St. Louis Working Night and Day to Be in Readings. For the Opening of the World's Fair on Saturday, Aaril 30th Next. first few thousand car- palaces. Near by are the Government physical culture exhibits is situated in ads of the twenty thou- Fisheries building and sea coast do- the western part of the grounds, and

sand cars of exhibits that will arrive at the World's Fair in St. Louis within the next few weeks have been received and unloaded. Large forces of men are em receiving and placing the valuable products from many nations of the small farm, and contains many thouworld as they come in. Any one who cannot, with the wildest magnificence of this latest and greatest of Universal Expositions. With and buildings spread out over its those an area of two square miles, enclosed by six miles of fence, the great World's Fair glistens in the sun, and is the centre of interest to all this part of the country.

The management has very consid-erately arranged many of the prin-cipal exhibit palaces in a compact group. While there are more than twenty-five buildings of considerable size given up to exhibit purposes, the very large buildings are some fifteen in number; eight of these, the Palace of Transportation, Machinery, Electricity. Varied Industries, Education, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy.

fense guns. The Palace of Agriculture is the

largest of the Exposition buildings twenty-seven the and stands in the central western part of the grounds, upon a high ele- ing the summer. sloyed night and day in vation. This building covers twenty acres of ground, the equivalent of a tion of 1904, we must not forget that sands of exhibits, not only from the has not been over the World's Fair States of the United States but from of the Exposition. The visitor will countries of the world. The Palace certainly open his eyes in amasement stretch of his imagination, realise the of Horticulture stands directly south when he sees the array of amusements of the Palace of Agriculture and is spread out for his delectation. . It is 400 by 900 feet.

The Palace of Art, composed of four been prepared for his entertainment. large pavilions, is one of the most in- The Pike is considerably more than a The Palace of Art, composed of four buildings contain a total of 135 galigries, filled with the priceless treasures of Europe and America, gathered with great care by discriminating each.

committees. As an example of the care with which these selections were made. Italy may be taken as an example. Some four thousand paintings were offered, set only four hundred could be selected. One of the four dred voices. The music-by the em-buildings of the Palace of Art is de- inent composer. Professor John K. voted entirely to statuary. The Palace of Forestry. Fish and as the poem, was written especially Game is in the western part of the for this occasion upon the invitation Liberal Arts, are situated in the north- grounds, covering four acres. The of the Exposition. Frank Vander-

adjacent, to it is the fine large ath-letic detd, with amphitudatre souther twenty seven thomsand people. Upon this field the games will take place dur-

In this burried glasice at the Exbodvery interesting quarter, known as the Pike. This is the amusement street tors. a long story in itself, to tell what has

teresting parts of the Fair. The several mile long, and upon either side are arranged about fifty elaborate and .extremely novel shows. Some of them cover as many as ten or eleven acres The World's Fair will open on Sat-

urday. April 30, with fitting ceremoules. Upon that occasion an anthem written by Edmund Clarence Stedanap will be sung by a chorus of six huninent" composer. Professor John K. Paine, of Harvard University-as well



PALACE OF MACHINERY. WORLD'S FAIR, COVERS TEN ACRES. -Copyrighted, 1904, by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

eastern part of the grounds. The new science of forestry has here a stucken, director of the Cincinnati Ormain entrance to the Exposition will most interesting exemplification. let the visitor into the centre of this In the central western part of the group. As each building covers from grounds are many of the Foreign Goveight to fifteen acres and contains ernment Pavilions. Some fifty for- of the Exposition, for its musical proseveral miles of aisles, lined on either eign nations are taking active part in grams. the World's Fair, several of them side by most interesting exhibits, the visitor will see his time slipping away spending more than a half-million dolwith a world of things yet remaining lars each. These are England, France, most beautiful scene in the whole to be seen. Germany, Brazil, Japan and China. Japan alone has brought seventy-The Government has spent more on

this Exposition than it has ever exeight thousand exhibits. The displays from the Philippine Islpended before. First, it gave \$5,000,000 to the general fund of the Exposition, upon consideration that the city of St. Louis would raise \$10,000,000. This eighty thousand of these exhibits arof course was promptly done. Then, ranged in buildings upon a reservathe Government appropriated nearly tion of forty acres, lying west of the bitious scheme of formal gardening ever a million and . half more for buildings Palace of Agriculture, and exhibits, and a few weeks ago de-

Journal,

How America Opened Japan.

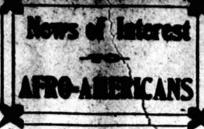
lished in Harper's Weekly, is a person-

A timely and important erticle, pub-

About thirty acres are given up to cided to make a loan of \$4,600.000 to an exhibit of the North American In- in diameter and 200 feet high, conthe Exposition in order to have the dians, their industries and home life. tains the largest organ in the world,

chestra, has written a march, and Henry K. Hadley, of New York, has written a waltz, also upon invitation The central feature of the Exposition, or witht is intended to be the grand picture, is made up of Cascade Gardens, the Colonade of States and the Hall of Festivals. The gardens with their cascades and statuary, and ands form a very attractive feature the elaborate architectural features, of the Exposition. There are some are nearly a half a mile from east to

west and represent an expenditure of one million dollars. It is the most amundertaken at an Exposition, or elsewhere. The Festival Hall, 200 feet



A New Steley Fermed To elevate the differe rike, and to heat the sick and bury the dead, a new society was formed in Macon, Ga. new society was formed in Macon, Ga, recently, and a charter was applied

for. The corporate same of the socie ty is to be "The Champions of Distress." Negroes are the incorpora-

A Progressive School in Florida, The Industrial Institute, located at Moultrie, Florida, is a worthy institution for the education of the colored race, which has been fortunate recently in securing several dopations suffcleat to enable the board of trustees to wipe out the present indebtedness of the enterprise. Rev. G. M. Elliott, the organizer and principal, has in view the building up of an institution similar to that created by Booker Washington at Tuskegee, Ala.

In this laudable effort Professor Elliott has the assistance and hearty good wishes of many of the prominent white families of the city.

The board of trustees, who, by the way, look after the finances of the institute, are delighted with the generous support given, and hope that others will be stimulated to encourage the development of the school by tendering financial aid. The operating expenses must now be obtained. There are about thirty boarding and day pupils in the school, with many applications held up for the reason that there is not sufficient room to accommodate more. Dr. Elliott is now negotiating to buy a small sawmill with which to cut the timber on the land, which, in turn, will be used by the home force in the construction of additional buildings. . . .

Churches for Negroes.

An interesting movement has been initiated in the Episcopal church for the establishment of separate churches for the colored people, under the auspices and direction of bishops of their own race. Bishop Brown, of Arkansas, is one of the leaders in this movement. The progress of the colored people in this country during the last forty years has been marked, and is full of promise for the future. But amalgamation of the two races is not to be thought of; and if this be true, if the two races are to live as separate races, the colored race must have its own schools and its own churches, its own teachers and its own preachers. And the highest offices in the school and the highest offices in the church should be open to the race, as they can not be in schools and churches in which the races are intermingled. The details of this movement may be thus briefly described: The general work of the American Episcopal church among the colored people is carried on under the superintendence of a commission for church work among the colored people, established by the board of missions on the recommendation of the general convention in 1886. The late bishop of Kentucky was the chairman of this com-

mission. Other members of the com-

exchanged by just entired and state laws to become the highest type of citizen, the result will be worse for the southern white man than for the Megro. Unless the Negroes are encouraged by just election laws to be come tax payers and intelligent producers, the white people will have an eternal milletone about their nocks.

"Regarding lynchings, I repeat what I have said many times in the south. that the taking of human life without due process of law, whether in Geor gia or Ohio, is a blot upon our civiliwinn. We should at all times stand ready as a race to join hands with all people to see that crime is not comsitted by our people, and to see that swift legal pealshment follows such crimes"

Lynchinge Discussed in Senate. A Washington special says: Although the sundry civil bill constructively was under discussion in the house of representatives, the debate took a wide range, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, devoting considerable time to answering some of the statements recently made on the floor by Mr. Spight, of MiMselseippi, regarding the race question.

Mr. Gillett said if he did not believe it fair or wise for the democrats of the south to say that they intend forever to prevent the Negro from participation in government. There are ten million Negroes of the south, he said, who cannot stay as they are, who eith er have got to go up or down. Nobody. he declared, wants the south to submit to Negro domination, but the outrageous thing was that they say the Negroes cannot be developed into the faculty of voting or becoming citizens. He was surprised, he said, that no one on the democratic side of the house had denounced lyachings. The overwheiming proportion of lynchings, he asserted, occurred in the south. Some occurred in the north, too, he said. In the north, however, it was the disorderly element which conducted the lyachings, but the great mass of the people openly disavowed it, whereas, in the south, he said, they did not. Respect for the law, he contended, should be always present, but every time a man was lynched, it infringed that respect for law without which no republican government could endure.

People of the north, recognize he said, that mob violence ought to be stopped, not because of sympathy for the criminals, but from the results that are expected to come from it. In many cases' burnings are not too good for the criminal, and no punish ment is too severe for him, but, ho said, it is much better that the criminal should escape his punishment than to have the law transgressed.

Answering a question by Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina. Mr. Gillett declared that he condemned lynchings on any terms.

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, interrupted to say that whenever the Ne groes cease the crime of rape the lynchings and burning will cease.

Horrors in Congo Free State.

Representatives of the American Baptist, Southern Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ African Missions called upon Secretary of State Hay in Washington a few days ago and described affairs in the Congo country as viewed from the missionary standpoint. In the delegation were Dr. T. of the dogs as could be kept in with S. Barber, of Boston; S. H. Kister, of the horn, and a half hour's trailing

Pluck and • JAGUAR HARD HUNTING.

N a large iron-barred cage in the Chutes Menagerie is the largest of the New World's cats, a full-bloodthe wilds of Mexico, and not less bloodthirsty than the African lions that snarl and growl in the next den. He to of a beautiful-taway brown, thick-

ty marked from the tip of his nose to the end of his restiess tall with heavy blotches of chocolate, shading into black. There are over five feet of him. built like a leopard, but of greater weight, while his forearms and paws are larger than those of any of the cats save the lion. He paces up and down his cage all night through. In the day he sleeps and no amount of shouting or prodding will wake him or get aught from him save an ugly sparl.

"At home in the wilds of Central America," according to a man who has mining connections in that region, the jaguar frequents the banks of streams, especially where the water courses run through the impenetrable forests. Few people-even natives-are to be met with in such sections, and as about the only way to get into these vast woods is by cauge on the rivers and the opportunities for jaguar shooting are of the best. Many are shot from launches on the larger rivers and the natives kill them with spears.

Jaguars are very plentiful in these forests-much more so than mountain lions are in Los Angeles County-and. on the eastern slope of the Andes as well as the Mexican Sierra are so numerous as to be dangerous to human life as well as to the her.is. They rarely leave the edges of the forests. but make long forays into the open. Hunts are organized and the big cats followed with hounds. Some of these chases result disastrously for dogs and men. Jaguars run further than our mountain lions (which are known as pumas below out Southern border) and do not tree so easily. They are in no wise cowardly and will fight a man if he disputes their way in the forest. Dogs will not fight them and the pu-

mas are their especial enemies, which they always whip and often kill.

Vaqueros of the pampas take this animal alive by entangling him in the thongs of their bolas and frequently The borse was an aged beast whose kill it alone and unaided with their life was a burden to it, and which was long knives. No white man has tried uscless to the farmer. Its name was this method, and most of the jaguar Peter. It would not die and no one hunting is done with rifles of the lat- would buy it or take it as a gift. est make. No tales exaggerate the real ferocity of these animals, which his troubles began. Neighbor after frequently cirry off Indian infants be- neighbor declined to act as executionfore their helpless mothers' eyes. Here is a description of a jaguar

hunt some time ago along one of the He spent sleepless nights trying to streams that feed the Gulf from the evolve a scheme of getting rid of the eastern slope of southern Mexico, as told the writer: "Bright and early one December morning we left camp, six in the party and tied it to the horse's neck. Then and with eight dogs of various breeds. he lit the fuse and ran. All carried rifles and knives, while the

two Indians who were supposed to act which loved its master, and it joined as guides carried heavy machetes with gladly in the game. Eggert, terrifed, which to cut away the many creepers doubled h's pace. The horse whinwhich obstruct all forest paths. We nied with pleasure and quickened its headed up the bank of a small tribu- steps. Eggert panted and wheezed, tary stream not far from the mines. and shortly after entering the belt of heavier timber the dogs put up a howl and led off at a pace we could an eternity. not follow through the tangle. Such

ly. These bears, although the ly in September, were in good fur, large one (estimated to weigh 1989 • Adventure. pounded, particularly so, the fur besmaller bear (estimated to weigh St pounds) was very thin and had good, fur. The large bear was a veta surely, as on skinning him eight bui-lets and several buckshot were found." two of the builets being round, such as were used by the Indians many, years ago in their old smoothbores .-J. G. Knowlton, in the Illustrated Sporting News.

A MILITANT PARSON.

When the settlements on the Korked Deer River were new, and western Tennessee was still Chicksonw country, all attempts to start religious services were for a long time broken up by a gang of young outlaws who drove the ministers away. At last the Rev. Arthur Davis, a muscular Christian. came to try his skill at conquering them.

They had given him notice that no Methodist parson should ever preach on lower Forked Deer. Mr. Davis went to the forbidden ground and preached to a large audience. When the service was over he stepped out into the grove which surrounded the log church, and taking off his coat and collar, placed them on a stump.

The outlaws had gathered on one side, the church people on the other. Turning to one of the church people Mr. Davis gave him a message-to his wife, and then facing the outlaws, demanded that they select their champion

"You said I should not preach," he said, "but I have preached. You say I will not preach again. Well, I say f shall, unless you kill me now. Come on, one at a time, fair play, and we'll see who is right"

The outlaws looked at him in amazement. Then the leader stepped forward, holding out his hand.

"I'm with you, Mr. Davis," he declared. "Any man who has got your courage can be parson here as long as he likes. Boys, step up and shake hands with the minister."

Thenceforward the "fighting parson" held forth regularly in the Forked Deer country .- Youth's Companion.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

John Eggert, a farmer, of Centre, Wis., is one horse and one f nce poorer than he was, but possesses instead a deep, ragged hole in one of his fields.

Eggert decided to have it shot. Then er. Eggert himself was willing, but his knowledge of firearms was small. horse. At last he perfected his plan and proceeded to put it into execution. First he obtained a stick of dynamite

The horse was an affectionate beast but ran the faster. fear lending strength to nis legs. And so it went on ; for one of those minutes which seem

At last Eggert reached a fence, scrambled over it, and lay panting on the other side, when a Japanese fleet in action broke the stillness. Eggert felt himself to see if he was all there, and then looked around. The horse, the fence and a good share of his farm were gone.-New York Evening Sun. A HERO'S REWARD. A few days ago an cld man named

1	completeness. The Government can- not lose much on this investment at St. Louis, for the reason that St. Louis returns in internal revenue taxes for the Eastern half of Missouri alone, over \$15,000,000 a year. I wish I might describe the great beauty of the Government building. It is 800 feet long and stands on a broad terrace upon the hillside, over-	000 is to be given as a grand prize to the aeronaut who will sail an airship in the quickest time over a fourteen- mile course.	five hundred people. Practically all St. Louis is preparing to accommodate World's Fair visi- tors. The private homes will be open for the reception of guests throughout the Exposition. The prices will be from 50c. to \$1.50 per day for each person for rooms. Restaurants are so plenti- ful that meals may be had in almost any locality where the visitors may	mission. Other members of the com- mission are the bishops of Ohio, North Carolina, Georgia, Washington, the coadjutors of New, York and Pennsyl- vania, the Rev. Drs. McKim and Tucker, Mr. Joseph Bryant, and Mr. Henry E. Pellew. Overtures have been made for some time to this com- mission, by the colored people, for the consecration of colored bishops, so far without definite results. It is now proposed to provide suffragan bishops, which would open the way	S. Barber, of Boston; S. H. Kister, of Nashville; A. McLain, of Cincinnati; Dr. Lafton, of Olengi, Africa; Dr. Mor- rison, of Kasal, Africa, and Dr. Les- lie, of Africa. Stories of atrocities practiced on the natives in the Congo country by their Belgian rulers were the principal feat- ures of the conferences. They were illustrated by photographs taken by the missionaries, the subjects being young children and youths maimed and mutilated with hands and feet	the horn, a brought us baying that whole noise particularly bank of the fallen acros rooted base hind which place. "Tumbling got around dogs and th
¥	RUSSIA'S VICEROY.	MUSIC AND ANIMALS.	N-RAYS AND DIGESTION.	to granting these requests. A suf-	chopped off, and, according to the	age beauty.
1	Admiral Abreleft a Master Mind, a Master Will and a Masterful Hand.	The Punns is the Most Sensitive to the	This Process Causes Their Emission, as	fragan bishop in the church of Eng-	members of the delegations, all be-	creepers tha rotten log, h
	Admiral E. I. Alexcieff, described	Influence of Melody. Some very curious experiments have	Does Muscular Activity. That the processes of digestion, as	land, is an associate or under bishop,	cause their parents and male relatives	every hair
	by Senator Beveridge in his book,	recently been carried out in the Ger-	well as mental and muscular activity.	attached to a diocesan bishop and working under his jurisdiction, but	failed to bring in the prescribed num- ber of pounds of rubber daily.	cat. At a
	"The Russian Advance," as "a master	man Zoological Gardens in order to	seem to cause the emission of N-ravs.	without definite territorial jurisdiction	The missionaries also showed that	the three fr
	mind, a master will, altogether a mas-	ascertain the actual influence of music	is the conclusion reached by M. Lam-	other than that of the bishop to whom	their work was rendered uearly value.	baying to wi logs we the
	terful man," is the subject of an in-	upon animals. The instrument was	bert, in France, after a series of inter-	he is a suffragan.	less by the attitude of the Belgian of	us. The ja
	forming article by Charles Johnston,	the violin and Herr Baker was the per- former.	esting experiments. He believes that these curious rays are produced by	• • • •	ficials in the Congo country.	probably wo
	in Harper's Weekly. Admiral Alex-	Of all the animals the pume was the	ferments, especially by those con-	"Negroes Need White Friends."	In addition it was stated no respect	back before
	eleff has toiled for years at the build-	most sensitive to the musical influ-	cerned in the digestion of albuminoid	"I have a most profound belief that no race in ancient or modern history	was shown for the property rights of the missionaries and it was on this	but our dog
	ing of a new region of Russian influ-	ence. His moods changed rapidly, ac-	matter. In his experiments on diges-	has ever equaled the American Negro	last ground the delegation thought the	that, and o trembled wi
	ence, a region nearly as large as the	cording to the nature of the melody.	tion, says a writer in Harper's Week-	in development in all directions," said	state department might interfere.	'devil cats'
	combined area of France and Ger-	the animal frequently becoming very excited and nervous, "just like a	ly. M. Lambert placed a small quantity of fibrin in tubes containing in one	Booker T. Washington, in addressing	Secretary Hay asked them to reduce	great forest
	many, and with a fringe of possible	Frenchman," as the report says.	case activated pancreatic juice, and	a meeting recently in New York City	their views to a written memorandum	plerced the
	future acquisitions many times great-	Leopards were entirely unconcerned.	in another artificial gastric juice made	of the Society for Ethical Culture.	which he would consider. He did not	few last cl
	er, only to see the whole of his life	but the lions appeared to be afraid, al-	by mixing five per cent. solution of	He expressed the opinion further that	hold out any definite promise of reliev-	trunk, he si
8.1	work threatened with dissolution. "In	though their cubs wanted to dance	pepsin with a four per cent. solution	the colored man should be encouraged	ing the situation in the Congo so	stream, whe
	this lifework," says Mr. Johnston, "he	when the usic became livelier. The	of hydrochloric acid. From these	to remain in the south. He said:	far as the natives were concerned, be- cause the United States was not one	pany's office
	has accomplished miracles almost, fac- ing conditions of great and unexpect-	byenas were very much terrified, but the monkeys were merely curious and	tubes the N-rays were emitted, and	"Because of the Negro's progress in	of the signatories to the treaty under	This jagua
	ed difficulty, amid surroundings alter-	the monkeys were merly curious,	were detected not only by producing increased luminescence of a phos-	the present and my faith in his fu- ture, I was never prouder than I am	which the Congo Free State became	inches from
	nately picturesque with the glamor of	The experiments are to be continued.	phorescent screen, but also photo-	today of being a Negro.	existent.	have been k
	the East and squalld with intrigue	and with a variety of instruments, in	graphically, thus removing the sub-	"Nine-tenths of the intelligent mem		Los Angeles
	and physical wretchedness. Through	order to distinguish between the men-	jective element from the experiment.	bers of our race will agree that the		· HUNT
	all these difficulties Admiral Alex-	tal states which are actually produced	As a result of these experiments; M.	great body of our people are to reside	Have Effigies on Coins. A new issue of silver 2-shilling	HUNTI
	eleff has acted with constant resolu- tion, force, rapidity, and constructive	by the music and those which are	Lambert believes that in the course	in the south, and that they should be	pieces by the British mint has on it	The grizzi in America
	power.	merely the result of an unusual ex- perience.—Scientific American.	of digestion the fibrin undergoes strains which act to produce N-rays.	encouraged to do so. Since this is	i figure of Britannia which is a por-	We all kno
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			agreed upon, it naturally follows that	trait of Miss Susan Hicks-Beach.	fight if corn
	Youngest Cavalryman of Civil War.	Interesting.	Prosperous Yucatan.	the Negro should, in every praise	whose father, Sir Michael, was until	be ugly and
	The death of Oscar Arion Frost, at	To hear the music of sweet bells,	Yucatan simply boils over with pros- perity. Her railways are paying, her	worthy manner, cultivate the friendship	recently the chancellor of the ex-	fight for her
	Ottawa, brings out the claim for him that he was the youngest cavalryman	and also to test solid silver; take a solid-silver tablespoon, and tie two	banks grow fat dividends, and her	and the sympathy of the people by whose side he is to live. Any other	chequer. This pecuniary perpetuation of a nonroyal lady has its precedent	the grizzly,
	enlisted in the Civil War. He went	cords of equal length to the handle	multi-millionaires are buying the best	course would be suicidal, unnatural	in the duchess of Portsmouth, who in	mountain m
Sec.	into the Third Missouri Cavalry at	Hold the ends of the cords to each ear	there is to be had, whether it be lux-	and illogical.	the guise of Britannia has decked all	ly and read; this fact rec
	fourteen years of age, and served	at the same time closing the ears with	uries for the family or a first-class	"In saying this, I do not mean that	British copper coins since the time of	do any of th
	through the war. It cannot be claimed	the fingers. Then by a motion of the	education abroad for their sons	we should 'submit to injustice. No	Charles II. The head of Liberty which	unless every
	for Mr. Frost, though, that he was boy-	body swing the spoon, letting it strike	Mexican Herald.	one respects a strong, honest charac-	adorns the silver dollar of the Unfted	Their imme
i er	ish in appearance. At the time of his	the back of the chair or like wooden	A Machiavellian Mazim.	ter more than the southern white man	States reproduces the features of a	their ugly di

A Machiavellian Mazim. Whatever is the occasion of another's

advancement is the cause of his own diminution.-From the Prince.

A great crowd has assembled to was thrown open to the public. There al account of the historic events lead- was then in operation a total of 1444 cheer the boy Prince Alexander on his ing to the opening of Japan to the miles in Manchuria and 3559 miles in arrival at Belgrade by steamer. "Wby world's trade, written by Commodore Siberia, a continuous Russian line from do these people make so much noise Nicholson, U. S. N. (retired), who was Moscow to Port Arthur of 5429 miles; when they see me?" cried little Alexnavigating officer of Commodore Per- and the new trains de luxe, which will ander. "Because they love you, my ry's flagship at the time of the ex- begin running this summer, will give little son." Immediately he almost pedition of 1853. How Perry overcame virtually a through service from Paris sprang out of the minister's arms, the prejudices of the Japanese and the to Port Arthur, a distance of 7299 calling out, "They say you love me. obstacles that interfered with the ac- miles, 6000 miles of which is over Show me your love by throwing all complishment of his mission are told Russian fines .- From James W. Dav- your hats into the water." The hats by Commodore Nicholson in a narra-lidson's "The Great Siberian Railway." were thrown.-From "Beigrade, the tive of uncommon interest. in the Century. White City of Death."

Put to the Test.

ter more than the southern white man does. At the present time the race needs every white friend it can command, whether he resides at the south or the north. The problems before us are not to be settled by emigra tion .extermination or amalgamation. but by sympathetic co-operation be tween the races."

Professor Washington also address ed a large audience of white and colored people at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church in Washington City. previous to his New York speech. He spoke of the work at Tuskegee and said the Negro would gain more through co-operation with the white man than through needless opposition to him. On the question of the ballot he said:

"If the Negro is not stimulated and

young school teacher of Philadelphia A century ago the Rothschlids adorned their bank notes with the benevolent tace of Baroness de Rothschild. In 1897 the state bank of Budapest engraved the countenance of Mme. Luise Blanna, the prima donna, on its thousand gulden notes.

Tame Wild Animals.

A thoroughly frightened for was pursued through Williams street, Brattleboro, Vt., one day last week, and two dogs chased a full-grown buck within a short distance of the village on the same day. The watchman at a factory saw a doe directly in front of the shops, and another deer skipped into George B. Crowell's front yard one morning.

s within sound of a terrific at made the forest ring, the se seeming to come from a ly dense tangle on the very he stream. A huge tree had ross the water and its upse formed a broad shield, be

ch the fracas was taking

ng. clawing and sliding, we nd this with the rest of the there iaced a scene of savy. Backed against a mat of a goodly distance from him free dogs kept up a restless which the fresh voices of the hen released lent new impejaguar was not afraid. He would have killed the whole ore he himself succumbed, logs were far too wise for our Indian guides fairly with fear, so afraid of these s' are the children of the ests. A well-directed shot e creature's eye and with a clutches at the great tree slid with a splash into the bence he was rescued and now adorns a mining comce."

uar measured five feet nine killed in the same forest .-les (Cal.) Times.

TING THE GRIZZLY.

zzly bear is the only animal ca that is really dangerous. now that any animal will ornered; a bull moose may nd charge; a black bear will her cubs, or if wounded, but . "Old Uncle Ephraim," the men call him, is always ugady for a fight. So well is recognized that very seldom the old-timers take a chance erything is in their favor. nense size, coupled with states reproduces the features of a their ugly disposition, makes them indeed very dangerous. There are many cases on record of grizzlies weighing 1500 pounds. I have never seen one that weighed actually that much, but have seen several that weighed over 1000 pounds, and have seen skins that were much larger than any I have killed; so do not doubt the statement that they grow to weigh 1500 pounds. The most common methods of killing grizzlies are to watch a bait at night or to trap them, either with a large steel trap or a long pen with a falling door made of heavy timber The steel trap is the most successful

although not considered very sportsmanlike.

I know of two cases where a grizzly was shot through the heart, and yet lived long enough to run 150 yards. and, in one case, maul a man very bad-

Samuel Wilberley was killed upon the railway by a passing train. His last days, it appeared, had been spent in Edmonton v'orkhouse. At the inquest hat had grown over the half it was revealed that Wilberley was an his every tooth visible and old soldier. He enlisted when only on end, stood the spotted eighteen is the famous Ninety-fifth Foot. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, when Sir De Lacey Evans mentioned him in division order. In the repulse of the Russian sortie he shone, and again in the bloody grapple of Inkerman. He volunteered upon one occasion to carry ammunition to the Quarries under the deadly fire of that day and was in the trenches throughout the whole of the stege. The Gazette itself published the services of Corporal Schnue! Webb, the name under which Wilberley enlisted, and added that the young hero had received from his Queen the Crimean medal, and from the Emperor of the rirench the Cross of the Legion of Hower. Corporal Webb was not en-

titled to a pension upon his discharge om tip to tip. Larger ones from the army. He never applied for assista c in any shope or form.— London Telegraph.

RUSSIANS' BRAVERY.

An illustration of the stoical bravery of Russian soldiers is given by the story of a captain who was unsuccessfully shelling a battery at the siege of Varsovie, Field Marshall Pashkievitch galloped up to the captain and sternly asked why his firing did not have some effect. The captain replied that the shells did not ignite. The marshal scoffed that theory and threatened to degrade the officer. The captain picked up one of the shells, ignited the fuse, and, holding it in the paim of his hand, said to the marshal: for yourself, sir." The marshal, folding his arms across his breast stood looking at the smoking shell. It was a solemn moment. Both men stood motionless, awaiting the result. Finally the fuse burned out and the captain threw the shell to the ground. "It's true," remarked the marshal, turning away to consider other measures to silence the enemy's fire. In the evening, instead of punishment, the captain received the cross of the Order of St. Vladimir .-- Kansas City Journal.

Germany's Motor Cars.

The total number of electric motor cars on the electric railways in Germany was 12.300 at the end of 1902. and that of trailer cars 8225. This is an increase of sixty per cent. over the preceding year.

enlistment he was six feet tall and object. You have no idea what sweet weighed 190 pounds.-Kansas City music you will bear. Try it, and see. -Woman's Home Companion. Longest Road in the World. In 1901 the great Siberian Rallway