

SLAPS BROWNSON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AIRS HIS VIEWS ON THE CASE.

SAYS ADMIRAL WAS CHILDISH

Resignation Likewise Reprehensible in Extreme—Declares That Admiral Gave Way to Personal Pique and Deserted His Duty.

President Roosevelt's attitude on the question of the command of the hospital ship in the navy, which resulted in the resignation of rear admiral Willard H. Brownson and incidentally some caustic observations on that incident and the controversies among the naval officers and their adherents as to the details of naval construction and methods of training, were made known when Secretary Metcalf gave to the press two letters from the president, addressed to him on these subjects.

In the first of these letters President Roosevelt, without mincing words condemns in unmeasured terms the act of Admiral Brownson, declaring it to be unseemly and improper. The question as to which Admiral Brownson took issue with the navy department, the president declares, is one as to which there can be entirely legitimate differences of opinion, but he added, "There is no room for difference of opinion as to the gross impropriety of the admiral's conduct in resigning rather than carry out the orders of his superior officers in such a matter. The officers of the navy must remember that it is not merely childish but in the highest degree reprehensible to permit either personal pique, wounded vanity or factional feeling on behalf of some particular bureau or organization to render them disloyal to the interests of the navy and therefore of the country as a whole."

POWERS JURY DISAGREES.

Ten to Acquit, Two to Convict and the Twelve Discharged.

After being out more than forty-eight hours the jury at Georgetown, Ky., in the case of Caleb Powers, tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of William Goebel reported for the second time that they were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged by Judge Morris.

After the discharge of the jury court was adjourned until afternoon when the defense's motion for bail was heard. The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. J. L. Price, the foreman, and J. W. Renaker, the Harrison county juror, held out for conviction. Powers was showered with congratulations.

There came near being an acquittal. Mr. Renaker made the proposition to Mr. Price to vote for acquittal. Mr. Price held out, although a sick man, and Renaker said he would vote with him. C. J. Marshall first voted for conviction, but soon changed.

In his appeal to the court to grant bail, powers pleaded that he was not in good health, and that in view of the fact that the jury could not agree as to his guilt, he should be allowed to give bail.

PETTIBONE FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Orchard Now Only Man in Sight to Prosecute for Murder.

A Boise, Idaho, January 5, dispatch says: The end of the prosecution of the men charged with the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg, with the exception of Harry Orchard and Jack Simpkins, came yesterday with the acquittal of George A. Pettibone. George H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners, was formally released in the afternoon at four o'clock and will return with Pettibone in a few days to Denver.

The case of Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of Steunenberg, is in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney Van Duhn of Canyon county. No statement as to the procedure in that case has been made, but it will be called during the next term of court at Caldwell, when it will probably be finally disposed of.

Land Sale is Blocked.

The council of the Russian empire upholds the refusal of the senate to sanction the proposed sale of large parcels of naphtha bearing land in the Bakku district to big producers including M. Nobel the proprietor of extensive oil fields in the Caucasus, on the ground that it would encourage a great monopoly against the interests of the consumer.

Dense Fog in England.

Fog is seriously impeding shipping on the British coast, and it is especially dense in the regions of Glasgow and Liverpool. The Carmania should have sailed at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but was held over until Sunday afternoon.

THE SMALLEST HUMAN BRAIN.

Proof That Size of Organ Does Not Measure Intellect.

What is believed to be the smallest brain ever found in a normal human being was revealed as a result of an autopsy performed at the New York city morgue upon the body of Daniel Lyons, a watchman, employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel excavation.

Lyons became ill suddenly while at work, and, having had no medical attendance, his death came technically under the investigation of the coroner. Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, who, with Prof. John E. Larkin, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, made the autopsy, found that the brain of Lyons weighed only 24 ounces, although the normal weight of the human cerebrum is from 48 to 50 ounces.

Lyons was 40 years of age, five feet five inches in height and weighed 140 pounds. Those who had known him for many years testified that he was of average intelligence. The cause of the man's death was inflammation of the kidneys. The man's brain seemed in every way normal except as to size.

"It is one of the most remarkable brains I have ever seen," said Dr. O'Hanlon, who has made thousands of autopsies, "and it shows that the size of the brain does not necessarily measure the intellect of man. Lyons was, from all that I can learn, intelligent and capable. The quality of the brain, and not the size of it, counts. One of the smallest brains known to anatomists was that of Gambetta, at one time president of France, and a brilliant and forceful thinker."

Comparative tables of the weights of human brains bear out the idea of Dr. O'Hanlon that there is little connection between the weight of the brain and the power of the intellect.

One by Admiral Evans.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans told the following story apropos of justice as administered in the American court at Shanghai:

"Four men were in the dock," said the admiral, "when his honor mounted to the bench. Three were Chinamen and the fourth a sailor from my ship. The judge said to the first Chinaman:

"What is your name?"

"Ah Ling," was the response.

"What was the matter with you?" asked the judge.

"'Dunk."

"Thirty days, and get out of here," sentenced his honor. "Next. What's your name?"

"Ah Sung," responded the second Chinaman.

"What was the matter with you?"

"'Dunk."

"Thirty days, and get out. Next. What's your name?"

"Ah Lee," replied the third Chinaman.

"What's your trouble?" asked the judge.

"'Dunk."

"Thirty days. Next. What's your name?"

"Ah Lee," replied the third Chinaman.

"What's your trouble?" asked the judge.

"'Dunk."

"Thirty days. Next. What's your name?"

"Ah Lee," replied the third Chinaman.

"What's your trouble?" asked the judge.

"'Dunk."

"Ah, h—l, give me 30 days and let me go," was the prompt reply of the American sailor.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Do It Better.

This is a short squib from the pen of Albert W. Shaw, which a boy might store away in his memorandum book for daily reading. It is tonicly. It has a bracing, spring atmosphere about it, healthful for the laggards.

Mr. Shaw writes:

"Do it better!

"Letting well enough alone never raised a salary or declared an extra dividend.

"And what was well enough for yesterday is poor enough for to-day—do it better.

"Rescue that little task from the maw of dull routine—do it better.

"Sek out the automatic act of habit—do it better.

"Put another hour on the task well done—and do it better.

"Strive not to equal—strive to surpass.

"Do it better!"

Help Near at Hand.

Gyer—What's the matter, old man? You look as mad as a March hare.

Myer—Mad! I'm so mad I can hardly see straight.

Gyer—That being the case, I'd advise you to visit that bottling establishment just around the corner.

Myer—What for?

Gyer—Why, for the purpose of bottling up your wrath.

Saliva Anti-Snake.

All men possess in their bodies a poison which acts upon serpents; and the human saliva, it is said, makes them take to flight, as though they had been touched with boiling water. The same substance, it is said, destroys them the moment it enters their throat.—Pliny the Elder.

Queens.

"You may not believe me," said the conceited beau, "but I called on four ladies last night."

"What!" snorted the poker fiend, "you must be a quitter. I'd keep on raising all night if I had a hand like that."

FINDING THE PIVOT

GOOD ADVICE FOR YOUNG MEN WHO WOULD SUCCEED.

LOOK SQUARELY AT THINGS

In Considering a Business Proposition, Search for the Foundation Upon Which It Rests—Get That and Win.

Are you a dreamer? Do you look squarely at things, and make it your aim to find the meat of the nut? Have you the tact to get at the point of things, at the main object, and do you make it a practice to aim squarely at the bull's-eye?

Decisiveness is one of the essentials to success. The man who goes along in a half-hearted, semi-conscious way, his mind wandering from one phase of a subject to another without the ability to sift out the chaff, is not likely to get far to the front. Keep your mind on the main point. Get right down to hard work, and probe every proposition deep until you get at the germ, the kernel that is the life of the thing. There is a pivotal point to everything. Find the point and stick to it.

What ever you undertake to do, be sure that you use your brain, and use it rightly. One man will fret and stew over a task, and spend days in worrying about little things that are unimportant, while another man will notice the main point in an instant and without apparent effort will do what the slow and vacillating one perhaps could never do.

Only a short time ago a mining engineer conceived an idea of perfecting a machine for washing gold. He applied to the government for a patent and it was refused because they claimed that such a machine could not be constructed according to his specifications. Experts tried to work out the problem. All gave it up. By accident the engineer met a mechanic and explained what he wanted. The mechanic said: "I'll make it for you."

He started to work. He did complete the machine that government experts claimed could not be made. The fellow discovered the main point. He was trained in the right way. His thinking apparatus was all right, and his seeking the "point" was the means of making him a wealthy man, and the mining engineer as well.

A few years ago a young electrical engineer was experimenting in a Pittsburgh steel works. He noticed that certain substances when intensely heated produced a substance that he was not familiar with. He kept on experimenting. He got out a patent on the new product. He named it corborundum, a substance almost as hard as the diamond and now extensively used in polishing gems and steel and used instead of emery. The young man saw the point and to-day is several times a millionaire. It is seeing the "point," discovering things that are essentials, that make the men.

The noted John D. Rockefeller several years ago had brains enough to see the great future of petroleum. He set about to get control of the industry. He succeeded. Had he not the quality of "getting at the meat of the nut" he would have done as hundreds and thousands of others, let the opportunity pass.

There is nothing like keeping your brain focused on the main point. Concentrate all your energies on what you have to do. Sift out the chaff. Get rid of the worthless, the immaterial things, and get at the chief proposition. Don't spend time and brain-power in little worthless prospecting. Bore right into the heart of things, and discover where the point lies. Then work right. Don't lag. Bend every energy to win, and success will be yours. Keep your eye on the bull's-eye.

Home Patronage Lesson.

The west is the section that produces the wheat that supplies the nation with bread. In almost every wheat-growing section there are flouring mills. Yet how often do we find that people of these districts demand flour made in a foreign place. This principle is wrong. There is a loss to the district. When wheat is shipped from one state into another or from the district where it is grown to some other district and then made into flour which is returned to the people for their use, there is a considerable loss to the community. There is the commission to the grain dealers, the freight paid on the wheat, and the freight paid on the flour back to the place, and not least is the employment of labor in the manufacture. There is much to be gained through the patronage of every home institution, whether it be a manufacturing enterprise or a mercantile concern. The community is made wealthier by keeping in it all the dollars that are the result of the labor of the people.

The negro republic of Liberia has 22 species of rubber trees.

A WEALTH-SAPPING SYSTEM.

New Public Utilities Managed in a Way That Retards Progress.

It should be borne in mind that the investment of outside capital, the ownership of public and semi-public utilities by others than residents of a community, is a serious thing for the people residing in the place. In western cities there are hundreds of illustrations of the working out of this plan of securing public utilities. There is need of a water-works. Outsiders come into the field with a proposition. The city or town council is approached and the final result is that a franchise covering 25 to 50 years is granted. The works are built. People are then compelled to pay highest rates to meet interest on bonds and watered stocks. The company perhaps pays taxes less proportionately than the residents of the town are compelled to pay, and the only money left in the community that is earned by the operation of the plant are the taxes paid, the wages of the few laborers employed, and the salaries that a few "straw" officers draw. All the profits are drawn to the owners of the plant in some other city, generally Wall street, New York. Thus is built up a system that draws the money earned in the community to some other place. It is the same with street-car systems, electric and gas lighting plants and all other semi-public and public utilities under private ownership, and in which outside capital is chiefly invested.

Should these utilities be owned by home capital, all the earnings would be retained in the community, to seek investment in other improvements and the people would receive a general benefit. There is no argument that can prove that foreign ownership of any enterprise is good for a community. Any system, it matters not whether in a commercial line, financial or other branch, that takes from a community the earnings of the people and uses them for the enrichment of other sections, is a wrong system.

Let business men of every town get these facts fixed indelibly in their heads. Let commercial club enthusiasts settle down to the fact that when through their work any enterprise is built up that means continual drain on the resources of the place, it is better there be no commercial club. If there are any enterprising citizens enough in a place to invest in their own town in this way, the town should have no difficulty in stimulating a municipal ownership sentiment and have the good work carried on. Commercial clubs are all right, but it is often that they are operated all wrong than all right.

Against a Common Enemy.

The careful gardener closely watches the weeds that spring up to strangle the growth of his profitable crop. In early scriptural times evil-disposed persons sowed tares among the wheat of their neighbors, causing much trouble and discord. A like condition is found to-day. Troublesome weeds have sprung up, and now there is a weeding-out process going on that is essential to the welfare of the nation. With sturdy, dutiful men to carry out the work of protection, there is little danger of obnoxious weeds causing ruin. Every good citizen can assist in the work, which is part of the task that goes with his good citizenship. Encourage those who have taken up the labor of uprooting the common evils that exist, and prevent as far as lies in your power the "sowing of tares" in the great public garden—the nation. Raise your voice against every effort of the enemies of the common people to sow weeds broadcast. Do your part toward lessening the power of trusts and combines. This you can do by preventing concentration of great capitalistic power in large financial centers. Keep from sending your money away from the community where it is earned. Give your support to the home trade movement. Stand by your home town.

For Greater Harmony.

Squabbles between business men and their customers, discord and the lack of harmony, prove detrimental to all interests of a place. Never was there greater need of harmonious action on the part of the merchants and the farmers than now. These classes should discover how closely intertwined are their interests with all the interests of the community where they reside. Farmers, laborers and every class of workers should pull hand in hand with the tradesmen for the building up of the town. Surely every one in a community should feel that any project that is for the building up of the place is a thing that he is individually interested in. This is the sentiment that means harmony and cooperation, and not back-biting, throat-cutting competition and ill-feeling that are so detrimental to a town.

Cold Day in Billville.

"Coal is too high for us," says the Billville Banner, "and the timber trust puts wood out of our reach, but we have a few extra bales of cotton with which we can feed the fire."

JESUS AND JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 12, 1908

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 1:19-34. Memory Verses, 29, 30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."—John 1:29.

TIME.—John the Baptist began to preach in the summer of A. D. 28. He preached six months before Christ appeared on the scene. He continued a year and three months preaching while Jesus preached; till March A. D. 28. Jesus was baptized January, A. D. 27. His temptation—January and February. His first disciples—in February. The delegation of the Pharisees—February.

PLACE.—The wilderness of Judea. The baptism of Jesus at Bethabara, on the east bank of the Jordan.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

John preached the things that were necessary before one could enter the kingdom of God. (1) Repentance and confession of sin. (2) A change of conduct that proved the repentance to be sincere. (3) A public profession of this change of life by baptism, essential to the proof of their sincerity, to permanence of the new life, and to power for good. (4) The kingdom of God is at hand.

This preaching led people to inquire, what does all this mean? Who is coming? What is coming?

The Witness of John to Christ.—Vs. 19-34. The Christian wants proof. The issues are too important for credulity. We need to know.

The witness of John is repeated, reinforced, more and more clearly, all down the ages. The facts written in the history of 2,000 years confirm his testimony.

First. John Witnesses That Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God. He refused to be called the Messiah. He was merely one who announced his coming. And when Jesus returned to Bethabara, John pointed him out to the people—"Here is the Messiah. This is the Redeemer from sin. This is the man whom God by sure signs made known to me as the Saviour."

There is a great deal of evil in the world yet, in the best of countries, in the best of people. But it is evil fought against. It is gaining the victory slowly but surely. The very revelations of evil, the controversies and conflicts, are signs that the power of Christ is working upon the evil, a never ending conflict till the good has triumphed.

Second. John Witnesses to Jesus as the Redeemer from Sin. V. 29. "Behold the Lamb of God." Jesus was so named by John, because the lamb was used in three ways as a symbol of the deliverance which Jesus brought.

(1) John and his hearers were familiar with the representation in Isaiah (53:7) of the coming one, "as a lamb led to the slaughter." (2) Still more would the Jew think of the Passover lamb as the type and promise of national deliverance. (3) The daily sacrifice of a lamb was continually before the Jews, teaching them the meaning of all the sacrifices, and continually reminding them of their need of an atonement for sin. It is well worth noting that Jesus died for our sins at the Passover feast, and at the hour of the daily sacrifice. "Which taketh away the sin of the world." "To bear away sin is to remove the guilt and punishment of sin by expiation, or to cause that sin be neither imputed nor punished."—Thayer's Greek-English Lex.

(1) The work of Christ is to do this for the whole world till this sinful world is changed into the sinless Paradise Regained. (2) Jesus provides redemption for all the world. (3) He pardons past sin, so that it is no longer remembered by him, but is blotted out forever. (4) He is, in fact, removing sin from the world. Wherever he comes, sin is in the process of removal from each heart that accepts him, and from the community.

Third. The Witness of the Holy Spirit. V. 32. "I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him." He descended not only in the manner of a dove, but in bodily shape of a dove (Luke 3:22). This means more than "It was as plain to him that Jesus was possessed by the Spirit as if he had seen the Spirit in a visible shape alighting upon him." It was necessary for his assurance, and that of the people, that there should be some visible proof of the descent of the Spirit, as there was at Pentecost, and the results proved that the sign was accompanied by reality. It may be that John saw the effects "in the demeanor of Jesus, in his lowliness, and sympathy, and holiness, all of which came to their perfect bloom at and in his baptism."—Exp. Greek Test. But the sign that accompanied this power was given to reveal the fact, "in letters that could be read from the stars," that the invisible Holy Spirit was actually present; to make the fact clear and unmistakable; to show the source whence the power and its effects came.