

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Only One-Sixth Are Educated. The last enumeration of the people of Roumania shows that in a population of nearly 6,000,000 nearly 4,000,000 can neither read nor write and that only 1,000,000 have any education worthy of notice.

His Popular Standing Underestimated. A man elected vice president of the United States can say that the people have expressed their willingness, through the ballot box, that he should succeed to the highest office. The popular standing of the vice president is underestimated.

A Pair of Hoosier Heavyweights. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morian, of Indianapolis, weigh jointly 700 pounds, he being 450 and she 250. They have just returned from a trip abroad. There was no berth on the steamer big enough for the huge Hoosier and a special one was constructed.

Surely the War Is Over. Gen. Longstreet is a pensioner of the United States; Gen. Wheeler, United States army, is in command of a department, and a grandson of the famous South Carolina secessionist, Rhett, is third in the graduating class at West Point. Old Glory waves over a reunited country.

The Law Wouldn't Let Them. Nathan and Herman Citron, of New York, manufacturers of shirt waists, discharged William E. Gray, their engineer, because he was called to serve as a juror in the supreme court. The manufacturers were greatly surprised to learn that this was against the law and have taken Gray back.

Employ Convicts on Farms. The states of Texas, Mississippi and Georgia have recently abandoned the system of hiring out convicts, but have employed them to advantage on farms, especially in raising cotton. This form of employment has been found to work the least injury to free labor and to assure the best returns.

Uncle Sam to Build a Railroad. The government is to build a railroad system of its own in the Charleston navy yard, congress having appropriated \$40,000 for the rails and ties and the labor of laying them, and \$10,000 for a locomotive and cars. Four hundred tons of steel rails are now being delivered at the yard to be used in laying the tracks.

Cannot Reduce the Army. Gen. Otis has already been secured by the periodical publishers and in an article by him he says: "We cannot get along with any fewer troops than we have in the islands (the Philippines) at present, for a number of years." He also says the cost of maintaining this army is and will continue about \$130,000 a day, or \$47,450,000 a year.

Railroad Men in the Philippines. The salaries that the government has been paying the railroad men in the Philippines are in accordance with the scale of wages in the United States. A conductor receives \$200 per month, an engineer \$250, and a brakeman \$150. Such salaries are precisely from the native point of view, as the most competent Tagal railroaders can be hired for salaries varying between \$50 and \$100 per month.

Tolstoi's "Social Imagination." One of Tolstoi's interpreters said of him that he was possessed of a "social imagination" that caused him, when he sat down to a luxurious dinner, to see behind the chairs the haggard, haunting faces of the unfed. The great Russian declared that there never could be any rest for him "so long as I have superfluous food and another has none, so long as I have two coats and another has none."

No Color Line at Berea. Berea college, at Berea, Ky., which has attracted widespread attention because of Miss Helen Gould's visit at the time of its commencement, and because of the large gift which she is reported to have given it, was founded in 1855 by anti-slavery Kentuckians. Since the war colored pupils have been admitted to all its privileges, the institution maintaining since that time the principle of equality. It is also coeducational, and is not under sectarian control.

Tartars Are the Ruling Class. The Tartars, who overthrew the native Chinese dynasty of China in 1644, are the ruling class in China. There are in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 Tartars in the empire. The "Chinese pigtail" dates from the Tartar invasion, when the Tartars forced the Chinese to grow cues after the Tartar custom as a mark of subjection. Thousands of Chinese were killed for refusing to plait their hair. There are, or were until recently, less than 12,000 foreigners permanently residents in China.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Scenes and Incidents at the Republican National Convention.

Gov. Roosevelt Clearly the Favorite for Applause from Delegates—Senator Wolcott's Speech Received with Great Enthusiasm—Ovation to Taylor.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the twelfth republican national convention to order in the Export Exposition building in West Philadelphia at 12:35 yesterday. In the valley below him were crowded the 18,000 delegates and alternates and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in tiered seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite in a broad gallery were massed 100 musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance. The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was



SENATOR MARK A. HANNA. (Chairman of the National Republican Committee.)

an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country. Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nesting in the graceful folds of the American flag. About him were the working leaders of his party and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention, were white-haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city almost half a century ago.

A scattering applause met Mr. Hanna as he made his way to the stage. Gen. Grosvenor, Senator Lodge, Senator Foraker, ex-Senator Quay and a few others aroused a fluttering of handkerchiefs and a round of hand-clapping, but men of national reputation, whose fame has spread away from our shores across both oceans, entered without producing a ripple. Perhaps most of them were not recognized. It seemed tame. There was only that indescribable buzz of myriads of voices which belongs to a national convention, as the humming of bees belongs to a field of clover in summer, and it looked as though nothing could galvanize the thousands into life. But just before Chairman Hanna was ready to drop his gavel, Gov. Roosevelt entered and the vast audience was electrified. He stalked in at the main door. His rough rider hat signalled him out to the craning multitude. Seemingly the audience had been waiting for him and the applause that announced his appearance swept over the vast amphitheater and swelled into a great roar as he made his way towards the seats of the New York delegation.

Many notable groups could be seen among the delegates. Immediately in front sat Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, with Gov. Mount of that state just behind him. Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, ran over to greet his executive colleague and say that Dolliver's flag was still flying. Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, came in with Gov. Bradley, of that state, the former smiling and unruffled after all his turmoil. Just across was Senator Foraker, with his hair tossed, looking as though he had been having hard conferences, while Gen. Grosvenor, looking like a patriarch, paced the aisle and grasped hands. When the band played the Star Spangled Banner, the entire convention rose to its feet.

Ten thousand people stood while the stirring air was played and applauded it with a cheer as they took their seats. Chairman Hanna remained standing. He lifted the ungainly gavel and brought it down with a resounding whack. Instantly all eyes were riveted upon him and a wave of applause swept the hall. Chairman Hanna faced the storm of applause with a resolute face. His stern features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgement as the applause broke here and there into a cheer. When it had subsided he brought down the gavel again, calling the convention to order.

Rev. J. Gray Bolton, of Philadelphia, was called to make a prayer, the call of the convention was read and Senator Hanna made a speech and then presented Senator Wolcott

of Colorado, as the temporary chairman.

Chairman Hanna's reception when he called the convention to order and later when he made a speech was flattering in the extreme and the smile on his face expressed the pleasure it gave him. But the joy he experienced over his own reception seemed nothing compared with the delight he manifested when for the first time he mentioned the president's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Mr. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of the joy he felt over the storm of approval he had raised. Many, in that moment, remembered how the president's Warwick had announced a year ago that his ambition would be satisfied and his cup of joy would be full when he called together the convention that would renominate McKinley. Perhaps it was significant that in his speech Mr. Hanna made no mention of Cuba or anything which would furnish a peg on which a Roosevelt demonstration could be hung.

The address of Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman, which followed, lasted an hour and ten minutes. It undoubtedly added to the brilliant Colorado orator's reputation. The keynote he sounded—an account of the stewardship of the party—was as much for the millions of readers scattered over the country as it was for the few thousands who heard it and it was a difficult role for a fiery and magnetic speaker to essay. Senator Wolcott would be at his best speaking in the opportunity of the moment. Yet the effort he made yesterday thrilled the audience. With a clear, ringing voice that reached the remotest spot of the hall and with graceful gestures he brought all under his spell. Time and again his hearers broke into cheers as he spoke of the present prosperity of the country and predicted McKinley's triumphant re-election. And when he declared that the democratic party had been driven by the events of the last four years from every position it occupied in 1896 to seek issues in the events of the war with Spain there was another frantic outburst. The same enthusiasm swelled out when he predicted that this generation which had witnessed our recent acquisitions would see the American nation girdling half the globe with its flag, extending its commerce to the uttermost ends of the earth and taking its place as a world power among the great world nations—"a power for good, for peace and for righteousness." But the climax was reached when he lifted up his voice and declared that our dead were buried in Luzon and that on its soil no foreign flag should ever salute the dawn. In his splendid peroration he declared that the republican party, identified for 40 years with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history was never so "vital, virile and vigorous," as to-day and that with untarnished record it will transmit to posterity an undying love of liberty and of country.

A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky. That his party associates look upon him as a martyr to partisan hatred their great ovation yesterday made evident.

The committee on resolutions organized immediately after the adjournment of the convention. On motion of Senator Foraker, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, was chosen chairman of the committee, and E. Rosewater, the Nebraska member, secretary.

New York to Present Woodruff. Philadelphia, June 20.—Lient. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will be presented to the national convention as the candidate of New York for vice president. It was decided to do this after a four hours' stormy session of the New York delegation, during which every kind of appeal was made to get Gov. Roosevelt to say that he would accept a nomination.

Kansas for Roosevelt. Philadelphia, June 20.—The Kansas delegation met yesterday evening and decided unanimously to support Roosevelt for vice president.

Favorites for Second Place. Frankfort, Ky., June 20.—Judge W. S. Pryor, one of the Kentucky delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention, yesterday announced that he was for Former Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, for vice president. The Kentucky delegation is divided between Hill and Former Congressman Shively, of Indiana, but most of them favor a man from Indiana or New York for second place with Bryan.

Rumor About Clay Evans Resigning. Chattanooga, Tenn., June 20.—A rumor has been current here for several weeks that H. Clay Evans would resign the pension commission and seek a nomination for congress from this district. His friends emphatically deny the story although they freely admit that he has given the president to understand that his resignation can be had whenever the president feels that he needs it.

THE REPORT OF A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

What He Found in Western Canada to Induce Him to Settle.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 20, 1900.

To whom it may concern, especially to those who are desirous of obtaining health and wealth for themselves and families, I wish to state a few facts in regard to the Canadian Northwest, where I went, leaving Sault Ste. Marie on May 2nd, 1899, for the purpose of seeking a better home for my family in the future. I got a special rate ticket for Ft. McLeod, Alberta. Through Manitoba and part of Assiniboia the farmers were busy employed ploughing and seeding. I found the farmers very kind and friendly, willing to talk and assist in giving me the particulars of the country. At McLeod I spent a few days looking over some ranchers' stock, which I was surprised to see looking so well; they were in better condition than any stock I ever saw in Michigan, even those that had been stabled, and most of these had never seen the inside of a shed or received any feed from the hands of man. But as I was looking for mixed farm land I found McLeod no place for me, it is only fit for ranching purposes.

Retracing my way back to Winnipeg, I stopped off at Lethbridge where I found some of the greatest horse-ranches I ever had the pleasure of looking at; it is a fine level country and lots of water and good grazing. At Medicine Hat, which is located in a valley, there were lots of sheep, cattle and horses in the surrounding country and all looking well.

On July 14th I went on to Regina; there I began to see mixed farming lands in abundance and the crops looking remarkably well, and as long as daylight lasted I saw the same all along the line, and on the 15th of July I arrived in Winnipeg, just in time for the Exhibition; there I met with one of the most beautiful pictures of the world's records, for as soon as I entered the grounds my eyes met with all kinds of machinery, all in motion, and the cattle, grain and produce of the country was far beyond my expectation, in fact it was beyond any industrial exhibition or agricultural fair I ever visited, and I have seen a good many.

From Regina to Prince Albert, a distance of 250 miles, it is all good for mixed farming, and well settled, with some thriving little towns. In some places the grain, just coming into head, would take a man to the waist, and the wild fruit along the line was good, rich and in great quantities; from Saskatoon on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river to Prince Albert on the north branch of the same river, is one of the best farming districts without any doubt that ever laid face to the sun, and everything to be found there that is necessary to make life comfortable; all that is required is labor. There is lots of wood, good water and abundant hay land, and the climate is excellent.

Prince Albert is a flourishing little place, situated on the north Saskatchewan river, having a population of about 1,800, with good streets and sidewalks and churches of nearly every denomination, three schoolhouses and another one to be built at once; also a Brewery and Creamery. Here I stayed for about four months, working at my trade of brick-laying, and met with farmers and ranchers with whom I made it my special business to talk in regard to the prospects. I also visited several farmers for some distance out in the country while crops were in full bloom and I may say that I never saw better crops in all my travels than I saw along the valley towards Stoney Creek and Carrot River. In the market garden there is grown currants, both red and black, and as fine a sample of roots and vegetables as ever went on a market. The soil in and around this district cannot be beaten for anything you may wish to grow, and besides the season is long, giving time for everything to mature. The cattle were looking as good as I saw anywhere, good pasture and hay land, and plenty of water wherever you go. The country is dotted all around like islands with timber fit for fuel and building purposes and within a day's walk of lumbering-woods, where lumbering and tie-making is carried on, in winter. Both large and small game is plentiful. There are two good sawmills in this district, with a good supply of all grades of lumber all the year round and also two good brickyards with an excellent quality of brick. There is no scarcity of building material and at a reasonable price. Clothing and living are no higher than I find in Michigan, and furthermore I wish to say that there is a great demand for laboring men all the year round and good wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day, and from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month with board.

I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the country and I intend to return to Prince Albert early in the spring of 1900. Any reasonable man can go there and in from five to ten years make a good and comfortable home for himself and family, and if any person into whose hand this letter should fall, desires more information,

please write to me and I will freely give them my best opinion. I am writing this for the benefit of those who may want to make a better home for themselves and families or friends.

Trusting that this statement may be useful to you in the publication of your next pamphlet and be the means of guiding at least some of those who are in search of a home, I remain,

Your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM PAYNE. The above letter was written to Mr. J. Grieve, Canadian Government Agent at Saginaw, Michigan. Information as to lands, etc., can be had from F. PEDLEY, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or J. S. CRAWFORD, 214 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.; W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

To Meet the Scenery. Mr. T. Eribleigh Swell told his stenographer to write a note to a friend of his, asking him to dine "al fresco." The young lady put her Libby novel where she could reach it, and tapped off: "You are requested to dine with Mr. Albert Fresco at my home to-morrow evening. Yours as ever, T. Eribleigh Swell." For she was a young woman who believed in being respectful, even when speaking of scenery.—Baltimore American.

Don't try to condense the milk of human kindness.—Chicago Democrat.

Usually all we can be certain of is uncertainty.—Chicago Democrat.

TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhœa and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time I concluded to try your medicine and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do. Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions, they will be cured."—Mrs. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.



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