



WELCOME ARCH AT UNION STATION DENVER

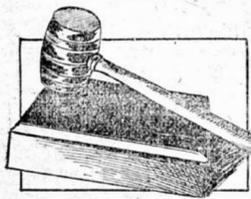
When the delegates to the Democratic national convention alight from the train at the Union station in Denver they will be greeted by a handsome welcome arch, erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The arch was begun early in 1906. It weighs seventy tons, is eighty feet in length, and fifty-nine feet wide from the street to the highest point.

BANGETY-BANG OUTFIT.

Gavel and Sounding Board Ready for Denver Convention.

The gavel shown in the accompanying picture will be used by Chairman Tom Tammart of the Democratic National Committee, to call the national convention to order in Denver on July 7.



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. Dahlmann.

BIG ALGERIAN BATTLE.

French Troops Repulse an Attack by Berbers and Arabs.

Advices from Colomb 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.

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.

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 Delagrèze, the latest steerable. 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 forenoon.

Helen Margaret Beatrice Sucher, 7 years old, has come to New York from Europe to ask for half of the \$1,000,000 estate of Mrs. D. D. Colton. The child is the daughter of a sister of Mrs. Carolyn Dalton, to whom the fortune was willed.

Twenty-five feet will be added to the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building in Madison square, New York, making it seventy feet higher than the Singer store and second only to the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The look-out will be 475 feet above the curb.

HISTORY OF STATE PROHIBITION

Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; re-enacted prohibition in 1858. New Hampshire—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1863. Vermont—Adopted in 1856; repealed in 1863.



News of the Churches

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 2,501 ministers, 4,214 churches and 927,507 members.

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.

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.

Bishop Thomas Augustus Jaggard, 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 retire to his place, as it would necessitate his taking up a residence in Paris, which he has no particular desire to do.

The Memorial Baptist church of Hartford, Conn., with the express approval of a majority of the congregation, has set apart a room in the basement of the church, where babies may be left in charge of a caretaker by mothers who wish to attend services. It was found that many women with young children on their hands were prevented from going to church. The women will take turns serving as the caretaker.

RURAL MAIL ROUTES HAVE RAPID GROWTH

Remarkable Progress Made in Establishment of Service in Country Districts.

37,728 CARRIERS ON THE LIST.

Appropriation Has Grown to 26 Million Dollars, and the Ultimate Limit Cannot Be Estimated.

Washington correspondence: "The close of the year 1907 served to call to mind several of the radical changes this country has witnessed in the preceding decade," said a postal official.

"Beginning with a modest initial appropriation of \$10,000, of which only about \$14,000 was expended, this now far-reaching postal scheme started its existence with eighty-three carriers. In seven years the cost of the service jumped to \$12,000,000, with 25,596 carriers, while the appropriation last year was \$28,350,000, with 37,728 carriers on the rolls and total of 37,728 routes on the list.

"No such stupendous figures as these were contemplated by those who at the outset favored rural service, as the proposition at the time met with considerable opposition in some quarters, as the small, tentative appropriation evidenced.

"Indeed, it was then considered that about \$20,000,000 would be the maximum ultimate appropriation when the service would be fully extended, but so great was the popularity of the movement in all parts of the country that this sum was equaled during the first eight years of its life, and while the service is now well extended it would be hard to state with accuracy its ultimate maximum limits and probable cost. It has now, however, been pretty well developed, the system has settled down to a good working basis, and has become a positive factor of the postal scheme of the country along the lines of the city free delivery.

"The steady growth of the service at present is shown in the net increase last year of 1,962 routes, and these figures may be taken as a reasonable basis of probable future yearly expansion though the number of petitions for new routes fell off several thousand during the year as compared with the preceding year.

"The country is increasing in population, however, so rapidly that new service is destined to keep pace therewith. The cost of new service for last year was approximately \$574,000, and these figures, as against the total cost of the old service, will give the public and the student of postal affairs an idea of the probable future yearly expenditure for this item.

"There are fifteen States in the Union in which there are in operation over 1,000 rural free delivery postal routes. The three States containing the largest number of routes are: Illinois, the 'banner rural free State,' with 2,771 routes; Ohio being a close second with 2,943, and Iowa third with 2,314. The other principal States with their respective number of routes are as follows: Indiana, 2,113; Pennsylvania, 2,068; Missouri, 1,945; Michigan, 1,833; New York, 1,769; Kansas, 1,628; Texas, 1,541; Tennessee, 1,514; Wisconsin, 1,511; Minnesota, 1,512; Georgia, 1,469; and North Carolina, 1,179.

"The fact that over 3,000 postoffices have been discontinued and their patrons are being served by rural carriers tells a story in itself of the ramifications of the system and what it means to the millions of rural residents from Maine to California who are daily placed in touch with the outside world.

"As a result of the establishment of rural delivery and the necessity for the maintenance of good roads to insure its continuance great activity has been displayed in various parts of the country looking toward the improvement of road conditions.

"Taken all in all, the establishment of the service as an entirety may be said to be one of the accomplishments of the times in which we live, and as great as have been the results already attained they may be considered small to what will accrue in the next generation."

Fire at the Joy line pier in New York caused a loss of \$150,000.

Directors of the Union Pacific railroad have refused the request of certain stockholders to sue E. H. Hartman to recover profits on sale of stock.

The Rev. Dr. Charles N. Sims, former chancellor of Syracuse university, died at his home in Liberty, Ind., aged 73 years.

The State of Texas has issued an execution on the property of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in Texas on a judgment of \$1,625,108.

M. Saito, former member of the Japanese cabinet as minister of commerce, has arrived in Seattle from Tokyo. His errand covers a campaign among union labor leaders for admission of Japanese workers to membership in organized labor bodies.

At Winchester, Ky., fire did \$150,000 damage in the heart of the city. Charles Lockman and William McCartney were injured. Loss \$100,000. Night riders are suspected.

City Court Justice Conlan in New York has ruled the summons against the Due de Chaulnes to collect a \$2,000 clothes bill is faulty.



A new union of sign painters has been organized in Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis and St. Paul Trades Assemblies will exchange fraternal delegates in an effort to keep in closer touch with one another.

International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union now boasts of 212 branches, scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Acting National Protective Union of America expected a record-breaking attendance at its annual convention, to be held in New York City in May.

An organizer for the Tobacco Workers' Union has been in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and announces that a new union will be formed of chewing tobacco workers.

The eight-hour rule will be one of the chief questions discussed at the national convention of the United Garment Workers of America, in Milwaukee, Wis., next August.

Carpenters' Grand Council of eastern Massachusetts will have committees visit the 209 affiliated unions each month to bring about a closer relationship between the various locals of each section of the district.

The Typographical Union of Germany, composed of printers, pressmen, feeders and typefounders, has a membership, according to its last report, of 53,897, and a fund in its treasury amounting to nearly \$1,500,000.

Detroit, Mich., will entertain next August the general convention of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, International Brotherhood of Tailors and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Not until the workmen of Pittsburgh, Pa., have contributed more money to the project will a labor temple be obtained. At present only \$25,000 worth of stock has been subscribed and less than half of this amount has been paid in.

Labor unions in Minneapolis, Minn., are arranging to conduct a crusade against all concerns which do a Sunday business in that city. The movement is aimed against all concerns where labor is employed seven days in the week.

Cigar makers' Union will vote on an amendment to the general constitution providing that a member of the international for twenty-five years may draw upon any local union for \$300, the same to be deducted from his death benefit.

Thomas A. Davis of Maysville, who was recently appointed labor inspector for the State of Kentucky, is one of the speakers at the general convention of the Typographical Union. He joined the organization at Louisville more than fifty years ago.

Dental mechanics of Greater New York, said to number about 1,000, have organized a union, and if a uniform wage scale and other fair conditions are not granted they threaten a strike. The dental mechanics manufacture bridges plates, etc., used by dentists.

Boston (Mass.) Sign Painters' Union has decided that it would not make any important additional requests of the employers this year, and will present the present agreement for renewal with but slight modifications.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers of America has voted to increase the per capita tax from 10 to 11 cents a quarter, beginning June 30 next. It was voted to support the strike of the carpet weavers at Lowell and to have the special assessment continued until all of the unions are affiliated with the national organization.

Farmers and unionists in and near Memphis, Tenn., have decided to establish an exchange through which the necessities of life be raised by the farmers in the territory surrounded by Memphis can be sold direct to the consumer from the producers at rates mutually advantageous and without intervention of two or three sets of middlemen.

A Charity Expert's Opinion. Editor Devine of the Charities, organ of the leading charity organization of New York, says that while it may be desirable whether under present conditions of freedom and no government is offered by the Rev. Dr. P. S. McArthur of the Calvary Baptist church, New York, in his latest sermon. He expresses the belief that a brief experience in the actual practice of these theories would make the anarchists of the Berkman and Goldman type glad enough to return to civilization which they now denounce and try to destroy, while the rest of the world would learn with great composure of the results which would follow their theories on this lovely island." Dr. McArthur does not hesitate to connect the anarchists and activities of the enemy of Socialists with the throwing of the bomb in Union Square.

May Be Oldest of Temples. At Baysa, Central Babylonia, excavators have unearthed what is believed to be the oldest known temple. The first inscription on the surface was on a brick stamped with the name of Dungi, which goes back to 2750 B. C. Below this were bricks peculiar to the reign of Sargon, the first Semitic king of Babylonia, in 2500 B. C. Other bricks were found near the convex shape used in 4500 B. C.



If one desires to know about all that has been learned of the relation of milk to public health, it can be found in the report on the subject which Surgeon-General Wyman has lately made to the Secretary of the Treasury. In passing, it may be remarked that it seems strange for a health officer to be a subordinate of the chief financial officer of the government, and have to make reports to him. The surgeon-general's investigation was made at the direction of the President, who wished to direct attention to the need of protecting the milk supply of the cities from contamination, and to the importance of so treating the milk given to young children that their lives might not be put in danger. The report, of course, recommends pasteurization, that is, raising the milk to a temperature of one hundred and forty degrees, and keeping it there for twenty minutes. This kills the common disease germs without injuring the milk. Tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria are communicated by milk, to say nothing of the infantile bowel troubles. Seventy-two cases of diphtheria were traced last year to a dairy where a milk-cooler was washed by a person attending a diphtheritic patient. He did not mean to give the disease to others, nor does any milk-producer deliberately neglect the proper precautions against contaminated milk. He usually slips through ignorance, but the time is rapidly passing when such ignorance can be excused.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a special report made in connection with the preparation of a uniform system of accounting for all interstate railroads. It shows how the railroads have been interwoven into vast systems of stock control, and makes possible a uniform balance sheet. For the first time it gives official statistics of the amount of stock in the hands of the general public. Out of about \$18,000,000 of outstanding railroad securities, \$5,500,000,000 is held by the corporations, leaving in the hands of the public \$7,800,000,000 of funded debt and \$4,700,000,000 of stocks.

In order to make room on the flag for the forty-sixth star, which must shine there on the Fourth of July, the rows will be entirely rearranged. There will be six rows, four containing eight stars each and two containing seven stars each. This leaves two vacant spaces for future occupation. A change in the flag involves an expense of many thousands of dollars. The army will need about thirty-five hundred new flags, and the Treasury Department will have to supply about four hundred and fifty for federal buildings throughout the United States.

An Indian fight took place on the floor of the United States Senate the other day. Of course neither Indian lost his scalp. Senator Curtis of Kansas and Owen of Oklahoma, both of whom had Indian ancestors, disagreed over the propriety of designating Mr. Owen as a "ward of the government."

The necessity of treating the Indians as national wards is disappearing rapidly, and the controversy between Cherokee and Kaw on the floor of the Senate is a picturesque reminder of what it taking place.

The President in a letter to the Attorney General has directed proceedings by injunction to compel certain railroads of the South, where Jim Crow cars are operated, to furnish equal accommodations to white and colored passengers, as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He refers particularly to the case of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which has not complied with the order.

In recognition of the growing intimacy between the regular army and the national militia, Acting Secretary of War Oliver has issued an order creating a new division in the War Department, to be known as the division of militia affairs. Col. E. H. Weaver, of the coast artillery, has been named as chief. It will supervise and participate in national guard affairs.

Representative Scott of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, proposes the establishment of 100 experimental farms of one acre each in every county in a group of four Western agricultural States for the purpose of giving the farmers a practical demonstration of the best methods of growing different kinds of crops.

The Signal Office of the War Department has received ten bids for the construction of a dirigible balloon, the bids running from \$6,000 to \$33,000. The specifications cover the construction of a balloon to carry a combined weight of 550 pounds and at least 100 pounds of ballast, and to have a speed of twenty miles per hour in still air.

The United States Patent Office reports that in the last year there has been an increase of 100 per cent in the number of applications for aeronautical patents, the majority of ideas dealing with a combination of the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon.

The Marine Hospital Service, in ordering the yellow fever quarantine against Cuba, has excepted the Havana district. This exception being made upon the assurance of Governor Magoon that Havana is now a clean city.

The House, by a vote of 255 to 5, passed the bill for the restoration of the motto, "In God We Trust," on gold coins. Representative Moore said that the President had assured him that he would not oppose this course if the House so willed.



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