# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

**Tuesday, May 19.**

Washington, May 19.—The senate today passed bills providing for the continuance of the Porto Rican regiments of infantry and authorizing the sale of lands at the head of Cordova Bay, Alaska, to a private corporation.

Washington, May 19.—The house today again showed its capacity for work, and with adjournment in mind, continued the cleaning-up process. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to; conference reports on the agricultural and fortification appropriations were received.

The bill making an appropriation of $500,000 for representation by the United States at the Tokio exposition was passed, as were also the two omnibus bills embodying 40 separate measures having to do with public land and matters in the territories.

Pending a vote on a bill providing for the issuance of leases of public land in the Panama canal zone, a recess was taken until tomorrow.

The omnibus territories bill, embracing 15 measures favorably considered by committee, was passed, under suspension of the rules. The various provisions of the bill deal exclusively with legislation pertaining to the territories, the most important of which is one regulating the sale of liquor in Alaska. The passage of the bill in this manner was to limit the debate to a minimum, to obviate at least 14 roll-calls.

By the provisions of a bill, the secretary of the navy is authorized to accept and care for gifts, such as silver services, presented to vessels of the navy.

**Monday, May 18.**

Washington, May 18.—In the senate today Bulkley of Connecticut, called up his bill for the restoration of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who were discharged without honor by the president because of the Brownsville affray. Bulkley explained that owing to the unavoidable absence of Lodge of Massachusetts and Foraker of Ohio, he would not do more than call attention to his bill. He hoped to again call it up. He said he was satisfied the people of the country did not approve the postponement of action until next December, as agreed upon by the senate. He declared if possible he would secure action during the present session.

Washington, May 18.—The passage of the house today of the general deficiency appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of $17,368,672, marked the completion by that body of the last of the great supply measures. The bill was put through under suspension of the rules, with no time allowance for general debate.

The republican leaders in the house, through a majority of the committee on ways and means, today served final notice of "no tariff revision at this session." Representative Clark, of Missouri, moved in the committee an omnibus favorable report on 80 odd tariff reduction and tariff removal bills, mostly introduced in the session by democrats. The motion was defeated by a solid vote of all the republican members of the committee.

**Saturday, May 16.**

Washington, May 16.—Practically the whole day in the senate was spent in consideration of the bill concerning forest reserves in the Applachian and White mountains. It was finally passed, after a speech of nearly two hours' duration by Senator Teller, of Colorado, in opposition. It carries an appropriation of $5,000,000, and its chances of passing the house at this session are poor.

As a first move to redeem the republican promise of revising the tariff, the senate adopted a resolution authorizing the finance mommittee to take up the subject of tariff rates and to employ experts to prepare information to assist in the revision of the schedules. The committee is also to report as to legislation, reciprocity or otherwise, necessary to enact in order to secure equitable treatment for American products abroad. The committee will sit during the summer.

Washington, May 16.—The process of cleaning up preparatory to adjournment was continued in the house today. The sundry civil appropriation bill was sent to conference; the conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to; the general deficiency appropriation bill was reported, and the following bills passed: Granting compensation to government employes for injuries in the service and authorization of the continuance of the inland waterways commission.

**Friday, May 15.**

Washington, May 15.—The Aldrich currency bill was substituted for the Vreeland bill in the senate today, and the transfer took but little longer than was required in the calling of the roll. The effect is to throw both the senate and house bills into conference. The managers on the part of the senate are Aldrich, Allison, Hale, Daniel and Teller.

The dispatch with which this agreement was reached is a striking example of what can be done in the closing days of a session of congress. A meeting of the senate committee on finance was held in the forenoon, and a decision to amend the house bill by substituting the measure passed by the senate several weeks ago was reached without difficulty. Chairman Aldrich was authorized to make the report, which he did as soon as the bill passed by the house yesterday had been "messaged over."

Some changes were made in the senate bill by the committee, however, and it was necessary to have a new print. It is prepared before it could be called up for consideration.

Washington, May 15.—The Vreeland currency bill, as amended by the senate, went to the house at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately was called up by Burton of Ohio, who moved to suspend the rules, disagree to the amendments and ask a conference. In the opinion of Williams, the minority leader, the bill as amended by the senate was infinitely worse than the Vreeland bill. He urged his colleagues to vote against the motion to disagree to the senate amendments, saying that, if the motion was lost, the bill would have to go to the banking committee. The motion was carried by a vote of 150 to 103.

**Thursday, May 14.**

Washington, May 14.—The great sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of about $120,000,000, was passed by the senate today. An amendment by Gallinger, appropriating $6000 to enable the government of Alaska to suppress the liquor traffic among the natives was adopted. This is the last of the large supply bills, and its passage places the senate squarely alongside the house in the consideration of the appropriation bills, and of the entire 14 leaves only the general deficiency and the military academy bills to be considered by either house. A portion of the session was devoted to consideration of the bill suspending the penalty feature of the commodity clause of the railroad rate bill, but a vote was not taken.

Washington, May 14.—The Vreeland currency bill, agreed upon by the republican caucus, was today put through the house under a special rule by a vote of 184 to 145. Fifteen so-called insurgents of the majority party voted with the democrats, who went on record solidly against the measure.

As soon as the bill reaches the senate Aldrich will call a meeting of the committee on finance to consider it. It is expected the committee will vote unanimously to amend the house measure by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the provisions of the bill which was passed by the senate.

It is not doubted that the senate will approve the action of the committee. The effect of this course would be to send both the Vreeland and Aldrich bills to conference.

**Wednesday, May 13.**

Washington, May 13.—Further consideration of the Brownsville affair was today postponed by the senate until December 16 next. This decision was reached after an extended exchange of views among senators. Foraker, after urging the appointment of an early day for voting on his bill, moved that it be taken up next December. After a motion by Culberson of Texas, to vote on the bill next Saturday, was laid on the table, Foraker's motion was adopted by a vote of 62 to 6.

Foraker gave out a statement saying that, while he could not have passed the bill now, he thinks he has insured its passage by the postponement.

Washington, May 13.—One-half of the five-hour session of the house today was spent in roll-calls on the various propositions presented. When the day's work had been concluded, the agricultural and postoffice appropriation bills had been sent to conference, and the following bills passed:

Permitting owners of patents in cases where the government has appropriated inventions to apply to the court of claims for relief; authorizing the entry of tea sweepings when intended to be used in the manufacture of caffeine, and an omnibus bridge bill.

**Build Warship at Navy Yard.**

Washington, May 19.—One of the big new battleships authorized by congress in the naval appropriation bill just approved by the president, will be built at the Brooklyn navy yard. Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry issued orders to this effect today. Anticipating action by congress, tentative plans for the construction of the two ships authorized have already been prepared by the bureau of construction and repairs, and in their general lines will follow those laid down in the construction of the 20,000-ton battleships Delaware and North Dakota, now under construction. The remaining ship will be built by contract.

**Pleads for Labor.**

Washington, May 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today made an argument before a subcommittee of the senate committee on the judiciary on the rights of organized labor in the light of recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States. Addressing his statement to the various bills to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, he contended for freedom of the press and freedom of speech in all respects.

**Poorhouse Causes Death.**

Washington, May 19.—Grieving because he was compelled to go to the almshouse, Dr. Charles B. Warrington, for more than 35 years a practicing physician in various parts of New Jersey towns, died in the Warren county almshouse, where he had been for the past ten days.

**Reduce Weight of Battleships.**

Washington, May 14.—The navy department has inaugurated the policy of reducing the weight of the battleships as far as possible by the removal of some of the boats and davits, unnecessary bridges, heavy tops and masts, and boat cranes. Naval constructors have been given instructions to follow out the idea as far as possible, and the result will probably be the elimination of the rather elaborate superstructure which characterizes American warships. This is one tangible result of the armor belt controversy.

**Johnson Visits Congress.**

Washington, May 20.—Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, was a visitor to the capitol today, and spent some time on the floor of the house, where he was the recipient of much attention. Democrats and republicans alike extended cordial greetings. He received generous applause when he ascended the rostrum and was introduced to Speaker Cannon. The governor bowed his acknowledgments, and for several minutes engaged in conversation with the speaker.

**Returns from Panama.**

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Taft returned to Washington from Panama today. The secretary reached Charleston yesterday on the cruiser Prairie. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Taft went to the White House and talked with the president for half an hour, but did not discuss the results of his trip to the isthmus, because of the presence in the executive offices of a large number of visitors, who insisted on shaking hands with the secretary and congratulating him on the outlook for his nomination for the presidency.

**Affected by American Panic.**

Washington, May 14.—Reporting to the state department from Amsterdam, Consul Henry H. Morgan says that possibly no country of Europe had been relatively affected so disadvantageously by the recent financial crisis in the United States as The Netherlands, largely on account of the total suspension of the diamond trade. Whereas the exports of the sparklers in 1906 amounted to $11,633,352, in 1907 they fell off to only $7,452,604.

## SECURE BIG HAUL.

**Robbers in New Mexico Get $35,000 Intended for Miners.**

El Paso, Tex., May 15.—Pursued by men and bloodhounds, three robbers with $35,000 of loot in their possession, are fleeing through the rugged mountain passes north of French, a little station 89 miles from East Las Vegas, N. M., on the Santa Fe railroad, in an effort to escape the clutches of the law.

At French, late last evening, they broke down the doors of the depot, bound and gagged the station agent and special guard, blew open the safe, took the money and rode away, leaving their victims helpless.

A tramp wandered into the station half an hour later, released the almost unconscious men and gave the alarm. The news of the daring robbery was wired to every town in the neighborhood of French, and a special train bearing 30 deputies and 50 horses left East Las Vegas in half an hour, hot on the trail of the fleeing robbers. A special with four men left Dawson also, and a message was sent to the territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe for bloodhounds, which were brought through as fast as a special engine and car could carry them.

The stolen money was sent from Albuquerque to pay the coal miners at Dawson, N. M.

## TAFT GETS OREGON.

**Ohioan Is Endorsed by State Republican Convention.**

Portland, May 15.—Two republican parties, or factions, fought in yesterday's republican conventions, the one Fulton, the other Bourne. This showed the party is not yet harmonized, though the two factions pledged support to the ticket.

The Fulton men had things all their own way, and ruled with an iron hand. They gave their rivals nothing and took away from them everything. The Taft power, overwhelmingly strong in Oregon, was in their hold, and they used it to shut out their opponents.

The delegates, alternates and electors chosen were:

Delegates to national convention—

At large—C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop; George H. Williams, of Multnomah; A. N. Gilbert, of Marion; C. G. Huntley, of Clackamas.

First congressional district—Ralph E. Williams, of Polk; C. A. Sehlbrede, of Coos.

Second congressional district—Dr. H. W. Coe, of Multnomah; Asa B. Thompson, of Umatilla.

Alternates—

At large—J. H. Brown, of Portland; W. A. Williams, of Forest Grove; A. L. Tetu, of Portland; H. C. Kinney, of Grants Pass.

First district—Frank Ira White, of Klamath Falls; E. D. Cusick, of Albany.

Second district—J. R. Gault, of Burns; J. W. Kelly, of Portland.

Presidential electors—

R. R. Butler, of Gilliam; A. C. Marsters, of Douglas; J. D. Lee, of Multnomah; Frank J. Miller, of Linn.

## FEAR A PLOT.

**Government Orders Strangers Kept Out of Engine Rooms.**

San Francisco, May 15.—A special order has been issued by Admiral Thomas directed to the fleet captains directing them to take every precaution to prevent any strangers from gaining access to the engine or firerooms of their ships.

The issuance of the order has caused a great deal of comment among the officers of the fleet, as a general order is already in force prohibiting strangers from visiting the engine rooms.

That the government is in possession of information directly connected with the issuance of the order is the general belief of the officers. A feature of the fleet's visit to this port which has passed without notice until the present order was issued is the fact that not a single Japanese has been aboard one of the ships since the arrival of the fleet here.

Taken in connection with today's order, the sentiment is openly expressed by a number of the officers that the leaders of the local Japanese colony, knowing that the government was in possession of information leading to the belief that an attempt might be made to injure some of the ships, advised their countrymen to keep away from the ships.

No information concerning the issuance of the order except that it is a natural precautionary measure is given out from the flagship.

**Secretly Saves Money.**

Decatur, Ill., May 15.—City authorities were astounded today when City Comptroller Robbins "confessed" that he had been holding out on the city revenues for eight years, and now has $100,000 in a bank to the credit of the city. No one knew his secret but the mayors who have served in that time. Robbins said he knew the aldermen would spend the money if they had it, and he took it upon himself to save it for a rainy day in the city's affairs, or perhaps for a new city hall. The aldermen, instead of being pleased, are furious.

**Death List Grows.**

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—Meager reports coming in slowly indicate that perhaps more than 100 persons are dead today in various parts of Louisiana, and that considerable property was ruined as the result of the tornado that swept that state late Wednesday afternoon. It is feared that in Gilliam, Louisiana, alone, 100 inhabitants were killed. Unconfirmed reports also say that the loss of life in Oil City and Bollinger may also be heavy, though the storm was not so severe in these two towns as it was in Gilliam.

**Volcano Scares People.**

Hilo, Hawaii, May 15.—Not for many years has there been such a wonderful activity in the pit of Halemaumau as has developed during the last ten days. There has been fire in the pit ever since the overflow a year ago last January, but the fire was fluctuating and uncertain. It would blaze brilliantly for a day or two, then would shrink away slowly. For some time past, however, the pit has been gradually filling up.

**Meet Next at Portland.**

Boston, May 15.—Having adopted several important resolutions, electing officers and voting to hold the next annual convention at Portland, Or., the eleventh annual convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association adjourned tonight.

# GOVERNORS UNITE

## Plan Permanent Organization to Hold Regular Meetings.

## MAY ACCOMPLISH MUCH GOOD

**Result of First Conference Expected to Be Far Reaching—All Favor Preservation of Resources.**

Washington, May 16.—The first conferences of the governors of the states of the American Union ended yesterday. Like many of the important events of history, time is to reveal the epoch which the president and governors believe has been made. The accomplishments of the conference, which has been in session at the White House for three days, cannot be set forth with mathematical precision. That its immediate results are more than ample is the expression of President Roosevelt, who brought it about, and of the governors who participated.

The printed record of the conference, which will later be available to every American home, will be a compilation of facts, startling in their meaning, convincing in their universal conclusion, that the states and the nation must co-operate to the end that to the whole people of the nation may accrue the lasting benefits of its natural resources. Besides the compilation of facts by the experts and the freely expressed opinion of the governors, the conference leaves as its permanent record a thousand words of "declaration," not a "declaration of independence," but a declaration of co-operation."

Perhaps greater in importance than all else was the determination of the governors of the states to perfect a permanent organization, whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may be developed among the executives of the 46 sovereign states made strong by a common purpose and made potent by pronouncements which may not lightly be disregarded.

Of the last day the story is one of many features. The set programme was swept aside. The president presided throughout. He interjected remarks and speeches. He brought to the platform men who made plain the prevailing feeling that thoughtful care must be exercised for the future. The prepared papers were not presented, but they will be printed in the permanent record. Their place was first taken by the "declaration," which was adopted after discussion which brought to light no serious objection to its affirmation. Then William J. Bryan was presented by the president. He touched the same chords which had produced the vibration of harmony and co-operation. A governors' discussion brought many state executives to the platform, but the product was altogether that of harmony, and the sentiments expressed were applauded alike by all.

## PRESIDENT UPHELD BY COURT

**Negro Dismissed at Brownsville Loses Suit to Recover Pay.**

New York, May 16.—The right of President Roosevelt summarily to dismiss a negro soldier of the Twenty-fifth infantry for alleged participation in the riot at Brownsville, Tex., was sustained today by Judge Hough, in the United States district court. Oscar W. Reid, the soldier, sued the government to recover $122 as wages from the date of his dismissal to the expiration of his enlistment. District Attorney Stimson contended that the president had a right to dismiss the soldier. Judge Hough sustained this contention and directed a judgment in favor of the government.

Judge Hough in his decision, held that the president was entirely within his rights in dismissing the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment, inasmuch as the enlistment papers and oath provide that a soldier shall serve "for the period of three years unless sooner discharged by proper authority."

**Chinese Revolt is Serious.**

Shanghai, May 16.—The Chinese government is greatly alarmed over the Chinese revolt, which is steadily growing more serious. The rebels have cut off communication to Mengtse. It is estimated that the revolutionists number 10,000. The fact that the rebels selected Yunnan as the scene of their first attack convinces Peking that they are familiar with conditions, as this province is poorly protected. The government is not hopeful of saving Mengtse, which is at the head of the French railway, from being taken.

**Atrocities in Congo Free State.**

London, May 16.—Rev. J. H. Harris, a missionary who has just returned from the Congo Free State, declares the atrocities being practiced there by the Belgian soldiers are increasing, and that within the past 10 years no fewer than 3,000,000 human beings had been sacrificed. He had seen men flogged with hippopotamus hide whips until they were insensible. Soldiers employed by King Leopold's agents raided villages and killed and ate the natives. The sufferings of the women and girls was absolutely indescribable.

**Seven Killed in Wreck.**

Muskogee, Okla., May 16.—Six or seven passengers were burned to death this afternoon and several were injured when the "Katy" flyer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was wrecked a mile east of this city, according to word just received here. The report says the passenger collided with a freight train, and that the coaches immediately caught fire. The passengers who are reported dead were evidently caught under the debris and roasted alive.

**Troops May Fight Locusts.**

Tunis, May 16.—Troops may be called out to exterminate millions of locusts that have invaded the district between Kairuan and Tunis on an unprecedented scale. The authorities have decided that this is the only means of getting rid of the insects.

# TOWNS ARE WRECKED

## Cyclone Sweeps Louisiana, Doing Damage to Property.

## SEVEN KILLED; MANY INJURED

**Communication Interrupted and Later Resorts May Increase Number of Casualties.**

Shreveport, La., May 14.—Seven persons are known to be dead and many others are injured as the result of a tornado which swept across Northwest Louisiana late yesterday. The little town of Gilliam, 25 miles north of Shreveport, was destroyed and the town of Bolinger, on the east side of the river, in Bossier parish, was badly wrecked.

Communication with the greater portion of the storm-swept section is interrupted, and it is believed certain that the later reports will increase the number of dead and injured. It is said the work of destruction at Gilliam was complete, only two houses remainin intact. The town had a population of about 200. The dead at Gilliam are said to be Mrs. T. F. Gardiner and three negroes. Arthur Vaughan is said to be badly injured. At Bolinger the dead are Mrs. Mitchell Davis and two negroes. Mrs. Davies' mother is reported to be dying from injures. Charles Isom and family of six are reported among the injured.

It was reported that Oil City, in this parish, was wiped out by the tornado, but this rumor is probably untrue, although great damage is thought to have occurred, involving the wreckage of a great many oil well derricks.

## FIFTEEN DEAD IN NEBRASKA.

**Fifty Persons Injured and a Property Loss of $500,000.**

Omaha, Neb., May 14.—Reports which came in slowly today from the tornado-stricken district south of this city add three victims to the list of dead, making a total of 15, and place the monetary damage at half a million dollars. The casualty list continues to grow as communication is partially restored with the five towns which suffered most from the storm, and the list of the injured, some of whom are fatally hurt, will reach at least 50. Two railroad laborers employed in a sand pit near Louisville were found dead, and Ed. Miller, who was injured near Papillion, died of his injuries. At least three other persons are believed to have received fatal injuries. Five Italian railroad laborers were injured on the line of the Burlington railroad between Council Bluffs and Pacific Junction.

Nearly every one of the five towns in the path of the storm—Bellevue, Papillion, Richfield, Meadows and Louisville—were badly wrecked, and the village of Fort Crook, and the post at that point suffered heavy damages. There are battalions of the Sixteenth Regiment stationed at the fort, and the men were put to work clearing up the debris and putting the barracks in shape. Many of the large buildings were partially unroofed, and a dozen or more large chimneys were blown down and scattered over the fort grounds. Nearly all the trees were blown down.

## 10,000 CHINESE KILLED.

**Wall of Water 26 Feet High Sweeps Down River at Hankow.**

Victoria, May 14.—News of one of the greatest disasters that China has known, a sudden tidal wave in the Yangtsekiang, which caused the loss of nearly 10,000 lives at Hankow, was brought by the steamer Titan, which arrived Tuesday night. A wave 26 feet in height, without warning, bore down the river, overwhelming some large river steamers. Some 3,000 Chinese sleeping in sampans, and small craft and mat sheds and huts by the river side at Hankow were enveloped by the great tidal wave, which swept the broken junks, splintered sampans and a mass of debris with swarms of drowned Chinese, mixed with the wreckage. The scenes for many days after the disaster were horrible, with the river side strewn with dead, and the debris of wrecked craft for many miles.

**Oakland Children Visit Battleships.**

San Francisco, May 14.—Hundreds of Oakland school children clambered up the sides of the battleships yesterday and for six hours they gave the sailors a lively time. Each boatload of youngsters were permitted to remain on board one hour, when another boatload took their places. In the hour's visit that each enjoyed nothing was overlooked, and Jack had his hands full from the time the first crowd stepped on board until the last crowd left. The children saw everything worth seeing, and what they did not understand their escort had to explain to them.

**Condensed Hog is Latest.**

St. Paul, Minn., May 14.—Minnesota has developed a hog that is all hams and shoulders. He is a stubby little animal, sadly lacking in spare ribs. One of the new variety has been sent to Chicago for exhibition purposes, and to convince the world that this state can raise pigs that are all quality. A curious feature about the animal is that he has to kneel down when eating in order to get his snout to the ground. He has no neck. When he moves from one place to another he turns around and around as though waltzing.

**Take Children From Leprous Parents**

Honolulu, May 14.—Thirty-one boys and four girls, non-leprous children of leprous parents, have been brought here from the leper island, Molokai, to be permanently housed away from the leper settlements. The children range in age from 2 to 15 years, and several of them were old enough to appreciate their situation. Despite their dreadful home surroundings, the unfortunate youngsters were grief-stricken by the separation from their parents.

**Chinese Students Uphold Japs.**

Tokio, May 14.—Chinese students in Tokio are protesting against the anti-Japanese boycott being maintained in China. Twelve hundred of them have joined the movement, and are daily holding meetings to voice their feelings. Three hundred students who uphold the Chinese government in this matter are trying to break up the meeting by making noisy demonstrations.

## AFRICAN BUSHMEN DOOMED.

**Dr. Rudolf Poch to Make a Study of a Disappearing Race.**

A letter received in Washington from Dr. Rudolf Poch, the well known anthropologist, says:

I am about to start, under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, to make a study of the Bushmen. The race is rapidly dying out, and the sole purpose of my expedition is to add to our knowledge of this people before they become extinct.

The fact has been recognized for some years that this African race is destined to extinction. This is all the more remarkable because everywhere else the African races are more than holding their own.

Pestilence, war, and the evils that the whites introduce are powerless to obliterate them. Africa is growing in native population.

But the Bushmen are now reduced to a handful, and every year they are dwindling. Circumstances are too hard for them, and it is not believed they could be saved, even by a change in their conditions.

The Bushmen inhabit the great desert of South Africa. There is no running water, and yet among the sand wastes there are depressions where the natives find water by digging, and in places it comes so near the surface that vegetation flourishes and many animals find nurture in the desert.

The Bushmen are only a few inches taller than the pygmies of Central Africa. They live in rock caves or in huts of sticks and grass. They seldom wear more than a leather apron to protect their legs from thorns.

They subsist on the scant vegetation, on roots, and on the animals they kill. Clubs, bows and arrows, and a few spears are their only weapons. They are primitive, but they do not buy their wives; they have been faithful to those whites who have befriended them, and they paint and draw in an astonishing manner. Much has been written of the thousands of animal paintings with which they adorn the rocks and the walls of their caves.

Why do they not abandon the desert to which they are confined? They could not if they would. They are hemmed around by pastoral and agricultural regions, all occupied by strong tribes, who kill them like vermin if they venture across the line.

If they were free to leave the desert it is doubtful if they would do so, for they are a hunting people, and such tribes have never voluntarily become a pastoral or an agricultural community. Whenever cattle have been given to the Bushmen they have killed them, for they will not herd them.

The whites have been even more destructive of the Bushmen than their native enemies. Late in the eighteenth century the Dutch used to shoot these little people as they would game. It is recorded that in the ten years ending in 1795 the Dutch killed 2,480 Bushmen.

They have always shrunk from contact with civilization, and to-day, when they see white protectorates planted all around them, they are retreating farther into the desert. The whites are invading the more fertile valleys, are staking out ranches and building little settlements, are killing off the game that is the hereditary food of the desert nomads, plowing the places where the Bushmen go for berries and edible roots, and narrowing the area in which they can live.

They seem wholly unable to live under new conditions, and the old conditions are passing away. All who know them best say that their absolute extermination is a question of only a few years.—Washington Post.

## THE DUST IN THE AIR.

**Without It the Heat of the Sun Would Be Unbearable.**

The usefulness of dust is proclaimed by science despite all the housewives of all the ages. Dust is part of the machinery that produces cloud and rain. It is also a protection from the sun. Without it the sun's rays would be unbearable. The reason that sunburn is more easily acquired on the mountains than in the lowlands is said to be probably because of the comparatively dustless air of the mountainous regions.

A dustless atmosphere during rain would mean a much greater degree of discomfort than rain ever brings. Trees and buildings would be dripping with moisture, our clothing and the exposed parts of our bodies would be constantly wet, umbrellas would be classed as useless curios, and instead of trying to conquer the dust in the house we should have to face a much greater enemy in wet floors and dripping walls. In every drop of rain and in every particle of cloud there is a particle of dust. A sample of air may be taken anywhere and the number of its dust particles accurately determined. Dust, too, produces the glorious sunset effects in the evening sky, thus causing the faint obscurity we call twilight.

Twilight is always reflected glory. The light comes from the sun, which has in the meanwhile sunk below the horizon. The reflector is an upper layer of dust. Were the air perfectly dustless there would be no twilight. Darkness would immediately follow the sunset.

**A Question of Nerve.**

"Does it require much nerve to ask a woman to marry you?" inquired the inquisitive youth.

"Not half as much as asking for a raise in salary," was the prompt reply. —Detroit Free Press.

**What Hurts.**

"I hate to call on a girl," said Tom, "who can't do anything but indulge in small talk."

"Yes," replied the wise Dick, "especially if what she has to say is a very short 'no.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"I hope," says a man of 20, "that things will be better to-morrow." "I hope," he says when he is past 40, "that they won't be any worse."

When a woman drives a horse she is always whipping him with the lines.

# Old Favorites

**The Crucifixion.**

When I survey the wondrous Cross
On which the Prince of Glory dy'd,
My richest gain I count but loss
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast
Save in the Death of Christ my God;
All the vain things which charm me most
I sacrifice them to His Blood.

See, from His Head, His Hands, His Feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down!
Did e'er such love nad sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

His dying crimson, like a robe
Spreads o'er His Body on the Tree;
Then am I dead to all the globe
And all the globe is dead to me.

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a present far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

**Encouragement.**

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dream and doubtful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait, in heaven, their harvest day!
—John G. Whittier.

## HE IS A GOOD SAMARITAN.

**Looks After the Undeserving Poor—Says No One Else Will.**

There is a rich man in a Southern city who makes the undeserving poor his peculiar care, says the Independent.

His methods in dealing with what he calls a fresh sinner are unique and he regards them as scientific from the heavenly point of view. He insists upon a full catalogue of the victim's transgressions.

He claims that this is done on the theory that a physician first administers an emetic in case of poisoning. Then if the patient is an utterly lost and abandoned woman, he frequently takes her home with him, where she is quartered in the guest chamber and treated by the family as the welcome guest whose presence there is in no way remarkable.

For our scientist claims that it is the loss of the sacred home consciousness in such women which casts them so far down, and his purpose is to restore the same by his own fireside, which is particularly attractive, in that he has a wife and many young children. Nothing is said to the forlorn one to remind her of her shame; she is simply left to get well, as the scientist expresses it.

And it is astonishing how many of them do get well. His boast is that he has married his girls happily all over the country, for he is an enthusiastic believer in wedlock. Upon a recent visit to a distant city he remarked to the editor:

"I married one of my girls off in this town; couple doing well; moving in the best society. Good as the rest, too, now. But it's a secret; if society knew it would abolish her." He winked in conclusion, at the expense of society.

He cannot make a speech, but he is an eloquent splutterer; and although his manner to ministers is wittily deferential, he has been known to ruin a preacher's meeting and make the victims of his burning incoherence look like rows of paper dolls blown before the breath of a living disciple.

**An Anchor to Windward.**

The solemn-faced man who drove the stage between Willowby and Greenfield never lost an opportunity to display his knowledge to a new passenger, nor had he ever been known to suppress his opinion on any subject, no matter what it might be. "They tell me you're the man that wrote the story that's running in one o' the big magazines. I forget which 'tis," he said one day to a cheery passenger who had been endeavoring to ask a few questions himself.

"I believe I am," admitted the gentleman.

"I've never turned my hand to writing," said the stage-driver, flicking his horses in meditative mood. "No, sir, I've been too much took up with other things, but I read everything, most. I was having a little talk with Bill Sears about you yesterday. We'd both been reading your last book before this new one. Now, do you rely entirely on what you write for a living?"

"Not entirely," said the author, with due humility.

"That's what I thought when I finished the book," and the stage-driver looked kindly at the man of letters. "I'm real glad for ye that you've other means," he said, benevolently. "Got 'em well invested, I expect, too. I told Bill Sears that was most likely the case."

**A Domestic Breakdown.**

A well-known lord discovered a thief in his London house. Aided by the butler, he secured the man and then rang the bell. A servant appeared, whom the peer requested to "go into the kitchen and bring up a policeman or two." The domestic returned and said there were no policemen on the premises. "What!" exclaimed his master in incredulous tones. "Do you mean to tell me that with a cook, two scullery maids, a kitchen maid and three housemaids in my employ there is no policeman in the kitchen? It is indeed a miracle, and our prisoner shall reap the benefit. Turner, let the man go instantly!"—London Standard.

Some women are like a good horse; it is an insult to tie them.