

25 YEARS

gle May Continue of Century.

k to Huerta's Aid, Is an From Mexico— Be Encountered ent Invasion.

Now that the United ave been landed in n may opinion, be 25 ey will be able to nes Harold Warner, Mexican Abstract and t, the other day in dictrian invasion of the ic, according to the d.

s a lawyer, who for years was in Mexico. ut a year ago to give n to the affairs of his cty.

nfighting the United is very much greater raily believed to be," inued. "For example, it will be possible to d at the same time rms with the Car. s. From the moment ent is fought the reb- ray from their leaders endeavor to remain ricans and will join to fight what they re- mon foe.

ust as well attempt to in a pall by placing s as to try to keep the Huertistas apart now can have landed. d and strengthened men who never before his army. I refer to the milder classes of as the mechanics, rail- and others of that

If is likely to turn ricans, for no one in a greater animosity o does that treacherous, at and bloodthirsty ban- o knows him ever has protestations of friend- ed States, and it is e to suppose he will tence to throw off etense. In fact he will o do so if he wants to ound him.

ments will convey some gnitude of the task he has undertaken. And undertake it and must t. That the United

States would have to go into Mexico sooner or later was inevitable. The Mexican people, as a whole, are unfit for self-government. Of the 16,000,000 inhabitants only about five hundred thousand are of Latin extraction. About five hundred thousand are of mixed blood and the remainder are practically pure blooded Indians. Probably not more than one million can read or write.

Of the entire 16,000,000 inhabitants probably 12,000,000 sleep and eat on the ground—the bare ground—in mud or thatched huts. They are a people absolutely incompetent of understanding a civil government and have no conception of any rights to govern themselves.

In my opinion the best solution to the problem is the establishment over the country of a military protectorate which shall support a civil government composed of the best element of the educated Mexicans. At the same time immigration should be encouraged from the white races of Europe to the end that a new race of Mexicans, through assimilation, may be built up capable of real self-government. Then and not until then it seems to me can we retire or withdraw our protectorate.

"The idea of remaining on the coast and merely holding the ports is impractical. The United States forces must push on at least to Mexico City. That city now is isolated with its thousands of foreigners. The civilized

the pope, and Maximilian in his coffin, shot to death by a republican firing squad at Queretaro.

Soon after the downfall of Maximilian, railroad building between Vera Cruz and the capital began in earnest and two lines now span the distance, the Mexican railway, an independent standard-gauge line, and the Inter-oceanic, a narrow-gauge line which is part of the National railways system.

The ascent from Vera Cruz to Mexico City is more than seven thousand four hundred feet, of which the greater part is east of the City of Puebla. The coast and the district to the west beyond Orizaba, are included in the dreaded tierra caliente (hot country, while the district from Puebla to Mexico City is in the tierra fria, or cold country, which is cold only by comparison.

Three volcanic and snow-clad mountain peaks rise along the way. Orizaba is the farthest east, and west of Puebla are the other two, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl (Is-ta-se-wattie), which are visible from the palace of Chapultepec in Mexico City. From the towers of the cathedral in Puebla, all three peaks can be seen.

Jalapa, Tlaxcala, the seat of the ancient government of that name, San Lorenzo and Texcoco are towns of importance along the route. Puebla is the third city of Mexico in population, and is a strong hold of church influence. Its cathedral rivals the famous one in the City of Mexico, being nearly as large and having a much more imposing interior design. Puebla has also a large army station, near the hill where in 1862 Porfirio Diaz beat the French in the battle of the Cinco de Mayo (fifth of May) which made that date a national holiday.

Jalapa, which is the capital of the state of Vera Cruz, is noted for its fine cigars. In this town the soldiers of the Fourth Illinois regiment, in 1847, played baseball, using as a bat the wooden leg of the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, which they had captured.

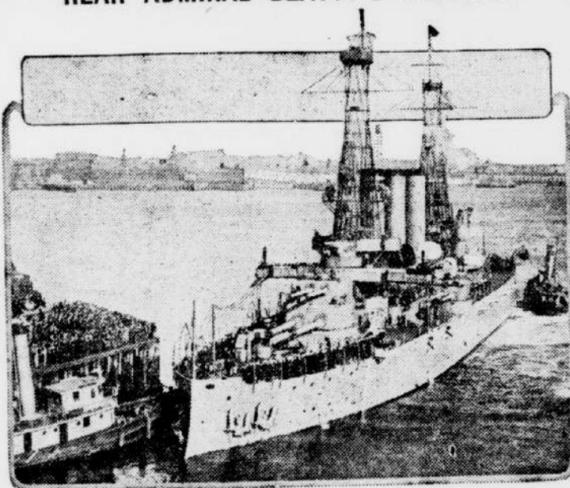
The pyramid of Cholula, near Puebla, is a mammoth memorial of the ancient Aztec civilization. It is overgrown with shrubbery, so as to look a natural hill. At San Juan Teotihuacan, near Mexico City, are two pyramids, those of the sun and the moon. The former is 216 feet high, and is said by antiquarians to be larger than any of the Egyptian pyramids except Cheops.

Students Must Be Proficient. Middletown, Conn.—Students of Wesleyan university must not only be proficient in their studies, but must attain a certain degree in baseball, track athletics or other form of sport.

Savings bank and he arranged that the sum be used for his last rites. "My passing over is not a signal for sorrow," he said. "I want the friends that attend my funeral to enjoy themselves just as if I were among them in reality, as I will be in spirit."

A special car was chartered to bring Casey's body from Salinas to San Francisco, where it was cremated. With the ashes in an urn, a score of Casey's friends, following directions left by him, proceeded to a hotel, the proprietor of which was an old friend

REAR ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FLAGSHIP



The battleship Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty, commander of the Third division of the Atlantic fleet, is now in Mexican waters. This photograph was taken as the Virginia was leaving Boston harbor, cheered by a multitude of spectators.

world will not permit that condition of affairs to exist. "Before the American forces can enter the city, however, there is a long and arduous march ahead of them. In the course of this perhaps two or three severe battles will have to be fought in which the Mexicans will be able to choose their positions. To undertake the march to Mexico City except with a strong force and on scientific military lines would be a great mistake.

"One of the things that may not have been foreseen is the terrible condition of affairs likely to ensue in Mexico City if Huerta moves out to meet the approaching Americans or to retire before them. In the city there are approximately four hundred thousand ignorant peons who have no higher ambition than to loot and destroy. The moment restraint is removed they will probably set about the work of murder and rapine. The one hundred thousand Mexicans of the better class and the ten thousand or so foreigners in the city will be absolutely at their mercy except for whatever defense they may be able to organize among themselves."

Day by day the number dwindled until the four who were left sank limply to the bottom of the boat and awaited the end. When the lookout of the Seneca, scanning the horizon for bergs on the ice patrol, sighted the small boat through his glasses not a sign of life was seen. The Seneca put on all speed, and racing to the lifeboat, sent her gig alongside. The emaciated survivors were quickly transferred to the deck of the cutter and brandy forced between the parched lips.

When their short supply of biscuit and water had failed the men maintained life by chewing boot leather and the few stray crumbs of hardtack. Rainwater served them when their cask went dry.

Dallas, Tex.—In the presence of a group of bankers and business men from all sections of the Dallas regional reserve bank district, the ten representatives of the five designated banks met Monday in the directors' room of the City National bank of Dallas and executed the certificate of organization of the Dallas regional reserve district. The affixing of the signatures of the ten men which created the Dallas district was preceded by a brief address by R. H. Stewart, president of the Dallas Clearing House Association, congratulating the signers upon their part in the inauguration of the new financial system.

Brownwood, Tex.—Reports from those interested in the pecan crop of the Brownwood country are that the crop will be exceedingly light this year. This will also be the fate of the crop on the San Saba, Colorado and Concho rivers. The crop is cut short on account of the last freeze, which caught the blossoms that had put out at that time.

Austin, Tex.—The State banking board Monday authorized the following banks to do business: Avery State bank of Avery, Red River County, capital stock \$25,000; First Guaranty State bank of Valley View, Cooke County, capital stock \$10,000. Both banks adopted the guaranty fund plan.

New Bank Examiner Named. Austin, Tex.—Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Collier Thursday announced the appointment of Paul G. Villaret as a State bank examiner and the new appointee was detailed to the East Texas district, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Texas.

San Antonio Man Named. Washington.—George D. Armistead, one of the best known newspaper writers of Texas and at present on the San Antonio Express, was Thursday nominated for postmaster at San Antonio.

St. Louis Firm Is Given Permit. Austin, Tex.—Permit to do business in Texas was Thursday granted the Missouri Bridge and Iron Company of St. Louis, capital stock \$30,000, Texas headquarters to be at Dallas.

New School District Is Established. La Grange, Tex.—The commissioners court Thursday established a new school district, situated between Flatonia and Muldoon. There are now eighty-two common and four independent school districts in the county.

Lightning Strikes and Kills Girl. Spring, Tex.—While with her grandfather, Louie Benignus, in a field near the family home, Miss Philamina Benignus, a 20-year-old girl, was killed by lightning Tuesday.

On Patriotism. He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Taught From U. S. Viewpoint.

Berlin.—A good deal of irritation has been expressed by writers in the German press at the remarkable partiality shown by the reigning grand duke and grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for everything that is American. They are said to buy their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

MEN DRIFTED THIRTEEN DAYS

FOUR SURVIVORS OF COLUMBIAN RESCUED—ELEVEN DEAD.

The Men Had Drifted for Two Weeks in An Open Boat—One by One Died Awful Death.

Halifax, N. S.—After thirteen days of terrible suffering in an open boat, four survivors of the freight steamer Columbian were picked up in the North Atlantic by the United States revenue cutter Seneca Sunday.

Eleven others of the boat's crew which had left the Columbian when she was burning south of Sable Island had succumbed to injuries and privations and their bodies had been thrown overboard. The death roll of the lost freighter now stands at fifteen.

Twenty-seven other members of the crew were saved by the Cunard liner Franconia and the steamer Manhattan after two days of exposure.

The men who were snatched from death by the Seneca were: First Officer Tiore, Sailors Oscar Kendal and Peter Belanger and Fireman Michael Ludwizson.

Hope for this missing third boat had been abandoned after a dozen trans-Atlantic liners searched for five days within a wide radius of the spot where the Columbian burst into flames. To seafaring men it seemed impossible that a small boat could pass through the series of gales that since have swept the waters in which the boat has drifted and the news that the Seneca had found and picked up survivors was received almost with incredulity at Halifax.

Although the survivors were too weak from their sufferings to tell the story completely, the revenue cutter's officers gathered that some of the fifteen who had hastily piled into the third boat had been so badly burned that they died within the first few days. It was decided to lighten the boat by casting the bodies overboard. Some who had tumbled from their bunks at the first explosion and had rushed on deck half clothed succumbed to the cold; others, weakened by hunger and thirst, gradually sank into lethargy that was scarcely to be distinguished from death. Somehow the survivors managed to keep the boat head-on to the seas when the weather became rough, but for the past few days little or no effort could be made to guide the craft.

Day by day the number dwindled until the four who were left sank limply to the bottom of the boat and awaited the end. When the lookout of the Seneca, scanning the horizon for bergs on the ice patrol, sighted the small boat through his glasses not a sign of life was seen. The Seneca put on all speed, and racing to the lifeboat, sent her gig alongside. The emaciated survivors were quickly transferred to the deck of the cutter and brandy forced between the parched lips.

When their short supply of biscuit and water had failed the men maintained life by chewing boot leather and the few stray crumbs of hardtack. Rainwater served them when their cask went dry.

Dallas, Tex.—In the presence of a group of bankers and business men from all sections of the Dallas regional reserve bank district, the ten representatives of the five designated banks met Monday in the directors' room of the City National bank of Dallas and executed the certificate of organization of the Dallas regional reserve district. The affixing of the signatures of the ten men which created the Dallas district was preceded by a brief address by R. H. Stewart, president of the Dallas Clearing House Association, congratulating the signers upon their part in the inauguration of the new financial system.

Brownwood, Tex.—Reports from those interested in the pecan crop of the Brownwood country are that the crop will be exceedingly light this year. This will also be the fate of the crop on the San Saba, Colorado and Concho rivers. The crop is cut short on account of the last freeze, which caught the blossoms that had put out at that time.

Austin, Tex.—The State banking board Monday authorized the following banks to do business: Avery State bank of Avery, Red River County, capital stock \$25,000; First Guaranty State bank of Valley View, Cooke County, capital stock \$10,000. Both banks adopted the guaranty fund plan.

New Bank Examiner Named. Austin, Tex.—Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Collier Thursday announced the appointment of Paul G. Villaret as a State bank examiner and the new appointee was detailed to the East Texas district, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Texas.

San Antonio Man Named. Washington.—George D. Armistead, one of the best known newspaper writers of Texas and at present on the San Antonio Express, was Thursday nominated for postmaster at San Antonio.

St. Louis Firm Is Given Permit. Austin, Tex.—Permit to do business in Texas was Thursday granted the Missouri Bridge and Iron Company of St. Louis, capital stock \$30,000, Texas headquarters to be at Dallas.

New School District Is Established. La Grange, Tex.—The commissioners court Thursday established a new school district, situated between Flatonia and Muldoon. There are now eighty-two common and four independent school districts in the county.

Lightning Strikes and Kills Girl. Spring, Tex.—While with her grandfather, Louie Benignus, in a field near the family home, Miss Philamina Benignus, a 20-year-old girl, was killed by lightning Tuesday.

On Patriotism. He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Taught From U. S. Viewpoint.

Berlin.—A good deal of irritation has been expressed by writers in the German press at the remarkable partiality shown by the reigning grand duke and grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for everything that is American. They are said to buy their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

of the United States are said to be in the habit of buying their boots and much of their clothing in New York, while (owing to the number of their transatlantic friends) both

SHELLS FOR MEXICANS, IF NEEDED



This is one of the 1,400-pound shells of the 14-inch guns on the battleship New York which that vessel, now at Vera Cruz, is ready to present to the Mexicans if the necessity arises.

LIQUOR PROBLEM IN THE DIFFERENT NAVIES OF WORLD

Daniel's Ban Sets New Precedent in Naval Circles.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GROG

No Drinking Among English Officers and Men When Fighting is to Be Done—Intemperance on Russian Fleet.

New York.—Queen Victoria, down to within the last ten or fifteen years of her long reign, was very fond of cruising along the south coast of England on board one or another of her steam yachts.

One windy day, says a writer in the New York Times, she established herself with her ladies at the lee of one of the forward deck cabins and was quietly reading, when she noticed an unusual commotion, first among the members of the crew and then among the subaltern officers. They were constantly approaching, then stopping short, whispering to one another, and thereupon withdrawing with a very perturbed look on their faces. Finally her curiosity was excited and, catching sight of Admiral Sir John Fullerton, then in command of the royal yacht, she summoned him and inquired what was the matter and whether a mutiny was brewing.

"Almost, ma'am," he replied. "You see, ma'am, you are sitting with your

back to the cabin where the grog is kept and the crew are afraid that they will have to go without their daily ration."

The queen laughingly consented to rise and allow her chair to be moved, so as to permit of access to the grog tub, on the condition that she was accorded a glass thereof. Quaffing it, she expressed her approval of its taste, and incidentally of the practise of allowing the members of the crew a daily ration of rum.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that any such edict as that issued by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, prohibiting not only the drinking but even the presence of alcoholic liquors on board any American warship, or within the precincts of any American navy yard or station, would not have commended itself to the British queen.

All of the influence of Queen Victoria during the sixty-three years she spent on the throne were exercised in favor of temperance, Edward VII following in her footsteps in this respect, and its efficacy can be realized by a comparison with the hard drinking which prevailed during the first four decades of

the nineteenth century in all walks of British life as compared with the very general sobriety of the present day. In the first twenty years of her reign inebriety was the fashion among all classes of the population, temperance an abnormality, and the expression "drunk as a lord," no mere figure of speech. Since 1860 intoxication has been frowned upon by society as bad form and intolerable vulgarity, and the masses have taken their cue from the classes in the matter.

Within a year after the accession of Edward VII to the crown he caused a notification to be quietly issued to the officers of the navy and army that they would feel himself just as much honored by their drinking his health in water as in wine or spirits. At the mess dinner of every British regiment, save the Black Watch, and on board every British warship the toast of "the king" is given each night of the year.

It is a custom dating from the end of the seventeenth century, when sympathy for the lost Stuart cause was widespread and it was considered necessary to require officers of the army and navy to pledge each day in this fashion their loyalty to William and Mary, to good Queen Anne and to the British sovereigns of the house of Hanover. Some secret adherents of the Stuarts used to compromise matters with their conscience by toasting the sovereign over their finger bowl, so as to satisfy the health not only of the monarch in London but of the king "over the water"—that is to say, the exiled James II at the court of St. Germain, and his son and grandson, known as the Old and Young Pretenders, respectively. For this reason the use of fingerbowls was prohibited in most naval and military messes, and even to this day it is contrary to etiquette to have them appear on the dining table when any member of the reigning family of England is present.

If the Black Watch refrain from giving this daily toast of "the king" at their mess dinner, it is because, having been raised to fight the Stuart, they have always claimed that their loyalty to the English house of Hanover was above suspicion.

While the daily ration of grog to the crew is still continued on British warships (although long since abandoned in the United States navy), yet their commanders have strict instructions that in lieu of the double allowance of spirits formerly served out to the crews when going into action, not a drop of alcoholic liquor, no matter whether spirit, wine or malt, is allowed among the officers and men when there is any fighting to be done.

In order to slake the thirst engendered by the heat, exertion and smoke inseparable from a naval combat, supplies of oatmeal and water for drinking are arranged all over the ship. This is, of course, a very radical departure from the former practise. But it is a step which has been rendered imperative by the extreme importance of sighting, with the utmost degree of exactitude, the guns, upon the precision of which the success of every action at sea depends. In naval engagements there is little boarding to be done in these times of ironclad warfare. It is no longer necessary to pepper the hull of a man-of-war full of small shot-holes in order to sink her. This can be achieved by one single well-directed shot from any of the great guns with which the warship of the present day is armed. Everything, therefore, depends upon the precision of the gunnery, and the belligerent whose every shot carries is practically certain to win the day.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, when last here, during a conversation with me on the subject, laid stress on the fact that the prize gunners of the Mediterranean fleet which, when under his command, made such a sensational record in gunnery, were all men who did not drink, and who were, therefore, able to shoot with more precision than those whose pulse was in the least bit quickened by a stimulant. But total abstinence is merely encouraged—not enforced.

Similar conditions prevail in the Japanese navy, and whereas in that of Great Britain inebriety was formerly treated with relative indulgence, it is now punished with such great severity as to put a stop virtually to all heavy drinking among the officers. The latter do not have to be completely in-

terested and bereft of their senses in order to incur court martial. The least departure from perfect sobriety is nowadays made a subject of disciplinary action, and the consequence is that many officers prefer to be known as total abstainers rather than that any momentary excitement, any departure in one word from their normal manner and frame of mind, should be unjustly ascribed to stimulants.

Then, too, the modern warship is the most complicated piece of machinery in existence. Practically everything is done by electricity. The conning tower, or the cabin from which the captain directs every movement of the ship, has its walls literally covered with electric push buttons and small levers. It is necessary that every faculty of the human brain should be keenly alert and sharpened to the finest point to know just what button or lever to touch in a moment of emergency, since the slightest mistake might result in an appalling catastrophe, with the destruction of the lives of all the crew of 600 to 800 men.

The responsibility is overwhelming. It is not only one's own career and life that hang in the balance, but the fate of the ship, representing a cost of perhaps as much as \$10,000,000, and the existence of all one's fellow creatures on board. Men who have to shoulder this risk do not dare to drink. The risk is too appalling. They abstain from stimulants of their own initiative. They do not need any such edict as that issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to keep them from drinking.

Emperor William, who since his accession to the throne, twenty-six years ago, has not only endowed Germany with a magnificent fleet, but has raised her from almost the very lowest place on the list of the naval powers of the world to the second place, next to Great Britain and ahead of the United States, France, Italy and Japan, may be trusted to know something about naval matters and naval men. Yet the kaiser has contented himself with warmly recommending total abstinence in the German navy. He has carefully refrained from issuing any orders on the subject. He merely points out the advantages of extreme temperance on shipboard. Since officers and men know that their advancement depends upon their sobriety, that not only will inebriety entail disgrace, but that even the mere reputation of being fond of good cheer is apt to impair their prospects of promotion, they avoid drink.

The kaiser realizes, as does his cousin, King George of England, a sailor by profession, that to seafar-

ing men who are called upon to face the fury of the elements, especially in winter time, spirits are often a matter of vital necessity as a restorative after extreme exhaustion or exposure.

In the navies of France, Italy, Spain and Austria the men get their daily ration of spirits, while wine is served on all the mess tables of the officers. There is no heavy drinking on board, and comparatively little on shore, the people of the wine-drinking Latin countries of Europe being a sober race. Though inebriety on the part of officers is very severely punished, it is rare that one hears of any of them being court-martialed for an offense of this kind. The only excess in this line that I can recall on the part of naval officers of any European power were those which so seriously handicapped the armada of poor Admiral Rozhdestvensky on its memorable voyage from the Baltic to final destruction in Japanese waters by Admiral Togo in 1905. No small share of the responsibility of that memorable disaster was due to the widely known and widely discussed intemperance of most of the officers of the ill-fated Russian fleet.

The only warships that are run on absolutely teetotal lines are those of the embryo Canadian navy. But the experiment can hardly be considered as very successful, since the ships flying the dominion flag have been particularly unfortunate in the way of stranding and other mishaps of a more or less serious character, due, apparently, to faulty navigation.

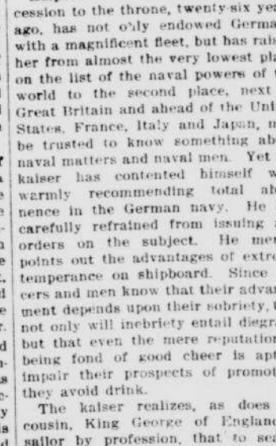
Gets \$250 to Buy Cigars. Cincinnati.—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Vincent in her will bequeathed \$250 to Oliver W. Norton, a Chicago millionaire "to be expended for the best cigars he can buy."

\$10,000 Alienation Suit. Allington, N. J.—Mrs. Thomas Brown, fifty-three, a wealthy widow, has been sued for \$10,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of Robert Burns, a twenty-three-year-old husband.

Gets \$100 for Finding Diamond. Chicago.—"Mossy" Joy, a saloon porter found a five-carat diamond while at work and received a \$100 bill when he returned it to William Hanrihan, the owner of the stone.

Happiness. There are no rules for felicity.—Victor Hugo.

Emperor William of Germany.



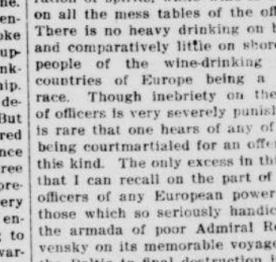
Emperor William of Germany.

Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels.



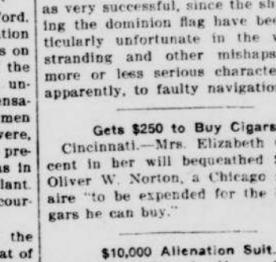
Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels.

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz.



Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz.

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz.



Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz.

ERAL MADE A REVEL

Sartender Leaves \$1,000 for Rites, Including Theater Party.

elisco.—William S. Casey, a famous in the California try, had a funeral for which himself. Casey died by his His health had been shat- he told his friends that he at to live if he could not be had \$1,000 in the Salinas

of Casey. Before the party sat down to dinner the urn was taken into the barroom and placed behind the bar. Then every one ordered his favorite drink and this toast was reverently drunk: "To Casey, who is still behind the bar."

The party, carrying out Casey's instructions, then sat down to dinner and later went to the theater.