By CHARLES EDWARD HEWITT

He Is Risen

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

An impending stillness brooded-it | piness. "If we can not marry I will was Good Friday morning and Mary stop going to meeting," she uncon Deyo the elder viciously manipulated sciously resolved. ingredients for a batch of hot-crossbuns from the sheer habit of a cus- have to tell this wonderful eve of Eastom handed down from her New Eng- ter?" cheerily greeted John Wilson. land forefathers. Mary, her niece, But his dancing eyes sobered at the was tremulously awaiting the words motion of her head. "Come, stop a bit that would next come from her guard- and talk it over," he said gently; and ian's tight-drawn lips. There was a as the depth of the spinster's prejumarked resemblance between the two dice was made clear to him the man women, the one's angular thinness hummed a few notes of a favorite and hard-showing features symboliz- hymn, as was his wont in perplexing ing a main stem that has run to seed, whose well-pruned off-shoot takes he spoke after a bit. "The trouble upon itself the comliness of youth- lies in that your aunt has lost faith ful fragility.

rasping sentence at last.

delicate cheeks now gave place to a cherished knowldege of my soul; and pallor which drew unto itself even will you give her it this night and the ironical glance of the maker of say: 'John Wilson wants that you buns. "You would have married a preacher he may not share yours." long ago, and now you are punishing "But John! that will not bring our John and me for that other's sin."

spinster as her neice stalked from the the quaver in her voice. kitchen. "It's a blessed thing I sot j'isted into that gal already. Marry the showing of the miracle.



But His Dancing Eyes Sobered at the Motion of Her Head.

they keer of I go to perdition, or jest the house and start ascending a hill

"Hello, Girl! Is it good news you moments. "See here, little, girl!' both in God and man; those sancti-"I 'low ye shan't marry a preacher; monious hypocrites at the Meeting there's 'nough said on't," came the house are greatly to blame for it too. Now this is Easter Tide, when all peo-The flush of excitement that had ple should rejoice together, so I shall previously suffused the young girl's write on this slip of paper the most

"Aunt Mary," she said slowly. should partake of his joy even though

marriage any nearer," whispered the "Land to goodness!" ejaculated the girl, turning aside lest he should catch

A strong arm drew her close, "You my foot down now else I'd be'n clean ask her again about me, Girlie, in the run from the house. That John Wil- morning; there is a miracle in my son's a high steppin' critter," she con- joy." And pressing the folded slip tinued to herself. "See what he's to her bosom Mary Deyo prayed for

a preacher, indeed! hypocrites the "Is Jesus Christ in Heaven truly?" hull passell of 'em. And there's Dec- over and over again did a seducing kin Sims; and every psalm-singin' voice inquire, and mock and disclaim, sister in the Meetin' house. What do to a meagre stern faced little woman who strove vainly to elude it. "Wrote

ter me did he?" she snapped, as the note was timidly given her. "For two pins I'd pitch it into the hearth!" But late that night the crumpled slip was still held in trembling grasp.

Twenty years the old family Bible had lain unused in the spare closet. "We'll see if it backs up this note o' that triflin' preacher," muttered Mary the elder at near on to midnight. Her eyes showed cold and glinting as she opened the Great Book; but soon the hardness melted before that which has ransomed the guilt of eternity. "Could a man pray fer them that nails Him to a tree?" she marveled. "And the Story sure reads likely: Ef He did, hadn't I oughter pray fer Deekin Sims and the rest of 'em?-andmebby fer him that deserted me? Oh You Preacher! You that prayed fer them that nailed Ye! Ask the Al-

mighty Father to forgive a sinful woman. 1. 1000 The hours passed by unnoted by the

glanced from her chamber window and saw a girlish figure steal from

turn into a hopper-toad as some id-jerts claims dead people becomes?" The irritated woman here slammed down a freehly baked non of deliver in the rouse and start ascending a hill the rouse and start ascending a hill the east of the table-land lies the high Andes, the Cordfilera Real, ris-ing in Illampu, Illimani, Ancochuma

A

FREIGHT STATION AT PULACAYO, BOLIVIA

A RESULT of having lost its Pacific seaboard province of Antofagasta, following the war with Chile in 1879, Bolivia found itself shut off from the sea and dependent upon its neighbors for an outlet to the great world.

Great as was the blow to national pride, for the Bolivians felt the loss of Antofagasta more keenly than even the French that of the Rhine provinces, and serious as was the loss to the national treasury of the revenues derived from the rich nitrate fields of the lost province, yet the blow was perhaps less heavy than the Bolivians themselves then thought. It changed entirely the country's eco-

nomic outview and pushed it forward into lines of development which in all probability would otherwise have been delayed for many years. Even prior to 1879 the nitrate fields were for the most part owned by foreigners, the Bolivians themselves being engaged in gold and silver mining. But the taxes from nitrate production paid in a large measure the expenses of government and with the loss of this revenue the state was forced into consideration of the eco-

nomic development of the country in other lines than gold and silver production alone. The settled part of Bolivia was then and is

to a large extent yet, that high table-land, one of the most spacious and elevated plateaux to be found on the globe, which lies between the western and the eastern Andes. This table-land extends from about the Argentine border in the south into Peru on the northwest, and is from 60 to 150 miles in width.

On the Chilean border the western Cordillera

is in reality less a mountain, range than a line of huge cliffs. The tableland is itself 12,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level and slopes gradually 2,000 or 3,000 feet up to the crest of

elder Mary, and as gilded waves swelled upwards from the east, she the western hills and then falls away abruptly nearly three miles down, 15,000 feet, to the desert land lying between the foot of this immense line of cliffs and the Pacific ocean. To

The first and most pressing need

As far backias June, 1863, the national assembly

authorized the president to enter into contracts

for the building of railways, and in 1868 a con-

cession was granted to a citizen of the United

States to build a railway from Cobiji to Potosi

with a government guaranty of seven per cent.

on the capital invested. In addition, the conces-

were made in 1869, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

400 pages containing the acts, decrees and con-

1880 to 1904. Every effort was made by the gov-

ernment during this period to induce capital to

invest in railway construction in the country.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world were such in-

ducements held out by any country to secure the

end sought as by Bolivia, following the termina-

tion of the war with Chile. These inducements

were offers of land, mines, exemption from taxa-

the Peruvian railway to Nollendo on the Pacific.

The total length of the road from Alto of La

Paz to Guaqui on Lake Titicaca was 87 kilometers

(54 miles). The gauge was one meter (39.37

meter-about 12 pounds per foot.

inches) and the rails weighed 18 kilograms per

The Antofagasta, Bolivia's first railway, had a

It was not until 25 years after the outbreak of

In 1904 the Bolivian national office of immi-



RAILWAYS IN BOLIVIA

BY DANIEL PWILES

clusively settle all the questions arising therefrom, that on October 20, 1904, at Santiago, plenipotentiaries of the two countries signed the treaty of peace and friendship which put a final end to all disputes between Bolivia and Chile and secured in addition concessions to the former.

In the preceding year, 1903, was signed the treaty of Rio de Janeiro with Brazil. Under this treaty an exchange of territories between the two countries was effected. Bolivia acquired on the southeast the strip of



Judge Anderson was born in Zionville, Boone county, Ind., in 1857. He was graduated from Wabash college and studied law in Indianapolis and Crawfordsville. He practiced his profession in the latter city and was made a United States judge December 19, 1902. He lives in Indianapolis.

HARVARD'S HISTORIC CHAIR

No State Ceremonies of the College Would Be Complete Without the Unique Seat.

Boston.-The antique chair shown in the cut has been used so long for commencement and inauguration ceremonies that no such occasion at Harvard would be complete without it. President Lowell sat in it during his

DECIDES IMPORTANT CASES

Judge Anderson of Federal Court Rules Against Government in Two Vital Instances.

Indianapolis .- Twice in the last year has Judge Albert Barnes Anderson of the United States district court, district of Indiana, been called upon to decide cases of vital interest to the government and in both cases his decision has been against the United States. It was Judge Anderson who finally decided the famous \$29,000;000 Standard Oil Company case, which now is legal history.

Recently in this city the cases of Charles R. Williams and Delavan Smith, owners of the Indianapolis News, indicted in the District of Columbia for libel in connection with the Panama canal prosecutions; came before Judge Anderson for decision. Smith and Williams claimed they could not be extradited to Washington for trial and that if any crime had been committed they should be tried in Indianapolis. Judge Anderson sustained their contention. He said in part:

"I am of the opinion that the fact that certain persons were called 'thieves' and 'swindlers' does not constitute libel per se. A newspaper has



Judge A. B. Anderson.

a certain duty to perform. As a former president had said: 'It is the duty of a newspaper to print the news and to tell the truth about it.'. It is the duty of a newspaper to draw inferences for the people.

down a freshly baked pan of delica- ejaculated, and then the Wondrous cies to emphasize her thoughts. Her Story that her eyes had but read in mind was afloat on a theme with the Book unfolded to her soul in the which it had wrestled for many a mightiness of Its Truth. "It must dreary year; and being over bold from have be'n sech a mornin' when that long familiarity it drew to depths that Other Mary went to see His Grave," have held to destruction many an un- she whispered. "And then She found suspecting bark.

"Bah! with such religion," it whispered. "It pears ter me, Mary Deyo, ef God had ever been flesh and blood, old eyes sce it," cried the woman, now and was truly gone back to Heaven, on her knees. "And I must set the he wouldn't have let you git jilted and gal a seein' of it too." people act that-a-way in His house."

Something happened at this point: the mighty heredity bestowed by a line of God-fearing forebears clutched for the spirit that was aloft on the balances; and in the act of forming a sugar cross, the wrinkled hand started a-trembling as from an ague. "May the Almighty forgive me." moaned the woman, and swept the buns unsugared into the closet.

Mary, the younger, passed a miserable existence through the following in the motive and quickened the pace hours. The young minister who had to a run. A mighty wonder had meanbut recently come to the village was while gathered in the east, whose expected that evening to sue for her translucent halo glowed and deepened hand, and unless the proverbial worm with the sublime travailing of the should turn and take matters to it. morn, and lo! There was born to the self, his outlook was anything but quickening earth a ball of molten bright. The elder Mary's demeanor was more morose than combative durthe day; her termagant tongue giving utterance to no admonitions or rebukes, which circumstance would have called from the girl great wonderment at any other time. Spring had already breathed over the vil- prising even herself in its gentleness. lage lowlands, and the air was primed with that fragrant aroma which tells so surely to man that he was not me. I've be'n a miserable crittur all meant to live alone. But the chirping peepers in the distant swamp seemed a melancholy chorus to Mary Deyo as she awaited in the fast-deepening that takes after Him some." twilight her lover's coming. On the morrow he was to lead the Easter serv-pled note, and then glanced at the ices at the old Meeting house; and shining east. "The words are true," how joyously she had anticipated this she murmured. "God also has said as the fit occasion to publish her hap- in yonder sky, 'HE IS RISEN,'"

THIS: "---and the crumpled slip of paper was smoothed in the lamp's fast fading light. "I see it! My poor whole present population of South

America. to Bolivia is railways. This need was recognized Down stairs shuffled the little womto a certain extent prior to the war with Chile. an, near falling in her feverish haste.

"There! That plagued door ain't shet," she gasped. "Never mind, with the Lord's help this old hand o'mine 'ill stay to the plow and I won't turn back.'

It was a steep ascent and the panting pursuer called wildly to the other. "Wait fer me, gal, I want to tell yer about the note." But the object of

her beseechings thought enmity was gold; by whose spendor night's sorrow sweat was changed to iridescent glory. For some reason the glowing radiance dazzled the fleeing girl, and her foot caught upon a stone.

tion and customs duties, government guaranties, "Let me help yer Mary, child." pantfinancial aid and exclusive privileges. But unfored the other woman, in a voice'surtunately for Bolivia the offers were not made in the right quarter. In its eagerness to secure re-"I only wanted to show ye what that sults, concessions were granted to and contracts there preacher of your'n wrote ter made with the most irresponsible parties, in many cases mere adventurers without capital or these years, but now I thank the Alinfluence. The net result was naturally to retard mighty that He has One Good Son, rather than to help railroad construction. and that mebby ye have found one

ways as a result of 40 years' legislation and innumerable contracts were the Guaqui and the Antofagasta roads. The former gave an outlet from La Paz to Lake Titicaca, whence passengers and freight were transported across the lake by boat to the Peruvian port of Puno and thence by

and Sajama over 21,000 feet. North, east and south from the Cordillera Real the land falls away to the great Amazon and Parana plains. This country, three-fourths of Bolivia in area, is but little settled, but is in natural resources and soil one of the richest parts of the world. It could easily sustain an agricultural population greater than the

TITICACA

territory lying between its boundary and the Paraguay river, and Brazil acquired Bolivia's claim to the Acre region on the northeast .: The latter territory being considered the more valuable, Brazil stipulated to pay a cash indemnity of £2,000,000 sterling.

GUAQUI

These two treaties were of immense consequence to Bolivia: first, in relieving her from the old railway and mining entanglements; secsion carried a grant of land one league on each ond, in securing the construction of the Aricaside of the line. A number of other concessions La Paz railway; third, through the loan of Chilean credit in internal railway construction; and. fourth, in providing a cash fund of £2,300,000 gration and statistics issued a volume of nearly with which to guarantee or to begin the actual construction of the trunk lines. cessions in aid of railways, covering the years .

Following the ratification of the treaties negotiations were opened with prominent European and American capitalists and on May 19, 1906, a contract was signed with the National City bank and Speyer & Co., of New York. The contract was signed in La Paz by a representative of the concessionaires and additional stipulations were made on May 22.

Under article III of the contract the concessionaires oblige themselves within a period of 10 years to construct the following railway sys-

(a) From Oruro to Viacha, with a branch to the river Desaguadero, connecting with the Arica

(b) From Oruro to Cochabamba.

(c) From Oruro to Potosi.

(d) From Potosi to Tupizi, by Caisa and Cata-In 1904 all that Bolivia had to show in railgaita

(e) From Uyuni to Potosi.

(f) From La Paz to Puerto Pando.

All of these roads are to be one-meter gauge except the last two mentioned, which, in the discretion of the concessionaires, may be of 75 centimeters gauge.

The cost of the railways is estimated at £5.-500,000 sterling, including £1,200,000 allowed for the La Paz-Puerto Pando line

The concessionaires are authorized to issue two classes of bonds-first mortgage and second mortgage, or income bonds. The first mortgage bonds, which are a first lien, are authorized to the amount of £3,700,000 sterling, bear five per cent. interest and are payable in 20 years. The interest for 20 years is guaranteed by the government of Bolivia.

'A further issue of additional first mortgage bonds to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling is authorized in case the sum of £5,500,000 proves insufficient to build the lines. These bonds will

Under an agreement made in London in 1907 by the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company, which is a British corporation, and Speyer & Co., the Antofagasta Railway Company agreed to guarantee the interest on the line from Oruro to Viacha and in addition to make a payment to the concessionaires for a majority of the line's stock. This agreement made necessary the law, mentioned above, signed by President Montes on December 1, 1908. The purpose of this agreement is to make the new

JUNLOADING RAILS

AT GUAQUI, BOLIVIA

bear six per cent. interest and the in-

terest will not be guaranteed by the

government. The second-mortgage or

income bonds run for. 25 years, bear

five per cent. interest and are a sec-

lines serve as feeders to the Antofagasta line instead of playing the part of competing lines, as would have been the case had the original program of construction been carried out.

The Oruro to Potosi line of the original plan would partly parallel the Antofagasta line. It is very probable that a complete merger of the interests of the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company and the American concessionaires will be made.

A STOUT THING

Miss Burden was not devoid of good sense, but she had brooded over her neighbor's treatment of her until it seemed both intolerable and lawless. It involved a question of shares in the privileges of a certain spring of water and of rights in a certain path, and disagreement over these had led to other differences, small and large, until the main issue seemed hopelessly confused.

Finally Miss Burden resolved to consult a lawver, to ascertain if there might not be comforting relief for her feelings in a lawsuit. When a woman's exasperation reaches the point where she is ready to resort to the law, she is to be dreaded. and Miss Burden went to Lawyer Fairman's office with a long and spirited story of her wrongs.

Unfortunately for her plan, these wrongs were rather of word than of deed, and rather of fancy than of record. What the neighbor wanted to do and talked about doing, and even what he meant to do at some future time, did not greatly impress Mr. Fairman. He gently suggested to the angry client that her mood was unjustified by what had actually happened and concluded his advice with some words which she never forgot.

"Don't go to law, my dear lady, until you have some facts to take with you. Law by itself is a poor friend; but a fact's a stout thing-a fact's a stout thing!"

The country lawyer's wisdom is sound philosophy for every day in the year. Fancy gives birth to a long train of children, good and bad, and they all have legs and arms of characteristic slenderness and a grasp on life too gentle to be controlling. Set them in line of battle and Master Fact will scatter them all like dry leaves-for in deed and in truth a fact is a stout thing!-Youth's Companion.

Just as Bad.

Poor Opinion of Countrymen.

One of the great intellects of Eng-

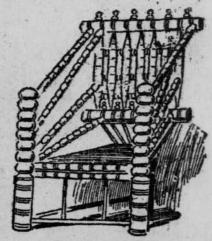
land has stated that not above 50,000

inaugural ceremony just as his predecessors in office have done for the last two centuries

Tradition says that it came into the possession of the university during the administration of President Holyoke, but it is not known exactly when nor how. ' Tradition again says that it was given to President Holvoke by the Rev. Ebenezer Turell of Medford, a relative of the Mathers, who were among New England's earliest settlers. President Holvoke always believed

that the chair was brought from Eng+ land by some member of the 'Mather family.

Benjamin Pierce, one of Harvard's historians, connects the chair with a



The Historical Chair.

certain variety of furniture found in the Chershire district of England in the last of the Seventeenth and the beginning of the Eighteenth centuries. Horace Walpole, England's great

statesman, wrote to a friend, asking him to get one of these curious chairs from the Cheshire district. He describes them as being of "wood" the seat triangular, the back, arms and legs loaded with turnery, and carved and turned in the most uncouth and whimsical forms."

The whole question is now dismissed by the statement that it was probably brought from that English district, but "in times unknown."

President Holyoke himself turned the knobs and put them on the main posts with his own hands. The quaint and elaborate seat is now stored in one of the closets of Harvard hall and is brought out only for specified ceremonies.

Watch for the Blind.

A Swiss watchmaker of Neuchatel, who recently invented a watch for the blind has been flooded with orders The watch has no glass, and its face is of enamel. The hands are invisible and are placed inside the case. The figures work automatically, appearing a little above the enamel face as the hands pass underneath. A blind person can with a touch of his fingers tell the time in an instant. The watch costs from \$4 upward.

Ultimatums.

The Umpire-That decision goes or I do, see?

Interested Party-Nix! If dat decion goes, you stay right here till we gets t'rough wit' yer, see!-Puck.

THE TOOLS OF GENIUS

Of all the features of the celebration | should still be in the dark ages. The facsimile of the Half Boon, with its suggestion of human daring and endeavor? Truly they had hearts of oak Wrights and Curtisses who are wrestand nerves of tripple brass who ven- ing from nature the secret of a new puny craft. Many timid souls to-day lumbus or Hudson?-New York World. would not risk a cruise off Sandy Hook in the boat in which Hudson crossed the Atlantic. Genius is proverbially careless of its tools. A Franklin flies a kite, a Watt watches

a tea-kettle, a Herschel scans the heavens with a tiny home-made telescope, a Garcia looks down the human throat with a miniature mirror found hour before breakfast every morning" attached to a stick in a Paris shop, and civilization takes a long step ahead. If it had been necessary to wait until a Lusitania was built before an hour before breakfast?"

the ocean was crossed, or until steam | "I did my best, sir, but I couldn't lathes and trip-hammers were perfect- | keep it up more'n ten minutes at a ed before a locomotive was built, we stretch."-Tit-Bits.

is there any which has caught the world has wonderfully advanced in all total mileage of 925 kilometers (573 miles), a imagination of the crowd as has the the arts and pursuits of peace. But gauge of 75 centimeters (29.53 inches) and rails weighing 17.40 kilograms per meter, or about has one millimeter been added to the breadth of the human spirit in a thou-11 pounds per foot. sand years? Are the Bleriots and the war with Chile and 20 years after the signing tured out over uncharted seas in this science a whit more daring than Coof the agreement of April 4, 1884, which marked the close of that war, although it did not con-

A Hard Proposition.

A young man visited his doctor and described a common illness that had befallen him.

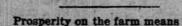
"The thing for you to do," the physician said, "is to drink hot water an "Well, how are you feeling," the doctor asked a week later. "Did you follow my advice and drink hot water

surplus for emergencies. The new from Montferrat, the

The construction of the new Cam- | Campanile will resemble the old in panile at Venice is proceeding apace, appearance, though iron clamps and which was found smashed into nearly and 1911 should see its completion. It girders will in reality make it enhas been fortunate in being relieved tirely safe. The only proposed alterahas been fortunate in being relieved they sate. The only proposed altera-of all pecuniary embarrassment—a fate which our tottering cathedrals have not avoided—and the originally estimated 2.72,000 and later calcu-lation of 230,000 have aheady been supplied, logether with a comfortable

sand . from

Brenta-places all famous in Vene-**Rebuilding the Campanile at Venice** tian history. Magnificent work is being done, an excellent example of reconstructive skill being the piecing together of the Madonna of Sansovino, generosity of the art patrons of Europe in general and the pope in par-ticular, the Campanile will soon reas-



people in all Britain can read and un-derstand the ordinary London news-Prosperity on the farm means plenty of money in circulation everywhere. Daper.

Courtesy over the telephone is a virtue, and it's just as offensive to the girl at the switchboard to be called a Dutch mutt as it would be to be told that her hat isn't on straight .- Hartford Times.

sert its domination.

