

ALIENS SET NEW MARK.

Total of 1,062,054 Immigrants Admitted During the Past Year.

During the year ended June 30 there was a great increase in the number of immigrants arriving in this country, as compared with last year.

Of the grand total of arrivals during the fiscal year just passed, 880,543 were aliens who were admitted to the United States.

Approximately these aliens brought into the United States with them a total wealth of \$10,000,000 or enough to buy an entire block of Broadway skyscrapers with probably a snug nest egg left over.

Of the number of arrivals 99,884 were citizens who came in the steerage. There were debarred 7,877, of whom 195 were criminals.

The total number of arrivals in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 862,979, of which 788,219 were aliens.

ALTON IS HEAVILY FINED.

Railroad and Two Former Officials Must Pay \$60,000.

Judge Landis at Chicago passed sentence on the Chicago & Alton Railroad and two former officials of the road in the case charging the granting of rebates.

Chicago and Alton railroad, \$40,000, \$20,000 on each of two counts. John N. Fairlorn, former vice president, \$10,000, \$5,000 on each of two counts.

Fred A. Wann, former freight agent, \$10,000, \$5,000 on each of two counts.

Judge Landis declared he saw no extenuating circumstances in the case, and in passing sentence the judge said: "A jury has rendered a verdict, and from it I see no escape. Counsel has talked about this being open and notorious in Kansas, but there is not a fact before me that this was not a secret rebate.

Russia has agreed that her consul general in Korea shall derive his exchequer from the Japanese government, thus acknowledging the Japanese supremacy in the hermit kingdom.

At Alexandria, Egypt, 100 natives were tried for the recent attack on British officers, in which Capt. Bull was killed. Four of the accused were condemned to death, two to life imprisonment and twelve to brief terms of imprisonment.

The prophecy of a social revolution without bloodshed in 1910 in France has been made by M. Guesde, the new leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Russian admiral, Rojestvensky, addressing the court-martial at Kronstadt, took all the blame for the surrender of the gunboat Bedovi to the Japanese, and invited the full punishment of the law, which would be death.

The French budget, which was introduced in the chamber Tuesday, shows that the military preparation during the Moroccan crisis cost \$50,000,000, and that internal reforms have cost \$30,000,000, and that, in consequence, a loan would be necessary to meet the deficit.

The British House of Commons adopted the most contested clause of the education bill by a majority of 277. This clause provides that special religious instruction may be given in any voluntary school on the vote of four-fifths of the parents of the children attending.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1415—John Huss burned.

1563—France declared war against England.

1608—Quebec, Canada, founded.

1685—Battle of Sedgemoor.

1686—League of Augsburg formed against France.

1734—Dantzig surrendered to the Russians.

1754—Washington defeated at battle of Fort Necessity, Pa.

1755—Gen. Braddock's expedition against the French in Canada defeated.

1758—Clement XIII. became Pope.

1762—Peter III. of Russia deposed and succeeded by Catherine II.

1764—Ivan VI. of Russia assassinated.

1770—Turkish fleet burned in Cheemeh Bay.

1775—Washington took command of the army at Cambridge.

1776—Virginia adopted State constitution.

1777—Americans abandoned Fort Mifflin.

1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.

1785—Standard of American dollar established.

1792—Francis II. elected Emperor.

1809—Battle of Wagram.

1814—Americans captured Fort Erie.

1827—Kingdom of Greece erected by treaty of London.

1828—Daniel O'Connell, elected member of Parliament, refused to take the oath.

1830—Algiers surrendered to the French.

1833—Don Miguel's squadron captured by Admiral Napier.

1839—First normal school organized at Lexington, now Framington, Mass.

1849—Rome capitulated to the French.

1852—United States mint established at San Francisco.

1855—First publication of the Kansas Freeman at Topeka.

1860—Prince of Wales sailed for America.

1866—Austria ceded Venetia to France.

1870—France protested against choice of Prince Leopold for King of Spain.

1872—International prison reform congress met in London.

1880—Bi-centenary of the discovery of St. Anthony Falls celebrated in Minnesota.

1883—Steamer Daphne capsized while being launched on the Clyde. One hundred and fifty drowned.

1889—Two thousand laborers on strike in Duluth, Minn.

1891—Four condemned murderers executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison.

1894—Park theater, St. Paul, burned.

1892—Business portion of San Jose, Cal., burned.

1893—Silver purchase suspended by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

1894—Marriage of Duke of York, heir to British throne, and Princess Mary of Teck.

1894—The Falcon, with the Peary auxiliary expedition, sailed from St. Johns, N. F.

1894—Federal troops ordered to Chicago to enforce United States laws.

1898—President McKinley signed resolution to annex Hawaii.

1904—Alton B. Parker nominated for President by Democratic convention at St. Louis.

1904—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia nominated for President by the People's party.

Indiana's Political Millennium.

A plan which has already been agreed to by five counties of Indiana is designed to dispense altogether with the mercenary worker and the venal voter in the coming fall elections.

Seven sons of one mother in the ministry is the record of the Mouser family, of which the Rev. J. R. Mouser of Monessen, Pa., is a member.

The bill was in danger and the general counsel of the corporation which it was designed to enrich hastily called in his legislative agent.

"All the reform elements are against us," he said, anxiously. "How are we going to beat down such a formidable opposition?"

"Don't try to beat 'em down. Pay 'em what they ask," said the legislative agent, who in his day had seen a number of quickenings of the public conscience.—Puck.

A farmer's idea of easy riches would be to cut his farm up into town lots and sell every one of them

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

DON'T FISH IN THESE WATERS!

CHICAGO chap lost \$5,000—his pile—on the stock market. "I'm not kicking," he says, "Now I can settle down to work again. I've served my conscription time—that's all. It's just like Europe. There every man has to serve his time in the army; here every man has to give a part of his life to the financial sharks."

No man is ever beaten so long as his pluck is left. And there may be no real misfortune in the loss of even all a man's money if it leaves him wiser than before. The young man who imagines he can beat the "financial sharks" at their own game cannot be disillusioned too young.

It is true that all of us must contribute to the "financial sharks." The trusts levy lifelong tribute. And up to the present time there has been no way discovered for avoiding it. But we need not voluntarily contribute.

A WIFE WHO CAN WORK.

ROVER CLEVELAND WHITE, a Massachusetts boy of 18, has jilted his sweetheart, 17, and married her mother, a woman of 42, with two sons older than himself. Silly boy—eh? Maybe not. Marriage is not altogether a question of ages.

This young man, though fickle in his affections, has an idea or two of his own not half bad. "Although 42 years old, my wife," he says, "doesn't look to be over 25."

Youth fades. Love very often cools in a little while and frequently even congeals in the divorce court. But ability to cook, wash and keep house abides always; and the young man who at 18 has secured to himself such a treasure as this need have no concern for his future.

A wife old enough to be his mother and not averse to hard work must be able to support him; and is not that infinitely better for a young man of 18 than a giddy young thing who can do nothing but love him through a brief honeymoon that dismally ends when the larder runs empty? It would seem that Grover Cleveland White is a wise young man.—Kansas City World.

DECLINE OF NEIGHBORLIHOOD.

It has been asserted that one of the regrettable characteristics of our age is the decline of neighborliness. There is a plausible reason for this view to be found in the increasing tendency of the population to flock in cities. There is an old proverb of the Romans, "A great town is a great solitude," which still holds good, and is impressively true of the vast modern municipalities.

A SOCIAL DILEMMA.

An old custom, now obsolete, in the commercial hotels of England is described in the "Memoirs of Sir Wemyss Reid." Dinner was then served at 1 o'clock for the commercial travelers, and the youngest man present was expected to act as president and to perform the conventional duties.

The coffee-room, when I entered it, was filled by commercial travelers, all hovering with hungry looks round the table that had been laid for dinner. They seemed relieved when I, as a youth as could anywhere be found, entered the room.

Instantly they seated themselves at the table. I looked round for some corner in which I might hide myself from what seemed to me to be their almost ferocious gaze, and was filled with alarm when I found that the only seat left vacant was that at the head of the table. A waitress approached me.

"You are president of the day, sir," she said, and motioned me to the vacant seat at the head of the board. I do not think I was ever more miserable or more frightened in my life than when, under her imperious direction, I took my seat and met the gaze of a dozen hungry men. On the side-board stood the soup-tureens, the waiting-maids beside them, but not a cover was lifted or a motion made, and dead silence filled the room.

Suddenly, from the other end of the table, a harsh voice issued from the lips of a burly, red-faced man: "Mr. President, if you are a Christian you'll perhaps be good enough to say grace, and let us get to our dinner, which we want very badly."

I managed to stammer forth the formula of my childhood. But I was incapable of maintaining the deception in

which I had been innocently involved, and taking my courage in both hands, I told the company that I was not a commercial traveler, and as I knew nothing of the usages of a commercial table, would beg the gentleman at the other end of the table to take upon himself the duties of president.

There was a burst of laughter, and good humor was immediately restored, and I was allowed to look, a silent spectator.

OVERSHOES IN GERMANY.

Use of This Article Is Increasing in Kaiser's Realm.

Consul Hurst, writing from Plauen, believes it will be of interest to American overseer exporters to know that American rubbers are scantily represented in that city, which possesses 105,000 progressive inhabitants and has a climate resembling that of the New England States.

While the people do not employ this footwear to the extent prevalent in the United States, its use is increasing, perhaps more for women and children than for men. It is a habit further encouraged by the advertising of domestic producers, and there is no valid excuse why American rubber overshoes should not have an equal place with their counterparts.

There are two manufacturing concerns that now dominate the market, one near Hamburg, the other at St. Petersburg, which exports widely. The overshoe in demand is rather low and heavily constructed, and all on sale in Plauen are pointed in shape, following the style of the shoe in vogue. Storm slippers are not usually kept in stock, as there seems to be little demand for this variety. The buckle arctic of rubber and waterproof cloth is not used here.

Although American shoes are on sale, they are without exception of the largest widths made by American manufacturers, shaped up with rather narrow toes, so that they approximate the prevailing fashion. The overshoe that must be furnished to the trade should meet the local style of shoe, a style, however, that does not rapidly change. While from point of durability it may

brethren. The loss of this association, so much in evidence in every large town, finds no compensation in any of the advantages of urban life. "A crowd is not company; faces are but a gallery of pictures and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no friendship."

The commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is hard to obey when the neighbors are multitudinous. We must leave it to the interpretation of the wise whether it is applicable in a great city, save in the general sense that we should love all mankind. Obedience to the injunction seems to be more faithful in the small communities of the countryside, where life is close. We can imagine that the great commandment which implies the brotherhood of mankind found its first response where there were no cities.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE PREACHER AND THE NEWSPAPER.

SEVERAL good points were made by Bishop Fallows in an address before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in a meeting at Philadelphia upon the attitude of the modern pulpit to the press. The argument was that the minister should use the newspaper as one of the most effective agents for assisting him in his chosen work.

There was a time when the minister was much more influential relatively than he is to-day. This does not imply any diminution in the regard paid to the cloth or less interest in the theme which should be at the foundation of every sermon. It simply recognizes that modern society, with fast mails, telegraph, telephone, and improved mechanical devices has developed the newspaper into a daily encyclopedia of information, illustration, and inspiration, which materially lessens the labors of the minister and at the same time proves one of his greatest aids in the general improvement of moral and social conditions toward which he ever strives.

TWO-CENT RAILWAY FARES.

THE Ohio legislature this winter passed a two-cent per mile passenger fare bill covering all railroads in the State. Two-cent fare has been operated on the many roads in New York State for a number of years. The Iowa legislature killed the two-cent a mile railway fare bill for that State.

Of course conditions are different in Iowa, the population is not so dense as in Ohio or New York, but the sentiment for cheaper railway fares is growing and probably within another year some way out of the difficulty may be found. No one wishes to hamper the railway companies in their efforts to operate their lines at profit.

Because of crooked work in certain directions the railways of the country have come in for a great deal of unfavorable criticism of late, some of which has been deserved, but a good fair survey of the situation in a general way shows that the railways have been instrumental in building up the business of the country and have done more than any other one institution in making this the foremost nation so far as domestic trade and intercourse is concerned. Where the population is thick enough, reduced railway fares pay the companies because cheaper fares induce more travel, but this rule will not apply in every case.

He Had Lost His Way. Ople Read recently made a trip through Arkansas on horseback. He lost his way, and rode up to where a squatter was sitting, his fiddle by his side.

"Jes' ridin' or goin' somewheres?" asked the squatter, with little show of interest.

"I was goin' somewhere," answered Ople, "but I've lost my way, and now I'm just riding. How do you get to the next town?"

"Ridin' or walkin'?"

"Where do I hit the road?"

"Hit it on the side or in the middle, or if you-all git close 'nuff you-all can hit it with a stick."

"Are there any forks to the road?"

"No forks 'all, mister; jes' straight as a string."

"You're a d—d fool," Mr. Read said, losing his temper.

"Yes, sir, maybe so," answered the squatter, taking up the fiddle and drawing the bow carelessly over the strings, "but I ain't lost."

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering with Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogun, former Postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache, also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant use of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicine, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well to-day as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"BIG RANCH OF TEXAS WOMAN.

It Is Nearly as Large as the State of Connecticut.

Fence off the State of Connecticut from the Thames River to the New York line, make the capitol at Hartford the manor house, then place the front gate at New Haven, and you will have an estate of about the dimensions of the King ranch, in Hidalgo, Star, and Nueces, Texas, says the Review of Reviews. One million acres and hundreds of thousands of cattle owned by one woman! Ranches containing from 100,000 to 500,000 acres are so numerous as to be almost commonplace.

But it is the breaking up of these vast holdings which is responsible for the sensational development now attracting the attention of all America. One optimistic Texan told me that the cattlemen had tired of silence and longed for company. Maybe they have. It is the jingle of gold, though, which has stirred them. From five to thirty acres of grass, according to the productivity of the soil, are required to fatten a steer.

So long as that steer's selling price pays above all expenses, 6 per cent on the market value of the land, there is money in raising it. When the land increases in value, however, there is more money in selling the ranch. The steer is falling behind and that is why Texas, from San Antonio, Houston and Galveston on the north to Brownsville on the south, is booming as it never did before.

More outposts of a few years ago are flourishing young cities now; more towns are springing up and there are great plantations where the rattle of the mower and the song of the plowman have supplanted the crack of the cowboy's lash and the sighing of the wind in the chaparral. Whither goes the cattleman? To western Texas and the territories and eventually into Mexico.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It. A farmer says: "It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble; they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread, and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength."

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad. for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge: "I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron wedge."

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me, and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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