

1903 NOVEMBER 1903						
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	...	...	...	...	...

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Football Growing Tame.

Less than 40 boys have been killed on the gridiron so far this fall. Football will be getting itself referred to as a young woman's game the first thing it knows.

Time and Money Saved.

The people who attempted to assassinate that Russian governor general the other day are all dead. The Russians don't believe in wasting public money in matters of this kind.

Worth All It Cost.

The cost of the Alaska boundary arbitration is estimated at \$300,000. Canada spent nearly \$200,000 preparing the case and for the fees of the British lawyers. The United States' expenditure was about \$100,000.

Erroneous Ways.

Prof. Langley says the machine would have flown all right had it not been for an error in the launching ways. But, like the rest of us, the professor evidently does not see the error of his ways until everything has gone to smash.

Completing the Collection.

The Alaska boundary decision gives Uncle Sam possession of Chilkoot, Skagway, Chilkat, Dyea and several other equally interesting places. He already had Puyallup, Snohomish, Wallula, Yakima, Stellacoom, Issaquah, Chehalis, Whatcom and Concomly.

Distributing Ill-Gotten Wealth.

The litigation over the remains of the ship trust is affording a means of distributing some steel trust wealth. The lawyers are the agencies of distribution and their pockets the receptacle. Young man, ponder long before you decide whether to be a corporation or a corporation lawyer.

Depth of the Atmosphere.

Meteors, or shooting stars, flash into light on striking the earth's atmosphere, and measurement of the height at which light begins has given an idea of the outer limit of the gaseous sea surrounding our globe. From such measurements Prof. Newcomb has estimated that depth of the atmosphere to be between 100 and 110 miles.

Our Big Farming Area.

The total area used for farming purposes in the United States is 841,000,000 acres—an area larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the Transvaal. There are 10,438,000 persons engaged in the agricultural pursuits, while all other industries employ but 18,845,000. One-third of the people is, therefore, devoted to farming.

Syndicated Robbery.

It is to be observed in regard to the revelations of colossal stealings of forest reserve lands of the United States that the principal participants in these crimes are not petty larceners hungering for a few acres of the public domain. The chief criminals are the agents and officials that have absorbed millions of acres of public land upon which they are pasturing herds of sheep and cattle.

Great Business Institution.

The post office department of the United States now pays out annually a total in excess of \$138,000,000 and takes in receipts above \$134,000,000. Such figures are staggering almost beyond belief, but they are official. This wonderful world goes spinning down the ringing grooves of change, and with its progress the activities and the developments in this republic become steadily more extensive and more important.

Cut-Off Will Cost \$10,000,000.

By the construction of a cut-off 250 miles long, and costing \$10,000,000, the Santa Fe railroad expects to bring Chicago at least 12 hours nearer the Pacific coast and to save at least \$400,000 annually in operating expenses. The company has let contracts for the construction of 55 miles of the new line east from Belen, N. M., to Texico, or some other objective point. This cut-off will place the Santa Fe in position to distance all competitors in point of quick operation of trains if so desired.

AGAIN IN SESSION.

Congress Meets at Call of President to Consider Cuban Legislation.

Ovation in the Senate for Hanna and Gorman—Graceful Compliment to Speaker Cannon—Hundreds of Bills Presented First Day.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Fifty-eighth congress convened in extraordinary session at noon yesterday in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt for the purpose of enacting legislation necessary to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The day was devoted simply to personal greetings and organization. With galleries crowded, with the chamber a mass of elaborate floral tributes and nearly every senator in his seat, the gavel of President Pro Tem. Frye called the senate together in the second extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth congress. The special session of the senate following the adjournment last spring of the Fifty-seventh congress eliminated much of the routine work, which otherwise would have been performed. New senators had gone through the formalities of taking oaths of office, seats had been assigned, and with the exception of the appointment of some vacancies all functions of the organization had been completed.

When Senator Hanna arrived he was greeted with cheers which increased to thunderous applause when he was followed a moment later by Senator Gorman and the two met in the center aisle for a cordial handshake. At the roll call 70 senators answered and President Pro Tem. Frye declared a quorum present. The senate was in session only 14 minutes.

First of importance among Monday's events in the house was the election of Mr. Cannon as speaker, next was the swearing in of the members and the drawing for seats. The democrats rallied around a new leader, Mr. Williams (Miss.) having been chosen to take the place of Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) who retired from the leadership of the minority.

When the vote for speaker was announced it showed Mr. Cannon to have received 195 votes and Mr. Williams 165, Mr. Cannon being declared duly elected as speaker of the house. Mr. Williams (Miss.) and Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Cannon of his election and to escort him to the speaker's chair. As Mr. Cannon entered with Mr. Williams and Mr. Grosvenor, members of both sides arose and joined in the ovation to the newly-elected speaker. Mr. Williams introduced Mr. Cannon, saying: "It is a high honor to present a speaker of the house of representatives—the greatest parliamentary body on the surface of the earth. It is an especial honor to present this house this particular speaker. I am satisfied the minority will be given a full measure of fairness and impartiality from him. I have the honor to present your speaker, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois."

Several hundred bills were introduced in the house, among them being a statehood bill for New Mexico, to restore the army canteen, giving congress the right to regulate the trusts, to increase the pay of rural free delivery carriers, to provide a territorial form of government for Alaska, to abolish government by injunction, to elect senators by popular vote, for an eight-hour day, establishing the metric system of weights and measures, creating a state out of the Indian territory and Oklahoma, to open for settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations, making \$12 the minimum pension per month of all pensioners who have reached the age of 63 and prescribing the death penalty for the crime of killing the president of the United States, the vice president, ambassadors or ministers of foreign countries accredited to the United States.

THE COUNTESS INDIGENT.

Relative of King Edward Lost \$500,000 Gambling in Stocks—Cards Started Her Troubles.

London, Nov. 10.—The attempt to stifle the scandal of the bankruptcy of the dowager countess of Rosslyn, a blood relative of King Edward, and a descendant of Charles II. of infamous memory, will probably succeed, thanks to the devotion of her family and friends, who have already paid \$100,000 on her behalf. The countess' troubles commenced at private card parties, where the play is heaviest in aristocratic society, thence stock exchange speculation. Sometimes she was phenomenally successful, but she was caught early in the present slump in prices. Now she is indigent, with liabilities of \$500,000 and assets doubtful.

Educators to Meet in St. Louis.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The executive committee of the National Educational association at its meeting yesterday decided to hold the next annual convention of that body in July, 1904, at St. Louis, in connection with the educational exhibit of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

THE COAL MINER'S STRIKE.

Over Ten Thousand Men in Colorado Strike for an Eight-Hour Day and Increased Wages.

Denver, Col., Nov. 10.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike yesterday for an eight-hour day, increased wages and other concessions. The strike was ordered by the national executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men.

It will be the policy of the United Mine Workers to depopulate the various coal districts by sending the idle men and their families to Illinois, Indian territory, Missouri, Iowa and other states, where work has been secured for them. Some 5,000 fares to these states had already been arranged for by the United Mine Workers and yesterday hundreds of the strikers were on their way to new fields.

"SEVEN WEEKS FROM HELL."

Dr. Parkhurst Has a Gloomy View as to the Future Moral Welfare of Greater New York.

New York, Nov. 10.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst announced in the Madison Square Presbyterian church that New York is only seven weeks from hell on earth. The mild laughter in the congregation which greeted this announcement was instantly hushed by the preacher as he leaned over the pulpit and said: "How any one can laugh at that I don't understand. God have mercy on him."

This is a time when all sentiment in the community is sagging, according to Dr. Parkhurst. One indication is that marriage is becoming an amusement. "If we can't clear the carpet for a new wife by worrying the present wife into the grave," he said, "we cut the Gordian knot by pushing the case before a divorce court, a species of Mormonism that might have brought blushes to Brigham Young."

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

President Hoover, of the Canton Bridge Company, Held Criminally Responsible for Collapse of a Bridge.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10.—J. W. Hoover, general agent of the Canton (O.) Wrought Iron Bridge company, was arrested in this city by Sheriff Love, of Kingfisher, Ok., on a charge of murder as the result of the collapse of a bridge in Kingfisher county. Mr. Hoover's arrest and the attempt now being made to take him out of the state have all the appearance of an outrageous proceeding in the name of law, a deliberate plot to make him suffer for something of which he could not possibly be guilty, never having been in Kingfisher county in his life.

Carrie Nation in a Play.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 10.—Carrie Nation and her company appeared here last night in her play, "Hatchetation," a new version of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," in which she is billed for three nights at the Lyceum theater, with a matinee each day. The grand climax was reached in act four, when Carrie wrecks the Sickle and Sheaf tavern with her hatchet. The applause was deafening as she strode up and down smashing bottles and glasses and upsetting chairs and tables. She had to appear twice before the curtain.

Will This "Fetch" Mr. Morgan?

Washington, Nov. 10.—Phillip Buena-Varilla, the minister plenipotentiary of the Panama republic, has addressed a letter to Senator Morgan, of Alabama, paying the senator a warm tribute for his long fight for a canal and urging him to abandon the Nicaragua route for the Panama route and join forces with the new republic in the effort to secure the immediate construction of an isthmian canal.

A Baby Heiress to Immense Wealth.

New York, Nov. 10.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday. This is their first child. This girl will not only be heiress to a goodly fortune that her father has accumulated since he entered the service of the Standard Oil company, but to the \$300,000,000 or more that her father will come into when John D. Rockefeller, Sr., dies.

Fell from a Loop the Loop.

Vinita, I. T., Nov. 10.—Fraviola, known in private life as Miss Belle Norton, who loops the loop for the Collins Carnival company in a large wooden ball from a perilous height passing through a steel loop 22 feet high, fell from the top of the loop and was carried away in an unconscious condition. The accident was caused by the breaking of a guy line.

Mine Explosion Near Foster, Mo.

Foster, Mo., Nov. 10.—The gas in a mine 2½ miles southeast of here exploded and injured eight men, who were working there. Arthur Duke, Thomas Cobb and a young man named McMahan were injured so that their recovery is doubtful. The mine was just being opened up.

Agriculture Building Ready.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—The clearing out from the agriculture building of all the rubbish in it marks the practical completion of that immense structure.

"HONOR DEMANDS IT"

President Roosevelt Urges Congress to Ratify Treaty with Cuba.

A Failure to Pass Favorably Upon It, He Says, Would Come Perilously Near a Repudiation of the Pledged Faith of the Nation.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The following message was sent to congress today by the president, telling the reason why it was called in extraordinary session:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the plan by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us. These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the most importance from a military standpoint and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty. A large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, and which is capable of great expansion and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on consideration of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

NOT FOR JOINT STATEHOOD.

Delegate Maguire, of Oklahoma, Will Introduce Bill for Admission of Oklahoma Alone—Lobby to Support Him.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Delegate Maguire, of Oklahoma, has arrived in Washington and taken up his quarters at the Hotel Dewey. One of his first acts will be to introduce a bill conferring statehood on Oklahoma. It is understood that the measure will not provide for joint statehood with Indian territory.

A Lobby to Support Him.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 10.—The republicans of Oklahoma are determined that Congressman Maguire shall not make the fight in congress for statehood single handed, but will maintain a strong lobby at Washington during the statehood campaign.

Significant Conference.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A conference of significance and importance was held at the executive office Monday between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, of Ohio. The president formally requested Senator Hanna to re-can national committee and to conduct the chairmanship of the republican national committee and to conduct the campaign next year.

Has He Found It?

Polk, Ark., Nov. 9.—A remedy that will absolutely cure Rheumatism has been discovered by Mr. George Hiland of this place. Mr. Hiland is satisfied that the remedy he has used is a sure cure, for it cured him of a very serious case of Acute Rheumatism when he was so bad that he could not move. This is what he says:—

"I was troubled with what is called Acute Rheumatism in 1900. I was in such shape that I could not move without help. I was treated by a physician, who helped me some, but I was still in great pain when my wife saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised as a cure for Rheumatism. She insisted on my trying them, and I felt better after taking the first box. I continued, and now I am well and able to work all the time. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills to be just what they are claimed to be, a perfect cure for Rheumatism."

Mr. Hiland's very positive statement seems to settle all doubt as to whether or not Rheumatism can be cured.

Which?

The president had an informal reception in his office recently and a number of visitors were presented to him. One lady introduced herself as from Jacksonville, Fla., and said: "Mr. President, I have come all this way just to see you. I have never seen a live president before." Mr. Roosevelt seemed much amused. "Well, well," he said, "I hope you don't feel disappointed now that you have seen one. Lots of people in these parts go all the way to Jacksonville to see a live alligator. I wonder which kind of a tourist feels the most sold."

BETHSAIDA.

A Tale of the Time of the Caesars—By Malcolm Dearborn, Author of "Lionel Arden."

This story covers an interesting period, that of the brutal Tiberius Caesar and the trial and death of Christ. There are two scenes in which the Saviour figures, as he is being led to execution, and the effect his presence produces on the two chief personages of the story is graphically described. The hero, Aristarchus, is a Roman noble of great wealth. His father, Petronius, has been dooed to death by order of Augustus Caesar, whom he had unintentionally offended. On his last night on earth, while Petronius was looking from the roof of his palace, he witnessed a strange light in the heavens. It rose, paused, vibrated, then slowly disappeared in its course towards Syria.

While he was still gazing at it, a slave approaches and announces to him the birth of a son. The Roman marvels, and at once associates the wondrous light in the heavens with the birth of his son. The light, of course, was the star of Bethlehem, proclaiming the birth of Christ, whose influence over Petronius' son makes up the main incident of the story. That night Petronius, by his own hand to avoid the ignominious death planned for him by Augustus, Aristarchus, grown to manhood, becomes disgusted with the materialism and rapid luxury of Rome, and is, moreover, involved in a quarrel with Tiberius during one of the latter's drunken orgies. He flies Rome, and turns Eastward in his course. There he hears of the strange fame of the "Nazarene," whom he forthwith desires to see. His wish is granted by a sight of Jesus as he is being led to execution. The effect upon the Roman is intense; its revolutionizes his whole life.

The heroine, Bethsaida, who gives name to the story, is a maiden of humble birth, but of strange character and commanding beauty. Her father has trained her to be a dancing girl at the court of Pilate. She, too, sees Christ as he is being led to death, and the effect wrought causes her to plan a flight from the influence of Pilate and his court.

Chance brings about a meeting between her and Aristarchus, and their mutual experiences in the encounter with Christ form a bond between the strangely assorted pair, whose training and environment had been so foreign to one another.

The alternate bursts of tyranny and kindness that distinguish Pilate, whose love for his wife, Claudia, despite his infidelity to her, is his one saving trait, make an engaging study. Claudia herself will, doubtless, appeal to many readers as the most lovable character in the book. Her justice, religious sympathy and devotion are well depicted. The tone of the book is that of unquestioning belief in the miraculous birth and mission of Christ.

Handsomely bound in Cloth, 12mo., \$1.50. Published by the G. W. Dillingham company, New York.

His Classification.

"Tell me what you eat," said the wiseguy, "and I'll tell you what you are." "Rats!" ejaculated the scoffer. "Ah!" retorted the w. g. "According to the dope book you are a Chinaman."—Chicago Daily News.

Low Rate Excursions

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month to Texas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories via M., K. & T. Ry. Take advantage of the opportunity offered and see the Great Southwest in all its glory. "Texas," "Business Chances," "Indian Territory" and other booklets, brimful of information, will be sent on receipt of two-cent stamp to prepay postage. Address, George Morton, G. P. & T. A., M., K. & T. Ry., Suite Q, The Wainwright, St. Louis, Mo.

Sportsman (wishing for fresh fields to conquer)—"I should like to try my hand at big game." "Fair ignoramus"—"Yes, I suppose you'll find it very hard to hit these little birds!"—Punch.

The Shortest Way out of an attack of Rheumatism or Neuralgia



TRADE MARK.

Is to use St. Jacobs Oil

Which affords not only sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues, and ends the suffering.

Price, 25c. and 50c.