

LAWYER AND AUTHOR

New British Ambassador Considered a Versatile Genius.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Now at Spanish Court, Will Arrive in Washington Within a Short Time.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador in Madrid has been appointed British ambassador to the United States, to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert.

The selection of Sir Henry was a surprise to most people, chiefly because he has never had any official connection with Washington. It is learned that Sir Henry has frequently expressed a great liking for Americans and a desire to go to the United States.

The new ambassador will speedily bid farewell to the Spanish court and proceed to the United States. Lady Durand is not very strong, but it is hoped the American climate will benefit her health and enable her to completely fulfill her duties as hostess of the British embassy.

In addition to his diplomatic success in Persia, India and Afghanistan, Sir Henry is an expert shot and has had many adventures with big game while hunting in India, where he was closely connected with Gen. Lord Roberts, serving as his political secretary during the famous Cabul campaign.

Sir Henry, who was born in 1850, is a son of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Durand. He married in 1875 Ella Reve, daughter of Teighmouth Sandys, of the



SIR H. MORTIMER DURAND. (Newly Appointed British Ambassador to the United States.)

British civil service. Sir Henry was appointed to the British privy council in 1901. He is the author of a life of his father, Sir Henry Durand, and of "Helen Trevelyan."

He entered the Bengal civil service in 1873, was political secretary to Sir F. Earl, Roberts during the Cabul campaign of 1879, and foreign secretary in India from 1884 to 1894. In 1893 he conducted an important diplomatic mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan and from 1894 to 1900 he was British minister to Teheran.

In the mission to Cabul in 1903 he was completely successful. The Indo-Afghan frontier question, the position of Afghanistan in regard to its Oxus border, as defined in the Clarendon agreement between England and Russia, and other matters which had caused some trouble, were adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned, with the probable exception of Russia. As a reward for his services, Sir Henry was made a knight commander of the Order of the Star in India.

It is worthy of mention here that the British mission to Afghanistan in 1893 was full of perils. The safety of Sir Henry and his party was entrusted entirely to Afghan honor, the sole guard being furnished by the Ameer's troops, and Cabul was known to be a hotbed of ferocious fanaticism.

The British commissioner's special endeavor was to convince the Ameer that England was single-minded in her desire to uphold the independence of Afghanistan. To do this required much tact, which, fortunately for England, the commissioner had acquired in the Indian foreign office.

In 1900 Sir Henry became ambassador and consul general at Madrid.

The significant and important feature of Sir Henry's selection is the fact that it is the first time the British government has sent an ambassador directly to Washington. Heretofore Washington has been looked upon as a post ranking at the foot of the embassies, hence it has been the custom to promote a minister to the embassy to be ambassador here. So the action of the British government in this case marks a growing sense of appreciation of the importance of Washington as a diplomatic post.

Abandoned Baby in Bag. "Listen! Well, I'll be hanged, if that isn't a baby's cry coming out of the darkness over yonder in the meadow!" exclaimed Chalkley Cleaver, driving along a Whitemarsh road toward his grist mill at Norristown, Pa. He stopped his horses, groped his way over the fence, and followed the sound to a spot where, in a gunny sack, wriggled a well-dressed, black haired baby girl, whose parents had evidently left her there to die. Cleaver took the lusty little self-defender home, and over the hill to the poorhouse she will go unless some other foster home opens its doors to her.

TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY.

New York Inventor Has Perfected Process for the Manufacture of the Hardest Stone.

A New York scientist has discovered recently a method for manufacturing stone which he announces considerably improves upon nature. The new stone is called "palladite." It is harder than most natural stone, and may be manufactured quickly and at comparative slight expense. "Palladite" is the invention of Mr. W. Pallard Foote, of Yonkers, New York, who has given the discovery his name. The chemically prepared stone may be used for a variety of



W. PALLARD FOOTE. (Discoverer of a Process for the Manufacture of Stone.)

purposes. As a thin veneer placed on iron, wood, stone or brick, it offers protection against fire, water, acids or rust, resisting the effect of extremes of high and low temperatures. It is composed chiefly of waste paper pulped and molded into form, and presents the appearance of stone in color and consistency. The New York Herald says that if a quantity of this be taken and made into a box or troughlike form to a given size, say five or six feet long, by four inches square, then veneered with "palladite," it will make an effective stone covered conduit for underground or overhead electric or telephone wires of non-conductivity and durability. Patents have been granted and others are pending for the protection of this invention.

In July, 1894, Mr. Foote introduced in Brooklyn and New York, in a series of public tests, a "bullet proof shield" for government use which was commented on freely by the press. A test was given also at the United States government proving grounds at Indian Head, in 1895, at the request of the late Admiral Sampson.

Later on members of the German legation at Washington examined and praised the invention.

This invention embraced the first important elements of "palladite." After nine years of continuous work, Mr. Foote has succeeded in perfecting this valuable process—the solidification of mineral and other matter.

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

To Be Presented to American People by Descendants of French Revolutionary Officers.

The bust of Washington which was offered to this country by the descendants of the French officers who fought in the American revolution is finished, according to Le Monde Illustré, and will soon be shipped. Comte de Rochambeau, Marquis de la Fayette, Marquis de Grasse and Henry Jouin made the offer and collected money by general subscription to defray the expenses. The bust is heroic in size, and is by David d'Angers. It is of bronze, and is mounted on a pedestal of white marble from the quarries of Berring-Nicoli at Carrara.



BUST OF WASHINGTON. (Gift of the Descendants of French Revolutionary Officers.)

It has a tablet of bronze, after the style of Louis XVI., designed by Charles Dupont. The bust and its pedestal will be shipped to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington. It is intended that the erection shall take place soon after the convening of congress in special session. The French families whose ancestors took part in the war of independence will be represented. A little book containing the names of all contributors to the fund is being printed, and a copy will be sent here with the bust.

Poser for the Missionary.

A strict law prevents the immigration of Chinamen to Australia. A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to Heaven?" remarked Ab Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All right," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinamen into Australia when you let him into Heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary, with fervor, "there's no labor party in Heaven!"



THE BROWNLOW BILL.

Interests of Government Well Guarded, But a Potent Incentive to Local Action.

One objection that has been urged against the appropriation of money by the government to aid in road-building is that the members of congress would engage in such turmoil and unseemly strifes as are now witnessed in securing appropriations for rivers and harbors. This could not be the case under the Brownlow bill, for it provides that no state shall receive in aid of road construction out of any money appropriated for that purpose a greater proportion of the total amount appropriated than its population bears to the total population of the United States. To illustrate: If \$20,000,000 should be appropriated, Massachusetts would receive approximately, \$735,000; Alabama, \$497,000; Tennessee, \$524,000; Michigan, \$634,000, and Maryland, \$311,000.

However much work may be done by either of these states, it could not receive more than its proportion of the amount appropriated. Nor could any community in the several states complain of another for trying to secure the premium offered by the government in taking prompt and effective action in raising local funds to meet the requirements of the government. It would be a contest, not between states, but between different counties of the same state, or between different subdivisions of townships, but the bill makes it impossible that there could be contests between the states themselves.

This bill is well guarded, also as to the expenditure of the money appropriated by the government. Application must first be made by the officers having jurisdiction of the public roads in any state or county or district to the director of the bureau of public roads for cooperation in the construction of a public highway. After the application is made with the required resolution the director of the bureau of public roads must have the route investigated to determine whether such a proposed road would be of sufficient importance to receive national aid. If it should be approved by the director upon investigation then maps are to be prepared, plans and specifications made, the width of the road determined, together with an estimate of its cost.

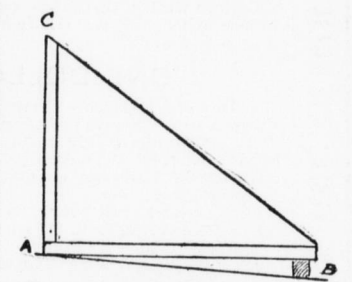
A second application, with resolution, is then made by the local authorities and filed with the director, in which assurance is given that such road or section thereof shall be constructed according to the provisions of the act. The director then advertises for bids for the construction of the road, and the contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, or it may be awarded to the state or county or subdivision. The director may then issue his warrant on the treasurer of the United States, but his warrant shall not be in excess of 80 per cent. of the work performed, and in all cases the government shall hold back 20 per cent. until the entire work has been finished.

To anyone who will study closely the provisions of the Brownlow bill it will be apparent that the interests of the government have been well protected in every particular. The value of the bill is the beneficial influence it will exert upon local action. Experience has shown that something is necessary to stimulate local effort in the matter of road building. The history of the construction of roads in all European countries shows that no good permanent free roads have ever been built by local assessment or taxation.

SIMPLE GRADE LINE.

With Its Application a Grade of Any Desired Fall to the Rod Can Be Established.

To establish the grade of ditches and drains, take a well-seasoned, straight pine scantling and use it for the base of a triangular frame. The base, a, b, should be one rod long; the upright side, a, c, is formed of two light strips so that a plumb line may hang between them suspended from



RELIABLE GRADE LINE.

the point. Place the frame in an upright position, level the base and mark the point upon the base at which the plumb hangs; it will always hang to this mark when a b is level, but not otherwise.

Now to test whether a ditch is level, place the frame upright in the bottom of the ditch and if the bob comes to the mark, the ditch is level at that place. To establish a grade of any desired fall to the rod—say four inches to the rod—take a block of wood to the under side of a b and when the bob comes to the mark, the base will be level and the ditch will have a fall equal to the thickness of the block. —C. L. Smith, in Farm and Home.

Early in the fall, as soon as the leaves fall, is the best time to make cuttings of grape, currant, gooseberry and rose.



How a Farmer was freed from Misery

WORTHY of a higher recommendation than I can find words to express."

This is what Mr. J. H. Plangman (of Sherman, Tex.) says of Doan's Kidney Pills. He tells his experience in the following words: "Sometime in September I was taken with a dull aching pain across the small of my back, directly over the kidneys. I paid small attention to this at first, thinking it would pass off. But instead of getting better it became worse and in a short time the pain centered through my left hip and down my left leg as far as the knee."

This is precisely what kidney trouble will do with the body. It does not always show itself at first, but appears just in this way, when some unusual movement or action brings sharp pains and exhaustive aches, telling of sick kidneys.

So Mr. Plangman bore this out. Continuing, he says: "I did not know the cause of the trouble, but I am led to believe now that it was first brought about by jumping in and out of the wagon and in some way I may have strained my back."

"I was constantly growing worse," he continues, "and I became very much alarmed about my condition. I knew that something had to be done or serious results were sure to follow. I went to a specialist here in Sherman, and underwent a rigid examination."

Then he relates how the doctor told him that it was a serious case, but that he could cure him for fifty dollars.

Ought to Learn. "Ah!" he said, as he led her back to her seat after the waltz, "I just love dancing."

"Well," she replied, as she attempted to repair a torn flounce, "you're not too old to learn."—Philadelphia Press.

New Fast Train to Texas via Iron Mountain Route, leaving St. Louis 8:30 a. m. for points in Texas and the Southwest. Direct connection with trains from North and East. In addition to this the Iron Mountain Route have three other trains to Texas, leaving St. Louis 2:21 p. m., 8:40 p. m. and 3:05 a. m. Through Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars and Elegant Chair Cars. Twelve hours saved to California. Fastest schedules to Texas. Tourist tickets on sale the year round. Write any agent of Iron Mountain Route, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

Mabel—"How well Miss Elderley carries her age!" doesn't she?" Daisy—"But she must be so accustomed to it by now."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Get Your Color Scheme." Then write us, enclosing two-cent stamp for postage, for attractive and interesting booklets bearing on the southwestern territory and its marvelous development. Interesting reading, suggestive ideas. Address, George Morton, G. P. & T. A., M. K. & T. B., Suite K, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

It isn't a good idea to comment on other persons' pumple while you're sporting on one's forehead.—N. O. Times-Democrat.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

However, necessity knows no law and Mr. Plangman paid half down and took the treatment and followed it faithfully for four weeks.

Naturally, he thought that he would soon be rid of the trouble, but in spite of the doctoring he goes on to add, "I was in such misery that it was almost impossible for me to do my work."

"It was at this juncture that Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice and I procured some from the drug store of C. E. Craycroft. I used these pills according to directions and to my surprise I was considerably relieved on the second day and in a short time completely cured."

This is the universal experience of those who have been sufferers from kidney trouble and who have been fortunate enough to test the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills.

There is nothing wonderful or magical about this remedy, it simply does the work by direct action on the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only and this accounts for their speedy and certain action. Early indications of kidney trouble come from two sources, the back and the bladder. The back becomes weak and lame because the kidneys are sick, and relief from backache can only be complete when the kidneys are set right.

Pain through my left hip.

Pain in left knee.

Pain across the small of the back.

Advertisement for Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer. Sick, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches. QUICKLY CURED BY BROMO-SELTZER. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10c.

Irritation of the bladder shows that the kidneys are out of order. Delay in prompt attention often causes serious complication. Relieve and cure sick kidneys and ward off dangerous diabetes, dreaded dropsy and Bright's disease, by using Doan's Kidney Pills.

They begin by healing the delicate membranes and reducing any inflammation of the kidneys, and thus making the action of the kidneys regular and natural.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs, rheumatism and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high-colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills. PRICE 50 CENTS. A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. NAME, P. O., STATE.

Riches of South Dakota. More than 60,000,000 bushels of corn, more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, live stock to the value of \$32,000,000, hay to the value of \$12,000,000, and products of the mines above \$12,000,000 are some of the returns from South Dakota for 1903. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3 SHOES. You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 shoes.