

THE WEEK'S EPITOME

A RESUME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

A Carefully Digested and Condensed Compilation of Current News Domestic and Foreign.

San Antonio was visited by a storm Tuesday night and thousands of dollars worth of damage done.

It is reported that all the cotton gins of Titus county have orders from night riders to shut down and not gin any more cotton.

The Canadian Pacific machinists' strike, which started May 4, was declared off Wednesday night. The strike involved 20,000 men.

Eighteen cents a head is the price the Commercial Travelers' Association, better known as the Gideons, is willing to pay for conversions under their new plan of placing a Bible in every room of every hotel in the country.

Owen Moran, champion featherweight of Great Britain, secured the decision over Eddie Hanon of San Francisco in the twentieth round Wednesday. The bout was to go twenty rounds and Moran was the 2 to 1 favorite.

The legal department of the Harriman lines has decided that officers and workers in the Salvation Army are not ministers of religion, and are not, therefore, entitled to free transportation or reduced rates on the railroads.

Ignorant that her two months' old child was asleep under the cover, Mrs. Mary Stork of New York Tuesday closed up a folding mbed in a darkened room and the little one was smothered to death before his mother realized what had happened.

The Russian cholera statistics for the twenty-four hours ended at noon Friday show a decided improvement in the situation. There were only 171 new cases and 85 deaths, compared with 223 new cases and 93 deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours.

Telegrams received from the various capitals of Southwestern Europe setting forth that the Turkish Army is moving toward the Bulgarian frontier and that the Bulgarian army is engaged in hurried efforts to secure new equipment, is not taken seriously.

An important meeting was held at the Commercial Club of Tyler, Wednesday night, at which time the directors met with representatives of the People's Railroad for the purpose of discussing ways and means to build another railroad or interurban line out of Tyler.

It is possible there will be a scarcity of sugar within a short time and merchants are keeping a close watch on the situation. About the 15th of this month the annual two weeks' shutdown of the sugar mills in Louisiana, for the purpose of cleaning up in general, will occur.

Thwarted in their efforts to import cattle from Honduras to the slaughter houses in New Orleans and in that way fight the Western beef trust, the New Orleans' Butchers' Protective Union, through its president S. Casagne, announced Friday that it would buy cattle in Texas in train load lots and ship them to that place.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Irrigation congress was called to order in Albuquerque Tuesday by President Goudy of Denver, with every one of the four thousand seats in the convention hall occupied.

Accompanied by the friendly salutes of all manner of river and harbor craft, the new steamship Brazos of the Mallory line came up to her dock early this morning direct from her builders in New York, equipped for the initial trip to Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A severe tropical storm is raging in the neighborhood of the Bermuda Islands. All along the Atlantic coast from Wilmington, N. C., to East Portland, Maine, the warning signals are displayed.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe is preparing to make new rules governing milling-in-transit shipments of grain, which will be of great benefit to the flour milling interests of the country and place Dallas on a parity with Fort Worth and other North Texas cities.

Dr. Phillips of Big Springs, Tex., who is in Washington attending the International Tuberculosis Congress, was notified Tuesday of his appointment as surgeon in the army, with rank of Second Lieutenant.

Monday witnessed one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in the national capital, when medical scientists representing every civilized nation united with their brothers in America in Washington in an effort to solve the problem of how best to cope with tuberculosis.

J. M. Couch of Atlanta, Ga., is to Dallas for the purpose of establishing a horse collar factory.

Chas. Lee, a negro, of Houston, has perfected a machine which he claims will destroy boll weevils.

Louisiana's Crop Pest Commission has already inaugurated a crusade against the boll weevil for next year.

There are in New York probably a million Jews—which makes it perhaps the largest Jewish community in the world.

For the first time in several years Cherokee County is to have a colt show. The day set is Saturday, October 17.

The attorney general Saturday approved the charter of the Southland Life Insurance company of Dallas, capital \$300,000.

The Atlantic fleet has safely out-riden a hurricane which swept Manila Bay twelve hours and did much damage ashore.

Late Thursday evening when a passenger train on the Southern Railway, near Atlanta, Ga., ran into an open switch, two persons were killed.

In a difficulty at Ben Franklin Thursday a transient young man named McFarland received a wound six inches long in the abdomen and may die.

Denison's thirtieth monthly Sales Day Show and Agricultural Exhibit, which will be held next Saturday, promises to eclipse all previous efforts.

Fire Saturday night destroyed the grain house of the Walker Grain Company of Fort Worth, with a loss of \$35,000 on grain and \$7000 on the building.

A street car was demolished and its crew injured Sunday when a religious parade of 1100 persons led by Bishop Paul Rhode became a maddened mob in Chicago Heights in Chicago.

A big elephant belonging to a circus eluded his keeper Tuesday morning in Corsicana about 4 o'clock and took a stroll over a part of the city before its absence was detected.

At Little Rock, Ark., W. L. Greer is in jail charged with killing J. W. Reneau, Thursday, with a paper knife. In a difficulty the former stabbed the latter ten times, killing him instantly.

While crossing the track at the depot Saturday afternoon the northbound Katy Flyer struck the cotton wagon of William Pitts, a prominent farmer living four miles of Crecothah.

News has been received of an earthquake off the port of Acapulco, Mex., and it is said ships that were caught in that territory were tossed about like chips and several lives were lost.

Just as a charge of dynamite destroyed the rear of his home at Jackson, La., Saturday night, Dr. McQueen was struck by a bullet fired from ambush. His condition is serious.

The Nationalization of the Union Bank and Trust Company of Dallas was announced Wednesday through a telegram from Controller Lawrence O. Murray, who stated that the charter had been mailed.

The National Peace Congress, to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the North Carolina Peace Society and the centennial celebration of the founding of Greensboro, will meet in that city Oct. 12 to 16.

Charles A. Weare, a member of the former brokerage firm of P. B. Weare & Company of Chicago Saturday filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling assets of \$500 and liabilities of over one million dollars.

In a sewer gas explosion in San Antonio Saturday, Mrs. J. W. Cromwell, of Flatonia, sufficed a broken leg and Claude Rowland of San Antonio sustained a sprained ankle. A match was dropped in a manhole to test the gas and the explosion followed.

Preparations for the greatest demonstrations of the Catholics of the United States since the plenary council in Baltimore over two decades ago was begun at a meeting of leading Roman Catholic laymen of Chicago Saturday night.

Harry Anderson, aged 13, was drowned in a small pool near the city of Gainesville Saturday evening while bathing with three younger companions, who declare they thought Anderson was joking when shouting for help. The body was recovered.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, composed of representatives of the cotton manufacturing interests in the Atlantic coast states held the first session of its eighty-fifth semi-annual meeting in Saratoga, N. Y., Tuesday.

The Frisco Station agent at Jensen, Ark., C. W. Strozier, was killed Tuesday by a southbound passenger train at that place. His wife was standing at the widow and was looking at him when the accident occurred.

Will G. Bentley, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bentley of Temple, and Miss Cleo Pace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Pace, who reside several miles north of that place, were married Thursday. The groom is 16 years of age and the bride 17 years old.

LOUISIANA NEWS.

Crescent City Notes.

New Orleans.—W. P. Ross returned from Europe. Ship owners blue over freight rates.

First Baptist Church dedicated its new home on St. Charles Avenue with impressive ceremonies.

Monday was memorial day in the Supreme Court.

First Unitarian Church reopened for season. Dr. Gilchrist preaching on progress of mankind.

Anti-m Society held meeting and forces are determined to exterminate pest. Many remedies were proposed. Canal street policeman received a shaking up; several transferred.

Rev. Charles S. Sholl of Birmingham was called to Canal Street Presbyterian Church.

Concordia Lutheran College Association held its fifth annual festival.

Mrs. Daniel Lopez, widow of famous New Orleans confectioner, died in New York.

Three desperate tragedies marked Sunday. Two dead; one mortally wounded. Walter Scott was killed by Katie Kingston, known to the police as Cookie Laine.

Louisiana Jurist Dead.

New Orleans, La.—Judge John Clegg, for many years a resident of Lafayette, La., prominently identified with the bench and bar of the state and long a conspicuous figure in Louisiana's public affairs, died Monday forenoon at 11:45 o'clock at his home on Carrollton avenue. Judge Clegg was secretary of the senate from 1877 until 1881, inclusive, when he was made district judge and served three years. Upon the expiration of his term Judge Clegg was elected by the general assembly judge of the court of appeals for the Third circuit, comprising the parishes of Grant, Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Lafayette, Iberia, Vermillion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Acadia and Vernon.

Belligerent Priest.

Plaquemine, La.—Iberville parish and this section is convulsed in a sensation that had its beginning in court Monday when Rev. Father Holtgreve, a Catholic priest, was arraigned, charged with assault on Marx Cahn, editor of the Plaquemine News. The trouble grew out of politics. Father Holtgreve is president of the Fair Election League, which opposed Judge Calvin S. Schwing in the recent election. Editor Cahn's paper supported Schwing. The latter roasted Father Holtgreve and his league. Upon meeting Cahn the other day the priest scored him and then slapped his face. That brought matters to a climax and Father Holtgreve and other prominent men who opposed Schwing were brought into court Monday on various charges.

Rapides Parish Assessment.

Alexandria, La.—The Rapides parish assessment rolls were completed Monday. The total assessment is \$9,984,720, which is \$354,270 less than the year previous, due to lowering assessments on overflowed lands from \$20 to \$15 per acre. The assessment on merchandise stock and town property was raised slightly.

The finance committee of the Rapides police jury is in session. The jury will meet on Wednesday.

Dr. Dock in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—Dr. George Dock the new professor in medicine at the Tulane Medical School of Galveston, Tex., where he has been located some time, began his services with Tulane University Monday and delivered his first lecture at the medical school. He came here direct from Washington, where he attended the Tuberculosis Congress. Mrs. Dock, who was a Galveston girl, is with the doctor.

Killed by a Train.

Roanoke, La.—H. M. Shull was killed by train No. 5, due here at 3 p. m. Sunday. He had been working as millwright at Roanoke mill and was formerly with the Illinois plantation. He worked for Nordyke & Narmange, Indianapolis, Ind., for a number of years. His relatives are not known. As was his usual custom on Sunday, he went to the train to procure the New Orleans paper.

Fell From Foot Bridge.

Lake Charles, La.—Frank O'Rourke, employed as a farm hand near the Sweet Lake Canal, fell from a foot bridge into the canal Sunday and was drowned. He was 45 years old and leaves no relatives here.

Good Roads Movement at Crowley.

Crowley, La.—A strong movement in the direction of good roads has been started here and prominent farmers as well as merchants and millers have shown an active interest in it. The Crowley Signal has started a "Dollar Good Roads Club," to which there are already several subscriptions of \$100. It is intended that the fund will be spent in securing drainage affecting the roads in the vicinity of Crowley.

Fined for Drinking on Train.

Lake Charles, La.—I. M. Neely and Abner Ashworth were before the District Court Monday on charge of drinking on a train and were fined \$5 and costs each with a thirty-day imprisonment alternative. For carrying concealed weapons Robert Jones was fined \$250 and costs.

Lake Charles, La.—Mrs. Joy May Clark has brought suit against the town of De Ridder for \$3,075 damages alleged to have been sustained by a fall on a defective sidewalk which she says rendered her at cripple for life.

Good Roads

Who Should Build Them? Answer by an Expert

By H. H. GROSS,
Secretary National Good Roads League.

IN ALL the questions before the American people to-day, none is more misunderstood than the one that heads this article. It is high time this subject was understood and acted upon intelligently. The following condensed statement may serve to clear the atmosphere and show that the building of good roads is not an impossible task.

We often hear the statement: "There are 60 miles of roads in our township; at \$5,000 per mile it would cost \$300,000 to build them." Therefore they assume the task is an impossible one, as it would be from that viewpoint. The facts are that only the main highways need to be improved and from 15 to 25 miles in most townships would be ample. In the central west \$3,000 per mile would be the average cost, so the outlay ranges from \$65,000 to \$75,000 and not \$300,000, as stated.

Of this amount the township should pay about one-third, the state one-third and the general government one-third, and this is what we should work on. The township's part should be paid by issuing 20-year bonds at say four per cent. interest. In order to meet the interest and pay off the bonds it would require the township to raise from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year. This burden in a township will be scarcely felt. If in a state like Illinois, with 1,500 townships, the state should pay for state aid at the rate of \$2,000 per township per year for ten years, making a total for the state for state aid of \$15,000,000, the tax on farm property to raise this amount would be about 2½ cents per acre per year! With state aid the townships can build gravel or stone roads upon the main highways at an average cost of ten cents per acre per year. This will cover both the local tax and the state aid tax.

The first step toward an equitable solution is an up-to-date state aid law. Among the states that are taking steps to change their constitutions so the state may aid in building the roads are Wisconsin, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas. No state in the central west would gain so much by state aid as Illinois, due to the enormous amount of city and corporate property located in that state. Farm property pays only 30 per cent. of the state taxes, while the city of Chicago alone pays over 40 per cent. Fifteen states are now building roads by state aid and it works to the satisfaction of everyone. When state aid is established national aid will soon follow and then the question will be speedily solved.

Fashion Makes Bond Slaves

By HUME NISBET.

We put on boots to keep out the cold and they soak in the damp; stockings to help the absorbing process, and thus confirm the risk of consumption. Nature makes us all beautiful, or would do so if we gave her a fair chance; and we spend years in bringing nature down to a level not to be described in any simile. Nature meant to endow us with sinews and muscles to give and take a squeeze, and we poultice them all over until they are flaccid and shrink at the slightest force.

Nature made the Greeks, and the Greeks owed what powers they possessed to the restraint they displayed in letting nature alone. Art, having no human nature now left unspoiled, points to the old Greeks. Taste admits art to be right, yet yields to fashion, while that graven calf stands with senseless hoof upon the roses and the lilies, calling itself the god of Modesty, Purity, and Taste, a modesty which orphans the female to cover her hands and feet and lay bare her breast, a purity which can show a naked arm and blush to show a naked foot.

Airship's Efficiency in War

By ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

As to the ultimate type of airship, that, to my mind, is a question that cannot be answered. There are two distinct classes of aerial vehicles—balloons, which are lighter than air, and airships, which are heavier than air. I believe that aerial navigation will be solved by the heavier than air machines, and consequently am giving all my attention to that class.

There are three varieties of heavier than air machines—aerodromes, helicopters and the ornithopter. Aerodromes are divided into many types, and the type that will eventually be successful will be decided by experiments now being made, but I have the greatest confidence in the tetradons. As to the probable influence on social and political conditions, I might reply that I am not interested in that phase of the airship question and have not given it serious thought. I am anxious only to succeed without reference to the uses to which the machine may be put, but I will say that the success of the airship will revolutionize warfare. It may become, in fact, a war exterminating agency, and thus end all armed conflicts between nations. For instance, as an illustration of the tremendous use to which the airship will be put, a \$7,000,000 ship might easily be destroyed by a cheap machine, and by the same agencies whole cities wiped out.



NEGRESS WHITE FOR THIRD TIME

FORMER SLAVE UNDERGOES USUAL TRANSFORMATION IN COLOR OF SKIN.

MYSTERY Baffles Physicians

Indianapolis Woman Offers Puzzle Several Doctors Who Have Made Study of Case—Thinks Another Change Coming.

Indianapolis, Ind.—For the thirteenth time in her life of 59 years, the wife of America Massey, an ex-slave who lives with George Laswell at Minnetta street and Churchman avenue, is turned from black to white.

The first 16 years of her life were spent in slavery as a housemaid, as she can remember nothing about her parents she does not attempt to explain the mystery which has baffled every one who has seen her as well as numerous physicians who have examined her.

Having completed the third transformation Mrs. Massey is now of fair complexion. Her skin is not light in patches, but is completely white, with the exception of three small brown spots on the right side of her face and one on the left. A tint of pink on each cheek adds a bit of color to her appearance and the curly hair which is gray only in patches, bring additional contrast. When working about the house she rolls her sleeve, showing arms whiter than would be expected on a woman with a fair skin.

For the last 12 years Mrs. Massey says the transformation has been in process, and as the change has been completed for so long she is rather expecting the reverse performance to begin before many months. She has a yet noticed none of the more marked sensations experienced in former changes. The only things that have caused her to believe a transformation is due are the appearance of the small spots on her face and the fact that she has remained white longer than usual this time.

In making the first complete change from black to white and then from



Mrs. Massey's Skin Has Turned Completely White.

white to black as well as in the second complete change, Mrs. Massey says she noticed an itching sensation of the skin before the appearance of the spots, dark or light, as the case might be. As she tells it, the first white spots began to dot her colored skin in 1888, and in the course of two years she turned perfectly light. During the next two years a reverse process followed. The next four years saw a similar change from black to white, then from white to black, and Mrs. Massey was still more astonished in 1896 when she began to turn white for the third time. Since that date she has been turning color more slowly, and the surprising thing is that the hue has held for the exceptional number of years.

Although she has not as yet noticed the accompanying itching sensation, the appearance of the little spots on the face has given her ground for fear that the reverse process in the third transformation may not be far off. Mrs. Massey is not worried about the matter, however, as she is not affected physically by the change of color. In fact she says she has always enjoyed the best of health, and although she is getting pretty well along in years expects to see many more birthdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey came to Indianapolis from Bowling Green, Ky., in 1896, just as she was beginning to turn white for the third time. When she lived in the Kentucky town many physicians examined her in an attempt to find a cause for the change in color. In Indianapolis she has attracted considerable attention wherever she has gone, but none of the city doctors has ever called on her, she says.

Mr. and Mrs. Massey have a daughter, Mrs. Jeremiah Redman of Nelson street, where they spend much of their time.

The Best Test.
Customer—Is your car a fast one?
Agent—Madam, 70 per cent. of all the arrests made are owners of our cars—Half-Holiday.