expansion nor inflation for the reason that by the very nature of the instrument it is sent home for redemption at once. No bank holds a cashier's check, whether of the weakest or the strongest bank, as a part of its reserves, but sends it to the maker as directly and swiftly as possible for redemption. A bank issue, consisting of cashier's checks payable to bearer will always keep the currency of the country down to the lowest point of necessity and yet will always meet the largest demands of trade and commerce.

"The entire banking resources of the world aggregate about $37,000,000,000; of this $21,000,000,000 is employed in foreign countries and $16,000,000,000 in the United States.

"Of the $21,000,000,000 employed abroad 25 per cent. consists of credit bank-notes or cashier's checks, or current credits, while with our enormous banking resources, which exceed three-sevenths of the entire banking resources of the world, we have not a single dollar of such current credits, except the clearing-house certificates and cashier's checks now in circulation."

POPULAR PRINCE

A Lion Who Entertains and Who Is Entertained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—That petted darling of Washington drawing rooms, Prince Poudacheff, first secretary of the Russian embassy, is the lion of the hour, and if he accepts all the invitations for afternoon receptions and bud functions generally his digestion will be irreparably impaired.

The prince is the only bearer of such a high-sounding title at present connected with the foreign corps. Though he is a modest young man, and not at all given to airs, it looks as though he must have his head turned. He keeps an imposing suite of bachelor apartments, and he is hospitable to the limitations of his single blessedness.

Last year he gave some noteworthy studio teas, with music and fencing to aid in passing the shining hours.

This winter he is championing the cause of fencing as an aid to grace and good looks. No doubt he can make it as modish as it was during the regime of Count Cassini, who is still the honorary president of the Washington club.

TELEPHONE INQUIRY

Hearing This Week, Perhaps, if Council Passes Resolution To-night.

If the Common Council concurs to-night in the resolution to investigate the service of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Richmond, a meeting of the Committee on Electricity may be held this week, and Alderman Bennett and others will submit formal complaints. When an investigation was ordered some time ago it amounted to nothing, for the reason that none of the citizens who had been complaining appeared to testify. Then when letters were sent to the Mayors of different cities with the same population approximately as Richmond, few answers came, the only information as to rates in those places being received from officers of the company. The fact that the Bell people put the annexed territory on the same footing as the city proper as to charges, indicated, as Sub-Chairman Huber expressed it, a desire to deal fairly by the public.

POST-OFFICE DEFICIT

Money Order System to Be Extended to Every Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—If the amount lost by fire, burglary, etc., is added to the ordinary excess expenditures over receipts, including expenditures during the year on account of previous fiscal years, the gross deficit in the postal service during the year 1907 will aggregate $6,692,037.41. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hon. A. L. Lawshe, in his annual report, gives the above figures, and with it quotes the amount of the postal deficit in 1896, which was $10,516,395.95, just 36.73 per cent. higher than the excess of expenditures over the receipt of the postal service for the current year. The total postal revenue for 1907 shows an increase of $15,669,847.80 over the year 1906.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General goes at length into a discussion of the troubles which vex publishers and those who have to do with the second-class postage rates. A ruling has been made in regard to sample copies of newspapers and periodicals which will be put in force in a few days. It is in effect that the publishers shall be allowed to mail sample copies at the pound rate to a limit of 10 per cent. of his bona fide subscription list.

There are also some rules imposed which relate to expired subscriptions, and limit the time in which the department shall carry papers to these delinquents at the pound rate.

It is recommended that the money order system be extended to every post-office in the United States. The great usefulness of the money order system is shown in the statement that during the present year 62,069,783 money orders were issued. This is an increase of nearly 4,000,000 over the issue of 1906.

Field Trials.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 1.—With quail plentiful and under perfect weather conditions, the Continental Club field trials opened yesterday at Barber's with the Members' Stake. Leonard Tufts, of Boston, with Winona, won first prize, an oil painting of the victorious dog, to be executed by Professor Osthaus, the noted animal painter. Judge Cornell, of New York, won second prize, a silver cup, with Lalla Rookh. The third prize, also a silver cup, went to Mr. Russell, of Tryon, S. C., with Marie Russell, and the fourth was taken by John White, of Hempstead, L. I., with Lucky.

Admiral Perry, of the battleship Iowa, was one of the interested spectators. On Monday the chief event of the field trials, the Derby, will be run. The field trials this year are being held on the extensive game preserves of R. K. Armstrong, of New York, in Rowan county. In yesterday's event owners handled their own dogs.

Bishop Randolph in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 1.—Bishop A. M. Randolph, of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, preached and confirmed a class at Grace Episcopal Church this morning, and at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, colored, this evening.

Red Checker Men

Float the red checkers from your checker-board in a bowl of water and you will know why blood is red. Blood has millions and millions of little red wheels floating in a clear fluid. The professor calls them red corpuscles. Well,

Scott's Emulsion

makes red corpuscles. These little red wheels grow in the bone marrow. SCOTT'S EMULSION contains a power which feeds and puts new life into the bone marrow of pale people.

All Druggists: 50c. and $1.00.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ITALY ON HORSEBACK

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND QUEEN HELENA OF ITALY, WITH THEIR CHILDREN.

The royal pair have been blessed with another baby princess, who arrived last month. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, who were married in October, 1896, now have four children—Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, born September 15, 1904, and the new baby, born November 13th.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF NAVY

Sets Out the Comparative Size of United States Warships With Other Nations.

Relative Order of War-Ship Tonnage.

Nation—At Present.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	1,633,116
United States	611,616
France	609,075
Germany	529,032
Japan	374,032
Russia	232,943
Italy	207,623
Austria	113,235

When Ships Completed. Nation.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	1,821,619
France	836,112
United States	771,758
Germany	680,602
Japan	451,320
Russia	320,040
Italy	288,433
Austria	116,235

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year 1907 was made public to-night. It says in part:

Ages of Battle-Ship Captains.

In pursuance of one of the most important recommendations repeatedly urged during the past four years for younger men in important commands of squadrons and ships, the department has adopted a policy that will utilize to the best advantage the services of the youngest officers in command grades that existing laws provide. In brief, the plan is to give battle-ships only to those captains who will have, after their term in command of a ship, two years or more to serve in flag rank. This plan went into effect early in the year with the assignment of commanding officers to battle-ships nearing completion or about to be commissioned, and subsequent details to commands have followed this rule.

Completion of Organization of the Atlantic Fleet.

The plan of organization of the Atlantic fleet, stated in last year's report, became a realized fact in April last, when two complete squadrons of battleships asembled at Hampton Roads. These sixteen ships formed, in weight and numbers combined, the most powerful fleet of battleships under one command in any navy, and since the Jamestown review, its strength has been increased by the substitution of the latest completed ships, the Vermont and the Kansas, for the earlier type, the Indiana and Iowa. Further, in the composition of its divisions, the fleet is homogeneous.

The latest addition has made possible a rearrangement by which one squadron consists of battleships as closely similar as modern conditions of building permit. Of the other squadron, its two divisions consist of vessels alike, or near enough alike, for tactical purposes. We may say, therefore, that the long-desired homogeneity is at last secured, and for the acquirement of tactical experience and development of a powerful mobile force the Atlantic fleet is in a most favorable condition. We may confidently look to it for constant practice and test of important tactical problems for which the long cruise about to be undertaken will afford many opportunities.

Organization of the Pacific Fleet.

Carrying out the plan outlined last year, all naval forces in the Pacific and Asiatic waters were early this year united in one command, forming the Pacific fleet.

This is an important step for strategic reasons, since all operations in the Pacific, as well as in the Atlantic should have one general direction and control. No proper development of naval efficiency could proceed without it, and it is important also as serving directly to bring about a general appreciation of the fact that geographical limits, such as our squadrons hitherto have had, were opposed to the idea of perfect mobility, by which a fleet, squadron, or division should be free of any local tie or dependence. Geographical interests still exist, however, and must be looked out for, which the adopted plan of organizations covers by the periodical or frequent interchange of squadrons or divisions among waters which were formerly parts of separate stations under independent command. Such a movement was the recent one of the armored cruiser squadron from Asiatic waters to San Francisco. By adhering to this plan of interchange, with frequent resort to large concentrations of all, or nearly all, of one general command, in both Pacific and Atlantic, we may hope for the same gratifying results in tactics that wholesome competition has won for gunnery. In passing it should be noted that the Pacific fleet is homogenous in the composition of its divisions, although of lighter and smaller vessels than in the Atlantic.

Fleet Cruise to the Pacific.

During the first stay of the Atlantic Fleet at Jamestown a plan long under consideration was made public to send the fleet on a voyage to the Pacific as a substitute for the comparatively short cruising and the harbor work which the fleet has engaged in for her winter season of the past six or more years. Shortage of officers and men made it necessary some time ago to discontinue all training-ship cruises; so that recruits now pass to general service with only a few months' training, all given on shore. Although by this system the recruits may not so soon become familiar with their sea duties, their development will be sounder and better, their sea experience being acquired by long cruises in regular service, as in the coming voyage to the Pacific. Mobility and expert gunnery are the essential qualities of an efficient naval force. Neither can be dispensed with, nor can a deficiency in one be tolerated more than in the other; nor can one be developed at the expense of the other without impairing the efficiency of the whole. Of late, devotion to gunnery has somewhat disturbed the balance, but the Pacific cruise will restore this, affording ample opportunity for training in naval seamanship, besides tactics, and experience for all concerned in the many features of the movement of a large naval force to a distance.

Foreign Shipbuilding Programs.

In foreign shipbuilding programs of the current year the characteristic feature of all is the presence of battleships of heavy displacement, destroyers and submarines, and, with the German excepted, the omission of armored cruisers. The speed and displacement of battle-ships are increasing in all countries, and there is a marked tendency toward a reduction in the number of calibers or guns composing the armament. The armament of the latest type of battle-ships is composed of heavy turret guns and of smaller guns intended for defense or against torpedo craft. The latter, moreover, are increasing in caliber to such a degree that in some ships of recent design they are of the same calibers that were used but a few years ago for the intermediate battery.

The absence of armored cruisers from the new programs is worthy of note and may be ascribed to the tendency toward the merging of the battle-ship and armored cruiser types. With the increase in size and power of the armored cruiser the distinction between that type and the battle-ship has become less and less clearly marked, until in the English Invincible class it has almost disappeared. Having reached a limit in armored cruiser construction in the Invincible class, England is [illegible] to return to a smaller type of cruisers for commerce protection and police duties, and it has been announced in Perliament that "the further construction of large armored cruisers is not, in the judgment of the Admiralty, immediately required.

"Attention will, however, be directed in the immediate future to the development of the "scout" class and to the evolution of a new type of cruiser to take the place of the obsolescent Edgar class." (It should be noted, however, that England already possesses a large number (thirty-two) of armored cruisers.) The development of the scout is also a subject that is engaging the attention of other foreign admiralties. Torpedo boats of less than 200 tons no longer find place in recent programs. Several nations are building torpedo boats of 200 to 300 tons, and nearly all are building destroyers, the displacement of which vary from 400 to 800 or 900 tons, and show a steady tendency to increase.

Submarines, also, are increasing in size as well as in numbers, the largest being 577 tons, now building in France. Germany and Austria have recently been added to the list of nations engaged in building submarines.

The Marine Corps.

A regiment of marines is now serving with the army of pacification in Cuba; there is a battalion in the canal zone, and a brigade in the Philippines, while the usual detachments are on duty on board vessels at sea. This leaves but 38 per cent. of the officers and enlisted men of the corps on duty in this country, and renders it difficult properly to relieve those whose foreign or sea service has expired. The commandant, while speaking with pride of the encomiums bestowed upon the corps in connection with its representation in beyond-sea service by the Secretary of War and by the President, urges that the present inadequacy in strength of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is a serious question.

Midshipmen.

The number of midshipmen allowed by existing law at the Naval Academy, including appointments by the President, and by the senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, is 985. With the admission of Oklahoma there are eligible for appointment two midshipmen for each senator and representative from that new State, which brings the total number of midshipmen allowed at the academy, for the first time in its history, close to the 1,000 mark. It is not probable, however, that at any time the number actually present at the academy will reach the aggregate allowed, and, in fact, there are there present at this time only 852 midshipmen. The vacancies are due to a variety of causes, such as the failure of a member or senator to nominate or the failure of the nominee to accept, to qualify physically or mentally for admission, or to sustain himself at the examinations held after admission. For these and other reasons a number of vacancies always exist.

Vice-Admirals.

I cordially concur with those of my predecessors who have urged the advisability of adding to the list of officers of the Navy two vice-admirals. The modern practice of manoeuvring considerable aggregations of warships under single command renders this highly desirable in order that there may be grades of rank suited to the control of squadrons, divisions, and fleets, and for the prompt and systematic direction of groups of naval vessels whether small or large. A navy that can send to sea a fleet of sixteen battleships and which has one officer of the supreme rank of admiral should have at least two officers of the next lower grade, that of vice-admiral, as an essential to a complete equipment.

As we have now no vice-admirals, an officer in chief command of one of our most powerful fleets may at any time, upon visiting some foreign port, find himself in a humiliating position of subordinary to some vice-admiral in the service of a country that has few first-class vessels of war.

The advantage of filling the gap which now exists in the naval list between the admiral, its highest commissioned officer, and the rear-admirals, at this writing twenty-three, will be conceded; and the necessity for the existence of such officers will doubtless become still more apparent on the next occasion when vessels of our navy are called upon to co-operate with those of other nations in preserving the peace in some turbulent quarter. When that happens, the nation having the ranking officer on the ground naturally takes the lead, as that officer must by virtue of his rank command, and is thus charged with the important function of directing the entire combined movement. It is not appropriate, it is not in the general interest that the United States should relegated to a subordinate position at such times merely because some other government may happen to have present an officer of the rank of vice-admiral. Service and political reasons, therefore, alike support the conclusion that such grade would be highly useful to the present organization of the nay.

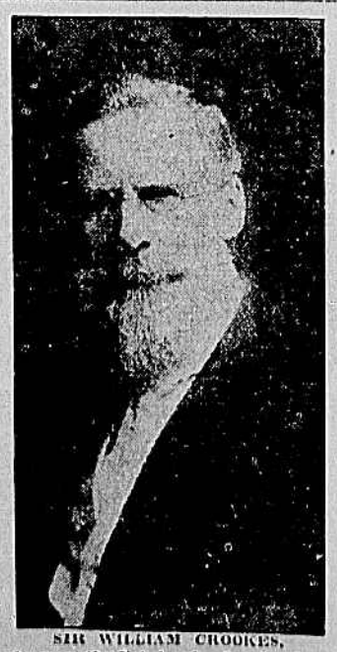
New England Mills Reopen.

BOSTON, MASS., December 1.—Thirty-five mills and factories in New England, which have been curtailing production or shut down for repairs for a period recently, are expected to resume operations during the coming week, including the Cocheco Cotton Mills, of Dover, N. H., Nashua and Jackson Cotton Mills, of Nashua, N. H.; the Cotton Mills of New Bedford; Biddeford, Me.; North Adams, Anthony, R. I.; and Mannville, R. I.; several dress goods and knitting mills of Bennington, Vt.; and the New England Cotton Company's four mills, in Fall River.

While these companies are resuming, a number of others announce a curtailment of production.

Death of Mrs. Eugene Gary.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Dula were called to New York Saturday night by the death of Mrs. Dula's sister, Mrs. Eugene Gary.



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, who won the Nobel prize for chemistry.

A. R. POTTER, Baggage Master.

WAS HELPLESS AND PARTIALLY PARALYZED.

Two Bottles of Munyon's 3X Rheumatism Remedy Cured Him.

Mr. A. R. Potter, 4133 Brown Street, West Philadelphia, who is baggage master, running between Philadelphia and Buffalo, N. Y., was paralyzed with rheumatism and helpless. Two bottles of Munyon's 3X Rheumatism Remedy cured him. Read his testimony:

"4133 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1907.—I was paralyzed completely with rheumatism, and could not move except with help. I tried many remedies without relief. Finally I took two bottles of Munyon's 3X Rheumatism Remedy, and it completely cured me. There isn't another such a remedy on earth, in my estimation.—A. R. Potter."

For old, chronic cases we strongly recommend our 2X Rheumatism Cure, which has been prepared expressly for chronic and obstinate cases. This remedy should be used in every instance where the joints are stiff or swollen, or have become chalky. It is especially recommended for lame backs, sciatic pains, lumbago, swollen limbs and where there is great inflammation. It is put up in a large bottle and sells for $1.00.

I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters and give MUNYON'S 3X RHEUMATISM CURE a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of the 3X RHEUMATISM CURE. (He will get it for you if he has none in stock.) There are 100 doses in a bottle, and as one lady says, "Every tablet is worth more than a diamond of the same size." A few doses will take away all aches and pains, and a cure generally follows before one bottle is used.

Remember, this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium, cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.—MUNYON.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light northwest winds.

North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light west winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Richmond's weather was cool and cloudy. Thermometer at midnight, 41.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H.T.	Weather.
Buffalo	36	30	Rain
Davenport	29	28	Rain
Detroit	34	32	Rain
Galveston	54	58	Clear
Kansas City	40	50	Clear
Palestine	50	62	Clear
St. Paul	20	20	Rain
Vicksburg	50	54	Clear
Wilmington	46	54	Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

December 2, 1907.

Sun rises	7:03	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	4:51	Morning	2:02
Moon rises	1:57	Evening	2:26

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ARE URGED

Postmaster-General Meyer Favors Their Immediate Establishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Meyer, made public to-day, shows a remarkable growth of the postal business and of the receipts thereof for the year. The report contains many important recommendations, among which is the immediate establishment of postal savings banks, paying 2 per cent. interest, and receiving deposits up to $500. Another is the reduction of the cost of parcels postage to 12 cents per pound. It is also urged that the Postmaster-General be permitted to name second and third-class postmasters and relieve the President of this burden. The retention of efficient postmasters in office is also recommended. The manufacture of stamped envelopes by the government, the use of stamp-vending machines, the location of post-offices in cities near central railway stations, the extension of the city delivery service, and the creation of the post of deputy postmaster-general are also urged.

The Postmaster-General says in part:

In order to draw attention to the enormous expansion and increase in the business of the Post-Office Department, I desire to refer to the year 1857, when the receipts of the postal service were $8,053,952, the expenditures $11,508,058, and the deficit $3,454,106. Since then the receipts have nearly doubled every ten years and the expenditures have increased correspondingly.

In the year 1897 the receipts had risen to $82,665,462, the expenditures to $94,077,242 and the deficit to $11,411,779. Ten years later, June 30, 1907, the receipts for the fiscal year had doubled, being $183,585,005, with expenditures of $190,238,288. The deficit, however, had dropped to $6,653,283. Consequently, if one may judge by the figures of the last fifty years, every indication points to the probability of the postal receipts passing the $350,000,000 mark in 1917.

Needs of Service.

The particular and striking needs in this immense business institution of the government are up-to-date business methods, a revised system of bookkeeping, permitting the taking of a trial balance, and a permanent official, corresponding to the superintendent of a mill or the agent of a great consolidated manufacturing corporation, who would hold office continuously through various administrations.

It is of little consequence whether he be known as deputy postmaster-general or director of posts, but a salary of not less than $10,000 should be provided to command a business man of wide experience, who would become familiar with the various bureaus of the Post-Office Department and act as an expert adviser to the head of the department. This would insure a continuity of the policy of the department, which is necessary in bringing about the best results to the service. The methods at the present time are lacking in economy and directness. The organization and system which worked satisfactorily many years ago are now out of date and inadequate to the present increased requirements.

Fabor Postal Savings Banks.

I earnestly recommend the establishment of postal savings banks:

First. In order to encourage among our people economy and thrift.

Second. In order to afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt or suspicion for vast sums of money which might otherwise be hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence.

Wherever it may be, this money has lost its proper functions and the business of the nation not only receives no benefit from it, but even the prosperity of the country suffers and may be eventually destroyed. Money deposited in postal savings banks would be absolutely safe, as the government would be back of it.

More than 7,000,000 of immigrants landed in this country during the past ten years, and it has been demonstrated that in the aggregate immense sums of money have been hoarded or sent away by these people. In many instances it has been found that, for want of postal savings banks, money orders are being bought, payable to the purchaser, good for one year.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the Post-Office Department sent to European countries alone in the form of money orders $72,111,748.94. Of this sum, $18,986,519.61 went to Italy (representing 459,795 money orders, averaging $41.29 each); $16,363,991.66 to Austria-Hungary; $11,582,028.54 to Great Britain, and $7,250,853.69 to Russia. This money, while it was accumulating, would naturally have been placed for safety in the postal savings banks.

Canada System as Model.

From a study of the system which is working so satisfactorily in Canada it is believed that practically no additional clerk hire is required in the various post-offices, the entries being made by the money-order clerk. That the postal savings bank business can be handled with safety is best attested by the results in Canada, where in thirty-nine years $465,000,000 have been received and disbursed, with a loss to the government of not more than $25,000. The total deposits in postal savings banks there at present aggregate $50,000,000.

It is recommended that the Postmaster-General be given authority to designate all money-order post-offices, and such other post-offices as may be deemed necessary, to receive deposits of money for savings; deposits to be accepted in even dollars, with $1 as a minimum; postmasters to be required to receipt for such deposits in the passbooks of the depositors, and to make daily reports thereof to the Postmaster-General, who will acknowledge receipt of the deposits direct to the patrons; money deposited in the postal savings banks not to be liable to demand, seizure or detention under legal processes against the depositor. Withdrawals may be made at any time, subject to certain regulations.

On deposits made in postal savings banks a rate of interest of 2 per cent. per annum is suggested, the deposits to be limited to $500 by any one person; any individual in the United States ten years old or more to be permitted to open an account in his own name and deposit to his credit an amount not in excess of $500. A child under ten years of age to have an account opened in his name by a parent or guardian, but withdrawals are not to be made until the child attains the age of ten.

That the money deposited in the postal savings banks may return to the channels of trade, authority is asked to place it in the national banks, which are government depositaries, in the States where the money is deposited in the post-offices.

Cheaper Parcels Postage.

Previous to the year 1863 the weight limit of a parcel for transmission through the mails was three pounds. That year the weight limit was made four pounds for deliveries in the United States. No increase has been made since that time except on parcels destined for foreign countries.

I urge a rate of 12 cents a pound for packages forwarded through the mails to post-offices in the United States and its possessions, subject to the same regulations as exist at the present time, with the exception of increasing the weight limit to eleven pounds. The following rates on packages weighing less than one pound are recommended:

	Cents.
One ounce	1
Over 1 ounce and not exceeding 2	2
Over 2 ounces and not exceeding 4	3
Over 4 ounces and not exceeding 5	4
Over 5 ounces and not exceeding 6	5
Over 6 ounces and not exceeding 8	6
Over 8 ounces and not exceeding 12	9
Over 12 ounces and not exceeding 16	12

LAND LAWS ASSURED SAYS BALLINGER

Declares That Patenting of Coal Lands Turns Them Over to Speculators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The report of the Commissioner General of the Land Office R. A. Ballinger for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was made public to-day. It shows that subsequent to March 4th more than 2,000,000 acres of public lands, previously held under blanket orders of suspension, were restored to entry. Nearly 10,000,000 acres were released from forestry withdrawal in the same period.

"The most digorous effort," says the commissioner-general, "is being made with the force at my command to restrain unlawful and fraudulent practices in the public land States and to secure evidence to prosecute those guilty of violation of the law."

The report condemns as obsolete and absurd some of the existing land laws, in particular the act of March 3, 1873, governing the patenting of coal lands.

"Title having passed, the government possesses no guaranty that as a public utility the coal can be made available to supply the market; on the contrary, these lands have almost uniformly passed into the hands of speculators or large combinations controlling the output or the transportation, so that the consumer is at the mercy of both in the greater portion of the West," says the report.

"The inducements for much of the crime and fraud committed under the present system can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title in the soil."

The report shows the total cash receipts for the year from the disposal of public lands, including sales of Indian lands, to be $11,553,177, an increase of $3,967,654 over the preceding year. The total area of the land disposed of during the year was 20,997,566 acres, an increase over 1906 of 1,566,379 acres.

There are now 159 national forests (formerly called forest preserves), created by presidential proclamation, embracing 150,831,665 acres, an increase since the last annual report of 43,832,242 acres.

GREAT MEMORY; STILL SHE'S NOT A WONDER

PARIS, December 1.—Recently a young Ionian girl presented herself before the Society of Anthropology as a natural wonder. Through her marvelous power of mental calculation she would instantly add many columns of figures, or, with her back turned, after a single glance, repeat all the figures vertically, horizontally, diagonally and in blocks six figures square.

She excited much wonder and much comment in various quarters, as such phenomenal calculators always do. Savant anthropologists, however, now declare there is nothing remarkable about her gift except that this is the first time it has appeared in a woman so far as known.

Her name is Diamandi, and she is a sister of the famous Diamandi, who some years ago astonished the public with similar exhibitions. Diamandi, however, memorized the figures auditorially, while his sister memorizes them vitally.

To her mind each figure conveys an impression of color. For example: Six is yellow. Objects also impress themselves on her as distinct colors. For example: A male human being to her is blue.

Killed in Automobile.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Earle Ira McDonald, of Holly, N. Y., was killed to-day when an automobile, which he was driving in company with several companions, collided with a sand pile in Bay Ridge. McDonald, it is said, would shortly have come into an estate valued at $150,000. His companions escaped unhurt.

OBITUARY

E. Harvie Anderson.

E. Harvie Anderson, son of Mrs. Alice and the late Charles E. Anderson, died yesterday at his mother's residence, 1313 Blair Street, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral notice will be announced later.

Floyd L. Luck.

Floyd L. Luck, aged thirty-three years, died at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 805 Brook Avenue. He is survived by his wife, Louise M. Luck, and three children, Ella L., Edward L. and Frank W. Luck. Also by four brothers, E. B. and W. E. Luck, of Richmond; L. T. Luck, of Minneapolis, Minn., and H. L. Luck of Chicago, Ill.

Funeral from the residence of E. B. Luck, 806 West Marshall Street, tomorrow at 3 P. M.

John Parke Word.

John Parke Word died Saturday at his residence, 1704 Hanover Street. The funeral will be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, from the residence.

John R. Floyd.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ONANCOCK, VA., December 1.—Mr. John R. Floyd, of Bellehaven, died suddenly Friday while sitting at the breakfast table. He was seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Floyd had been a resident of the town and vicinity all of his life, and few were better or more favorably known. He was always fond of gunning, and made the sport his chosen pastime; he was an expert marksman and seldom found any one to equal him in a day's shooting. A widow and several children survive him.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—Died, at his mother's residence, No. 1313 Blair Street, E. HARVIE, son of Alice and the late Charles E. Anderson, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral notice later.

LUCK.—Died, at his residence, 805 Brook Avenue, at 12:20 A. M., Sunday, December 1st, FLOYD L. LUCK, aged thirty-three years. He is survived by his wife, Louise M. Luck, and three children, Ella L., Edward L. and Frank W. Luck. Also by four brothers, E. B. and W. E. Luck, of Richmond; L. T. Luck, of Minneapolis, Minn., and H. L. Luck, of Chicago, Ill.

Funeral from the residence of E. B. Luck, 806 West Marshall Street, on TUESDAY at 3 P. M. Friends of the family invited.

WORD.—Died, at residence, 1704 Hanover Street, Saturday, November 30, 1907, JOHN PARKE WORD.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON from the residence.

"Peace, perfect peace."

WORK OF WOMEN IN THE MISSION FIELDS

C. W. B. M. Day Observed Yesterday in Christian Churches. Mrs. Wise Speaks.

Mrs. Ivan H. Wise, of Old Point Comfort, wife of Lieutenant Wise, of the United States Navy, was the speaker last night at a missionary mass-meeting at the Seventh Street Christian Church. The day was what is known among the Disciples as the Christian Woman's Board of Missions Day, and was generally observed as an occasion for the celebration of the work of the woman's auxiliaries. Mrs. Wise is a woman of much experience and of great culture and refinement. Her story of her life in Japan and of the conditions there was heard with great interest by a large gathering. Mrs. J. J. Haley, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the church, presided, Mrs. W. L. Sydnor acting as secretary of the meeting.

The Rev. J. C. Coggins, of North Carolina, preached at the Seventh Street Church at 11 A. M. Special music was rendered at both of these services.

Describes Work of Women.

Rev. B. H. Melton preached two special sermons at the Marshall Street Christian Church yesterday to large congregations. The annual sermon to the Woman's Missionary Society was heard by a large congregation at the morning service, and a liberal offering was made for missions. Dr. Melton gave the following facts in the course of the sermon:

"The work of the Woman's Missionary Society is about equally divided between the home and foreign fields. Abroad we have missions in Jamaica, India, Mexico, Porto Rico and South America. In these countries we have seventy-five missionaries, with one hundred and fifty native helpers, ministering to fifty-five organized congregations, but reaching also hundreds of villages in the outstation preaching. The membership of our churches in these fields is 5,000. Here we have also thirty-eight day schools, six orphanages, four hospitals, twelve dispensaries and one leper asylum.

"In the United States and Canada, the board employs over one hundred and sixty preachers, teachers and workers. These conduct work in thirty-seven different States and Territories. Twelve schools and Bible chairs are maintained, and one hundred and sixty-two churches were assisted during the year. In these churches helped by the board there were over 3,000 conversions. Evangelists of the organization built eighteen new church buildings and organized fourteen new congregations.

"Thus it may be seen that the work of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions is both home and foreign. The balance is maintained so that the interest of our sisterhood is world-wide and still does not neglect the need that lies closest at hand. The work has been richly blessed of the Father, and in His name it will continue to be a means of inspiration and enlightenment."

New Methodist Pastors.

A number of the Methodist churches of Richmond greeted their new pastors yesterday. Large congregations generally crowded the churches at the morning service, and although the flurry of rain somewhat interfered with the evening service in point of attendence, there were still in most of the churches a large number of the faithful who waited to welcome the new minister at the close. At Centenary Church, the Rev. Joseph N. Latham, formerly of Portsmouth, preached to large congregations. Special music marked the services, and members of Centenary said last night that it would not have been possible for the congregation to have been better pleased with the first impressions of their new pastor.

At Broad Street Church, the Rev. Dr. Gilby C. Kelly, formerly of Lynchburg, was in his place, having arrived in Richmond with his family on Saturday afternoon and established himself in the manse vacated by the Rev. Geo. H. Spooner. Dr. Kelly showed in both his sermons yesterday that he was a preacher of power and ability, and those of the congregation who have met him personally have found him a man of pleasing address and polished manner.

The Rev. E. H. Rawlings, from Danville, the new presiding elder of Richmond District, preached yesterday morning at Trinity Church, the pastor, the Rev. William R. Proctor, filling the pulpit at the night service.

The Rev. Bernard F. Lipscomb, the new presiding elder of West Richmond District, formerly of Petersburg, was also in a Richmond pulpit, preaching at Asbury Place Methodist Church last night, the pastor, the Rev. George H. McFaden, filling the pulpit there in the morning.

The Rev. James H. Moss, the newly-appointed pastor of Laurel Street Methodist Church, preached his initial sermon to this congregation yesterday. The congregations to greet the new pastor were large and appreciative, and Mr. Moss made a most favorable impression.

The members of Laurel Street Church are making arrangements to give the new pastor and his family a public reception at the church one night this week.

DROPPED THREE STORIES

Thrown from Burning House by Mother, Child Caught by Negro Woman.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Mrs. H. E. Leffler, stricken with terror as she was trying to make her way out of a smoke-filled apartment house at Twenty-sixth and State Streets, to-day, dropped her baby from a third-story window.

Martha Blaskburn, a negress, who was on the sidewalk, made a swift running catch and the child was unhurt.

Several women were overcome by smoke and carried down a fire escape. The fire was confined to one apartment.

GIVES HER LIFE FOR COFFEE

Woman Stoops to Pick Up Package as Train Comes.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 1.—In order to save a package of coffee, Mrs. Mary Mestmar gave up her life at St. Clair yesterday. She was walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and hurrying to get out of the way of an approaching passenger train.

Stooping to pick up the package she had dropped, she was struck on the head and her skull was crushed.

Revival at Immanuel.

The Rev. Percy G. Elsom, of Raleigh, N. C., is assisting the Rev. E. W. Stone, in a series of services at Immanuel Baptist Church. The revival is now beginning the second week and has already produced fifteen or twenty conversions. The Rev. Mr. Elsom spoke at both services yesterday, addressed the Sunday school and held a men's meeting in the afternoon.

Last night the largest congregation which has yet attended, packed the house, and a service of unusual impressiveness and power resulted in seven additions to the church.

It is purposed to continue the series of special meetings through Thursday of this week, with service every night and a prayer service at 3:30 P. M. daily. Interest and attendance on this series are increasing daily, and the Rev. Mr. Stone and his people are greatly pleased at the success of the revival.

Dr. Morehead Preaches.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Morehead, formerly pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, was the preacher there at both services yesterday, speaking in place of the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Scherer, Jr. Dr. Morehead is now the president of Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., a Lutheran educational institution.