

You Save Money.
GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
Headlight Office.

Tillamook Headlight.

Magazine Section.--Tillamook, Oregon, May 17, 1906.

JOB PRINTING.
When you Want
Butter Paper,
WE HAVE IN STOCK THE PURE
PARCHMENT.

WHISTLES TOO NOISY.

PHILANTHROPIST WOULD EVENT UNNECESSARY DIS- TURBANCE OF SICK.

Isaac L. Rice, a wealthy New York banker, states that half of the money raised by the Red Cross is useless.

Isaac L. Rice is one of the rich and influential women of New York who is constantly looking for the needs and comfort of those unfortunate in the ravaging of the world's goods than herself.

Rice is a philanthropic woman who has never permitted her wealth to comfort her surroundings to her to the want and suffering of her and has recently been doing a strenuous effort to have at one nuisance abated—a nuisance in the sense and a menace to many.

This is the constant and, as Mrs. Rice declares, the unnecessary blowing of whistles and signals in New York harbor. Night and day these whistles and signals can be heard for a distance of thirteen miles from the city and a careful investigation has found that hundreds of instances in hospitals and nervous women in homes are driven almost to distraction.

From her palatial home in New York Mrs. Rice has her most exclusive residence section in Riverside Drive—Mrs. Rice has sent forth to investigate this and if there were not some means by which the sufferings of the poor and the people might be relieved, she would first took her case to the authorities in New York who told her remedial measures were without jurisdiction and that she must make an appeal to Washington.

Leaving her handsome home in New York Mrs. Rice went to Washington and laid the matter before the Department of Commerce and Labor. She told the officials of the department that the 14,000 sick people in New York whose suffering was made fold by this unnecessary noise; she told how nervous men and women are unable to get sleep because of the continual, piercing shrieks of the boats and she told them, too, that river men themselves had said so many unnecessary signals in the collisions.

Mrs. Rice's fight was not against the whistles but against the innumerable blasts that were sent out in particular meanings to river men and their crews. Scows coming up the river would begin blowing two whistles and never cease until they reached their wharves. This was a warning to their crews to make ready to get out.

For weeks and weeks Mrs. Rice worked to have all but necessary signals done away with and when she finally took her plea to Washington the investigation was apparently a most thorough one but the Department of Commerce and Labor ruled that the matter was one which came under the jurisdiction of the state of New York and not that of the Federal Government.

This charitable and sympathetic woman is still working earnestly for the comfort of New York poor and suffering and is gradually gathering together her forces to bring the matter to the notice of Congress. She believes this can be done and is insisting to her support members of the New York delegation that they, too, may take a hand in abating the nuisance.

Mrs. Rice is an attractive woman, always smartly gowned and giving Gal. S. Newspaper.

every evidence of having a goodly share of the world's best but beneath it all is a heart which aches to see the suffering around her and the unnecessary cause. Wealth, comfort and

the means to live out her life in ease have taught Mrs. Rice the happiness which these can things bring and she is doing everything in her power to bring these same attributes into the lives of New York unfortunate whose positions do not warrant a protest but whose rest and comfort mean much.

A SCARLET FEVER CURE.

Big Success Claimed for Remedy by Dr. Luhan.

A new treatment for scarlet fever which, he says, has had a long series of victories and no failures in its struggles with the disease for nearly eight years, is now offered as a free scientific contribution to the medical profession by Dr. J. F. C. Luhan, of East Seventy-second street, N. Y. Noticing that most deaths from the disease were the result of paralysis of the heart, he devised a treatment for the blood and for the kidneys which prevents anaemia—or destruction of the red blood corpuscles—and also prevents kidney complications.

The physician in speaking of his treatment, said: "As to my treatment. The germs of scarlet fever diminish the red blood corpuscles. Anaemia next sets in through the poverty of the blood, and paralysis of the heart follows. My treatment is curative and eliminative. In the first four days of the disease, prescription No. 1 increases the iron in the red blood without impairing the function of the kidneys. The ingredients of No. 1, and also another substance, acts on the kidneys in such a way as to cause the red corpuscles which have been destroyed by the disease germs to be eliminated from the blood. Often these dead corpuscles cause congestion in the interior mechanism of the kidneys, which turns into Bright's disease. The extra oxygen in the blood prevents paralysis of the heart, which is due to the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide.

"I always insist that, as soon as evidence of the disease appears, the patient—usually the patient is a child—be bathed in warm water, and then placed in lightest and best ventilated room of its home. The medicine must be purchased only of reliable druggists, as it must be perfectly pure and contain no chemical likely to depress the heart action. It must be kept in an amber colored bottle, as it is affected by the light. While there are no poisons used in the preparation, the medicine should be thrown away after the patient is well and renewed when needed again."

English Woman Politician.
The considerable part which women play in politics is well expressed by the London Mail in an article upon the recent death of Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It said in part: "Even apart from her devotion to her

husband, she was the kindest possible liberal politician, though the daughter of an old Tory squire, Major S. F. Widdrington (whose ancestor is mentioned in the ballad of Chevy Chase) and her personal popularity in the Border Country was responsible for much of its liberalism. For Sir Edward worked incessantly and brilliantly, from his first political campaign, two months after his marriage in 1855, down to the last battle, from whose triumph she had been so tragically called away.

Lady Grey had a large desk at Falden devoted to political papers, and were many of Sir Edward's letters frequently took notes at his opponent's meetings of points in the speeches which she thought needed reply.

Lake Titicaca, Peru, is the highest navigable lake in the world. It is to be tapped to provide electric power for the Peruvian railway and manufacturing plants.

FAVORS FOUR-YEAR TERM.

BOURKE COCKRAN DECLARES IT WILL INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOUSE.

Under Present Two Years' Term, He Says More Time is Spent in Looking for Re-Election than in Law Making for the Nation.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, who has introduced a constitutional amendment making the term of office of a member of the House four years, instead of two years, as at present, believes that such a change from existing conditions would be all that is essential to establish the predominance of the House over the Senate, if the House only saw fit to exercise the power lodged in it by the Constitution.

Discussing the subject recently, Mr. Cockran said: "There is but one change, one amendment, that, in my judgment, could possibly increase the consequence or capacity of the House to defend itself, and that will be simply the question of the term of a member. I am perfectly willing to admit that, as at present constituted, where a member is chosen for two years, we are placed in the position that just as soon as a member takes his seat in Congress and begins the discharge of his duties he is at once thrust in the throes of a contest for re-election.

"I always insist that, as soon as evidence of the disease appears, the patient—usually the patient is a child—be bathed in warm water, and then placed in lightest and best ventilated room of its home. The medicine must be purchased only of reliable druggists, as it must be perfectly pure and contain no chemical likely to depress the heart action. It must be kept in an amber colored bottle, as it is affected by the light. While there are no poisons used in the preparation, the medicine should be thrown away after the patient is well and renewed when needed again."

English Woman Politician.
The considerable part which women play in politics is well expressed by the London Mail in an article upon the recent death of Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It said in part: "Even apart from her devotion to her

husband, she was the kindest possible liberal politician, though the daughter of an old Tory squire, Major S. F. Widdrington (whose ancestor is mentioned in the ballad of Chevy Chase) and her personal popularity in the Border Country was responsible for much of its liberalism. For Sir Edward worked incessantly and brilliantly, from his first political campaign, two months after his marriage in 1855, down to the last battle, from whose triumph she had been so tragically called away.

Lady Grey had a large desk at Falden devoted to political papers, and were many of Sir Edward's letters frequently took notes at his opponent's meetings of points in the speeches which she thought needed reply.

Lake Titicaca, Peru, is the highest navigable lake in the world. It is to be tapped to provide electric power for the Peruvian railway and manufacturing plants.

Such was the small beginning of a

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA FAST BECOMING A GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND DIS- TRIBUTING CENTRE.

Story of a Northern Man Who Went to Georgia and Has Nearly Overturned Old Southern Methods—Is One of a Type.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.
Atlanta is the Chicago of the South,—except that some of the people of that enterprising city put it the other way and tell you that Chicago is the Atlanta of the Middle West. In either case, the point remains the same, and the point is that Atlanta is full of new men, new industries, new buildings, and the new spirit which is making a New South. In mingling with the

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

a fine start in a commercial career when his health began to fail, thirty years ago. He decided the best way to save his life was not to become an idle traveller or professional health-seeker, but to find a good climate and plenty of interesting work. That, by the way, is the scientific way for a weak man to become strong, provided he begins in time. The West is full of men who have done it, and they have made remarkable history for the country as well as for themselves.

Mr. Hunt has studied the climate of many parts of the world and thinks there is none better than Middle Georgia. But as I read his story, as he has set it down at the request of his Southern friends, I conclude that any country would be good for him which furnishes an opportunity for empire-building, and that he would languish in the best climate if there were no big things to which he could set his hand. Here in his own words you may see the true spirit of the empire-builder:

"Natives of old settled parts of the world fail to understand the irresistible attraction of new countries, to men of energy, self-reliance and force. Such persons are really and truly creators. They make meadows of swamps, create farms from wilderness, establish cities where commerce demands markets, build court houses and churches, found schools and colleges. Everywhere they go, they carry the seeds of civilization. This work of creation goes on indefinitely. No matter how rapid the growing there is constant additional work to be pushed on in a new country."

That is the idea in the abstract; Mr. Hunt has shown what it is in the concrete by building a railroad, establishing a cotton mill and a bank, and inaugurating other commercial enterprises. But this is not his greatest contribution to Southern progress. Any man can do those things if he has capital or can command it, but there are other things which can only be done by the man who possesses faith, indomitable perseverance, and genuine interest in humanity.

Became a Live Stock Builder.
When Mr. Hunt went to Georgia the live stock interest was in a low state. Farmers thought it a positive injury to have cattle trampling the soil because it seemed to pack the clod into a hard brick substance. Moreover, the Southern cattle fever was a constant menace. This Northerner thought that Georgia ought to be the home of fine horses and cattle and proceeded with a series of experiments to demonstrate the possibilities of the business. He went to the land of Jersey to select the best stock, and now the blood of his herd is in evidence all over the South, as well as in Cuba. But before this result was achieved he had to do some good scientific work in learning how to make his cattle immune against disease.

He discovered the germ which carried the contagion, and the cattle tick which carried the germ, and found a way to exterminate both. Then he showed his neighbors how to improve the pastures by planting grass so that "the touch of the cow's foot, instead of being a curse to the land, has made the farms glow with shimmering green and plenty" to quote his words. Here was a bigger achievement than the building of cotton mills and railroads because it showed thousands of people one way to become prosperous on small farms. It literally added millions to the wealth of the South. But the enthusiastic man from the North did not stop there. He thought

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.

They told me of one remarkable man who came from New York in 1876, and proceeded to make himself a leader in several different lines of work, all of which are related to the prosperity of the whole region rather than to that of an individual or of a single community. The story is well worth telling, because it shows that human resources are quite as important as the material advantages which are usually grouped under the head of natural resources, such as climate, soil, timber and minerals. A country may be richly endowed with the latter, but it must find the genius to use them in the best way before it can be a great country. This fact is fully appreciated in Georgia, which is consequently proud of the enterprising men it has attracted into its citizenship from other parts of the United States and anxious to get more of them.

The Cure for Weakness.
Mr. Benjamin W. Hunt was the credit man for a great New York establishment which did an extensive business with the South and had made

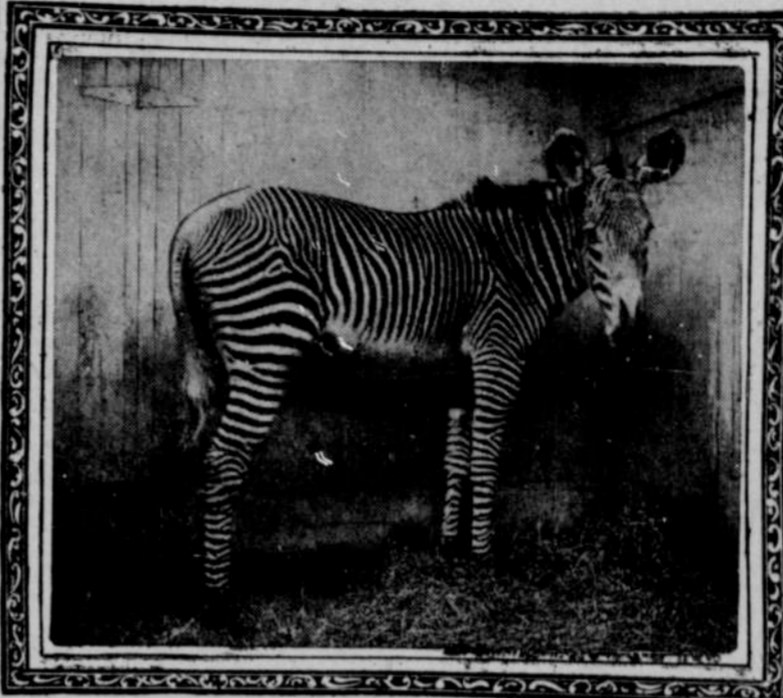
men of that splendid city nothing impressed me so much as the pride they take in relating the achievements of some of the bright men who have come down from the North, to join hands with the old native stock in developing the country.



MRS. ISAAC L. RICE



MON BOURKE COCKRAN.



THE GREY ZEBRA.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA

ed to the United States by Ras Makonan, prince and governor of Harrar, Abyssinia. Upon arrival in this country the zebra was taken to Washington in a steam-heated express car, and was placed in the Government antelope house adjoining the cage occupied by Dan, the first Grey zebra to reach the United States. The new arrival is a young animal and is well and stockily built.

Ras Makonan, some years ago set the whole of Europe in a fright, and started tongues awagging over the "black peril," by defeating and wholly destroying the Italian army of Gen. Albertoni, sent against Abyssinia by the Italian Government, which had at that time great schemes of colonization on hand. Ras Makonan is a great friend and admirer of Consul General Skinner, by whom he sent the zebra.

The experiments which the Bureau of animal industry will soon conduct with the aid of this zebra may stand forth as among the most important of modern times. Certain English investigators along with Baron Parana, a Brazilian planter, have already demonstrated that the hybrid offspring of the horse and Burchell's zebra, inherits from the latter parent immunity to certain diseases which are particularly fatal to horses, asses, and mules, and that they furthermore are valuable as pack and artillery animals.

THE CARPENTER'S SQUARE.

History of its Invention and Manufacture.

Carpenters who use the common steel square, a very necessary adjunct to their trade, perhaps give little thought to how, when and where this article was first produced. While there are millions of squares manufactured and used