

THE PUBLIC

Prince Henry of Prussia, who has been made commander in chief of all the German squadrons in active service, is the sailor prince of the empire and the only surviving brother of Kaiser Wilhelm. He was born Aug. 14, 1862, in Potsdam, and while but a mere boy learned the rough and practical work of a sailor. It is said that through merit alone he has advanced to the various naval grades. In disposition Prince Henry is pleasant and jovial; he has a great dislike of court etiquette and possesses a peculiar charm of manner which he displayed to advantage while in Chicago during his visit to the United States a few years ago. He is a brother-in-law of the Czar, a nephew of the King of England, and one of his sisters is the wife of the Crown Prince of Greece. Prince Henry is a great favorite with the Kaiser, whose life he saved in 1874.

Charles Edgar Littlefield, member of Congress from the Second District of Maine, was the center of interest in the congressional elections of the Pine Tree State. A vigorous campaign was waged against him by organized labor. Mr. Littlefield was born June 21, 1851, in Lebanon, York County, Me. After receiving a common school education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He made his mark as a member of the Maine Legislature in 1883 and became Speaker a few years later. As attorney general he waged a spirited war against the railroads. When Nelson Dingley, father of the present tariff law, died he was elected to succeed him in the House of Representatives and quickly became prominent in Congress by his independence. He lives at Rockland.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, the "handy man" of President Roosevelt's administration, who went to Cuba to bring about a settlement of the differences between the Cuban government and the insurgents, is an Ohioan, a Yale man, a lawyer, an ex-judge, a former civil governor of the Philippines, and a heavy weight physically as well as mentally. President Roosevelt remarked upon leaving Washington upon one of his tours that the governmental machinery would run along all right during his absence because he had left Taft "sitting on the lid." Secretary Taft has held the war portfolio for about two and a half years. At one time he weighed over 300 pounds, but during the past year or two he has reduced his bulk.

Governor Joseph M. Terrell, of Georgia, who ordered out eight companies and a battery of the State militia to quell the race riots in Atlanta, was elected in 1902. He was born in Greenville, Ga., was admitted to the bar in 1882, and began his career as a country lawyer. In 1884 and 1880 he was elected a state legislator, and in 1890 was sent to the State Senate by his constituents. He became a candidate for attorney general on the State ticket in 1892, and was elected by a sweeping majority. He held the office for ten years, stepping from it to the governor's chair.

Edward Stapleton Conway, who has been elected grand sire of Odd Fellows, is well known in Chicago business circles. He was born in Canada in 1850, was reared at Lake City, Minn., and is a graduate of the Wesleyan Seminary at West Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. Conway has been connected with a Chicago piano company since 1877, and is a member of the Union League and other clubs.

Carlos Wilson, a collector of Napoleonic, who had 200 volumes and 9,000 prints of the great Corsican, recently died in Boston. His collection was said to be the finest in America, if not in the world.

As the daughter of the man upon whom President Roosevelt relies to build the great Panama canal, Miss Shonts is an interesting figure in Washington society. However, were her father less distinguished Miss Shonts would still attract attention by her own intellect, merit and social graces. There are better dressers in Washington society and Miss Shonts is not rated among the beauties of the capital, but her personal charms are undeniable, and she is popular.

NOMINEES FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.



Charles Evans Hughes and William Randolph Hearst, nominated respectively by the Republican and Democratic conventions for Governor of New York State, are noted men in their different lines of work. Mr. Hughes is a lawyer, who won international fame as examining counsel for the Armstrong commission that investigated the big life insurance companies. He is well known as a reform advocate, and last year was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Greater New York, but declined the honor. He is a native of Glens Falls, is 45 years old, and won honors in school both at Brown University and in the Columbia Law College. Before his admission to the bar in 1884 he was for a time a teacher in an academy at Delhi, N. Y. Mr. Hearst has chiefly distinguished himself in journalism and in politics. He is serving his second term in Congress from the Thirtieth New York District, and is known to possess presidential aspirations. He is a son of the late Senator George F. Hearst of California, and was born in San Francisco in 1863. His father placed him in control of the San Francisco Examiner in 1886, and since that time he has begun the publication of papers in other cities. Mr. Hearst was educated in the public schools and at Harvard. In 1905 he was candidate for Mayor of New York City on a municipal ownership ticket, but was defeated by George B. McClellan. He takes pride in being known as the promoter and exemplar of "yellow journalism," and favors radical reforms, especially those which relate to the ownership and control of public utilities.

DATA OF DEATH DEALING GULF COAST GALE.

Damage to property, \$12,000,000.
Lives lost (estimated), 200.
MOBILE—Whole city inundated; seventy-five lives lost and many people injured. Mobile is in need of provisions; property loss, \$4,500,000.
PENSACOLA—Loss of life among fishermen and seamen heavy. Damage to property estimated at \$5,000,000. The navy yard is cut off and several warships which were there may have been destroyed.
NEW ORLEANS—Damage done to the frailer buildings, to gardens, tropical plants and shade trees; wires down and traffic at a standstill.
FORT MORGAN—Isolated and may have suffered heavily. Two companies of coast artillery are stationed there.
ELSEWHERE—Great damage was done to buildings and crops all along the gulf coast, the loss being estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

CLAM CRAZY.

Minnesota Men Grabbing for Pearls in Local Waters.

Many of the prominent citizens of Red Wing, Minn., have turned clam fishers. It is claimed that during the last year seven different clam divers found pearls ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$100,000 and hundreds of the diggers and sorters have discovered jewels worth respectable sums. Clam digging is as hard an occupation as is possible to conceive and can only be withstood by the stoutest of men. Several months ago a poor digger found a pearl worth presumably \$100,000 and several other discoveries followed in the same bed. The natural result was that hundreds of the people from the surrounding country rushed to the scene of the finds and many well-known people donned the rough diggers' outfit and gathered in the shells which possibly might bring a fortune to them. A few had good success, but the majority found that their quest was useless and soon gave up the task.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

There is a revival of interest in Kansas in consolidation of rural schools. Their number has increased from six in 1903 to twenty in 1906. A large number of communities are now considering the question.

The Michigan State department of education issues as Bulletin No. 10, "The law and proceedings for consolidating school districts and results of consolidation in the rural schools of Michigan." Copies sent on request.

The board of education at Mr. Vernon, a city of 40,000 people, declines to accept teachers' excuses for absence that are signed by Christian Science healers or osteopaths. The rule requires a "regularly licensed" physician.

Claude E. Palmer, an employee of a western railroad at Osawatomie, Kan., who has been working his way through the university of that State, has been appointed to a scholarship in the New York School of Applied Sciences through the influence of Miss Helen Gould.

From the first year of the Hyannis Normal school there has been a student loan fund and fully 10 per cent of the graduates have made use of it. It is interesting to note that these same graduates have been among the most successful. Principal Baldwin appeals for funds to put it on a permanent basis.

An Illinois decision is that critic teachers in the practice department of a normal school may not be paid out of local funds. The court held that the work of the critic teacher is to teach pedagogy, and that pedagogy is to be taught in a separate department of the normal schools.

Cambridge, Mass., provides for privileges of study and travel one year in seven for the public school teachers. A teacher draws a part salary and has regular position upon return.

A peculiar feature of the new teachers' pension law for Troy, N. Y., is that to retire on pension the teacher must have contributed to the fund at least one-fifth of his salary at time of retirement.

New Jersey has a new teachers' pension bill. It provides for retirement on one-half the average annual salary after thirty-five years of service, twenty-five of which must be in the district where the retirement takes place.

UNCLE SAM IN CUBA.

UNITED STATES IS FORCED TO INTERVENE.

Island Government Goes to Pieces—Palma and Cabinet Resign—Troops Are Landed and Secretary Taft Takes Control of Affairs.

American intervention has come in Cuba and the Cuban government is now in charge of the United States. The life of the first Cuban republic has ended. President Palma refused to withdraw his resignation and the moderate party straightway deserted Congress.

Friday night Cuba was without a President, Vice President, or a Cabinet. The Cuban Congress had disintegrated and the island was without a government. Thirty American marines were sent ashore from the fleet to guard the Cuban treasury. It is said to contain \$20,000,000.

Simultaneously Secretary Taft issued a proclamation, in the name of President Roosevelt, announcing American intervention under authority of the Platt amendment.

Secretary Taft temporarily assumed the duties of military governor. The city of Havana is policed by rural guards. Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, is co-operating with Secretary Taft.

Secretary Taft is acting governor of Cuba under the Cuban flag. Negotiations for the disarming of the insurgents are in progress. Though peace prevails in the island at the present moment, American marines have been landed. American troops are now moving toward Cuba, as the result of an order issued by President Roosevelt that 6,000 soldiers be sent to the island at once. A large number of American warships already are in Cuban waters and more are on their way thither. Yet the American governor, by public proclamation, has assured the Cuban people that the provisional government will be a Cuban government as far as possible, that fair elections will be conducted, and that the government established by their votes will be given control of their public affairs. The

maintained only long enough to restore order, peace and public confidence by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved.

"In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States this will be a Cuban government, conforming with the constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island; all the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban republic; the courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government will be in force.

"President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba, and he made every endeavor to avoid the present step. Longer delay, however, would be dangerous in view of the resignation of the cabinet.

"Until further notice the heads of all the departments of the central government will report to me for instructions, including General Alexandro Rodriguez, in command of the Rural Guards, and other regular government forces, and General Carlos Roloff, treasurer of Cuba.

"Until further notice the civil governors and alcaldes will also report to me for instructions.

"I ask all citizens and residents of Cuba to assist me in the work of restoring order, tranquility and public confidence.

"WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War of the United States.
"Provisional Governor of Cuba.

"Havana, September 29, 1906."



PRESIDENT PALMA.

Cuban republic has not fallen with the Cuban government. It remains for the people of Cuba to demonstrate that their republic is still alive and capable of a stable and orderly existence.

Although the extra session of Congress had been called for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon it was nearly 3 before the members began to arrive, and at that hour the improvised gallery in the long bare chamber, formerly a workshop in a big tobacco factory, contained only a sprinkling of spectators. Over the President's rostrum hung the faded and tattered folds of the original lone star flag that was first raised by Carlos Cespedes in the ten years' struggle for independence. It was now a silent witness to the closing scenes of

TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERICA.

Records Show that Immigrants Send Earnings to Home Banks.

Millions of dollars in American gold is being hoarded annually in the banks of Italy by temporary Italian residents of the United States. This news has just reached the government, along with a statement from the general commissioner of immigration at Rome that the total immigration to the States from Italy in the year 1905-G approached the 500,000 mark.

The idea of most Italian emigrants, says the immigration commissioner, is to accumulate something like a fortune in the States and return with it to Italy. The intimacy of the home connection is shown by the exhibit at the Bank of Naples, which, having advertised that sort of business as its specialty, has more than 183,000 accounts opened by Italian emigrants in the United States and placed to their credit during the fiscal year just closed more than \$500,000.

During the same period Italians in Argentina sent to a single bank \$828,000 and \$125,000 came from Brazil.

The total receipts from such sources at the Naples bank were \$260,000 above those of the year before. And that is only one bank among dozens in Italy.

TYPES OF CUBANS ARRAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER.

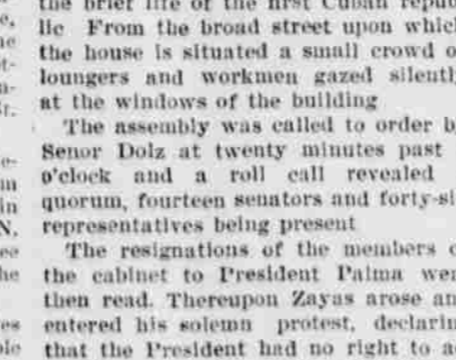
The brief life of the first Cuban republic from the broad street upon which the house is situated a small crowd of loungers and workmen gazed silently at the windows of the building.

The assembly was called to order by Senator Dolz at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock and a roll call revealed a quorum, fourteen senators and forty-six representatives being present.

The resignations of the members of the cabinet to President Palma were then read. Thereupon Zayas arose and entered his solemn protest, declaring that the President had no right to accept the resignation of the cabinet without appointing their successors. Replying, Representative Mandulay declared that the President had acted entirely within his rights. The resignation of Mendez Capote, the Vice President, was then read without comment.

Following this, amid a profound silence, the resignation of the President of the public was read. It was as follows:

To Congress: The condition to which public order has been reduced since the initiation of armed rebellion in the province of Pinar del Rio and the fact that there is now in operation in this capital an American commission, said to be one of peace and representing the government of Washington, and that in consequence the executive has practically lost all authority, while the rebels continue in arms



yards, Americans and all other foreigners, welcome intervention as something for which they have longed throughout the last six weeks of unrest, disorder and ill-feeling.

Must Remain Several Months.

While Secretary Taft is extremely reticent about discussing the situation, it is said that he has made up his mind that it will be several months before the Americans will be able to get out of Cuba, and that only if the affairs of the republic go without friction.

In the first place it will be necessary to overhaul the entire election machinery and revise it so that it will insure absolute fairness at the polls. Then, too, the different parties will have to be given time to agree upon their candidates for the various offices, and following that will be the campaign. All this will require time and infinite patience.

One hard problem will be to conduct the polling so as to prevent dissatisfaction after the votes are counted. It is likely that it will be found necessary to place American officers at the ballot boxes and insist that their decisions be respected.

It would seem that Secretary Taft does not believe that it will be safe to get out much before next spring.

THE RESCUE.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

PROCLAMATION BY TAFT TAKING OVER CONTROL OF CUBA.

Secretary Taft's proclamation declaring American intervention is as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA: The failure of Congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the republic of Cuba or to elect a successor leaves the country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails and requires that, pursuant to the request of Mr. Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States to restore order and protect life and property in the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government.

"The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace and public confidence by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved.

"In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States this will be a Cuban government, conforming with the constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island; all the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban republic; the courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government will be in force.

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"Provisional Governor of Cuba.

"Havana, September 29, 1906."

CAREER OF CUBAN REPUBLIC TOLD CHRONOLOGICALLY.

DEC. 10, 1898—Relinquished by Spain through the signing of the treaty of Paris after having been continuously in possession of that country since the discovery of the island.

NOV. 5, 1900—Convention meets to decide upon a constitution for the new republic.

FEB. 21, 1901—Constitution is adopted and the United States Congress passes a law authorizing the President of the United States to make over the island to its people.

JUNE 21, 1901—Cuba accepts the conditions laid down by the Congress of the United States.

FEB. 24, 1902—President Tomas Estrada Palma is elected President of Cuba.

MAY 20, 1902—Control of the island of Cuba is formally transferred to the new government.

DEC. 27, 1903—Relations between Cuba and the United States made closer through the operation of the reciprocal commercial convention.

SEPT. 29, 1906—Secretary Taft declared armed intervention by the United States in Cuba, as an absence of a government had been created.

The insurgents profess to be delighted with the situation as it has developed, and while the liberal followers of ex-President Palma are sullen it is not likely that they will commit any overt act.

Secretary Taft believes the rural guard can be absolutely relied upon to uphold him, and that with them and the marines already in Cuban waters he can crush any mischief makers in quick order.

American troops are now moving toward Cuba. Mobilization of the force will take place at Newport News, Va., for the most part, although a part of the first expeditionary force will be sent from New York and Tampa, Fla.

Advices received at the departments of the military establishment of the government, a Washington dispatch says, indicate that all is quiet in Cuba, and that the insurgents intend to lay down their arms. The probability is that United States forces in the island will be landed only as a precautionary measure. So far as officials of the government are advised, no trouble of a serious kind is expected, but, in accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt, hurried preparations are being made for forwarding the troops.

Funston to Command.

The troops in Cuba will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, whose military career began with his service in the Cuban army of liberation, before the Spanish-American war. When that war was over he was commissioned colonel of the famous Twentieth Kansas volunteers. He participated in all the heaviest fighting of the Philippine insurrection. His capture of Aguinaldo practically ended the rebellion. President McKinley promoted him to brigadier general, and he has served since in the United States. He was stationed at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake last May and practically ruled the city under military law for weeks after that disaster. Gen. Funston will retain the command of the army in Cuba unless it should be necessary to send more than one brigade, in which event a superior officer would assume command.

Edward J. Nally, superintendent of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company in Chicago, who rose from messenger boy, has been elected a vice president and director of the \$100,000,000 corporation.

TO REPUBLICANS:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch, and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

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