



WELCOME ARCH AT UNION STATION DENVER.

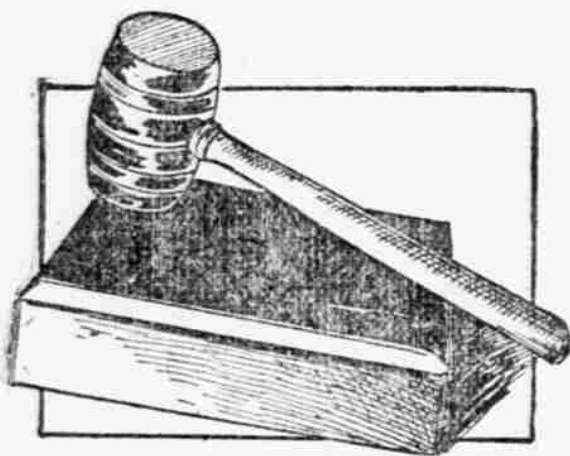
When the delegates to the Democratic national convention alight from the train at the Union station in Denver they will be greeted by a handsome welcome arch, erected at a cost of \$25,000. Thousands of tourists and delegates to national conventions have passed through this arch and have marveled at its beauty and commented upon the very apparent hospitality of the people.

The arch was begun early in 1906. It weighs seventy tons, is eighty feet in length, and fifty-nine feet from the street to the highest point. The center driveway is thirty-four feet wide and the side wings are eleven feet wide and twenty-six feet high. It is built of a combination of metals that insures strength and durability. There are 1,800 electric incandescent lights outlining the arch.

BANGETY-BANG OUTFIT.

Gavel and Sounding Board Ready for Denver Convention.

The gavel shown in the accompanying picture will be used by Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, to call the national convention to order in Denver on July 7. Inasmuch as it is expected that a Nebraskan will on that occasion be nominated for President, and as it is further believed that an Omaha will make the nominating speech, more than ordinary associative value clings to



GAVEL FOR DENVER MEETING.

this piece of lignum vitae wood. This gavel and sounding board were sent to Mayor Dahlmann of Omaha by T. G. Harris of Fort Robinson, Neb. Mr. Harris is a strong supporter of Bryan, and an acquaintance of Mr. Dahlman. The sounding board is made of Black Hills cedar.

BIG ALGERIAN BATTLE.

French Troops Repulse an Attack by Berbers and Arabs.

Advices from Colonel Bechar, Algeria, say that a French column posted on Talzaza Hill, which commands the plain of Tamlet, was attacked fiercely at daylight Thursday by a number of Berbers, who, with nomad Arabs, have been concentrating for several weeks on the western frontier of Algeria.

Although surprised, the French force rallied and fought desperately, and not only beat off their adversaries, but pursued them for six miles. So hot was the pursuit that the Arabs, in their headlong flight, abandoned their dead and wounded. Several green flags of the prophet also fell into the hands of the French.

The French victory was costly, however. Twenty-eight men, including an officer, were killed and 109 men, including ten officers, were wounded. The losses were greatest in the foreign legion. The Berber losses were much heavier, 125 bodies being found by the French troops. The pursuit was stopped by darkness.

Block that Houses 6173 Souls.

Harold M. Finley, in a report for the Federation, the organ of the Federation of Churches, gives the result of his study of the congested sections of New York. There he says one may find now more than seventy-five blocks having a density of population of over 1,000 people to the acre. In 1905, 806 blocks had a population of 1,000 souls each. 183 had 2,000 population, 46 over 3,000, 3 over 4,000, 1 with over 5,000, and one other with exactly 6,173. This last is the negro block on the upper West Side, bounded by Amsterdam and West End avenues and Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets. Of 122 of the most congested blocks, the alien percentage is now 53.

Two in an Aeroplane.

For the first time in Europe two persons have made a successful flight in the same aeroplane. This occurred at Issy, France, when Henry Farman ascended in the machine of Leon Delagrangne, the latter steering. Prior to this Farman had made the record flight of two and a half kilometers in three minutes and twenty-one seconds.

Many of the northern Minnesota saw mills have resumed operations. As a rule they will operate only day forces.

HISTORY OF STATE PROHIBITION

Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; re-enacted prohibition in 1858.

New Hampshire—Adopted in 1835; repealed in 1903.

Vermont—Adopted in 1850; repealed in 1903.

Massachusetts—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1868; re-adopted in 1869; repealed in 1875.

Rhode Island—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863; re-adopted in 1886; repealed in 1889.

Connecticut—Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.

New York—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Ohio—Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license tax law.

Indiana—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Michigan—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.

Illinois—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.

Wisconsin—Adopted in 1855; vetoed by Governor.

Iowa—Adopted partial prohibition in 1855; full prohibition in 1884; milder law in 1893.

Nebraska—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1858.

Kansas—Adopted constitutional amendment in 1860.

North Dakota—Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed in 1903.

South Dakota—Constitutional provision in 1890.

Georgia—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Oklahoma—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Alabama—Adopted prohibition in 1903.



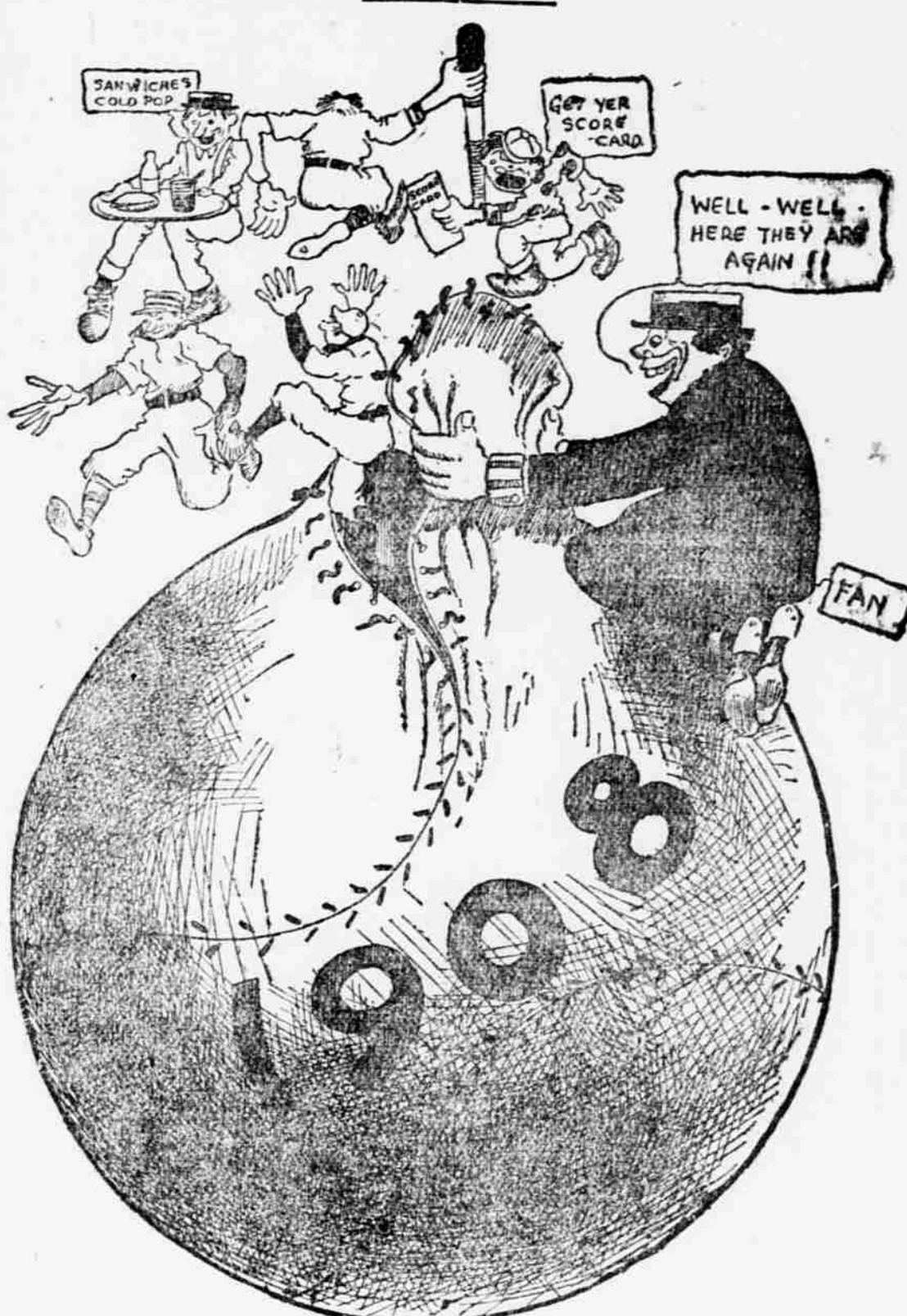
According to the annual compilation made by Dr. H. K. Carroll in the New York Christian Advocate, the total gains of all religious denominations last year were 2,301 ministers, 4,214 churches and 627,546 communicants. The Roman Catholic denomination continues to rank first with a long lead, the membership being estimated at 11,000,000, which is considerably less than that given by Sadlier's Directory. The latter places the Catholic population in this country at 13,890,353, led by 15,000 priests. Next to the Catholic stands the Methodist church, with 6,660,781 communicants, representing a gain of 101,636 for the year. Baptists now number 5,224,305, a gain of 103,000. With an increase of 50,000, the Presbyterians now number 1,821,504. Lutherans have 2,022,005, a gain of 63,172. The Disciples of Christ number 1,285,123. The American Jewish Yearbook places the number of Jews at 1,777,185. Protestant Episcopalians reached 830,639, Christian Scientists 85,090, Unitarians 71,200, and Congregationalists 630,327.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church of Chicago, now one of the leaders in the Christian psychology movement, has given out the prescription with the observance of which he believes any one may live to be 120 years old and die a painless death. Its main points are as follows: Early to bed and early to rise; plenty of exercise of a kind different from your regular employment; obey the laws of hygiene; love God and be square with your fellow-man, and drink buttermilk or sour milk two or three times a day. He says his authorities are the Bible and the latest science, particularly the work of Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute.

At Oakland, Cal., the other Sunday the wife of the Rev. Walter E. Tanner, pastor of the Melrose Baptist church, occupied the pulpit, her husband having been hurt in an automobile accident. She delivered his sermon on "Daniel in San Francisco and Oakland."

Bishop Thomas Augustus Jagger, who has been appointed head of the American Episcopal church in Europe in succession to the late Bishop Worthington, is nearly 70 years old, and for that reason may not accept the place, as it would necessitate his taking up a residence in Paris, which he has no particular desire to do.

OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.



DEATH OF FAMOUS BRITON.

Jarrell-Bannerman, Liberal Leader, Succumbs to Lingering Illness.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who retired recently from the British premiership, died Wednesday at his official residence in London. The death of Sir Henry after a lingering illness did not come as a surprise.

From the beginning of the present session of parliament Sir Henry had been suffering ill health and, after the opening day, he practically had not been able to attend the sessions at all. Chancellor Asquith acting as premier in his absence. He was seriously stricken after a big political meeting held at Bristol on Nov. 13, and he was



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

obliged to give up his plans for a series of political speeches that he intended to make.

Few invalids have been the object of so much solicitude and attention as was bestowed upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant stream of callers at his Downing street residence, including King Edward, who visited him on two occasions; Queen Alexandra, and the dowager empress of Russia, the prince and princess of Wales and many diplomats and men prominent in public life.

On his resignation, April 5, the representatives of all parties united in paying tribute to his ability and strong character. Mr. Asquith said of him: "In the annals of our history there is no man who after long years spent in the thick of public contention has ever laid down the highest office under the crown more universally and deservedly beloved."

Mr. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, said that in Campbell-Bannerman's disappearance Ireland suffered a loss second only to the loss caused by the retirement of Gladstone. "There is not an Irish Nationalist in any part of the world," said Mr. Redmond, "who will not deeply deplore that this consistent, brave, honorable friend of Ireland has been taken from the arena of public life."

Can Not Export Jersey Water.

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the New Jersey law prohibiting the exportation of water from the State by pipes, the appeal from that law having been made by a water company which had contracted to deliver a large quantity daily to one part of New York City. The company insisted that the law impaired the contract and therefore was unconstitutional.

To Elevate the Legal Profession.

The Committee on Code of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association has formulated in the preliminary draft of about seventy canons of professional ethics relating to the duty of the lawyer in relation to the profession to the public, to the client and to the judiciary.

Frederick MacMonnies has been selected to prepare a model for the statue of Edwin Booth which will be erected by the Players' Club of New York in Gramercy Park in that city. The memorial will cost \$25,000.

FORTUNE FOR LABORER.

Because Thirty-Five Years Before He Saved Benefactor's Life.

To have saved the life of a fellow emigrant in a wreck in 1873 and thirty-five years later to have read in a newspaper plastered upon the wall of a homestead shack an advertisement which led to his becoming the recipient of a fortune of \$375,000 is the luck of Peter Andersen, a farm hand, who resides near White Bluffs, Wash. Andersen received a check for \$5,000 to enable him to proceed to New York to carry out the final legal formalities necessary in the transfer of the fortune.

Andersen left Denmark in 1873 upon the ship W. J. Gottry. Off the coast of Newfoundland the Gottry was wrecked. Andersen supported Peter Knudsen, a fellow passenger, until they crawled upon a piece of flotsam. Later they were tossed upon the deserted Newfoundland beach. After terrible privations the two men reached New York City, where they separated. Knudsen made \$1,000,000 in the glove business in New Jersey.

Emma Goldman Not Barred Out.

When the woman leader of American anarchists, Emma Goldman, returned from a brief trip into Canada, where she went to address striking workmen, an effort was made by the American frontier authorities questioning her right to re-enter this country, and it was supposed that the action was inspired from Washington, in view of the current federal activities against those of her cult. She submitted papers showing that she had married J. E. Keersner, an Americanized foreigner, and with this explanation she was admitted.

Alexander Berkman, the New York anarchist and comrade of Miss Goldman, was released from custody of the local police in connection with the Union Square bomb throwing. Silverstein, the man who was injured in trying to throw the bomb at the police, still lingered between life and death at the hospital and is said to have told the police how he made the bomb and intended to get revenge upon the police, who had clubbed him.



The national baseball commission has taken Player Campbell from Winnipeg and awarded him to Chicago.

The national baseball commission proposes that players who played in the California State League during the winter be fined \$100 each, as the California league is an outlaw.

In a fight at Dublin, Tommy Burns, the American heavyweight champion, knocked Jim Roche, the Irish champion, out of the ring in one minute and thirty-eight seconds.

George Hackenschmidt would like to regain his wrestling title, but he will not attempt it in a Chicago ring. This was the statement the thoroughly tamed "lion" made as he boarded the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to return to Europe. "Hack" claims he was not fairly treated in his match with Gotch. Experts who witnessed the match say "Hack" had not the endurance to wrestle under American rules. His limit is 20 minutes to a bout.

The wedding out process in the Ames baseball squad has begun. The team will be weak behind the bat, as there are no first class backstops as yet in the running. Reiter, the best man in the position, is needed at first, and will be kept there if possible.

Prof. E. D. Angell, assistant professor of physical training in the University of Wisconsin, coach of the basket ball and track teams, has accepted the position of director of athletics at the Oregon State Agricultural college at Corvallis, Oregon. He will leave Wisconsin at the end of the present school year.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in the Chicago district says:

Easter trade in personal needs rose to satisfactory proportions and retail sales generally made a seasonable recovery, higher temperature stimulating the demand in leading lines. Favorable weather conditions at interior points induced a wider absorption of light weight apparel, and there is increase in the receipt of orders requiring immediate shipment.

Late buyers have found the reduction of stocks better than was expected and many now find it difficult to obtain all the goods required. Visiting merchants from the Northwest select more freely in the principal staples and report their local conditions brightening, there being a large inflow of settlers and numerous new towns springing up under the influence of railroad extensions through promising territory.

Forwarding by the wholesale houses continues exceptionally large in dry goods, food products, housewares and hardware, and there is also increasing activity in vehicles, camping and sporting goods. Mail orders from road men make an improving exhibit in clothing, woollens, footwear and furniture for fall deliveries, and the outlook affords more encouragement with the sustained high prospects in agriculture. Provisions disclose some decline in the east-bound tonnage, foreign orders being smaller, but there is returning strength in the markets for hides and leather, and wool displays increasing consumption.

Mercantile collections in the West and Southwest make a good showing, bank deposits steadily grow and further ease appears in the discount rate for accommodation. Financial conditions do not indicate that liquidation has run its course, but commercial defaults include none of notable significance, and the volume of payments through the banks again is seen to compare favorably with that of a year ago.

Operations in the prominent manufacturing present no material change as to production. More interest is noted in real estate and construction. Shipments of lumber have gained and more hands find work in the yards and at planing mills. Furnace and plate mill outputs remain much less than normal, but additional contracts for rails and structural steel extend the period of assured activity.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 29 last week and 17 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 10 last week and 9 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Easter trade at retail, though affected in sections by unfavorable weather, is on the whole fair. Collections show slight improvement at a few centers and filling in orders by jobbers are a trifle better, but reports from leading industries are no more favorable, rather more weakness is noted in iron and steel and fall trade in leading lines is still disappointingly backward. The dullness in building lines—expenditures for the first quarter being 40 per cent below 1907—affects all the lines of materials and export and import trade are ebbing, indicating the first decrease in foreign trade from the preceding fiscal year noted for five years past.

The number of idle hands is as large as for some time past, wage reductions curtail buying power and the number of failures continues far ahead of a year ago. Business in pig iron is very light and lower prices have been made to attract even the small business going. Finished iron and steel are likewise quiet and rail orders are only fair. Plates are exceptionally dull, and fabricators of structural material, particularly in the Chicago district, have named some low quotations on business recently booked, although there is no evidence that the shapes have brought lower than list prices.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 16 number 261, against 258 last week, 167 in the like week of 1907, 167 in 1906, 183 in 1905 and 199 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week ending April 16 number 29, against 28 last week and 18 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.92; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.40; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$16.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 75c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 66c to 67c; oats, No. 3 white, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 86c to 87c; pork, mess, \$13.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.90; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.10.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 71c; oats, natural white, 56c to 58c; butter, creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, western, 13c to 16c.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1598—Henry IV. of France promulgated the Edict of Nantes.
- 1638—English settlers arrived at New Haven, Conn.
- 1746—The English under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender at the battle of Culloden, near Inverness.
- 1749—British warship Pembroke wrecked near Porto Novo, with loss of 330 of her crew.
- 1755—Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language" published.
- 1793—First newspaper in what is now the Province of Ontario issued at Newark (Niagara).
- 1803—The Bank of France established.
- 1815—Commodore Decatur of the United States navy captured two Algerian vessels and 600 prisoners.
- 1820—British Parliament passed the Roman Catholic relief bill.
- 1855—Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in England to visit Queen Victoria.
- 1858—Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon.
- 1861—Confederates seized Harper's Ferry.
- 1862—France declared war against the Mexican government.
- 1865—Battle of Columbus, last conflict of the Civil War, fought east of the Mississippi river. Union flag replaced on Fort Sumter.
- 1868—British troops under Sir Robert Napier took Magdala, a strongly fortified place in Abyssinia.
- 1874—Body of Livingstone, the explorer, interred in Westminster Abbey.
- 1891—Treaty for the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa signed at Rome.
- 1900—Troops sent to Cornell Dam, Westchester county, N. Y., to quell a strike of Italian laborers. . . . Paris International Exposition opened.
- 1904—Attempted assassination of Premier Maura of Spain.
- 1905—Morocco rejected the French reform demand.
- 1907—National Arbitration and Peace Congress opened in New York. . . . An earthquake destroyed Chilpancingo and Chilapa, towns of Mexico, with great loss of life.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The explosion of a powder magazine at the Minnesota university shattered glass to the value of \$250 in the university buildings and gave the neighbors a great fright.

The faculty of Clemson college, Clemson, S. C., has expelled 305 students because of an all-fools' day prank; they remained away from drill and classes on April 1.

By the will of Dr. John Ordronaux the sum of \$30,000 is left to aid retired members of the Dartmouth college faculty. The rest of his estate is distributed among various charities.

The regents of the Minnesota university have given the professors authority to use their discretion in regard to the importation of rare books, charts and other aids to school work.

Prof. O'Shea of the Wisconsin State university, in an address to the teachers of Lawrence county, S. D., told them that no education at all is far better than the mechanical training so frequently found to-day in the schools of the country. The latter, he claims, unfit a child for the problems of life and robs it of any individuality it may otherwise possess.

The Virginia high school debating team has challenged the North Side high school team of Minneapolis to another joint debate, the teams to change sides, to employ the same judges and Minneapolis to select the time and place. In the recent debate the judges voted two to one in favor of Virginia, but the directors of the State Debating League set aside the verdict.

The Carnegie Foundation has responded to the appeal of the State universities for admission of their professors to the pension fund with the announcement that Mr. Carnegie has increased the fund by \$5,000,000, making the total for this purpose \$15,000,000. In his letter making known this gift Carnegie says: "Most grateful am I to be privileged, as trustee of this wealth, to devote it to such use." There are 100 colleges now on the pension list.

Norman W. Harris, a Chicago banker, who was born in the village of Becket, Mass., has offered to pay the expenses to the amount of \$5 a week to every native-born boy of the place who will attend the local high school or go to college.

One of the members of Columbia's team in the debating contest with Cornell at Ithaca was a full-blooded Chinaman, V. K. W. Koo, a junior in the college. Koo has won fame as a public speaker, and is also prominent in literary life among the undergraduates. He is a managing editor of the Columbia Spectator and an editor of the Columbia Literary Monthly.