

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The normal school at Madison opened its fall semester Sept. 3 with the largest first day attendance in the history of the school. Both dormitories are filled completely, and students are arranging board with private families. This year's body of students includes an unusual number of college and high school graduates, and the next graduating class will probably include nearly 45 students. Although an appropriation is now available for a new \$40,000 normal wing, which cannot be completed until next fall, the board of regents will be compelled to ask the next legislature for another appropriation, for the purpose of erecting a new dormitory, thus relieving the congestion.

The figures of the state assessment as left by the state board of review shows a total valuation of \$211,035,192, an increase of \$23,508,811 over that of last year. Of this the corporation property is assessed at \$14,961,980. Telegraphs are assessed at \$202,500, an increase of \$1,225; telephones, \$37,945, increase \$2,515; express companies, \$119,700, increase \$12,200; sleeping cars, \$20,000, increase \$5,000; railroads, \$14,961,980, increase \$1,225,380. Personal property is \$17,023,286, increase \$4,623,196; cows, \$22,994,082, increase \$2,79,054; real estate, \$126,062,934, increase \$13,755,155.

Ten years ago the spraying knife was freely used on the western ranges, and this was followed by cattle shortening which sent the prices of all kinds of cattle flying to a point which they had not reached for years, and hundreds of owners began breeding to meet the demand for young cattle. This or some other reason has again forced the price down, and the buyer is again in a work. If this movement goes as far as it did ten years ago, the man who right now gets his herds in shape to begin breeding, will be in shape to meet the demand for young cattle when it comes along within three years from now.

Gov. Herreid has appointed as additional delegates to the national irrigation congress, which meets at Ogden, Utah, Sept. 15 to 20: B. F. Hoover, Gettysburg; A. Ewart, Pierre; John Hayes, Fort Pierre; Alexander Kirkpatrick, Westington; Thos. H. Null, Huron; Charles L. Brockway, Chamberlain; Albert Williamson, Oacoma; W. B. Burr, Selby; Harris Franklin, Deadwood; J. S. Halley, Rapid City; W. G. Sneyd, Sturgis; John Stanley, Hot Springs; W. J. Chlesman, Belle Fourche; Frank Stewart, Hot Springs.

Conforming to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Hoover, the State Superintendent, Nash has ruled that to be entitled to receive certificates without examination, graduates of the normal courses in the colleges of the state must have had a training in model schools, in all respects equal to the state normal schools, or in lieu thereof, must furnish satisfactory evidence of having had nine months' successful teaching experience in the public schools.

A number of prominent residents over the state have furnished the State Historical Society with photographs of themselves, and Secretary Robinson has arranged to file and preserve any photographs sent to him. He desires a photograph of any resident of the state who will forward it to the society, and desires that any such picture sent shall have a brief biographical sketch written on the back of the same.

South Dakota promises to furnish another talented vocalist in Mrs. Jessica Willoughby Walker of Blunt, who appeared for the first time in Blunt on Monday night. Mrs. Walker is a young English woman, who came to this country but a few weeks ago. She possesses a medal of the Royal Academy for musical talent, and will certainly be heard from in the musical world.

The report of business of the office of the secretary of state for the month of August under the new fee law shows fees collected to the amount of \$2,290.16, as against \$1,910.45 under the old law the same month last year, the average filing fee for corporations this year being \$19.70. Ninety-four charters were granted to domestic corporations last month, with a total combined capital of \$55,941,100.

South Dakota claims to produce more wheat every year, in proportion, than any other state in the union. The figures for the other states are not at hand, but we do know that South Dakota's farms, ranges, ranches and stock quarries will have yielded nearly \$138,000,000 worth of products at the close of this year and the total population is about 450,000. This is a per capita production of \$311.

A search of the cell of Wm. Kunnecke, a Stanley County prisoner, who is held in the jail at Pierre on a murder charge, was made, and in it was found a saw made of an old case knife, a stove poker, a large bottle and a stick of wood. Kunnecke has made an effort to escape, and is being managed to secure these articles by some means.

The firm of Nobeck & Nicholson of Pierre has taken a contract to drill another well in Sully County, this one on the Pierre tract between Blunt and Oel. This will make the sixth well sunk in that county, which but a few years ago was classed as being wholly outside of the artesian basin.

The state auditor's office is being flooded with inquiries as to why payment has not been made on the deficiency warranty claims which were provided for by the last legislature. The claims are being paid as fast as the office can get them in the rush of assessment work.

The land office record at Pierre for the month of August shows 177 homestead filings and 61 declaratory. This means that over 28,000 acres more of government land west of the river was taken out of the market in August, with a total of 238 filings of all kinds.

The board of examiners who are in Pierre marking the papers of teachers, who took the examination this month, took vacation Saturday afternoon, and took a boat ride up the river to the Phillip buffalo pasture, as the guests of the Pierre Commercial Club.

WEATHER GOOD FOR CROPS.

Warmth Benefits All Grains—Most Corn Now Beyond Danger. The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: The weather conditions of the week ending Sept. 7 were generally favorable in the lake region and from the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys westward to the Rocky Mountains, in New York and New England, portions of the middle Atlantic States, and in Florida, but in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and generally throughout the Southern States drought has prevailed, in some sections becoming serious, retarding growth and maturity and causing considerable injury to crops.

Rain is needed in Oklahoma and the southern plateau region. The weather of favorable nature has been favorable on the Pacific coast, but more rain is needed in Washington. Light to killing frosts are reported in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, portions of Ohio and high districts in Utah, with little or no damage, except on the lowlands in Wisconsin.

Early corn is maturing rapidly, and some fields being safe from frost, and cutting is progressing in southern and central sections of the corn belt. Late corn has advanced satisfactorily generally in the great corn States, except Iowa, and under favorable conditions the bulk of the crop will be safe in two or three weeks. In Iowa it is maturing slowly, and the crop needs rain in Kansas, Arkansas, southern Missouri and the States of the upper Ohio valley.

Spring wheat harvest is nearly completed in the northern Rocky Mountain States and thrashing is general. Rains again have delayed stacking and thrashing in North Dakota, and this work has been retarded by damp grain in shock in South Dakota, and by cloudy and damp weather in southern Minnesota, which has caused rust to wheat in shock and stack.

Complaints of rust and shedding are general throughout the cotton belt, and as a result the condition of cotton has deteriorated during the week. The staple is opening rapidly, in some sections prematurely, and picking is becoming general in all districts.

Prospects for an average crop of apples are reported from portions of New England, the middle States, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma; a light crop is promised in Missouri, and less than the average in New York, although the fruit is of good quality in the last named State. Complaints of dropping are general in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Virginia, and apples are not so promising in Michigan.

RACE FAR FROM SUICIDE.

Census Statistics Showing Excess of Births Over Deaths. Chief Statistician King of the census office ridicules the race suicide scare that says that before long this country will be confronted with the problem of what to do with the people. To prove his assertion Mr. King quotes from the census returns of 1900. In that year the enumerators found 2,049,132 children were born in the United States, as against an excess of births of 1,039,024, or an excess of birth of 1,010,048.

This large excess of births was revealed despite the fact that deaths are recorded with much more accuracy than the births. It is admitted that the percentage of births not recorded is surprisingly large.

The total population within the boundaries of the United States in 1890 was 62,947,714, and the natural increase in the decade following due to excess of births over deaths was 12,315,361. This average annual excess of births was one for every 1,000 of the mean population. It is estimated that the death rate of the country for the census year of 1900 was approximately 16.3 for every 1,000 in 1890, as estimated by the statistician in the census, and taking the mean of these, or 17.4, as representing for this purpose the average annual death rate for the decade, there must necessarily have been an average annual birth rate of 25.1 for every 1,000 of the mean population to produce the increase in population which was enumerated.

PRISON FOR DANVILLE MOB.

Eleven Men and One Woman Given Penitentiary Sentences. The eleven men and one woman found guilty of attempting to enter the jail at Danville, Ill., July 25 were refused new trials by Judge Thompson. The court then sentenced each defendant, giving the eleven adults indeterminate terms in the penitentiary, and a woman, a Mrs. Thomas Bell, a minor, a sentence in the Pontiac reformatory.

The court made a long list of the defendants, giving them advice concerning their future conduct. He said: "You men may thank God you are not here on a charge of murder instead of an attempt to murder, and that I am not sentencing you to be hanged instead of to the penitentiary. For as sure as you live had you gained entrance to the jail that night you would have committed murder, not once but probably a dozen times. If the right man had not been sheriff you would have succeeded."

Cloudburst flooded Fort Crook City, Neb. High water did considerable damage at Akron, Ohio.

George Buchelt, East Liverpool, Ohio, was struck by lightning while praying. Boydetown dam, Butler, Pa., bursting, flooding the town. No lives lost. Several bridges were washed away.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Persons traveling between the Tennessee river and Natchez, Miss., were so harassed by Indians that President John Adams ordered the War Department to establish block houses along the route. Twenty stand of small arms and fifty pieces of artillery were started for New Orleans, La., where the Spanish intended to make a blockade of the river.

The British House of Commons appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of a ship canal across Scotland.

The King of England, through Lord Hawkesbury, ordered a blockade of Havre de Grace and other ports of the Seine.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

American free traders protested because the duties on 100 bales of wool imported at Boston amounted to \$2,450, while the original cost in Smyrna was only \$2,430.

The Jewish race was estimated by the London Quarterly Review to number 6,000,000 persons.

President John Quincy Adams' efforts to preserve the government forests resulted in the seizure at St. Marks, Fla., of a ship loaded with live oak timber cut on government land.

Gen. Chilly McIntosh reported the killing of twenty-seven buffaloes in Arkansas territory, out of a herd of over 600.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Table rock fell into the Niagara river. George Poindexter, second Governor of Mississippi, died.

A religious liberty bill was adopted by the upper house of the Dutch parliament.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Oil City (Pa.) newspapers reported small boys of that village making \$1 to \$5 daily after each hard rain by dipping crude oil from ponds and creeks in the neighborhood.

Fort Wagner, in Charleston harbor, was abandoned by the rebels just as Gen. Gillmore's troops were preparing to assault the works.

Two hundred Union soldiers of Gen. Gillmore's command were killed, wounded or taken prisoners by the rebel garrison at Fort Sumter, which they had tried to surprise while asleep.

The rebel brigade under Gen. Fraser was surrounded in Cumberland gap by Union troops under Burnside, Shackelford and De Courcy.

Charleston, S. C., was placed at the mercy of Union artillery through the evacuation of Fort Wagner by the rebels and its occupation by federal troops.

The assault on Fort Wagner, in Charleston harbor, was started by the gunboat New Ironsides and the Union land batteries, 122,000 pounds of iron falling within the defenses in forty hours.

New York City banks accepted Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase's proposition to loan the government \$35,000,000 at 6 per cent, and to take payment in the new 5 per cent legal tender notes.

Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, afterwards President, in a speech at Nashville, urged the abolition of slavery everywhere.

Gen. Crittenden, from the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., discovered that the rebel troops under Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga, and sent his troops to occupy it.

Gen. Fraser's rebel brigade surrendered to Gen. Burnside and Shackelford at Cumberland gap, Tenn., where he had been stationed on the advice of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Fifteen million dollars was paid by Great Britain to the United States, under the Geneva award, for damages to American shipping by the rebel cruiser Alabama.

John Bigelow, who originated the centennial celebration of 1876, protested against the Philadelphia exposition as commemorating that year, because of its commercial character.

PRESIDENT TALKS TO LABOR.

Warns His Hearers Against Despotism—Kays and Mob Violence. A community of interest, with caste forgotten and personal worth the basis of class distinctions, with capitalist and wage worker helping themselves by aiding each other and both content to abide by the laws, was the doctrine preached at Syracuse Monday by President Roosevelt as the prime requisite for a prosperous and permanent national life.

As a labor day creed, its acceptance was urged by a warning against a tendency toward despotism, the envy of demagogues and their bent toward mob violence being classed as a danger to the laborer far more malign than the arrogance of the affluent.

"We must act upon the motto of 'for each and each for all,' was the keynote of the address, which denounces the 'unhealthy class antagonism, whether the labor agitator who shouts for plunder or the unscrupulous man of wealth who seeks to subvert the laws in order to oppress.'"

"We must see that each man is given a square deal, he is entitled to go no more and should receive no less," ran the final aphorism with which President Roosevelt drove home his plea for the abolition of industrial castes.

"The prosperity of the farmer and the wage worker is the index of the nation's welfare, argued the President, and the interests of every business, trade and profession are so identical that they 'tend to go up or down together.' To maintain a healthy government individual sales instead of classes must be considered, and the permanency of a spirit that will conserve the rights of others as well as defend one's own.

In the decline of defunct republics of the medieval age the President traced the cause of the ruinous effect of class legislation, and gave point to his warning against demagoguery by the conclusion that the result was equally fatal no matter whether the mob or the oligarchy conquered.

Quite the contending classes, the President urged that the wage worker should display sanity and a desire to do justice to others and that the capitalist should welcome and aid all legislative efforts to settle present difficulties.

The currency system, which is an example of legislation that is good because not classlike.

With his argument for the abolition of classes ended, the President launched into a characteristic eulogy of the benefits of hard work, which he styled the 'price life has to offer.' The idles was dismissed with the quotation, 'After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burden.' Breadwinners and homemakers, fathers and mothers of families, were given the spirit of industry that is good because not classlike.

Following are paragraphs from the President's Labor Day address: There is no worse enemy to the wage worker than the man who condones mob violence in any form or who preaches the 'idles' creed.

If alive to their true interests, rich and poor alike will set their faces like flint against the spirit which seeks personal advantage by overriding the laws, shows itself in the form of bodily violence by one set of men, or in the form of vulpine cunning by another set of men. The outcome was equally fatal whether the country fell into the hands of a wealthy oligarchy which plotted the ruin of the poor, or under the domination of a turbulent mob which plundered the rich.

In the long run, we all of us tend to go up or down together. It is all essential to the continuance of our healthy condition that we should recognize this community of interest among our people.

We must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal rights of all, and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it.

Two of the portraits of Leo XIII were painted by Franz von Lenbach.

The trustees of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, have elected Prof. G. F. Collier acting president.

Dr. E. W. Sanley, who has resigned as president of the University of Wyoming, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Ithaca, N. Y., as its pastor.

The Rev. Oscar F. Moore, Jr., assistant at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., has resigned as pastor of the Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City, Utah, to accept a call to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City some years since, and now the name of First Church is to be changed to McCabe Memorial.

The Rev. William James Moody has resigned St. Thomas Church, Falls City, Neb., to accept All Saints' Church, Minn., with missionary district of the wood and Breckenridge, missionary district of Duluth.

The Rev. Mary Stafford of Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the most successful preachers in the country. She was born in the West, although she is of New England ancestry. She entered Iowa University at the age of 18.

Pope Pius' older brother is a letter carrier in a provincial town with a salary of \$80 a year. Another brother sells pork and tobacco. One sister is married to a man who keeps a wine shop; another is a dressmaker. Still another married a peddler.

The census of church attendance made by the London Daily News, its representative visiting 2,000 places of worship, shows an attendance at Sunday morning and evening services in that city as follows: Church of England, 450,133; free churches, 416,225; Roman Catholic, 94,979; other services, 62,990.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The profit made by the government in the coinage of pennies pays the entire expense of the mints and the cost of making the other coins, the money issued by the United States. Last year the total expense of the mintage system was \$1,010,890. The seignorage, which is the difference between the value of the copper bullion and the value of the pennies after they are coined, was \$1,304,370, leaving a balance of \$8,880 in favor of the pennies. We do not coin any more copper cents, however; nowadays the pennies are made of bronze, a mixture of copper and tin. Last year \$7,376,722 pennies were issued from the mints. That is about the annual average. The demand is steady and regular, and keeps pace with the growth of the population nowadays. The reduction in the price of newspapers throughout the country some years ago also caused an increased demand for pennies, but it was not so great as that from the department stores. Pennies reach the public through the sub-stations and banks like other coins, being passed over the counter on application, but will be shipped direct from the mint to those who apply for large quantities. Of the \$7,000,000 pennies which went into circulation last year New York State absorbed 10,000,000, Illinois 7,000,000, Ohio and Pennsylvania 5,000,000 each, Massachusetts 5,000,000, and so on. The value of the pennies were cheaper, the mints used to coin half cents, but none have been issued since the Civil War. There are 7,895,222 outstanding, but probably most of them are lost or in the hands of coin collectors.

Two-cent pieces which were formerly issued \$28,717,414 are still outstanding. You sometimes see them nowadays, but not often. There used to be 3-cent pieces also, made of silver originally, but afterward of nickel. None have been issued since the Civil War, but 20,830,519 are still outstanding, although most of them must be lost or destroyed.

Internal commerce conditions throughout the United States are quite satisfactory. Receipts of live stock at five markets this year to the end of July amounted to 17,754,847 head, as against 17,232,064 head reported to the corresponding date, and 18,990,383 head in 1901. In 1901 a total of 34,976 cars of stock arrived at the same five markets, 306,419 cars in 1902 and 341,802 cars in 1903. The total receipts of the stock for the year were as follows: Cattle, 10,473,000; hogs, 8,577,847 head in 170,565 cars; Kansas City, 2,050,337 head in 54,210 cars; Omaha, 2,831,458 head in 49,225 cars; St. Louis, 2,001,945 head in 37,778 cars; St. Joseph, 1,773,200 head in 39,029 cars. July receipts of cattle at Chicago this year were the heaviest since 1892, with the single exception of those of July, 1901. The increase in natives as compared with range and Texas stock was characteristic of July arrivals.

The state of the provisions market on the 15th of July 1901 is significant of lowering prices. On that date in 1901 there were 297,801,345 pounds of cut meats reported on hand. In 1902 the corresponding reserve was 480,087 pounds, an increase of 182,286 pounds in 1903. Backwardness of the season is reflected in the figures of wheat receipts during July, the first month of the new crop year. At the four winter wheat markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit the receipts of wheat in 1903 were 11,995,087 bushels in July, 1903.

As a result of an investigation of the question, Acting Secretary Darling of the Navy Department has concluded that there is no occasion for any action by the Navy Department at this time in relation to the employment of the men of the Navy Department and navy yards be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He found upon inquiry that only citizens of the United States and only such non-citizens as have been honorably discharged from the army, navy or marine corps are eligible for employment in the naval establishment. These requirements he considered sufficient guarantee of the loyalty to the United States of the men in the employ of the civil naval establishment.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has already begun the distribution of public moneys among the national banks in pursuance of his plan for putting out \$40,000,000 to prevent a monetary stringency. It was expected that the Secretary would increase the deposits in national bank depositories until interest rates had gone up beyond the normal level. One of the last things he did before leaving Washington on his trip was to designate five banks as United States depositories. The series was indicated by the amounts were not large in any individual case. Other banks are asking for equally favorable consideration.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has decided that for purposes affecting deserters from the United States navy the Spanish war ended Dec. 10, 1898, the date of the signing of the treaty of peace. This conclusion disagrees with a ruling of the War Department to the effect that the war was not closed for administrative purposes at the departure of the United States fleet from Manila in 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

The secret service has received a new counterfeited \$20 national bank note, on the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass. The serial was 1882, check letter B, charter No. 743, Bruce, register; Wyman, treasurer of the United States. It is a good photograph on plain paper, no fibers, numbers, seal and panel of black tinted with thin colors.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver has extended the time for making answer by the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company until December next. Secretary Root made a demand upon the bridge company to show cause why the bridge should not be forfeited to the general government, and the company was ordered to make a reply.

Col. Andrew Geddes of Iowa, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position. The court of claims has recently awarded him \$12,000 back pension pay, with an allowance of \$2,000 a year, and the law forbids him holding his position and accepting a pension.

C. W. Fletcher, who carried the mail from Inks to Pratt, Kan., is reported as having disappeared with \$1,000 belonging to C. M. Clarke, a merchant of Inks. Fletcher drew the money on Clarke's order.

CORN AVERAGE HIGHER.

Increased Yield Is Indicated by the Government Report. The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on Sept. 1 to have been 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on Aug. 1, 1903; 84.3 on Sept. 1, 1902; 67.7 at the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 79.3. These figures as well as those on other crops indicate the condition on Sept. 1 and no attempt is made to anticipate the results from future weather conditions.

The following table shows for each of the twenty principal corn States the condition on Sept. 1 of the last three years and that on Aug. 1, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

| State | Sept. 1, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1902 | Sept. 1, 1901 | Ten-year average |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Illinois | 77.4 | 94.4 | 83.3 | 83.3 |
| Iowa | 72.91 | 85.82 | 82.75 | 80.9 |
| Nebraska | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Kansas | 72.97 | 91.18 | 85.00 | 83.05 |
| Missouri | 71.12 | 29.82 | 70.00 | 70.31 |
| Indiana | 76.75 | 99.49 | 83.00 | 84.42 |
| Georgia | 89.88 | 80.80 | 87.00 | 85.89 |
| North Carolina | 81.79 | 82.56 | 84.00 | 82.75 |
| Alabama | 67.73 | 93.00 | 83.00 | 81.58 |
| Mississippi | 92.60 | 90.00 | 82.00 | 84.87 |
| Virginia | 83.85 | 84.84 | 84.74 | 84.54 |
| South Carolina | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| South Dakota | 80.80 | 78.64 | 84.74 | 81.39 |
| Oklahoma | 72.71 | 80.20 | 80.00 | 77.64 |
| Arkansas | 80.80 | 84.84 | 85.00 | 83.55 |
| United States | 80.1 | 78.7 | 84.3 | 79.3 |

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 81.7, against 80 on Sept. 1, 1902, 82.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.5.

The following table shows for each of the seventeen principal wheat States the condition on Sept. 1 of the last three years, with the ten-year averages:

| State | Sept. 1, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1902 | Sept. 1, 1901 | Ten-year average |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Minnesota | 90.49 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.16 |
| North Dakota | 73.94 | 82.75 | 82.75 | 82.75 |
| South Dakota | 88.99 | 89.70 | 89.70 | 89.70 |
| Nebraska | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| California | 76.78 | 91.82 | 81.82 | 81.82 |
| Missouri | 101.98 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 99.85 |
| Illinois | 88.75 | 80.75 | 78.75 | 82.75 |
| Indiana | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Ohio | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Wisconsin | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Oklahoma | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Tennessee | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| Michigan | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 | 80.80 |
| United States | 74.7 | 80.8 | 82.8 | 78.3 |

TO IMPROVE WASHINGTON.

Ambitious Scheme to Make the City the Grandest in the World. It is the intention to make Washington both the Paris and New York of America. Plans which have been considered by Congress for making the nation's capital grander, more beautiful and more splendid in every respect, call for the expenditure of millions upon millions.

The first step in the long-looked-for grand scheme will be taken in earnest when the work on the Union Railway station is under way. This great building alone will cost \$20,000,000. Several years will be occupied in its construction. The station will excel in size and magnificence anything of its class in the world. No railway can be barred from its facilities. The mileage represented will be about 41,000.

In keeping with this colossal undertaking will be the homes of the States on National avenue. The idea is for the United States to give a tract of land 5,000 feet in length by 250 in breadth, the frontage to be allotted proportionately to the population of the different States, and in the order of their admission into the Union. Here each State is to erect a building. Speaker Reed thought the idea a fine one. Presently there will be fifty States in the Union. The fifty State homes along National avenue will provide fifty reading rooms, fifty writing rooms, fifty sets of home newspapers, fifty bureaus of information, fifty halls of social converse, fifty places for business appointments, fifty trying places for sweethearts, fifty public comforters. There will be 250 seats in each home, accommodating all told 12,500 visitors at a time.

Each home will be provided with spacious galleries, or balconies, from which great public functions may be viewed. These will give ample room for 50,000 visitors from all over the country to witness the inauguration in comfort—to see it, so to speak, from their own doors. There will be some fifty acres in galleries and open courts.

Designs have already been submitted to Congress for a National Pavilion, adjacent to the homes of the States in National avenue, to contain open-air and covered halls, restaurants, apartments and a roof garden. It is largely of glass, with easements to be closed for warmth in winter and open for pure air in summer through Venetian blinds.

Other proposed improvements contemplate a new park, a new White House and terrace gardens and broad boulevards along the Potomac. A national Hall of Fame is also among the proposed changes.

This and That. The Bank of Arrow Rock, at Arrow Rock, Mo., was robbed of a small sum by four burglars. Will Ramsey, a 12-year-old boy, was kicked by a family horse while passing his stall and fatally injured at Arkansas City, Kan. In an effort to lower his record, Dan Patch paced a mile in two minutes on the grounds of the Minnesota State Fair Association at St. Paul. The trial was witnessed by a crowd of 60,000 people. Major John H. Beacom of the Sixth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has been appointed United States military attaché to London, one of the most important positions in the army. The Canadian government has contracted with French ship owners for mail service between Quebec, St. Johns, Halifax and Bordeaux, France. A subsidy of \$133,000 will be paid for twenty-four trips.

RENOMINATED FOR MAYORALTY OF GREATER NEW YORK



Seth Low, renominated for Mayor of Greater New York, is now nearing the end of his first term in that office. He resigned the presidency of Columbia University in 1901 to make the campaign against Tammany and was elected by