

OUR PRESIDENT AND HIS MESSAGE

recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land, may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from one hundred and sixty acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres and probably great tracks of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful enclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such enclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given to the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the Congress and if the Congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts, especially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been open for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, in forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emption as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, as to hold out inducements to the actual settlers whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and as a country, but still important matter is the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the salmon, salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate to the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs of the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political, and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes are under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming lands, it is possible to induce the Indians to lead a pastoral rather than agricultural life, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old and above all among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work, and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the Government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be simply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved, the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the Republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid

West. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rice in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the Southwest the possibility of rearing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the East it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the Museum under its charge worthy of the Nation, and for preserving at the National Capital not only records of the vanishing races of men but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be re-created in their native clime and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the National Government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The Government should see to it for instance that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington be of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement-house districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country.

The charitable and educational systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the Congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialization here, and our labor legislation, which is of the utmost importance, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such legislation in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1907, has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the Senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand, and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the Government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the Departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of Government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the Government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the Government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia, and it is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the Congress the White House, which has been disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the pride of the Nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was.

The stately simplicity of its architecture is the expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the Nation's past.

The reports of the several Executive Departments are submitted to the Congress with this communication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, December, 1902.

Coughing Spell Caused Death.

Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician, but he never could arrive another coughing spell came on, and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, December 1, 1902.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at Vincent Drug Co.

WALTON.

Ed Whitaker, who has been in the logging camps of Gardiner all summer, returned home today.

Chas. Fowler and bride have gone to housekeeping in the Meredith house.

The Lyons boys are cutting and rolling in lots of logs nowadays. Levi Vaughn, who has a big contract, is having a lot cut on Mr. Atkinson's ranch.

Miss Nora Robertson is teaching the Nott school.

Mr. Bangs passed through this place yesterday, headed toward the bay. He remarked that the "weather was fine and the woods good." Wonder what he meant, must have been making fun of us.

Mrs. L. Gilstrap, 375 Sixth street, sole agent for Eugene, for Dr. Swan's famous Painless, the never-failing remedy for all forms of female weakness. d & w f.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

It is reported that Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame is to be given a title by King Victor Emmanuel.

George E. Adams, a lawyer, ex-congressman and a resident of Chicago, has been made overseer of Harvard college.

Samuel Hawkins Napier, who has just been buried in Upper Ottawa, was the discoverer of the largest nugget of pure gold which the world has ever known.

James Lester, born to John and Vida Brennan in Harwinton, Conn., recently, by making the fourth generation now living together in the same house in which they were born.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee will make his home in Norfolk, Va., in the future. His decision is said to have been the result of his appointment as head of the Jamestown exposition.

Congressman Chandler of Mississippi takes active interest in religious matters. He has spoken from several Washington pulpits and while at home during the summer holds revival meetings.

The only surviving pensioner of the war of 1812 is Hiram Crook, who is passing the last years of a quiet life at the home of his daughter at Dunn Brook, about fifteen miles north of Rome, N. Y.

Tommy McMath of Hope, Ark., has accepted a position as telegraph operator at Pine Bluff, Ark. He is only fourteen years old, and is probably the youngest cotton exchange telegrapher in the United States.

When the Sultan of Turkey attends a play, he often hands the comedian of the company an original joke of his own, which the actor gets off in the course of the performance. These actually create much laughter.

Four of the oldest men in the senate sit side by side in seats 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the front row of the Democratic side of the chamber—Mr. Pettus and Mr. Morgan of Alabama and Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Vest of Missouri.

Professor Triggs of the University of Chicago approves of Mary McLane and her book. He thinks all the enlightened should read it, presumably to become more enlightened. Only the west, he says, could have produced such a work and character.

There is no fitting monument on the grave of Salmon P. Chase in Cincinnati, O., only a simple stone bearing an inscription of four lines and reciting that he was "senator, governor, secretary of the treasury, chief justice of the United States." His daughter, who idolized him, rests beside him.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Jose De Witt is singing in Berlin. Hackett is to produce "The Bishop's Move."

Lola Fuller is to tour America this season.

Mario Corelli's "Temporal Power" has been dramatized.

The garden scene of "Faust" is to be acted in vaudeville.

"My Lady Virtue" is the title of a new comedy by H. V. Esmond.

The Bostonians' revival of "Robin Hood" has met with great success in New York.

Bruce McLean, who last season played Charles Brandon with Julia Marlowe in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is to be Ethel Barrymore's leading man.

Mrs. Agnes Ardeck has been engaged by Holmes Kiraly to play the leading female role, Aouda, in his spectacular revival of "Round the World in Eighty Days."

Burr McIntosh, who was to have appeared at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse in New York, has canceled his contract and announces that he now retires permanently from the stage.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Cuttings of roses may be made as the wood acquires firmness.

All wounds on trees are the better for being painted, tarred or covered with some substance to keep out water.

The red raspberry reproduces itself by sending out shoots around the parent plant. These may be taken up in the fall and transplanted.

A small, thrifty tree with good roots, especially small fibrous ones, when set out will be a good bearing tree sooner than a large tree with mutilated roots.

The roots are the life of the tree and need the best attention. In taking up a tree for transplanting care must be used to secure as much of the roots unharmed as possible.

Cabbages that are growing freely and yet do not head well can have their progress hastened by running a spade under them and slightly lifting them. The object is to check their growth so that heading is induced.

SHORT STORIES.

The island of Nantucket rests on a vast peat formation.

It is said that more than 200,000 telephones are now in use by farmers at their homes.

About half of Cleveland's 1,000 plants in the manufacturing district have been fitted with smoke preventers and it is found that they pay for themselves.

Stockyards on an immense scale are to be built at Astoria, Ore., for the purpose of accommodating the rapidly growing unaccommodated trade of that section of the country.

What's in a Name?

Everything is in a name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Corner Drug Store.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Dan Darling of Chicago started the horses at the recent meetings at Plymouth, Green Bay and Cedarburg, Wis.

J. N. Bellows, Aurora, Ill., has sold the gray mare Frequent, 2:15 1/4, by Florida, to John V. Palmer, Lacrosse, Wis.

The stallion Betterton, 5022, by George Wilkes, was sold recently at Des Moines by N. Bartholomew to W. H. Hall of Rolfe, Ia.

E. M. Allen has shipped Mr. S. by Simmons, and another green pacer to Terre Haute to join the racing division of Hudson & Catcomb's stable.

Sherwood stock farm, Sheldon, Ia., has sold the two-year-old stallion by Ramsey R. 2:28 1/4, dam Pearl (dam of Lavinia, 2:28), by Ashland Patchen, to Robert Palmer, Britt, Ia.

Teddy Hall, a four-year-old son of Brown Hall, can pace the three-quarter track at Euclid farm in 2:15 or better. Owner George Campbell Brown expects him to show at least 2:12 at Memphis.

Colonel John D. Creighton has decided to retire from the trotting horse business and to that end will sell Ashland Wilkes, 2:15 1/4, all his blood mare yearlings, yearlings and horses in training.

The French postoffice department has excluded mourning envelopes from the mails for the reason that they can be opened without much chance of detection.

The Figaro says there is in Paris a night school at which young French shop assistants are taught British manners and the art of speaking French like Englishmen.

A Paris milliner has been sued for 20,000 francs on the charge of extortion. Plaintiff claims to have paid her 30,000 francs in four years and that she once charged 100 francs for sewing on a button.

As the site is wanted for a great underground railway station in Paris, it is stated that the famous markets known as the Halles Centrales are to be moved to the bank of the river Seine near the Pont Neuf.

FACTS FROM FRANCE.

Thin, insidious preparations of petroleum, tar and tar oil are to be used for laying the dust in the environs of Paris.

As many of the Paris hospitals are not up to modern requirements, it is proposed to pull them down and build new ones. The cost would be \$15,000,000.

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THE FASHIONS.

Fashion has decreed the extensive use of pendant and ball trimmings this season, and a great variety is exhibited.

Seams in slot effect remain the distinguishing note in many of the new skirts and jackets and also in the smart skirt waists.

The possibilities of velvet ribbon as an ornamental feature have won for it the highest popularity in trimming neck, chignon and light woollens.

Boulevard velvet coats are shown in a wide assortment of colors, and there is no more fashionable material for walking or street costumes.

Embroidery and fancy stitch-work are the inevitable mark of distinction on everything from the dainty stock collar to the even chamber hose.

There is a wide assortment of heavy textured or "mannish" goods, as they are termed, any of which is appropriate for jacket and skirt suits.

The new drop collars produce the effect of very drooping shoulders and are shown in many of the newest models with the yoke of allover lace extending over the sleeves.—Delineator.

RAMBLES IN RUSSIA.

A Russian journal runs a daily column which is alleged to be edited by an "invisible assistant" from the other world.

The families in the interior of Russia are coincident with a decline in the humidity, due in great measure to the destruction of forests.

During the year 1901 the Russian minister of domains and agriculture sold only 40 per cent of the quantity of forest trees authorized by law.

Three inch quick firing guns of the newest patterns are to be served out to the Russian artillery in eastern Siberia at an estimated cost of over \$2,500,000.

Seventy-seven Russian officers have been charged with accepting bribes for granting immunity to convicted persons of sufficient means to purchase their freedom by the payment of blackmail.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The camping ground for civic and military organizations at the world's fair has been laid out to accommodate 10,000 to 12,000 men.

All lagoon and watering work for the world's fair is to be completed this fall. Macadam roads are being built throughout the grounds so that bad weather shall not delay work.

A space of 500 by 700 feet has been allotted to the French government for its building. The building is to be a reproduction of the famous and beautiful Petit Trianon at Versailles.

The United States government life saving station at the world's fair will stand at the inner angle of Arrowhead lake, in the western part of the grounds. The lake is 1,800 feet long and at the station is 450 feet wide.

Crew Was Rescued.

SAVING STE MARIE, Dec. 2.—Crew of the steamer Howard was rescued Sunday night and pulled ashore in a "boatwain's chair," when the steamer was pounding to pieces on rocks off Mamais Point. Two members of the crew succeeded in getting a line ashore through tremendous seas and with the help of men on shore balance of the crew were safely landed.

A TOBACCO YARN.

Strangely Weird, Oddly Nerveless That It Happened This.

"Speaking about curious incidents," remarks one of the hot air fraternity, "reminds me of one that happened to me down south. Yes; very curious, but nevertheless a fact."

He paused long enough to put a dent in another fellow's paper of "state."

"You see, it was this way. I had been burning the country and taking life easy and also anything that was portable and not chained when I landed in a certain southern city. It does not matter where, and thought I'd go to work for a change. Don't look at me that way, gentlemen. Necessity didn't compel me to do so. I only did it as a novelty. I know I was disgracing the profession, but my desire to see how plug tobacco was manufactured led me to ask for a situation so that I could satisfy my curiosity."

"And did you actually go to work?" asked a listener.

"Yes and no. I had been assigned to a cutting machine, and ten minutes of it was enough for me."

"What was the matter? Did you regret what you had done?"

"I certainly did. Set that stump on my left hand!"

"Yes, we see it. But—"

"Well, that stump was caused by the cutter I was operating. It sliced off my finger, and I resigned right then and there."

"But what has that to do with the curious incident you spoke of?"

"I'm coming to it. Were you ever in Paris, Tex.?"

"Yes, know the place well."

"And you remember that small grocery store I spoke of?"

"Certainly, but go on with your story."

"Well, I went in there, and after giving the proprietor a hard look story he handed me something to eat and a plug of tobacco. I wandered down the road, and after slinking home with the first good meal I'd had in a week I took out that plug to take a chew, and after I'd sunk my teeth into it I slipped something hard and couldn't bite it. What do you think it was?"

"A piece of wood or something of that kind."

"No, sir, you are away off."

"Well, what was it?"

"You may not believe me, gentlemen, but when I had cut the plug in half I found that it was the piece of finger that I'd lost two years before in the south!"

Quick—Star of Hope, Sing Sing.

General Pat.

Shipwrecked Mariner (who has just sighted land—Hello, Pat! What are you going to do?)

Pat—Shure, bedad, O'fm going to swim ashore an' save myself an' this swim back an' save you!

Etiquette Humor.

"Oh, I beg your pardon?"

"What for?"

"Taking the chair you were about to occupy."

"But I wasn't going to take that chair."

"I beg your pardon for begging your pardon?"

"No; you did exactly right in begging my pardon if you thought you had offended."

"Then I beg your pardon for begging your pardon for begging your pardon?"

—Chicago Tribune.

Sweet Amerties.

Toss—I met that pompous Mrs. Jenkins on the street today, and I was so mortified. You see, her name was right on the tip of my tongue.

Jess—You couldn't think of it, eh?

Toss—Not at all. The trouble was that I blurted right out, "How do you do, Mrs. Jenkins," when I might have said "Good-morning," or "Pardon," or any thing else to make her mad.—Philadelphia Press.

Comparison.

"I suppose you like your automobile better than you did your horse?"

"I don't know," answered the man who is never truly happy. "The difference, so far as I have observed, is that a horse gets to going and you can't stop it, while an automobile stops and you can't get it to going."—Washington Star.

But She Didn't Bounce.

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?"

"Ah, I just wanted to test the kid. Heard everybody say that it was a bouncing baby."—New York Times.

Try, Try, Try Again.

To live is just to strive. And strive and keep on striving. Who strives shall keep his soul alive; Who strives shall by and by arrive. At goals worth reaching. If one should strive and miss arriving. As some have done, what then? Why, he should strive again. Nor cease an end of striving. For life is always plying teaching. That who shall cease to strive Must be accounted not alive.—Indianapolis Journal.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests all classes of food tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs. Cures dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach troubles, and makes rich red blood, health and strength. Kodol rebuilds worn-out tissues, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach. Gov. G. W. Atkinson, of W. Va., says: "I have used a number of bottles of Kodol and found it to be a very effective and, indeed, a powerful remedy for stomach ailments. I recommend it to my friends. Corner Drug Store."

NOTED FIRE FIGHTER.

Chief Hale, Who Will Teach American Methods to the British.

George C. Hale, former chief of the Kansas City fire department, who has been invited to go to London next May to demonstrate American methods of handling fires to the British, is one of the most noted fire fighters in the world. He is also the inventor of most of the time saving appliances now in general use in the fire departments of the world.

Chief Hale took a plumed squad of American firemen to the Paris exposition, where their skill amazed the Parisians and the hordes of visitors at the French capital. Leaving Paris, he and his squad spent six weeks in London, where he opened the eyes of the English firemen. He gave exhibitions at the Crystal Palace and was offered \$3,000 to continue them during the summer, but was obliged to decline.

Since Chief Hale has been connected with the Kansas City fire department he has perfected fifty different devices for fire fighting and fire resisting purposes. Among his inventions are the quick hitting harness now in use all over the world, the water tower, the quick hitting apparatus, cellar pipes and the automatic graphophone alarm for private buildings. These devices simply carry out his dominant idea that

the only way to prevent great losses is to get quick and effective action on a fire.

Mr. Hale is a native of Colton, N. Y. When fourteen years of age, he went to Kansas City, where he learned the trade of machinist. While working at this trade he became a member of the Kansas City fire department as a torch boy, and moved ahead of the firemen from a light. When the regular paid fire department was organized in 1871, Mr. Hale became engineer of the first station. Seven years later he was made assistant chief and in 1882 became chief, which position he retained until last April, when he was retired. Mr. Hale is fifty-three years old.

HEADS THE GRAND ARMY.

General Stewart, Who Now Leads the Veterans of the Civil War.

General Thomas J. Stewart, the recently elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was one of the pioneers of soldiers in the civil war. He was a short service man, but that was not his fault. He was in his sixtieth year when he enlisted in the one hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry in 1865. Twice before he had run away from home to enlist, but was brought back on both occasions by his father. The third

time he was successful in eluding parental vigilance and went to the front.

General Stewart is an Irishman by birth, Belfast being the place of his birth. He came to this country as a child and was educated in the schools of Norristown, Pa.

Since the organization of the Grand Army General Stewart has been prominently identified with it. He was commander of Zook post, No. 11, of Norristown, in which town he lives. He was assistant inspector general in 1880 and assistant adjutant general to Commander in Chief Robert B. Beeth in 1883 and also to Commander in Chief J. P. S. Gobin in 1897. James L. Sexton and W. C. Johnson in 1900. He was Pennsylvania department commander in 1897.

In civil life he served as a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1885. He was elected secretary of internal affairs in 1891 and was re-elected in 1890. He was appointed adjutant general by Governor Hastings in 1895, which post he has filled since.

At Breakfast.

"My dear, why don't you take up French or Latin?"