

GREAT TRACTS HELD

Millions of Acres of Nation's Best Land Taken From Entry.

Pacific Northwest Suffers Most—Homebuilders Are Almost Completely Shut Out.

Washington—Nearly 300,000,000 acres of public land, the cream of the West, has been withdrawn from entry, and held beyond the reach of the settler and the home-builder. Some of it is permanently withdrawn, as, for instance, the forest reserves, national parks, etc., and other portions may in time be again placed within the reach of the people of the West. But at the present time this enormous acreage is absolutely tied up, undeveloped, inaccessible, and for the most part uninhabited.

There remains of the public domain only about 700,000,000 acres that is unappropriated and unreserved, and a very small percentage of this residue is attractive or will ever be attractive to settlers. Included in this acreage are the bad lands of the West, the irreclaimable deserts, barren mountain summits and worthless mountain country. Only a small portion is arable, and very little is of a character that will permit of agricultural development. The best lands that have not passed to private ownership are now held up by the government.

In the Pacific Northwest, nearly 55,000,000 acres of public land are today withheld from the reach of settlers.

QUEEN WILL LEAVE MADRID.

Wife of Spain's King to Visit Relatives on Isle of Wight.

Cowes, Isle of Wight—Within a day or two Queen Victoria, of Spain, will arrive in the Isle of Wight, to visit her relatives at Osborne cottage. She needs a rest badly, for Madrid has been full of anxiety of late for the Spanish royal family. She will remain about a month and will be accompanied by her three children, but unless the situation clears in Spain, King Alfonso will not be able to leave for Madrid before the end of the month.

Queen Victoria's visit is to be purely private throughout, but she will visit Windsor in order to lay a wreath on the tomb of the late King Edward, and she will probably spend a few days in her old home in Kensington palace. It is expected that during her stay, King Alfonso will extend a formal invitation to the king and queen of England to pay him a state visit at Madrid.

Campaign Devoid of Mercy.

Paris—All danger of serious disturbances in Catalonia appears to have been warded off by Captain General Weyler's energetic precautionary measures and his well known decision of character. General Weyler said: "The moment a revolutionary outbreak in Barcelona compels me, as captain-general, to assume the supreme command, I want the revolutionists to know they must prepare for a merciless fight. There will be neither prisoners nor wounded. The walls of the hospitals will become useless and the cemeteries will have to be enlarged."

Six to Try Atlantic Flight.

New York—Melvin Vaniman, aviator and mechanical engineer, returned to this country by the French liner La Touraine, full of confidence in the success of the flight across the Atlantic, which he proposes to undertake with Walter Wellman in their dirigible airship American.

"The American will carry an unsinkable lifeboat on her voyage," said Mr. Vaniman. "This lifeboat will be 25 feet long, six feet in beam and will be stocked with provisions sufficient to last the crew for 30 days."

Esperanto to Be Spoken.

Washington—The sixth international congress of Esperanto will be in session the week beginning August 14. This will be the first time that the congress has met in the Western Hemisphere, its previous meetings having been in Europe. Esperanto will be spoken in Washington by clergy in the pulpit, by actors in a Shakespearean play, part of the police force and in all the proceedings of the congress. Furthermore, for the first time probably in the history of the world, it will be used at a baseball game.

Oklahoma Corn Damaged.

Guthrie, Okla.—The report of the state board of agriculture up to July 25, just made public, estimates the damage to the corn crop in Oklahoma in the last month at 21.3 per cent. This is against a damage of 25.6 per cent in 1909. The board reports the cotton crop holding up well. Since July 25 the hottest and driest weather of the year has been felt and the damage is said to be much increased over the figures made public.

Entire Train Is Burned.

Augusta, Ga.—A Charleston & Western Carolina passenger train ran into a burning trestle 19 miles from Augusta on the Spartanburg division. The entire train was burned. The engineer and fireman were killed and 16 passengers slightly injured.

EARTH TRULY OLD.

Not Less Than 55,000,000 Years, Is New Estimate.

Washington—Old Mother Earth, like femininity through all time, but with far greater success than most of her sex, has defied man to learn her age. Scientists still admit their defeat. Their latest estimate credits her with "not above 70,000,000 years or below 55,000,000 years."

This estimate, to which official sanction is given through publication by the Smithsonian Institution, is the result of studies by Frank Wigglesworth Clark and George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey.

Professor Clark in a paper entitled "A Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation," presents a review of available data from a chemical point of view. Mr. Becker discussed the question in a paper on "The Age of the Earth" from a more philosophical point of view.

The age of the earth has always been a subject for discussion among men of science and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of attack.

Briefly, the more recent discussion as to the earth's age has placed time as follows:

Lord Kelvin, in 1862, 20,000,000 to 400,000,000 years, with a probable 98,000,000 years.

Clarence King and Carl Barus, in 1893, 24,000,000 years.

Lord Kelvin in 1897 revised his figures to 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years.

Da Lapparent, in 1890, 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1893, maximum age 70,000,000 years.

J. J. Jolly, in 1899, age of the ocean 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

W. J. Sollas, in 1909, age of the ocean, 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years.

PEARY QUILTS TALK.

Lecture Platform Proves Other Than Big Success.

New York—Commander Robert E. Peary is done with the lecture platform, at least as far as America is concerned, and he probably will never deliver another address on a box-office-receipt basis in any country in the world.

His tour in the United States, following his return from the North Pole, proved disastrous both financially and in amount of enthusiasm he awakened. It cost the Civic Forum thousands of dollars, and the explorer didn't get anywhere near the amount of money he expected.

When he left for England a few months ago he said he would never lecture here again. "Peary has a right to be sore at American people," his friends say. "They paid their money for a gold brick, but wouldn't subscribe to the genuine article."

Cook made a clean-up, some say as much as \$75,000, in his few lectures here before his story was attacked.

It was in the South where Peary received the worst frost. He was booked for six cities, but two of these were cancelled because of poor business, while the other engagements showed a deficit.

TRAINWRECK ATTEMPTED.

Grand Trunk Engineer Is Warned and He Slows Down.

Toronto, Ont.—An attempt was made to derail a Grand Trunk local passenger train near Brockville, but the engineer received warning and slowed down in time to pass safely over the spot where spikes had been pulled and rails loosened. Troops have been sent to Brockville to replace the militia there.

Superintendent Brownlee said the company would be prepared to accept any amount of freight in a day or two. On all divisions there was a good movement of freight.

President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, arrived here from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and President Lee, of the Trainmen, from Cleveland. Both declared they are not here to draw up any new programme and that the fight against the Grand Trunk was now on to the finish.

Prison Restores Reason.

Denver—Imprisonment in a railroad culvert for a week without food or water appears to have restored the reason of Mrs. Catherine Krouse, aged 60 years, of this city, who wandered from the home of her daughter a week ago and was found by a train crew. The woman was found tightly wedged between two planks in the culvert. Her body was covered with bruises, but as she was carried into the home of her daughter she talked coherently for the first time in months, but could not remember leaving her home.

Raid on Banks Planned.

Wallace, Idaho—A well laid plot to rob the Wallace banks of \$2,000,000 deposits has been perfected, is the report following the capture of Bud Rogers, self-confessed train robber, at Boise. According to a confession said to have been made by Rogers, his three pals, still at large, have perfected a plan to loot the banks at Wallace at an early date. Officials of the bank are keeping loaded guns in easy reach and will use them if attacked.

Forbidden Drug Is Found.

St. Louis—The third raid of Chinese restaurants within three weeks resulted in the seizure of opium worth \$18,750 at retail by revenue officers, who believe St. Louis is the headquarters for the Middle West for the distribution of the forbidden drug.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

ENGINEERS PLAN TRIP.

All Reclamation Projects Are to Be Thoroughly Inspected.

Washington—The board of army engineer officers appointed to examine all government reclamation projects will leave Washington soon and travel westward to the state of Washington, inspecting projects en route.

The board's itinerary is not definitely fixed, as the members are not able to anticipate the amount of time required on various projects, but their first inspection will be of the North Platte project, Nebraska. They then go to Goshen Hole, Wyo., which is the proposed extension of the North Platte project; thence to Bellefourche, Huntley, Shoshone Dam, Wyoming; Lower Yellowstone and Williston, N. D.; Milk river, Sun river and St. Mary's, Montana; thence to the Yakima valley, where all the subsidiary projects will be gone over.

The board then goes south to examine the Umatilla project and particularly the proposed West side extension.

Turning east, they will inspect the Boise-Payette and Minidoka projects, in Idaho, and stop next at Strawberry Valley, Utah. Beyond that point their route has not been mapped.

They may turn back to California or decide to go on to Colorado and then south and west, but before returning to Washington will visit all projects, including the Klamath. It is the present intention of the board to make only one report, covering all the projects. The board will travel as a unit, and not divided into two parties, as at first proposed.

CHINA IS AFRAID OF LOANS.

People Fear Foreign Financiers May Get Control of Kingdom.

Washington—Some light on the nature of the opposition in China to the \$40,000,000 foreign loan for the construction of the Sze Chuan and Canton-Hankow railways has reached the State department through articles in the Chinese papers of the Hankow Hupeh province. These articles were printed, it is understood with official consent.

"The merchants of Hupeh urge the people to take shares in the Sze Chuan and the Canton-Hankow railways. We (the people) are in a sad plight."

"You (China) are so poor that everyone wishes to come to your aid. You say you have plenty of money, but you are unwilling to part with it. You also say you have money to loan, then why don't you use your own money to construct these lines. If you do not the foreigners will come under false pretenses and destroy your nationality, and cut off your supplies. England used this diabolical system to obliterate Egypt, otherwise how could she have got it?"

Just about the time China was to close the negotiations with England, France, Germany and America for the loan of money to build the roads, protests from the provinces caused a delay in the completion of the loan. Recently the foreign governments joined in a note asking for early action by China.

Revenue Service Gets Wharf.

Washington—Captain of Engineers J. H. Chalker, of the revenue cutter service, has been detached from duty at Honolulu and ordered to Port Townsend, Wash., where he will take charge of rebuilding the old naval wharf and storehouse at Eliza island, which, under a recent act of congress, has been transferred to the revenue cutter service. The appropriation for this work is now available, and it is the intention of the department that work shall begin at once. Ultimately this wharf will be converted into a joint coaling station for both the revenue cutter service and the navy. For the time being, however, it is to be used exclusively by the revenue cutters.

Powder Boat Is Burned.

New York—Intense excitement prevailed for a time at the Brooklyn navy yard when an ammunition lighter, which was berthed alongside the supply ship Culgoa, caught fire and was destroyed, together with her ammunition, after being towed out into mid-stream. The Culgoa was only slightly damaged. The ammunition, which was in the form of powder, flashed up and burned, but being in unsealed cans did not explode.

Rodgers to Hunt for Son.

Washington—Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, commandant of the Bremerton navy yard at Puget Sound, Washington, has retired at the statutory age limit of 62 and will go to Alaska to take up the hunt for his son, who was lost in the wilderness there a year ago. Captain Vincent L. Cottman, who has been captain of the Bremerton yard, has been appointed commandant.

Anti-Weed Crusade Aided.

Washington—Stimulating the government's country-wide anti-weed crusade, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Andrew has ordered all customs officers to take two-ounce samples of all importations of grass, clover and forage plants and forward to the seed laboratory of the department of agriculture here.

PINCHOTISM IS COSTLY.

Revenue Cutters Not Allowed to Buy Good Coal at \$5 a Ton.

Washington—Pinchotism in Alaska is not only injuring the people of the Pacific Coast, who are deprived of a superior coal at reasonable price, but is actually costing the United States government money. This is illustrated by the case of W. G. Whorf, who has long been struggling to secure title to 66 acres of reasonably good coal lands at Port Graham, in the Cook's Inlet region of Alaska.

Some years ago Whorf went on this land, discovered coal, and sought to make entry. The coal land laws were not then applicable to Alaska, and he was temporarily restrained. However, when congress extended the coal land laws to the territory, he made his filing, established his home upon the land, proceeded with his development work, and sought in strict conformity with the law to obtain title.

He went onto this land alone. He made an individual entry for his own use and benefit, met all the requirements of the law, but is held up under the prevailing policy of sewing up Alaska's resources so that no one can use them.

In the course of his development work, Whorf mined considerable coal, and in years past has been selling it to the revenue cutter service for \$5 a ton. Notice has been served on him, however, that he can no longer mine coal for market, inasmuch as he has not been granted a patent, and the revenue cutter service has been forced to buy British Columbia coal, of no better grade, for which it pays \$14 a ton, or \$9 more than Whorf was asking.

INTEREST RATE GROWING.

Census Report Shows Cities Are Paying More on Bonds.

Washington—Based upon its investigations into the question of municipal indeptness made for the year 1908, the Census bureau has issued a statement showing a gradual increase in the interest rate paid by cities on their funded indebtedness. According to this showing the average rate was 3.85 per cent in 1906, 3.89 in 1907, and 3.92 in 1908.

These figures are on face values and admittedly do not represent the absolute rate, as on the \$187,083,286 worth of bonds sold in 1906, an aggregate premium of \$5,325,651 and an aggregate discount of \$484,456 was paid. Only 11 cities are represented as having made sales at a discount.

As indicated by the statement the cities of more than 300,000 population with the best credit rating were:

Detroit, 3.37 per cent; Boston, 3.64 per cent, and Philadelphia, 3.79 per cent. The best cities of between 110,000 and 300,000 were:

Indianapolis, 3.49 per cent; Cambridge, 3.56 per cent; Worcester, 3.69 per cent, and Fall River, 3.79.

Cities of more than 300,000 with the highest net rate were San Francisco, 4.30 per cent, and New York, 4.19 per cent. Other cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 with the highest net rates were:

Los Angeles, 4.49 per cent; Memphis 4.34 per cent, and Jersey City, and Omaha, 4.27 per cent each.

Rate Experts Will Come.

Washington—Within a few days a corps of about 50 rate experts of the Interstate commerce commission will be sent West to check up on the Hill and Harriman railroads and ascertain the earnings of the roads on business affected by the commission's tentative decisions in Spokane and affiliated cases, and in the Pacific Coast distributive rate cases, both on the basis of rates now in effect and reduced rates which the commission suggests.

Emergency Cars for Mine Accidents.

Washington—To be ready for immediate call for assistance at mine disasters, two portable rescue stations fitted up on specially constructed railroad cars have been ordered by the Federal bureau of mines for use in the West. The first of the new cars to be built will be assigned to Billings, Mont., as its general headquarters, and will answer emergency calls anywhere in Montana and Northern Wyoming. The second car has not yet been assigned.

New Orleans May Land Exposition.

Washington—Reports in Washington indicate that at least three Southern states outside of Louisiana are preparing to swing the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1912 for New Orleans. With this end in view, it is said, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama may get legislative appropriations which will assist New Orleans in raising the \$7,500,000 necessary to locate the exposition.

Patents to Oregon Inventors.

Washington—Patents have been granted Oregon inventors as follows: James F. Chilcote, Portland, lever mechanism; James N. Stoney, Portland, memorandum case and register; Frank B. Van Cleave, Echo, folding step ladder; Samuel C. Sherman, Portland, trade mark on remedy for inebriety.

Columbus, Ohio, 181,000.

Washington—The census bureau has announced that the new enumeration showed the population of Columbus, Ohio, to be 181,500.

MODES of The MOMENT



THE young girls are benefiting by the prevailing note of girlishness which characterizes this summer's dresses, and for once at least they have a distracting number of models from which to choose.

Some are lovelier than others and all have lines of grace and beauty. The majority of those intended for afternoon wear are quite simply made. The materials are a combination representing daintiness and inexpensiveness, and trimmings are limited to fancy collars, entredeux, tucks and soft silk belts and ties, writes a fashion expert in the New York Herald.

Muslins, lawns and linsens are the favorite foundations for dresses to be worn at tennis and garden parties, for driving at fashionable resorts and upon the other pleasant occasions in which girls who are not yet in the debutante class are permitted to participate. These simple names of materials do not convey all that they might, however, for the reason that muslins and linsens in the finer qualities are really glorified fabrics, sheer in weave, delicate in texture and offered in exquisite colors.

Half a dozen of these thin afternoon dresses are not too many for the average young girl to possess, and it goes without saying that two of them will be white. A white lingerie and a white linen are almost essential to the summer outfit. This leaves four, or more if liked, to be chosen in the wearer's most becoming colors. The shades from which young girls may choose are somewhat more limited than for older women, but the list includes pink, blue, gray, cream or pale yellow, brown and rose. The darker shades are suitable for linsens and similar materials, while the sheer fabrics cannot be too delicate in their colorings, if the yare to be made without the veiled effect, which is one of the fads of this season.

Among the simpler materials are charming marisettes, showing delicate pink stripes alternating with an openwork pattern, and there are dotted and figured cotton marisettes and muslins which have all the beauty of silk and are much better suited to the youthful wearer than even foulards or some of the softer weaves of silk.

The cotton volles, new in weave and finish, were never more alluring, and they drape a girlish figure as no other fabric does. With pink and white, rose and white, green with white figures and in dull gray pin stripes a brilliant touch of color is used, perhaps a satin bow or a piping on a round collar, to give the dress an air. Narrow Valenciennes insertions are used for the most part on lingerie dresses, and even these are now often trimmed with other laces or with embroidery to differentiate them from the ubiquitous ready made garment.

Nothing is prettier in cut for a simple lingerie dress than the one made with a straight line across the neck reaching from shoulder to shoulder, after the style of Italian dresses worn in mediaeval days. The line is horizontal, and the front and back are filled in with bands of lace run crosswise. A marisette or dainty muslin dress made in this style would have an inch wide strip of trimming, either a hand embroidered strip or good lace, finishing the top of the waist, front and back. Then from the point where the two strips meet on the shoulder they would unite and continue down the sleeves on the outside of the arm in a single band.

A pink dotted muslin was made in this fashion with an inch wide piece of Cluny insertion outlining the neck and forming the sleeve trimming. The sleeves were a narrow kimono cut, with a band of the lace finishing the bottom at the elbow, where an undersleeve of fine white tucked linen was seen. The blouse was drawn in at the waist under a crushed belt of pink silk and the skirt fell a bit full at the waist, but rather scant at the bottom and had a ten-inch band of fine embroidery worked across below the knees and falling over a plain skirt of the striped material.

There is scarcely any dress designed now for a young girl which does not show a low collar or the neck cut away to disclose the throat in a comfortable and pretty way. Older women have adopted the style to a great extent, but it is one universally becoming to youth, while only occasionally so to women who have passed their girlhood. Low round collars of embroidery are almost always seen in the linen dresses, and any severity of cut is thus offset by the graceful neck trimming.

A deep rose colored dress which would sound a striking note at a tennis afternoon has been selected for a girl with dark hair and excellent coloring. The blouse is simple and untrimmed, except for the rolling collar of rose linen embroidered in rose and edged with a narrow frill of Valenciennes lace set onto the collar with a narrow black satin piping. The dress buttons in the front and has a simple linen belt and cuffs to match the collar trimming. With this dress the

girl wears a wide brimmed rose colored straw hat trimmed with a huge black satin bow at the left side toward the back.

White and black pin striped marisette or muslin make a becoming and useful dress for almost any afternoon affair, and it can be given much of an air by the trimming used to brighten it. The dull gray tone of the material combines well with rose color or pink, while certain shades of blue or yellow often lend a delightful touch. A dress of this design was made with a slightly cut out neck and a collarless effect was achieved by an application of trimming to surround the neck. The trimming was nothing more than a shaped piece of rose colored silk with ends which fell almost to the top of the wide crushed belt of the marisette. The sleeves were finished with a cuff of the same rose satin and lace frilling, while the skirt, which was short and narrow, had a deep band of the material cut the other way so that the stripes ran around. This band was headed by a tiny fold of rose satin.

While the severer styles of linen dresses have low necks, the line for these is higher than for the softer models. Volles, dainty muslins and lingerie effects may be cut quite low, comparatively speaking, to disclose the curve where the neck and shoulders round into each other. There is this rule to observe, however, in planning such a frock, and that is to have the curve shallow across the front and back. Instead of resembling a "U" it should be like a crescent. A simple fold of silk, an entredeux or a narrow shaped collar makes a becoming finish for the neck, and then the favorite frill of fine linen or lace may be added below this. Sometimes the lingerie ruffle is set on at the top of the neck and there is no other finish.

Undersleeves are a feature of many summer dresses and these show a little below the elbow or more, from half way between shoulder and elbow to half way between wrist and elbow. There seems to be no hard and fast rule about the length of sleeves for such dresses. As a usual thing they come midway to the hand, but sometimes they end just below the elbow. Few of them reach the full length of the arm, a length which detracts from the cool, summery look of almost any gown. Above the undersleeve the sleeve proper is finished with some trimming, a fancy cuff—perhaps adjustable, which can be freshened from time to time—or with a closely fitting band of embroidery or lace. This may go straight around the arm or turn at right angles on the outside of the arm and end in an upward point.

A buff linen dress buttoning down the front has the skirt cut in a graduated panel and a deep plaited sounce reaching all around from the sides of the panel. The blouse also has buttons in front, following a diagonal line, and there is a medium width belt fastening with buttons. A round, flat collar of fine embroidery finishes the neck and the three-quarter length sleeves have cuffs to match. The blouse is given fullness by having a wide plait laid backward at the shoulders and stitched part way down.

Pointed lines in trimming are utilized effectively in a dress made of sheer batiste with a tiny all over embroidered flower. The skirt has a graduated sounce headed by a band of cross tucking which is edged on either side with Valenciennes insertion. This trimming forms a deep V in front and slopes upward at the sides, reaching almost to the belt in the back. The same scheme is carried out in the waist trimming and it is repeated in the sleeves. A soft crushed pink silk belt and some loops of the silk at the neck suggesting a tie complete this charming afternoon costume.

To Put on a Veil.

How many women know how to adjust a veil? Very few; and when carelessly put on, no matter how beautiful the coiffure or how becoming the hat, the entire effect is ruined. Many women never acquire the trick of adjusting a veil neatly, therefore they should dispense with it altogether, or take time when there is nothing more urgent on hand, to learn the art of disposing of the ends and giving it a finished, tasteful appearance. A veil cannot be put on hastily and look well. In this respect it resembles a shirtwaist, regarded by many as a simple garment, but how often do you see the wearer of one looking as trim as this little garment demands that she should! Unless carefully and persistently attached to the skirt, it is bound to bag; a little extra strain, and it becomes completely detached, leaving an ugly space between the waist and skirt, while the belt offers no reasonable explanation for its presence.—Delineator.

Medical College Hymn.

"Have you heard the new medical school hymn?"
"No what is it?"
"Fifteen men on a dead man's chest."—Yale Record