Services, 3 P. M.

Congregational.

First—Rev. Asthur W. Ackerman, pa tor. Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Sunda school, 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. German-Rev. John Koch, pastor. Services, 19:39 and 7:39; Sunday school, 9:39; Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday, 7:30; prayer, Wednosday, 7:30.

Hausalo-street-Rev. R. W. Farquiar, pastor. Services, 19:30 and 7:30: Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30.

Mississippi-avenue—Rev. George A. Tag-gart, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 16; juniors, 3; Y. P. S. C. E., 8:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30. Sumyside - Rev. J. J. Staub, pastor, Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; ceting and boys' br prayer meeting, 6:20; prayer, Thursday,

Church of the Good Shepherd-Services at II, by Mr. Nickelson. St. Stophen's chapel—Rev. Thomas Neil Wilson, clergyman in charge. Morning prayer and section, II; evening services, 7.30; Sunday school, 9:45; hely communion, after morning services on first Sunday in the month.

Trinity-Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector. Holy communion, 8; Sunday school 9:30; morning prayer and sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30. St. Mark's-Rev. John E. Simpson, rector. Holy communion, 7:30; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer and sermon, II; evening prayer and sermon, 7:39. St. David's-Rev. George B. Van Wat-ers, reotor. Holy communion, 7; Sunday school, 9:45; morning prayer and sermon,

7:30; Friday evening service, 7:30. St. Matthew's-Services, 11 and 7:30; holy communion, 8: Sunday school, 9:45, St. Androw's—Sermon, 3:15, by Dr. Judd; subject, "The Peninsular."

Emanuel (German)-Rev. E. D. Horn-

Emander (German)—Rev. E. D. Hornschuch, pastor, Services, 11 and 7:20; Snuday school, 10; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30; Y. P. A., Friday, 7:30.
First—Rev. F. T. Harder, pastor, Services, 10:45 and 3; Sunday school, 10; Y. P. A. 7; Junior Y. P. A. 3; prayer, Wednesday, 7:30.

Wednesday, 7:30, Memorial-Rev. R. D. Streyfeller, pastor. Sunday services, II and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Y. F A., 6:30; Junior Y. P. A., 3: prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30; young people's prayer Thursday, 7:30.

Evangelical (United). East Yamhill mission—Rev. Peter Bitt-ner, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30; Junior League, Saturday, 2:30, First United - Rev. C. T. Hurd, pastor. Services, II and 7:30; Sunday school, D; K. L. C. E., 6:30; prayer, Thursday, 7:30, Second—Rev. H. A. Deck, pastor. Services, II and 7:30; Sunday school, 10; Keystone League, 6:30; prayer, Wednesday,

Friends (Quakers). Friends-Rev. A. M. Bray, paster. Serv-(Concluded on Twenty-1 & Page.)

7:30.

## HOW LITTLE JIMMY'S HOPES WERE DASHED.

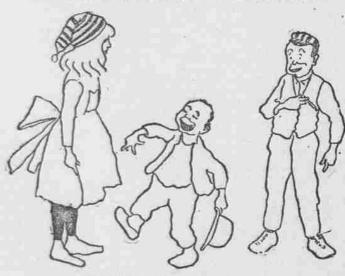
There are hundreds of horses and thou- hotels and the police barracks are the sands of cattle in the Hawaiian islands usual horse tethering rails, and one

the mountains are given up to cattle Honestly, our weak points are our roads, ranges. The cattle run wild from the time our drainage, and our lighting. These

they are born until they are sent to the are elementary and not on the scale that

slaughter-house. Except during possibly they should be. Our cedilles promise us two or three months of the rainy sea- better things in the near future, but a

son there are no streams or pools of wa-ter in any part where the cattle range. ety of small sluits (ditches) have before But everywhere there grows a recumbent, now made the stranger in our midst use





jointed grass known by the native name strong language about our rural sim-

"Fair maid," quoth he, "How nice 'twould be If you'd consent to fly with me."

"Young man," said she, 'Such things can't be, You really are too fly for me."

of maninia. This is both food and dring.

Horses and cattle grazing on it neither require water, nor drink it when offered.

For quite a long while Ladysmin was the railway terminus from Durban, from which it is 190 miles away. During the gold rush to the Transvaal, coaches, Cana carts, wagons, spiders, even 'gin-Cape carts, wagons, spiders, even "gin-cases-on-wheels" set out dally by the score for the northern Eldorado. At that time the bonded warehouses for goods in transit were piled up with thousands of pounds' worth of goods for the Transvaal. In those days the hotel keepers did a flourishing business in housing intending

send de cholera around to take de vanity out ob us. It was a cluss call, Brudder Smith—a cluss call."—New York Sun.