

Whole Ben Liked Her.  
A Kansas City girl recently married a man who lives in one of the smaller towns and went there with him to live. The bridegroom was naturally sure that his relatives should like his bride and as one, an old farmer, voiced so complimentary opinion in his hearing as at last asked:  
"Uncle Ben, what do you think of my wife?"  
"Well, for a fact, George," responded the old fellow, "you shore outmarried yourself."—Kansas City Times.

Teachers' salaries in the New York public schools vary from the minimum of \$800 annually to the maximum of \$2,400.

### ONE KIDNEY GONE

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly disordered. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and free from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."  
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Declared Off.  
Said He—Darling, we have been engaged for six months. Don't you think it is about time we were getting married?

Said She—Well, I'm willing to be married just as long as you can provide me with a home.

Said He—That being the case, I suppose I am to consider the engagement broken.

The Nitori Trading Company of Japan does a \$100,000,000 business with Europe, Australia, America and Asia.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS  
FAGO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

The Wrong Shade.  
Before trying to match the sample of silk, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, "Is this a piece of something you want or don't want?" "Something I want, of course," replied the customer. "You don't suppose, do you, that I would go to all this trouble for a thing I can't use?"

"Some folks do," said the clerk. "I have met a number of them. The first woman I ever saw with that blue silk view had a square inch of blue silk that she wanted me to match. The scrap was so small that it was hard to make comparisons, but after hauling down half the bolts on the shelves and running to the door several times to test the color in broad daylight, I found the exact shade."

"How many yards do you want, madam?" asked.

"Oh," said the woman, "I don't want any. Almost any other shade will do. That particular shade is very unbecoming. I just wanted to make sure that I don't get it, that's all."

The customer laughed. "What did you say?" she asked.

"Nothing," responded the clerk, with a patient smile, taking up her sample.

How to Know the Trees.  
This is an auctioneer whose "gift of the gab" and native wit draw many purchasers to his sales. But sometimes, says a writer in the Springfield Republican, he is the subject rather than the cause of amusement.

The man's name is O. A. Kelley. Not long ago he had a sale among other things a lot of pine logs, and the day before the sale he went over them and marked the end of each log with his initials.

On the day of the auction an Irishman came along and immediately noticed the logs with the letters on them. "O. A. K.," he read, loud enough for all round to hear. "Begorra, 'tis not just like Kelley to deceive us into believing them pine logs are oak!"

### UPWARD START

After changing from coffee to Postum.  
Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee evils and a Penn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"After the beginning of the use of coffee I hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun."

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I finally quit coffee and drank hot water but there was so little food I could digest. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time."

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after another I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago and, after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, so-day I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want, my nerves are steady."

"I believe that thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start was Postum, and not use it altogether, but instead of coffee." These are the words of a woman who has written a letter. A few lines from some of them to time.

## The Fatal Three

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

George Groswood found his wife sitting alone near the open piano at which Castellani had made such exquisite music the night before. She had been playing a little, trying to find comfort in music. At the sound of her husband's footsteps entering unannounced at the further door she started up, with her heart beating vehemently, speechless and trembling. She felt as if they were meeting after years of absence—felt as if she must fling herself upon his breast and claim him as her own again, confessing herself too earthly a creature to live without that sweet human love. He came close up to her, laid his hand upon her shoulder, and looked her in the face, earnestly, solemnly even. "Mildred, is it reasonable? Can you sacrifice me for a scruple?"

"It is more than a scruple; it is the certainty that there is but one right course, and that I must hold by it to the end."  
"So be it. Let conscience be your guide and not love. I have done." He took both her hands in his, and held them long, looking in her face as he went on with what he had to say to her, gravely, without anger, but with a touch of coldness that placed her very far away from him, and marked the beginning of "Mildred's" strange illness.

"It is settled, then," he said; "we part forever; but we are not going to stir our story in the law courts, or fill latest editions of evening papers with the details of our misery."

"No, no. Though we are to spend our lives apart henceforward, in the eyes of the world you will still be my wife; and I would not have the lady who was once my wife placed in a false position. You cannot wonder about the Continent alone, Mildred—you are young and attractive, and I have brought Pamela to be your companion. The presence of my niece at your side will tell the world that you have done no wrong to me or my name. It may be fairly supposed that we part from some incomprehensible of temper. You need give no explanations; and you may be assured I shall answer no questions."

"You are very good," she faltered. "I shall be glad to have your niece with me, only I am afraid the life will be a dreary one for her."

"She does not think that. She is much attached to you. She is a frank, warm-hearted girl, with some common sense under a surface of frivolity. She is at my hotel near at hand. If you think your aunt will give her hospitality, she can come to you at once, and you and I can discuss your parting together. If there is anything in the way of business or money matters that I can arrange for you—"

"No, there is nothing," she said in a low voice; and then, suddenly, she knelt at his feet, and clasped his hand, and cried over it.

"Georgy, tell me that you forgive me, and bid me part forever," she pleaded; "pity me, dear; pity and pardon!"

"Yes, I forgive you," he said, gently raising her in his arms, and leading her to the sofa. "Yes, child, I pity you. It is a woman's fault that we are miserable. It may be better that we should part thus. The future might be still darker for us if we did not so part. Good-bye. He bent over her as she sat in a drooping attitude, with her forehead leaning against the end of the sofa, her hand and eyes hanging listlessly at her side. He laid his hand upon her head as if in blessing, and then left her without another word.

"The future might be still darker if we did not part," she repeated the sentence slowly, pondering it as if it had been an enigma.

### CHAPTER XII.

After that interview with her husband, which in her own mind meant finally, Mildred Groswood's strength succumbed suddenly, and for more than a week she remained in a state of helplessness. Her physician's doctor could find no name more specific than cold fever. The pulse was very feeble, he told her aunt. The pulse was rapid and intermittent, but the temperature was not much above the normal limit. She was very weak and low, and she wanted care. "We must watch her," he said gravely. "She must not be allowed to go into a decline."

Miss Fausset looked alarmed at this, but her doctor, an acquaintance of fifteen years, assured her that there was no cause for alarm; there was only need of care and watchfulness.

"Her mother died at six-and-thirty," said Miss Fausset—"faded away gradually without any ostensible disease. My brother did everything that care and forethought could do, but he could not save her."

"Mrs. Groswood must not be allowed to fade away," replied the doctor, with an air of being inflexible.

Mildred found that Pamela and Mr. Castellani had seen a great deal of each other during her illness. They had sung and played together, they had walked on the cliff—in sight of the drawing room windows the whole time, Pamela explained, and with Miss Fausset's severe eye upon them.

Mildred saw that the case was hopeless, and she began to think seriously about her responsibilities in this matter; a frank impulsive girl, her husband's niece, eager to cast in her lot with a man who was obviously an adventurer, living sumptuously with hardly any obvious means, and who might be a scoundrel. His advent had begun the misery of her life. Had she never seen him she never might have known this great sorrow. His presence was a constant source of irritation, tempting her to questioning that might lead to further misery. Fay's image had been constantly in her mind of late. She had brooded over that wedded life of which she knew nothing—over that early death which for her was shrouded in mystery.

"And he could tell me so much, perhaps," she said to herself one evening, sitting by the fire in the inner room, while Castellani played in the distance yonder between the tall windows that let in the gray eastern light.

"I believe that thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start was Postum, and not use it altogether, but instead of coffee." These are the words of a woman who has written a letter. A few lines from some of them to time.

Mr. Castellani had behaved admirably during her convalescence. He had said nothing which had hurt her, and had sub-

stantly, as he leaned out of the carriage which was to take her to the station, and bade him a last good-bye. Mildred did all she could in the way of excusing to enliven the dullness of their solitary life; but the beauties of nature pulled upon Pamela's lively mind. However the day might be occupied in driving or visiting scenes of surpassing loveliness. For Mildred those evening hours seemed unutterably long, and as autumn deepened into winter her burden seemed heavier to bear. Time brought no consolation, offered no hope. She had lost all that made life worth living. First, the child who represented all that was brightest, and fairest, and gayest and most hopeful in her life; next, the husband who was her life itself, the prop and staff, the column around which every tendrill of her being was entwined. There was nothing for her in the future but a life of self-abnegation, of working and living for others.

She thought of Enderby every night as she sat in silent melancholy beside the hearth, where a solitary log crumbled slowly to white ashes on the marble, and where the faint warmth had a perfume of distant pine wood when she was of Enderby's time, or was he, too, a wanderer? She had heard but little of his movements since she left England. Pamela had written to him, and he had replied, but had said very little about himself.

Mildred thought of that absent husband with an aching heart. There were times when she asked herself if she had done well—when she was tempted to total surrender—when the pen was in her hand ready to write a telegram imploring him to come to her—orders for an immediate return to England. But pride and principle alike restrained her. She had taken her own course, she had made up her mind deliberately, after long thought and many prayers. She could not tread the backward way—the primrose path of sin, the easier path, or greater strength for her purpose, or that grand power of self-forgetfulness which makes for heaven.

"(To be continued.)"

### A COURTEOUS REPROOF.

As the months of babes are frequently the doors of wisdom, so the acts of that grown-up child, the savage, are sometimes good guides along the path of true courtesy. The account of Col. James Smith, in "Incidents of Border Life," goes to prove that the lesson of consideration is not always to be learned only from the mighty, and that considerate politeness is not an exclusive possession of civilization.

Tenoughtrane was a warrior chief 60 years of age. He was afflicted with attacks of rheumatism in his legs, but he bore the pain with wonderful patience. After the chief had recovered from one of these attacks, Colonel Smith chanced to be present at the Indian's thanksgiving service. The chief burned tobacco and prayed. The refrain of "Oh, ho, oh, ho!" expressed ardent emotion.

"O Great Being, I thank Thee that I have obtained the use of my legs again," he prayed; "that I am now able to walk about and hunt turkeys without feeling pain and misery. Oh, ho, oh, ho!"

"Great that my knees and ankles may be right well, that I may be able to run and jump logs as I did last fall, Oh, ha, ha, ha!"

"Great that on the journey I now take I may frequently kill bears. Great that we may kill plenty turkeys that we may stew with our fat bear meat. Oh, ho, oh, ho!"

"O Great Being, Thou knowest how matters stand; Thou knowest that I am a great lover of tobacco, and though I know not where I may get any more, I now make a present of the last I have into Thee as a free offering. Therefore I expect that Thou wilt hear and grant these requests, and I Thy servant, will return thanks and love Thy for Thy gifts."

Colonel Smith was amused by this unusual form of supplication, and he did not conceal the fact. Says he:

"He went through the scene with much solemnity. I remained duly composed until he came to the tobacco. That excited in me a kind of merriment. I insensibly smiled. The chief was displeased, and he said to me nothing to say to you, and I hope you will not be offended when I tell you of your fault. You know when you read your books I will not let any one disturb you, but now, when I was praying, I saw you laugh."

"I do not think you look upon praying as a foolish thing. I think you pray yourself. But you may think my manner of praying foolish. If so, you ought, in a friendly manner, to instruct me, and not make sport of sacred things."

It is pleasing to know that the offender acknowledged his error and was properly ashamed of his unseemly levity.

### Circumstantial Evidence.

"You say you met the defendant on a street car, and that he had been drinking and gambling," said the attorney for the defense during the cross examination.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Did you see him take a drink?"

"No."  
"Did you see him gambling?"

"No."  
"Then how do you know," demanded the attorney, "that the defendant had been drinking and gambling?"

"Well," explained the witness, "he gave the conductor a blue chip for his car fare and told him to keep the change."—Lippincott's Magazine.

### Mysteries of Civilization.

You have persuaded the Indian to give up his picturesque headdress and blankets and wear hats and trousers," said the sardonic person.

"Yes; in the interests of civilization." "And I suppose it is also in the interest of civilization that we pay high prices for these cast-off garments of the Indian and use them for wall decorations."

Wisconsin voted for an income tax. Vice President-elect Sherman announces that his election expenses were \$2,800.

Thousands of Republicans in New York City cut Hughes and thousands of Democrats cut Bryan.

The next House of Representatives will stand 218 Republicans to 173 Democrats, a gain of 13 for the former.

A surprising feature of the election was the fact that Taft came within about 5,000 votes of carrying Georgia.

Missouri has elected a Republican Governor—Hadley—for the first time in 35 years, the majority being about 17,000.

Frank W. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will probably be rewarded with a place in the cabinet.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic national chairman, said: "My opinion is that Mr. Bryan will be elected to the United States Senate, and if he is he will be the best Senator the country has had in a generation."

Maryland's vote in the Electoral College is again divided—this time two for Taft and six for Bryan. Four years ago Roosevelt received one and Parker seven.

This division of electors results through the vote of the illiterates, many of whom placed a cross in front of the first one or two names in the electors' list, instead of in the space at the top of the column. They supposed that by so doing they were voting for the straight Republican ticket, whereas the votes counted only for those alien names, whose names they placed across.

Speculation is already rife as to Mr. Taft's cabinet. Gen. Luke Wright expects to be continued as Secretary of War. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson may be succeeded by Gifford Pinchot, the young millionaire who at present is chief of the forestry service.

William Taft's Ohio campaign, wants to be Postmaster General. William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, will have a cabinet position, thus following in the footsteps of Dan Lamont and Cortelyou.

### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Is there a school book trust? This question has been raised by the recent advances in the prices of certain standard text books and school trustees at Chicago have begun an investigation of the so-called book trust, or the American Book Company. The latter concern has now come out in the open with a long advertisement in the leading daily and weekly papers giving the statistics of the school book publishing business. This asserts that there are in this country now over 170 independent publishers of school books and that open and unlimited competition still prevails. Figures are quoted showing that there is now \$42,000,000 capital engaged in the school-book business and that out of that total no single publisher has over \$5,000,000. The advertisement says that the talk about a trust in this line is merely an ogre conjured up by rival publishers to injure the American Book Company in the public mind.

"You say you met the defendant on a street car, and that he had been drinking and gambling," said the attorney for the defense during the cross examination.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Did you see him take a drink?"

"No."  
"Did you see him gambling?"

"No."  
"Then how do you know," demanded the attorney, "that the defendant had been drinking and gambling?"

"Well," explained the witness, "he gave the conductor a blue chip for his car fare and told him to keep the change."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The new school of agriculture at the South Dakota State college, Brookings, has opened its first session with a good attendance. The new school is designed to offer a five months' term of instruction in agriculture to students who are obliged to remain on the farms during the busy season.

If present indications prove true, over five hundred students of the University of Minnesota will accompany the football team to Chicago on Nov. 30, and do some genuine rooting for the team. Leaders of the Rooters' League are making arrangements for special rates from the railroads for the game.

### ELECTION AFTERMATH.

Wisconsin voted for an income tax. Vice President-elect Sherman announces that his election expenses were \$2,800.

Thousands of Republicans in New York City cut Hughes and thousands of Democrats cut Bryan.

The next House of Representatives will stand 218 Republicans to 173 Democrats, a gain of 13 for the former.

A surprising feature of the election was the fact that Taft came within about 5,000 votes of carrying Georgia.

Missouri has elected a Republican Governor—Hadley—for the first time in 35 years, the majority being about 17,000.

Frank W. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will probably be rewarded with a place in the cabinet.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic national chairman, said: "My opinion is that Mr. Bryan will be elected to the United States Senate, and if he is he will be the best Senator the country has had in a generation."

Maryland's vote in the Electoral College is again divided—this time two for Taft and six for Bryan. Four years ago Roosevelt received one and Parker seven.

This division of electors results through the vote of the illiterates, many of whom placed a cross in front of the first one or two names in the electors' list, instead of in the space at the top of the column. They supposed that by so doing they were voting for the straight Republican ticket, whereas the votes counted only for those alien names, whose names they placed across.

Speculation is already rife as to Mr. Taft's cabinet. Gen. Luke Wright expects to be continued as Secretary of War. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson may be succeeded by Gifford Pinchot, the young millionaire who at present is chief of the forestry service.

William Taft's Ohio campaign, wants to be Postmaster General. William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, will have a cabinet position, thus following in the footsteps of Dan Lamont and Cortelyou.

### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Is there a school book trust? This question has been raised by the recent advances in the prices of certain standard text books and school trustees at Chicago have begun an investigation of the so-called book trust, or the American Book Company. The latter concern has now come out in the open with a long advertisement in the leading daily and weekly papers giving the statistics of the school book publishing business. This asserts that there are in this country now over 170 independent publishers of school books and that open and unlimited competition still prevails. Figures are quoted showing that there is now \$42,000,000 capital engaged in the school-book business and that out of that total no single publisher has over \$5,000,000. The advertisement says that the talk about a trust in this line is merely an ogre conjured up by rival publishers to injure the American Book Company in the public mind.

"You say you met the defendant on a street car, and that he had been drinking and gambling," said the attorney for the defense during the cross examination.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Did you see him take a drink?"

"No."  
"Did you see him gambling?"

"No."  
"Then how do you know," demanded the attorney, "that the defendant had been drinking and gambling?"

"Well," explained the witness, "he gave the conductor a blue chip for his car fare and told him to keep the change."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The new school of agriculture at the South Dakota State college, Brookings, has opened its first session with a good attendance. The new school is designed to offer a five months' term of instruction in agriculture to students who are obliged to remain on the farms during the busy season.

If present indications prove true, over five hundred students of the University of Minnesota will accompany the football team to Chicago on Nov. 30, and do some genuine rooting for the team. Leaders of the Rooters' League are making arrangements for special rates from the railroads for the game.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1502—Columbus entered the harbor which he called Porto Bello.

1580—Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

1609—Henry Hudson arrived at Dartmouth, England, on his return from his first voyage of discovery in the new world.

1620—The Plymouth company was organized. The Mayflower cast anchor in Provincetown harbor, Cape Cod.

1755—Two hundred Scotchmen from Nova Scotia were banished from Boston.

1769—Rev. John Carroll made bishop of Baltimore.

1775—Lord Dunmore declared Virginia to be in a state of rebellion.

1777—Gen. Howe's army went into winter quarters in Philadelphia. Americans repulsed British attack on Mifflin, which later became Fort Mifflin.

1782—The America, the first line-of-battle ship built in America, launched at Portsmouth, N. H.

1783—Continental army disbanded and returned to their homes.

1804—Rhodium discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston of London.

1811—Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians in battle of Tippecanoe.

1813—Gen. Jackson defeated the British in battle of Tallagega. British repulsed in an attack on Ogdensburg, N. Y.

1814—Fort Erie destroyed by United States forces.

1816—Two hundred persons drowned in the wreck of the transport Harpener off Newfoundland coast.

1820—British government opened the West India trade to the United States. President Jackson proposed to reduce the number of navy yards in the United States to four—Norfolk, Narragansett, Washington and Charleston. New England opposed after a storm of unusual violence.

1837—Elijah P. Lovejoy, anti-slavery editor, mobbed and killed at Alton, Ill.

1838—Martial law established in Montreal.

1842—Wedding of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd at Springfield, Ill.

1847—First American missionary church organized in China.

1852—Fire destroyed a large section of the city of Sacramento, Cal.

1861—Gen. Hunter superseded John C. Fremont in command of the western department of the army. Battle of Belmont ended in a victory for the Confederate forces.

1862—Gen. Burnside succeeded Gen. McClelland in the command of the army of the Potomac.

1864—Federal forces won victory at battle of Franklin, Tenn. Abraham Lincoln re-elected President of the United States.

1865—Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., born in Ohio. The Confederate privateer Shenandoah surrendered at Liverpool after having destroyed about thirty vessels.

1868—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant elected President of the United States. England and the United States agreed to arbitrate the Alabama affair.

1871—Henry M. Stanley discovered Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji.

1872—Fire broke out in Boston and in two days burned over an area of sixty-five acres and caused a loss of \$80,000,000.

1875—Richard P. Bland of Missouri introduced free silver bill in the House.

1878—Remains of Alexander T. Stewart, millionaire merchant, stolen from the vault in St. Mark's churchyard, New York.

1880—James A. Garfield of Ohio elected President of the United States.

1883—South Dakota adopted a constitution.

1884—Grover Cleveland of New York elected President of the United States.

1885—Last spike of the Canadian Pacific railway driven at Eagle Pass, B. C.

1880—President proclaimed Montana a State of the Union.

1892—The government of Sir William Whiteley returned to power in Newfoundland. Steamer City of Alexandria, from Havana for New York, burned at sea; thirty lives lost.

1898—William A. Stone elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

1900—Cuban constitutional convention met in Havana.

1903—The Republic of Panama recognized by the United States. New Irish land act went into operation.

1904—President Roosevelt called for Panama. Sultan of Morocco received United States Minister Gunsmere at Fez. Stensland and Herling, Chicago bank wreckers, sentenced to the penitentiary.

"A prominent politician" of New York is accused by a New York judge with having engaged in "white slave" traffic.

The arrest of four sailors of the liner Adriatic, which arrived in New York from Southampton, is believed by the police to have solved the mystery attending the disappearance of \$5,000 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry belonging to passengers arriving on the steamer.

Seven Southern States were represented at the opening session in Memphis, Tenn., of the conference of growers, merchants and others whose interests are allied with the growth and marketing of cotton, called by President Harry Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association.

## PRESIDENT OUTLINES HIS FINAL MESSAGE

"Last Word" Will Be Characteristic in Reiteration of Former Demands.

### SET TASKS FOR CONGRESS.

Tariff Question, Not Touched Upon, Will Be Text of Taft's First Effort.

Washington correspondents:

"The President already has completed the outline of his message to Congress. Much of the material for it has been gathered together and many features of working it over into final shape and in determining just what shall and what shall not be included in the document is still to be taken up.

It can be stated that the President will send what will be recognized as a "characteristic" message. He will reiterate the demand for those things which Congress has not yet got around to giving on the strength of former demands, and will possibly come out for some features of congressional legislation heretofore unrepresented.

Acting upon his usual theory that Congress is elected to work pretty steadily during its sessions at its job of making laws for the people, Mr. Roosevelt will set the solons a heavy task, and if they have not finished it by the time he leaves office he will regard it as no fault of his own.

The tariff will be left out of consideration. A revision of schedules already has been ordered for, and to Mr. Taft, the new President, who will call a special session in March, will be left the duty of passing along the executive view on the stunt.

Measures to Be Pressed.

With the tariff taken care of, President Roosevelt will then go on to present the claims of the various reform measures he has been pressing in the past.