

Oldest, Largest and Best

Vol 34

BOY CONVERTS 20,000.

HALF-BREED AROUSES WORLD BY WORK IN ENGLAND.

In Tour of Great Britain He Preached to 4,000,000 Persons - Writes Autobiography - Remembers from Ninth Month of Birth.

New York.—Lonnie Lawrence Dennis, the 11-year-old boy evangelist who for three months has been touring England, Scotland and Wales, where he held successful revivals, has returned to this city.

The boy is, for his years, a prodigy as a preacher, and all who have attended his meetings are amazed at his wonderful flow of language.

During the lad's tour of Great Britain he preached to probably 4,000,000 persons. His converts numbered 20,000. His daily audiences in London, the boy said, averaged 4,000.

In personal appearance the boy shows his parentage—his mother is a negress with a strain of Indian blood, while his father is half white and half Indian.

When he speaks it is with the deliberateness of age, and he at times emphasizes his words with vigorous shakes of his head. With the lad was his mother. Speaking of the English revivals, he said:

"The reason the Welsh revival is looked up as so remarkable is due to the fact that a revival in Wales is a very rare occurrence. To an American evangelist it would not seem unusual, for I have seen many revivals in this country which had a wider sweep and were more effective in their results."

Young Dennis has written a book, an autobiography. In the book he says that his memory dates from the ninth month after his birth, and that he can recall many things that happened to him when he was but a babe in arms. Of his family he says:

"My father's ancestors were French and Indian; my mother's African and Indian. I was born in Atlanta, Ga. Although my hair has gradually become very dark, as a baby I was red-headed. Unlike most babies, I did not care to be rocked to sleep. I always tried to chew my food instead of swallowing it down like other babies. I walked and talked very well when I was nine months old. I did not care much for the company of other juveniles. When I was two years old I had a definite impression that Lord had a great work for me to do, that He would soon call me out to go to the people. While still a baby I would arrange my dolls on chairs and beds to suit them."

PRODUCES A NEW FLOWER.

The Head Gardener at Chicago Park Crosses Cinerarias—Experiment Results in Larger Blooms.

Chicago.—By crossing the stellata and hybrida varieties of cineraria, Alois Frey, head gardener at Lincoln park, has succeeded in producing an entirely new variety of the beautiful flower which combines the large plant of the one with the large bloom of the other.

Scores of the new flowers are now on exhibition in the Lincoln park conservatory and more will be placed there soon.

The remarkable feature of the production of the new flowers is that they were produced within a year after the varieties were crossed. So encouraged is Mr. Frey by the success of his experiment with the cineraria that he will continue the crossing of flowers, hoping next year to produce varieties that far surpass in beauty and grace the wonderful results of his first experiment.

The cineraria stellata is a large plant which bears a small flower, less than an inch in diameter. The cineraria hybrida, on the other hand, is a small plant which bears a large flower about an inch and a half in diameter.

A year ago Mr. Frey, who does a great deal of work similar to that of Luther Burbank, the celebrated florist of California, who has produced hundreds of new varieties, concluded that by crossing the two varieties he might succeed in producing a new flower combining the strong qualities of both and surpassing either of them in beauty.

40,000 AN HOUR BY WIRE.

New Photo-Telegraphic System Shows Phenomenal Speed in Transmitting Words.

Paris.—A practical test of telegraphy by the aid of photography was made a few days ago between Paris and London, which, had not the experiment been carried out at the general post office, would read like a fairy tale of science.

The new process, known as the Polak-Soraig system, is capable of turning out the incredible number of 40,000 words an hour. The apparatus works at the rate of 72 letters per second.

The details are too intricate to be given shortly, but it may be stated that sensitized paper is used. There are a small reflector and an incandescent lamp, and the writing is done with the point of a fine live wire. It looks like a pencil of flame. The exposure is the three-thousandth part of a second, the development and fixing taking five to six seconds each.

LIBRARY NOTES.

493 borrower's cards have been issued.

By courtesy of Congressman McCleary, the library receives the weekly official gazette of the U. S. patent office.

The following books have been recently added:

- The Americans—Hugo Munsterburg.
- The Empire of Business—Andrew Carnegie.
- The Social Unrest—J. G. Brooks.
- The Development of the Child—Nathan Oppenheim.
- The Suppression of the Slave Trade—W. E. DuBois.
- The Destiny of Man—John Fiske.
- Tools and the Man—W. Gladden.
- Theory and Practice of Taxation—D. A. Wells.
- Reciprocity—Laughlin and Willis.
- Education—H. Spencer.
- Railroad Transportation—A. T. Hadley.
- The Future of the American Negro—Booker T. Washington.
- Natural Rights—D. Ritchie.

YOU NEED THIS.

The Insurance Record-Breaker again here. Mr. J. C. Salisbury of Sherburn, Minn., general agent for the Minnesota and South Dakota, and ex-general agent for a number of eastern states for the American Registry Co., of Washington D. C. and the great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Co's. policies of Broadway, New York, issued only to subscribers of the American Registry Co., who broke all insurance records last year, is again with us and has already written scores of our leading bankers, professors and leading business men. This company today issues the broadest and most liberal accident contract ever issued by any registry company. No thorough business man ever let this go by if he takes time to realize the magnitude of their offer. All for \$2 per year. Mr. Salisbury or one of his agents will call on you in a few days.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Any person wanting more than this company will give for \$2.00 is a fit subject for the school of feeble minded at Faribault.—Faribault Republican.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Morning subject, "A Mans Discovery of Himself." Evening, "Who are the Christian?" The public cordially invited to all services.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Before Easter services, seven sermons by the pastor on "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus." Next Sunday the sermon will be on "The Arrest."

NOTICE.

Call or address C. B. Andrews, Rushmore Minn., local agent for Avery Threshing Machine Co, for Nobles county.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

You are invited to look over the map of the Rock Island States of America. Your especial attention is called to Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico and Eastern Colorado. Never before have such opportunities been presented to the investor, farmer, and merchant. In order that you may become posted on the different states, books of wonderful information have been prepared, and we will send same to you free of charge. When you make up your mind to go, you can take advantage of the low special round trip rates in effect 1st and 3rd Tuesdays during March and April. For rates and books of information address Jno. G. Farmer, Division Passenger Agent, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 31-5

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

For this very important exposition, the Rock Island System has arranged low round trip ticket to Portland and California points from all stations. For full information, call on the nearest ticket agent or write to J. G. Farmer, Division Passenger Agent, Cedar Rapids Ia. 31-9

AMERICA IN FAVOR.

HUNS, ITALIANS AND POLES SEEK WORK HERE.

British Publication Declares That Labor Expansion Is Cause of Emigration—Southern and Eastern Europe Replace Teutons.

Washington.—In discussing emigration, particularly that from the old world to the United States, the British board of trade in an elaborate document issued under the title of "Emigration from the Chief European Countries," declares that the "expanding United States labor market now exercises its chief attractions on the populations of south and eastern Europe—south, Italiaus; Hungarians, Poles and Jews from eastern Europe—in place of the Teutonic races of northern Europe."

The publication, which has just been received by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, reviews at considerable length the question of emigration. "So far as emigration is a purely economic movement," the publication says, "the main factors which determine the changes in its volume are two—the state of the labor market in the country from which the emigrant starts, and the state of the labor market in the country to which he goes. But emigration is by no means an exclusively economic movement. Other causes, such as political or religious persecution, have operated in many well-known cases to encourage the transfer of population from one country to others."

"A study of fluctuations in commercial activity and employment in the principal countries leads to the conclusion that among the principal advanced commercial countries the general waves of inflation and depression are to a considerable and, perhaps, a growing extent simultaneous, though the effect of these wide movements of expansion and contraction may be often complicated and discussed in the case of particular countries by purely local causes."

Since 1876, the publication further says, there have been two great periods of activity in European emigration, the first beginning about 1880 and lasting for the succeeding 10 or 12 years, and the second beginning about 1899 or 1900 and still continuing. Between these periods there was a period of comparative stagnation from 1893 to 1898.

"Thus the recorded emigration from the principal European countries," the review continues, "for which continuous records are available, was 590,000 in 1882; in 1894 it was only 234,000; in 1902 it had risen to 641,000. Though by no means the whole of this stream is directed to the United States, the alternating periods of inflation and depression in America have been the most potent single factor in the situation. The financial and industrial collapse of 1893 suddenly diminished the capacity of America to absorb labor. This was followed by the great increase of industrial activity which began in 1899."

"In the former of the two periods of activity Great Britain and Germany contributed large numbers of the emigrants to America. In the latter period, however, these countries no longer supplied any large proportion of these emigrants, who were largely contributed by Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland. The total volume of British emigration to all destinations did not diminish in proportion to the fall in such emigration to America, but found, to some extent, other fields within the empire. German emigration, on the other hand, has largely diminished, while that from Italy and Austria-Hungary has very rapidly increased."

ACTRESS' FAITH REWARDED

Finds Precious Gems in Safety Box of Dead Brazilian Whom She Had Trusted.

Paris.—A well-known French actress has just come into a handsome legacy in a most unexpected manner. Several months ago she handed over the greater part of her jewelry to the care of a wealthy Brazilian gentleman, under whose protection she had been living, as she was afraid of being robbed. The jewels were locked up in a safe hired by the Brazilian in a deposit vault of a bank.

A few days ago, while traveling abroad, the Brazilian gentleman died suddenly. The actress was in considerable alarm as to the fate of her jewels, and after numerous formalities had been gone through, the safe containing them was opened in the presence of a magistrate.

The jewels were found intact, and with them were 12 visiting cards made of gold and engraved with the lady's name. Each golden card was turned down at the left corner, and in the turned-down portion was a hole through which passed a ribbon.

Attached to each ribbon was a precious stone worth \$2,000. Altogether the gold cards and their attached jewels are estimated to be worth \$40,000.

Town Has No Monument.

Lankewitz enjoys the distinction of being the only municipality in Germany without a monument. It was proposed recently to erect a monument to the soldiers who died in the Franco-German war, but the opponents of monumental decorations pointed out that only one inhabitant at Lankewitz had met his death upon the battlefield.

APOLOGY THAT WAS LOST.

Absent-Minded Professor Makes a Mistake in Trying to Do the Polite.

The professor of philosophy, absent-minded and full of enthusiasm, came into the sitting room, relates Harper's Magazine.

"What a beautiful woman Mrs. Raymond is!" he exclaimed. "I have just had a pleasant talk with her in the bookstore."

His wife looked up from her sewing. "John!" she exclaimed, "where is your collar?"

The professor of philosophy put his hand to his throat. "I must have left it at the barber shop. Yes, that's it. I went to the barber shop, then to the bookstore. Why," he ended, lamely, "Mrs. Raymond would think it very careless of me to appear in public without my collar, wouldn't she?"

"Rather," said his wife. "Perhaps you'd better call her up and tell her how it happened."

"Exactly," said the professor.

The professor went to the telephone.

"Hello, central, hello. Hello—is this Mrs. Raymond? Yes? Well, really, it was very stupid of me, Mrs. Raymond, but, you know, I had been thinking of something very important, and I quite forgot my collar. I—oh!—ah!—good-by."

The professor suddenly hung up the receiver. He gave utterance to a mild exclamation.

"John!" exclaimed his wife.

"She says she hasn't been out of the house to-day," groaned the professor.

A MOST OBLIGING MAN.

Against Great Odds He Held Open the Storm Doors for an Ungrateful World.

Bulky packages under each arm caused him an awkward struggle against the strong resistance of the stout pneumatic springs on the storm doors. The scene was at the entrance to a crowded office building uptown, relates the New York Sun.

He was an aged man, slightly built but very erect. His neck was wrapped round and round with a huge muffler and his feet were encased in enormous arctics, although the weather was not bad.

With his clumsy burden he succeeded in pushing out just as a young woman wished to pass in. He stood aside with his shoulder against the edge of the threatening door in order to save her as she went through.

Before he could step away another young woman called by and he held the door for her also.

Suddenly there followed a long string of people led by a stout man, another girl and a messenger boy. Patiently the aged man with the encumbering bundles clung to the door, so that no person would be struck.

Nobody in sight gave him a nod of thanks or acknowledged his kindness in any way, and nobody offered to relieve him.

When last seen he was still holding the door while desperately trying to prevent his bundles from falling. Maybe he is there yet.

FASCINATING QUALITIES.

Convincing Method Employed by the Prehistoric Swain to Prove a Damsel's Worthiness.

"Are you sure that he loves you for yourself alone?"

The prehistoric maiden coyly hid her blushes behind an ichthyosaurus thigh bone that she was deftly munching, says the New York Sun.

"Why, yes, papa," she said.

"What makes you think that he loves you sincerely? What proof has he given of his affection?"

"See that bump on my head, papa?" said the prehistoric Juliet, with romantic fervor. "That bump was caused by a love sonnet that he had engraved on a piece of sandstone which he fired at me. I was also hit by a cuneiform ballade, a rondeau to my beauty, and a love song all engraved on bits of rock."

"But, my child, it takes other qualities than those to make a successful wife," said the wise prehistoric papa. "What reason caused him to fall in love with you?"

"Oh, Jackall says!"—and pride gleamed in the maiden's eyes—"he says that I can stand a beating better and can do more work than any other girl he knows!"

Proud, indeed, was the prehistoric father to know that he had brought up his child properly for the matrimonial market.

Sharp Swords for Army.

The officers and cavalrymen of the American army are to have sharpened swords hereafter if they want them. Heretofore the accepted type of military sword has been rather blunt, and in fact a considerable element in the army maintained that the spirit of the rules of modern warfare was opposed to a keen-edged sword. But modern practice is the other way, and the Japanese in particular sharpen their terrible cutting swords to keen edge.

The president, having in mind his own experience as an officer in the army, inclines toward a heavy, sharp-cutting sword.—Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

EXECUTE IN GAY FASHION.

Chinese Kill Captured Men with Fanfares of Trumpets Accompanying Stroke of Executioner's Sword.

Newchwang.—With Japanese flags flying, a band of Chinese bandits beheaded two young Russians who were alleged to be spies at Simmintin. The first one executed was evidently an officer, but he was wearing a Chinese overcoat. He knelt without a murmur, while his companion watched the death stroke.

The second captive was clothed in Chinese clothing throughout. He whimpered for a moment, but regained his nerve and struggled fiercely. He was thrown and killed while long trumpets fanfares. The chief of the bandits was a mild-mannered old man, wearing a Japanese sword. He watched the executions unmoved. "They are spies," he said, "and we should kill them. Besides, it is difficult to transport them."

One night the bandits surprised a small body of Russian scouts and killed 22, besides capturing the two that were beheaded.

The whole band, consisting of 200 cavalry and 100 infantry, formed a great circle on the outskirts of Simmintin. The bronzed and storm-featured Chinese dismounted and held their gayly trapped and shaggy ponies. The men were armed to the teeth with long rifles and Mauser pistols. The infantry was mostly turbaned, but many wore Russian caps.

The Russian captives were brought to the center of the circle with a flourish of trumpets. They were stripped and their arms bound together behind their bodies. They were then turned over to a six-foot executioner, who smilingly drew his red-sheathed sword, afterward wiping the blade on the clothing of the dead men.

When the executions were finished the corpses were left lying on the sunlit road. Bugles were sounded and the bandit cavalry swung into their saddles, while the infantry fell into line and departed from the scene of execution.

SEES BENEFIT IN SPORTS.

Prof. Small Discusses Prize Fighter and Gambler as Elements in Advancement of Religion.

Chicago.—The prize fighter and the gambler as elements in the betterment of society and the advancement of religion were introduced for the first time to the public by Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, in a talk to the junior colleges of that institution.

Despite the fact that legislatures of many states have placed restrictions upon both the individuals cited, Prof. Small maintained that both might be misunderstood and underrated. Each may have his code of ethics, and it is not uncertain that that code is any the less high than the standard of those who disagree with them.

Discussing the possibility of a high standard of ethics and religion, Prof. Small said: "I can imagine such a thing as a religious prize fighter. Suppose, for instance, that some time Chicago should become the home of weakness and idleness. Then imagine a sturdy farmer boy, fresh from the country, where he has learned to spar. He sees the condition of the men about him and opens a sparring school. He says: 'I'll challenge them and teach them and arouse their athletic spirit.' Such a prize fighter, I believe, would deserve as much credit for the good he would do his fellow men as the widow who gave her mite."

Gamblers also have their moral code, he said, which might, taking certain factors into consideration, be compared to those of a saint without disparagement to the gambler.

MAY COST NATION MILLIONS

American Sugar Company Wins Decision in Federal Court for Refund of Duties.

New York.—Judge Wheeler in the United States circuit court handed down a ruling which, if sustained, will cost the United States government \$5,000,000. This money the government will have to refund to the American Sugar Refining company for duties paid to it on raw sugars imported from Cuba in 1903 and on which the company contended a reduction of 20 per cent. should have been allowed under the treaty then existing.

The facts showed that the president was authorized by congress to grant a reduction of 20 per cent. on all merchandise imported from Cuba to the United States on and after ten days subsequent to the ratification by this government of the Cuban treaty. This ratification occurred March 31, 1903.

The importation on which the test suit was brought was imported between July 14 and September 9, 1903. The collector at that time assessed the sugar, demanding the full duties, there existing at that time no law under which a reduction could be granted. Subsequently the convention was ratified and the sugar company appealed to the general board of appraisers, which sustained the collector. An appeal to the United States circuit court followed.

Judge Wheeler decides that as the ratification went into effect while the case was before the board of appraisers the importers are entitled to the 20 per cent. reduction.

Frost Fishing.

Catching fish without hook, bait or net may seem to inlanders almost an impossibility. Such fishing may be seen on the Atlantic coast nightly, near New York, and a species of the finny family most succulent and toothsome is secured by the thousands during the winter season in this way. The little frost fish come in near shore to feed at the half tide, but the powerful rollers, catching them, toss them upon the sand, where they lie gasping and struggling until a succeeding roller carries them safely back into the icy green seas, unless some skillful hand lifts the little frost fish into a clam basket. Meanwhile barrels and baskets, bags and wagons innumerable are being filled to overflowing as wave after wave flings the fish upon the sand.—N. Y. Herald.

BEST HATED MAN IN RUSSIA

Recently Assassinated Member of the Czar's Family Is Thus Spoken Of.

"The violent death of Grand Duke Sergius," said an English traveler at the Waldorf, who reports the New York Tribune, had recently arrived from Russia, "was the best blow that has been struck for the rights of the Russian masses. I simply reflect the opinion of the people of observation and independent thought in Moscow, who were familiar with the arrogant manners, reprehensible habits and baneful influence of the grand duke over the emperor. He was really responsible, as governor general, for the death of 5,000 persons who were crushed at the coronation ceremonial on Hodinsky Plain in 1896, and to stifle the public clamor it was necessary to shift the blame to other than imperial shoulders; the chief of police was accordingly made a vicarious sacrifice."

"He was banished, for a consideration said to have been equivalent of \$500,000, 'without petition' or the right of return. Nevertheless, when the popular attention had been diverted he did return, and was made governor general of one of the provinces. In the military maneuvers a couple of years ago south of Moscow, Sergius and Kuropatkin were pitted against each other as the commanders of the contending armies. The sudden appearance of Sergius in Moscow before the end of the maneuvers was commented on, and the explanation came later that Gen. Kuropatkin had inconsiderately taken Sergius prisoner and seriously ruffled the grand ducal pride."

WHY A PERSON GETS SLEEPY

Several Explanations Any One of Which Seems to Be Reasonable.

Scientists disagree as to the cause of drowsiness. Some curious and remarkable reasons are assigned for the desire everybody has for sleeping. It is attributed by some people as an accumulation in the system of the poisonous products of the wear and tear of the body during the day. There seems to be some measure of truth in this, says the New York Herald, for in many diseases the patients are often sleepless. Another hypothesis is that the nerve cells of the brain dwell apart from each other, as it were, during sleep. The brain is composed of millions of tiny bodies called cells, each having several delicate prolongations, or branches, for the purpose of communicating with other cells. When the brain is fully active all these cells are in contact, or ready to be in contact, with one another, but the time occasionally comes, it is thought, when the branches of all the cells curl up, and their isolation means that complete communication between the cells ceases. The state of body and mind that follows is what we call sleep.

The most probable explanation of sleep, however, is that in some way or other the internal condition of the cells is changed, partly from exhaustion and partly because of diminished stimulation from other parts of the body.

CLERK WAS DISCERNING.

He Must Have Been Very Smart to Have Made Such a Discovery.

Many funny things happen at the naturalization bureau. The clerks have all they can do sometimes to preserve their dignity while listening to the answers given by the men who are anxious to cast their first vote for president of the United States. The New York Times gives two incidents which caused a smile.

A little man with a red beard stood in line. When the court clerk asked him if he would promise to support the constitution of the United States, he hesitated, and then said: "I support my mother-in-law, too, since I come on dis country."

An Italian, who was the next candidate, was asked where he was born. He bowed politely to the clerk, and, smiling, said: "My brud' he been here five-a-year, too, he can't speak-a no good like-a me. Many peop' he-a tink like-a you, me-a American. Plent' men take-a me for born Unit' State."

"Well," returned the clerk, "I don't think you were born in the United States. From your talk I thought you were born in Italy."

"You-a smart-a man you-a guess-a dat," replied the Italian.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right