

Governor Folk has released several penitentiary convicts upon promise to quit smoking cigarettes.

The war in the east has become a war of words. Japan says she did and France says she didn't.

This week has been a week of tornadoes, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois suffering in this particular.

Opposition to the reappointment of Governor Ferguson is crystallizing rapidly. Oklahoma might go further and do worse.

The railroads in the vicinity of Chicago are said to have formed a combination to fight the trolley lines. The passenger rates have been reduced one-half.

St. Louis has this week received the first car load of Sarcoux strawberries. The crop in the neighborhood of this Ozark village is expected to be about 300 car loads.

Togo and Rojstvenstky refuse to fight, and so we have to be content with predictions as to the outcome. Rear Admiral Beresford is the last, and he says that Togo will win.

The largest dry-dock in the world was launched at Baltimore this week. As soon as proper tests have been made it will be towed to the Philippines—a distance of 14,000 miles.

Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis has been decorated by the Chinese imperial government with the cross of the double dragon. He is also the recipient of a letter which he can't read.

Miss Stella Walker, a newspaper woman of St. Joseph, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Missouri, Lewis and Clark Exposition, upon the recommendation of Governor Folk and Harry Hawes.

Sam Cook's suit for \$250,000 damages for libel against the Globe-Democrat was filed in Moberly Wednesday. The proper defense of the Globe Democrat is that nothing it could say about anybody would damage him a penny.

A tornado in McPherson county Kansas Tuesday killed twenty-four people and injured eighty-five. The path of the storm was only about one hundred feet wide and ten miles long. Hailstones four inches in diameter fell in the vicinity.

New Zealand has adopted a discriminatory tariff which is soon to go into effect. This country has had a growing trade with the island—a trade which has increased 800 per cent in ten years. England is favored in the new tariff arrangement.

The Metropolitan Street railway Company is finishing the survey of a line between Kansas City and St. Joseph. Within the lifetime of persons now living, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph will be practically one city.

Friends of Admiral Dewey say that he has never expressed the opinion that the Russians will win in the coming naval engagement, but that he thinks Togo will be easily victorious on account of the superior seamanship and marksmanship of his men.

A mob assaulted the police and for a while captured the hearse bearing the body of Bill Rudolph from the Union depot in St. Louis Tuesday. The mob was composed of both men and women. They wanted bits of crepe and the coffin handles as souvenirs. All such people are the stuff that criminals are made of and should be gathered up and colonized on an island in the ocean.

The newspapers, daily and weekly, all over the country are being flooded with books, pamphlets, typewritten articles, and ready made short notes on the subject of the proposed enlargement of powers of the railway commission. Some of this matter is in the interest of the view that the commission should have power to stop rebates and do away with the private ear evil, but no more. At immense expense an attempt is being made to direct public sentiment against any radical legislation upon the subject

The recent Equitable scandal has called attention to the fact that the total assets of thirty one old line life insurance companies of the United States is equal to the total money circulation of the country. Their assets have increased three and one-half times as fast in the last quarter of a century as the wealth of the nation. The annual income of these institutions is greater than the revenue receipts of the national government, exclusive of postal receipts. The insurance in force is equal to one-tenth of the total wealth of the country. Of this, the Big Four, the New York Life, the Mutual, the Equitable and the Metropolitan have considerably more than half. The annual income of these four companies is more than four and one-half times as great as the total revenues of China with its four hundred millions of inhabitants; and the amount paid in salaries of officers, employees and agents exceed the yearly salary list of several European nations. It greatly exceeds the cost of the United States Army. Two of these four companies are stock companies and two are "purely mutual" an expression which means nothing. The Equitable is a stock company and the control of its assets of nearly half a billion dollars is in the hands of the holder of more than half of the capital stock of \$100,000—a trifling sum, less than one half of the capital stock of the banks of Lexington; yet the owner of 51 per cent of this stock, representing a liability of only half as much as he spent on a swell supper to four hundred guests, has in his hands the control of a sum of other people's money amounting to one-sixth of the entire circulating medium of the United States. The mutual companies are theoretically mutual but as not one policy holder in ten thousand ever thinks of voting, a handful of proxies is sufficient to perpetuate the management of one of these companies in a few individuals and in successors named by them. As a matter of fact, though, fewer life insurance companies have been wrecked than of other financial or business concerns.

Nothing President Roosevelt has ever said is worthier of him than his speech to the leaders of the strikers in Chicago Wednesday. What he said was not an expression of opposition to unionism but to lawlessness—to the destruction of property, to the violation of the rights of persons, and of forcible prevention of everyman doing what he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the corresponding right of other people to do as they please. These truths are axiomatic. The president set himself upon unassailable ground. A man does not have to like Mr. Roosevelt to approve his sentiments in this particular and to commend the positiveness and timeliness with which he expressed settled conviction upon a question upon which he has not yet been called to act.

We are getting plenty of Roosevelt's publicity medicine now-a-days. The senate committee, headed by Steve Elkins is grinding out all the evidence it can procure in favor of the railroad side of the inter-state commerce commission case and giving it the widest publicity at the expense of the government. By fall Steve Elkins will have the people weeping over the injustice which in sudden heat and passion was about to be inflicted upon the long suffering railroads. And so it appears that the value of the publicity medicine depends upon the doctors in charge of the publicity bureau where the dope is compounded.

There is scarcely a doubt that France has been guilty with premeditation and forethought of gross violation of neutrality. It seems to be absolutely certain that months ago thousands of tons of coal and other stores were collected at Saigon and were shipped by various foreign vessels hired at enormous rates to the uninhabited region of Kamraoh bay to be picked up and used by the Russians. It is impossible that such a thing should have occurred by mere accident and without prearrangement.

John W. gates and the Dutch interests have regained control of the Kansas City Southern railroad. It will be operated, it is said, in connection with the Burlington or the Milwaukee.

The INTELLIGENCER is in receipt of the annual report of the State Auditor, William H. Wilder.

The Columbia Herald is responsible for a puzzling suggestion. It says that there are two men in Missouri who would make excellent candidates for the presidency in 1908 and that their names begin with the same letter. The country papers are guessing Folk and Frances, Stone and Stephens, DeArmond and Dockery, Clark and Cowherd, and various other alliterative combinations.

The post-office department has issued an important order which is to take effect September 1, 1905, refusing Sunday supplements to newspapers the privilege of the mails as second class matter. It is held that magazines, sheet music, and various "stuff" printed during the week at odd times are not germane to the principal character and purpose of the paper. It may be sent only at a higher price.

From a copy of the Wetaskiwin Post sent the INTELLIGENCER by H. D. Mills, formerly of this county, it appears that the province of Alberta is greatly wrought up over the educational clause of the autonomy bill now before the Canadian parliament. Resolutions and letters are found in the columns of this paper threatening migration if the control of the provincial educational system is taken out of the hands of the provincial legislature.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has given the Mentezuma hotel and 1,000 acres of land, and the city of Las Vegas has given 10,000 acres of land to a national sanitarium for consumptives. The patients will be supported by contributions of fraternal organizations which have combined to work in unison to this end. The deeds have been signed in favor of a perfected organization with headquarters in St. Louis. The place will accommodate 5,000 patients and will be open next fall.

Billions Bill was getting bleated, and his tongue was much coated. Patent "tonics" wouldn't cure him. Companies would not insure him. All his friends were badly frightened. But their spirits soon were lightened. For Bill said—and they believed him, Early Riser Pills relieved him. The famous little pills "Early Risers" cure constipation, sick headache, biliousness, etc., by their tonic effect on the liver. They never gripe or sicken, but impart early rising energy. Good for children or adults. Sold by Crenshaw & Young.

Territorial Growth of the United States. Original Territory—827,844 sq. miles. From Great Britain by Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783. Louisiana Territory—1,171,931 sq. miles. Purchased from France by Treaty, April 30, 1803, for \$150,000,000. Florida Province—59,268 sq. miles. Purchased from Spain by Treaty, Feb. 22, 1819, for \$5,000,000. Oregon Country—291,000 sq. miles. By discovery 1792, exploration 1845-6, settlement 1811; and treaties with France (1803), Spain (1819), Russia (1825), and England (1846). Texas Annexation—376,133 sq. miles. By convention with Texas Republic, March 2, 1845. In 1850, Texas relinquished to the United States all her territorial claims to New Mexico for \$10,000,000.

First Mexican Cession—545,788 sq. miles. By conquest and purchase from Mexico for \$15,000,000 by Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848. Second Mexican Cession—45,535 sq. miles. Purchased from Mexico for \$10,000,000 by Gadsden Treaty, Dec. 30, 1852.

Alaska—590,884 sq. miles. Purchased from Russia March 30, 1867, for \$7,200,000.

Hawaiian Islands—6,449 sq. miles. Annexed by Joint Resolution of Congress, July 6, 1898.

Recent Spanish Cessions—Porto Rico, 3,531 sq. miles. Philippines Islands, 114,410 sq. miles; Guam, 150 sq. miles. By treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and payment to Spain of \$20,000,000.

Samoa—Tutuila and adjacent islets, 77 sq. miles; Wake Island, 1 sq. mile. Total area U. S.—(main body) 3,090,777 sq. miles; total area outlying territory, 715,502 sq. miles; Grand Total—3,806,279 sq. miles.

Change of Firm.

The Blanke Mercantile Company of Napoleon has sold its stock to Hellert & Lueke, who will continue the business at the same location. The retiring firm wishes to thank its former friends for their patronage and to ask a continuance of the same to their successors. All persons who know themselves to be indebted to the old firm are requested to call at once and make settlement.

The new firm invites the public to give to it a liberal share of patronage, and promises to extend every courtesy to its friends and patrons. 2-25tf

Change of Location.

The Woman's Exchange of the Baptist Church will hereafter be held in the vestibule of the Baptist church, corner 12th and Main streets, every Saturday afternoon from 2 o'clock on. They will have for sale many articles used by housekeepers.

Prof. H. H. Schnepkoetter who taught last year at Alma has been elected to teach the Hedgewood school next year.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

MANY WASHINGTON RELICS

Hasbrouck Home in Newburg, N. Y., Full of Reminders of the Revolution.

The beautiful city of Newburg, on the Hudson river, has honored itself and conferred a priceless boon upon the state by preserving the old Hasbrouck house, which served as Washington's headquarters from April 4, 1782, to August 18, 1783, says the Utica Observer.

Built by Jonathan Hasbrouck in 1750, it has the comfortable look of the unpretentious story-and-a-half house of the period, and stands finely on the sloping bank of the river, where it may be distinguished by the traveler on the New York Central railroad across the river. The walls of the house are of stone, two feet in thickness. An old-fashioned Dutch stoop or porch opens upon the first floor, with its six rooms in addition to the kitchen. The ceilings are low, with heavy timbers of hewn wood, which support the floors of the upper rooms, originally only four in number. The sloping roof is sustained by long timbers of roughly hewn cedar wood, which still gives out the pleasant odor peculiar to that tree.

While some changes have been necessary, the house to-day is very nearly just what it was when Gen. and Mrs. Washington occupied it with their military family, Maj. Tighman, Col. Humphreys and Maj. or Col. Benjamin Walker, who now rest in Forest Hill cemetery in Utica.

Access to the place is gained through a gateway guarded by a cannon, the lawn is bordered with fine elm and chestnut trees, the river dances brightly in front, while the mountains in all their beauty form a striking background. The old stoop, with its dull red settles, opens directly into the large room with its many doors and solitary window. The broad, worm-eaten planks of the floor show its age, the rough stones of the large fireplace tell of its constant use, and through the wide throat of the chimney we may gaze up at the open sky. Old kettles, shovels and waffle irons hang by heavy chains to the fire-back, and to one old shovel in particular is given the honor of never having left its post of duty during the reigns of the Hasbroucks or Washingtons, but, like a faithful sentinel was always ready for work. The walls are of plaster, whitewashed, and every room shows the heavy open beams, either in their natural color or painted white. This room, like the others, is now a museum. The glass cases hold the hats, vests and shoes of the continental soldiers, while the heavy boots of a Hessian cavalry officer excite wonder at their weight and enormous thickness of sole. Framed letters from Aaron Burr, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Washington and Franklin line the walls.

LIFE ON MAINE'S FRONTIER

What Caribou Was Like Less Than Half a Century Ago—Tale of Old Settler.

A man who settled at Caribou 46 years ago reminisces as follows: When the writer first came here, 46 years ago, he settled in a wilderness. There were no roads nor boundary lines established. He was the first settler west of the village and north of the stream. He began to clear the land without the aid of a team, doing the work with his hands, with only an ax to aid him, and burning much of the wood off.

He had to travel 2 1/2 miles by an old lumber road to reach the grist mill, and 3 1/2 miles to the post office, where he got the Rockland Gazette every week. Few of the early settlers had either teams or money. The mail route was from Presque Isle to Fort Kent.

The old post office building is yet standing, and is occupied as a timber house. The two 120-acre lots that the writer then cleared now have on them three large sets of buildings, besides a school-house that stands on the spot where he built his log house.

They also have a telephone line. What seemed hard then, with nothing to do with but the old pot-auger ways, has now been made easy enough through modern invention and enterprise. These gentlemen have a large herd of straight Jerseys, and are progressive men.

TOM FREED BLIND JERRY.

Care Taken by a Sixteen-Year-Old Horse of His Blind Mate Is Pathetic.

Tom and Jerry are 16-year-old horses owned by a Jersey City lawyer who has a farm at New Brunswick, N. J. They are greatly attached to each other and are apparently miserable unless together, says the New York Sun.

Jerry has been blind for several years and Tom has appointed himself his mate's guardian. They occupy adjoining stalls and spend hours rubbing noses.

For a long time after Jerry lost his sight the stableman found the blind horse in his companion's stall every morning. He couldn't understand how he managed to untie the halter, and told his employer that he guessed somebody was playing pranks in the stable.

But the pranks continued so long that he was directed to solve the mystery. He hid in the hay, where he could get a full view of Tom and Jerry in their stalls, and waited developments.

They came at a late hour. Tom shoved his nose over into Jerry's stall and whinnied. Jerry poked his nose close to Tom's ear, and the man in the hay was almost certain that he saw the horse with the good eyes smile.

Then Tom turned his head around and looked all over the stable as if to learn if the coast was clear. A moment later he was tugging away at the blind horse's halter with his teeth and he didn't stop until his team mate was free.

Old Jerry slowly backed out of his stall and crowded in alongside of Tom, who greeted him with an unmistakable neigh of delight. This trick was repeated night after night, and now the horses spend half their time in Tom's stall.

The sorrels have been pensioned off and are living in ease and luxury on the farm as a reward for faithful service.

CHINESE BOYS IN SCHOOL.

Peculiar Methods of Learning in Vogue in Educational Institutions of Far East.

When a little Chinese boy is six years old he begins to go to school, and the event is so important that a fortune teller is consulted, so that a lucky day may be chosen, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

He always wears new clothes for the occasion, and, with his head freshly shaven and his pig-tail nicely plaited down his back he walks beside his father until he reaches the school.

Here he marches up to the teacher and gives him a present. Then he burns incense before a tablet bearing upon it the revered name of Confucius. Afterward he takes his place on a high stool behind one of the many little desks, and draws out from the pockets, which serve him as pockets, his slate, toys and books.

In Chinese schools they do not study as we do here, but each boy shouts as loud as he can. When he has learned his lesson he goes up and gives his book to the teacher then turns his back and recites it in as loud a voice as possible. When he learns to count he uses balls, set in a frame like a slate. These balls slide on wires.

In writing the Chinese boy does not use a pen, but a small brush dipped in ink. Each boy makes his own ink by putting water on a stone and rubbing a cake of India ink over it. With this he fills his brush and beginning at the top right hand corner of the paper, writes toward the bottom, putting one word after the other, instead of beside it, as we do. Books are printed in the same way, and begin where ours end. If you should pass a school in China and hear the noise that comes from it, you would think that Bedlam was let loose indeed.

Consoling.

Molly—I feel so stupid to-day, I can never in the world entertain Charlie this evening!

Dolly—Oh, well, don't let him know you feel that way and he'll never notice the difference!—Detroit Free Press.

Natural.

"Colored people are usually cheerful."
"Of course. You don't expect to see a black man look blue."—N. Y. Times.