

OVERCOMING HER PREJUDICE.

The Wooing of a Big Man and a Mite of a Woman.

By OLIVE ADAMS.
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He had always declared that he would not marry a small woman. No diminutive creature of scanty stature could ever grace his home.

She, on her part, had been quite sure that she disliked big men. No wiry giant, towering far above her, could ever capture and hold her heart. Yet fate threw them together, and neither one felt comfortable. They seemed strangely antagonistic one to the other, and yet there was something in their innermost selves that was kin.

He, busy day after day in his law office, found his thoughts and fancies continually, unaccountably, straying to the memory of her delicate hand and yet more delicate fingers.

She, pining away, as always, wondered why the recollection of his big frame and strong featured face should haunt her. She, half indignant, tried to conquer the persistent recollection by working harder than ever.

He, in a way wider, yielded to his strange fancies and paid her a studio call. Her greeting was cordial, but they were long silent.

At last he invited her to take a walk. The dusk was falling. The avenue gleamed with myriad lights, presenting an alluring vista. For nearly an hour they walked, she taking hasty steps to each of the long, swinging strides into which he had naturally and unconsciously fallen. By and by, unreasonably irritated, she came to a sudden halt.

"There can't be much sympathy between our natures," she said sharply. "They say that people who can't keep

THE GERMAN PREMIER

Personality of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the New Chancellor.

RESERVED AND THOUGHTFUL.

Prince von Bulow's Successor Is Emperor William's College Friend and Has Been Called "the Philosopher Statesman"—A Man of Convincing Thought and Substance.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former secretary of the interior and vice chancellor, who was recently appointed by the kaiser chancellor of the German empire in succession to Prince von Bulow, is a college friend of Emperor William II. They were fraternity brothers in the Borussia clubs at Bonn, and during the entire reign of William Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg often has advised his majesty. But he has shown a disinclination to accept high office. He is a man of reserved and thoughtful habits and has been called "the philosopher statesman."

Natural and Simple in Bearing. He is a tall man with a long face, emphasized by a small, dark, pointed beard. Emperor William often has found rest and comfort in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's repose of manner and agreeable conversation, and he is one of the few frequenters of the court whose bearing toward his majesty is natural and simple.

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THE SAYER TRAGEDY.

A Distressing Case in Which Prominent Families Figure.

It is a pitiable situation in which Mrs. John Sayer of Watseka, Ill., finds herself. She watched from her cell in the county jail the funeral procession in which the body of her husband was borne to his last resting place. Mr. Sayer, a banker and leading citizen, on entering his home on a



MRS. JOHN SAYER.

recent evening found there Dr. W. R. Miller, and, words between the two men ensuing, Dr. Miller drew a revolver and shot Mr. Sayer, killing him. Mrs. Sayer and Dr. Miller were both held and were charged jointly with responsibility for the death of the slain banker. Golda Sayer, seventeen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sayer and for whose sake the banker is said to have shielded the relations he suspected between his wife and Dr. Miller, has issued a statement in which she says the latter was a good friend to her and her mother and, she believes, killed her father only in self defense. Mrs. Miller has said she was confident her husband had done her no wrong, and she expects to stand by him in his trial.

MIND OVER MATTER.

The Power of the Spirit in Helping to Retain Life.

The power of the mind over the body, as demonstrated in all forms of faith healing, was recognized in the seventeenth century by Richelle's physician, Citois. Summoned to attend his master's constant fits of depression, Citois would solemnly call for a sheet of paper on which to write a prescription, and almost invariably after his departure the prescription would prove to consist of the words "One dram of Boisrobort." Boisrobort being a poet of small talent, but possessed of high spirits and wit. In those days, when the common remedy was bleeding, when it is known that Vulture, the poet, was bled to death and the Princess of Conti, suffering from apoplexy, was beaten till she died in the hope of rousing her from her lethargy, it is no wonder that a humane and a human physician like Citois should have been successful.

The famous frequenter of the French salons, Fontenelle, is, however, the best example of the power of the spirit in retaining life. At the age of ninety-five he fell when picking up a lady's handkerchief and made the historic remark, "Ah, que je n'ai pas encore mes quatre-vingts ans." A certain consciousness marked his determination not to die, as on the occasion when, a friend dying beside him at the table, he requested his man to remove him and continued his conversation. He managed, nevertheless, to survive to within a month of his hundred years and then complained that he would have lasted much longer had not the outbreak of war "put a stop to pleasant conversation."—London Chronicle.

The Attraction. "You say you are in love with Miss Baggs?" "I sure am." "But I can't see anything attractive about her." "Neither can I see it. But it's in the bank, all right."—Cleveland Leader.

A Relief From School. Johnny—Hoory! Tommy—What yer so happy about? Johnny—I don't hafta go to school today. Tommy—Chee, y're lucky! Why don'tcha? Johnny—I gotta go to th' dentist's an' have three teeth pulled!—Exchange.

PARADES OF PROGRESS

Northwest's Transformation to Be Shown at Irrigation Congress.

INDIANS ARE TO PLAY ROLES.

Red Men From Spokane Reservation Will Be Led by Chief Jim Sam. March of Civilization to Be Depicted by Floats—Many Uniformed Men in the Line.

Historic incidents, showing the transformation of the northwest from semisavagery to civilization, will be depicted in the parades of progress through the principal streets of Spokane, Wash., the afternoon of Aug. 10 and the evening of Aug. 11, in connection with the seventeenth session of the national irrigation congress, beginning Aug. 9 and continuing until Aug. 14.

There will also be a march in review by the industrial and irrigation army the afternoon of Aug. 12, when it is expected 10,000 uniformed men will be in line. The evening parade will be illuminated. E. F. Carter Van Dessel has been appointed grand marshal and will be assisted by a large staff of mounted aids.

The parade, made up of several divisions, will be headed by a mounted band of music under the direction of William Ostermann, followed by Indians of the Spokane tribe from the Spokane reservation, led by Chief Jim Sam, who was recently chosen successor to the late Oliver Lott. They will bring with them some of the tribal finery and gala day garb, also their best horses, and make camp near the city. The squads will be accompanied by their children and papooses.

Lewis and Clark on Floats. The advent of Captains Lewis and Clark and their faithful followers into the Clearwater country will be depicted by men in costumes of the period on a series of floats, followed by floats showing trappers and traders in their garments of fur, carrying implements of their occupation. Then will come a number of floats bearing the early missionaries and Jesuit priests; also the hardy pioneers who made their way across the plains in the old-fashioned ox-drawn wagons, miners' pack trains, with grizzled prospectors carrying rifles, picks and pans, and a band of wild and woolly cowpunchers wearing wide brimmed sombreros, claps and high heeled boots with clanking spurs.

Another division will show the lumbermen with axes and crosscut saws, loads of logs, finished lumber, shingles, sash and doors, followed by a magnificent display of farm machinery, including plows, drills, harvesters, headers and combines, with thirty-two horses attached to the latter, and loads of grain and four bringing up the rear.

Science Bids the Desert Drink. The third division will be headed by a float with the official emblem of the national irrigation congress showing Science bidding the Desert drink. This will be represented by two beautiful young women in classic garb posed in the shade of a bearing fruit tree. This representation is now to the irrigation congress, and it is predicted it will prove a big feature.

Next in line will be floats of the districts in the northwest and other states, followed by exhibits of fruits and grasses of the various communities on elaborately decorated vehicles, with flower and hunting covered carriages, automobiles and smart traps and a large number of caparisoned saddle horses. It is expected that every district in the inland empire will be represented in this division of the parade; also that communities in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New York, Illinois, Colorado and other states will participate in this event, which is designed to show the country's resources.

The march in review of the industrial and irrigation army will show representatives of every district in which irrigation is practiced on the continent. Practically every marching club will be headed by its band of music. The parade will begin immediately after the close of the afternoon session on Aug. 12, and the plan is to have each district distinguished from the other by uniform or headdress. This will afford opportunities to the various marching clubs to bring their communities directly to the attention of thousands of delegates and visitors from the eastern, middle western and southern states.

Many Marching Clubs Expected. "We expect to have with us marching clubs from the irrigated and dry farming districts in Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington," said Mr. Van Dessel, "also from California, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and other states in the middle west, east and south, as well as from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

The decorations and illuminations of the principal thoroughfares by a special committee headed by Harry J. Neely, president of the 130,000 club of Spokane, will be the most pretentious yet undertaken anywhere in the northwest.—Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

Just a Mistake. During one of the banquets of the church congress in London a certain bishop had as his left hand companion a clergyman who was completely bald. During dessert the baldheaded vicar dropped his napkin and stooped to pick it up. At this moment the bishop, who was talking to his right hand neighbor, felt a slight touch on his left arm. He turned and, beholding the vicar's pate on a level with his elbow, said: "No, thank you, no melon. I will take some pineapple."

Getting Down to Facts. "I love you." "I've heard that before." "I worship you madly." "Loose talk." "I cannot live without your love." "Get some new stuff." "Will you marry me?" "Well, now, there's some class to that."—Indianapolis News.

SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRY

Freeport, Ill., Trying a Trade Between Factory and Lessons.

PUPILS PAID FOR THEIR WORK

One Week Boys Labor Over the Machines and the Next Over Their Desks, Getting a Training to Fit Them For the Commercial World. Radical Educational Change.

The Citizens' Commercial association of Freeport, Ill., has, in connection with the school board, brought about an innovation in industrial education. The plan adopted is to permit students in the high school to work one-half of the time in factories.

The boys work in pairs, one boy in the factory one week and in high school the next week, the other boy of the pair alternating—that is, the boy in school this week goes to the factory on Saturday afternoon and takes the work in hand that the other boy has been doing all the week so that he can take it up quickly Monday morning without encroaching too much upon the time of the foreman. The boys are paid 10 cents an hour the first year, 11 cents the second year and 12½ cents the third year and they are given full credit for their work in high school.

Good Progress Made in School. It is said that boys working in this way pass their examinations as creditably as those spending their full time in school. The reasons given are that because of their factory experience their minds are more receptive and they comprehend the school work quickly. Then they have their evenings to prepare recitations, and as only the more ambitious boys elect such a course they make good progress.

The plan pleases the boys because it gives them a chance to work with tools and to earn something. Most boys when they arrive at the age of fourteen years wish to earn their own money. This gives them an opportunity to do so and to remain in school at the same time. It pleases the mothers because, while they appreciate the necessity of the boys going to work, they feel that it is a rather tender age to tie them down to hard work every day. It pleases the fathers because they feel that the boys ought to be engaged in some productive employment, while still they desire them better prepared intellectually. It pleases the manufacturers because it provides boys who have brains and ambition beyond the average, for only the more energetic boys will choose a course of this kind.

It pleases the school board because it keeps boys in school for the four year period, something that is very difficult to do. It pleases the labor organizations by helping the boys who need help most. It is beneficial to the boys in another way. If a boy doesn't go to work when he is about fourteen years old he becomes too proud or too lazy to work. It is a well known fact that the most important business men were brought up to work when they were young; that a large proportion of tramps and irresponsible are recruited from will lards where boys have no chores to attend to before school and nothing to do after school.

Interest in the Home Hearth. Still another object is to bring a closer relation between the high school and the manufacturing interests of Freeport for the purpose of interesting the boys in their home city instead of pointing them away to some other city as soon as they leave school. The plan will help to solve the apprentice difficulties, while directing the minds of the brightest boys along mechanical lines, something after the plan of the German educational system.

The general plan is for the boys to start work in the factory in vacation. They choose the factory that suits them best, and the employers try them out. The boys try the work to learn whether they like it or not. Mr. Shearer of the Citizens' Commercial association, who was principally instrumental in introducing the plan, says:

"The Freeport plan means a radical change in educational matters, one that is about as far away from the old time classical system as it is possible to get. Specializing in high school to such an extent is an innovation which points to radical changes in our educational methods, leaning well over toward the manufacturing interests of the United States."

"No radical change in the curriculum of the Freeport high school is contemplated at present, but in all probability the system will be extended along special lines looking to the education of young men and young women to fit them for the special lines of work chosen by them. Technical studies will be used as mind trainers just as effectually as the Greek and Latin of our old time pedagogues, and the boys will imbibe something of practical value while they are still young."—Kansas City Star.

Late Cake With Coffee Icing. One-half cup of butter creamed, one and one-third cup of brown sugar added and beat together, two eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup sweet milk, one and three-quarter cups sifted flour, three-quarter cup dates, stones removed. Cut up fine and reserve a little of the flour to shake over them.

Icing—Two tablespoonfuls strong, strained coffee and the same quantity of the white of an egg stirred together. Thicken with powdered sugar until stiff enough to spread. Allow the cake to cool before it is iced.—Boston Post.

Getting Down to Facts. "I love you." "I've heard that before." "I worship you madly." "Loose talk." "I cannot live without your love." "Get some new stuff." "Will you marry me?" "Well, now, there's some class to that."—Indianapolis News.

MAKING A NEW ITALY.

Big Southern Colony's Promoter Tells of Work Done.

MAY BE KEY TO BIG PROBLEMS

Scheme Being Tried Near Wilmington, N. C., Is Expected to Aid the South in Solving Negro Problem and That of Making Use of Idle Land—Life in New Italian Settlement.

Convinced that there is still enough good truck garden land still unoccupied along the Atlantic seaboard to support many thousands of his countrymen, Felice Ferrero, brother of William Ferrero, the Italian historian and sociologist, recently returned to New York city after a visit of investigation and inspection to an experimental co-operative Italian colony located near Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Ferrero is certain that the experiment has reached the point where it may be designated as a success, and he expects the general spreading of the news of what it has done to turn a wave of Italian immigration southward. Heretofore this immigration has headed westward, and its deflection into the south is expected to bring an end to a certain condition that has existed in the south since the war. An experimental Dutch colony, located also in North Carolina, has so far succeeded that a group of fifty families is now being organized in Holland to come over in the autumn to prepare for next year's seeding time.

With these combined immigration movements away from the general trend of their progress across the country, Mr. Ferrero is convinced that the south has seen the end of the day when it may expect to have the "negro problem" as a special sectional difficulty and that from now on other labor will invade the market heretofore so universally surrendered to the descendants of the slaves.

Italian Government Interested. Mr. Ferrero, who talked freely of conditions as he found them among North Carolina Italians and of the interest that he and his brother are taking in seeing such of their countrymen as like the life of farmers transplanted where there will be an opportunity for them to develop, said:

"There are many organizations in Italy anxious to find good land, so that they can let their people know where best to go. Here in New York there is an Italian labor bureau in Lafayette street maintained by the government. It collects information and gives the benefit of its investigation free to all inquiring Italians. It costs the government, I should say, little or a year to keep it up. This bureau will distribute at once copies of the report on the Carolina experiment and will advise Italians what they may reasonably expect to find if they settle there."

The new movement, as Mr. Ferrero sees it, will affect the negro question, the problem of getting relief in the congested centers of the big cities, the immigration question and the matter of increasing the industrial wealth of the south by turning many waste areas into farming sections.

Greatly Attached to the Land. When asked to state exactly in what condition he found the 300 colonists making up the experimental venture at the end of their third season on the land he spoke with much enthusiasm:

"They're raising the finest children I ever saw—much huskier and healthier than their Italian brothers and sisters in Italy. Italian peasants, such as these colonists were, are usually much attached to the land. With a patch of land, a bit of money and a small team tucked away in some corner of the house such a peasant would be happy. Only the most desperate could be induced to leave. But here after three years of work I find a people whose daily diet includes sweet potatoes, a good assortment of vegetables and even chickens and beef. Besides this prosperity, their present average each family has something over \$20 put aside, the product of the sales of the season's strawberry crop."

The colony has a church and a school, and all of the younger children are taught to speak English.

Most of the North Carolina Italians will come over direct from Italy and will be Veterans and people now farming in the northern provinces.

Grape and Olive Crops Thriving. One interesting experiment in North Carolina has been that of grape and olive culture. So far the chief crops put out of St. Helena, the name of the Italian colony, have been strawberries, potatoes, English beans and cabbage, while crops of alfalfa, corn and cotton are being introduced.

Father Donati, the priest of the colony, came from a grape and olive raising family. He has experimented with both, has a thriving prospect now and is planning to bring over the members of his family in the fall with enough grapevines and young olive trees to start a large vineyard and olive grove.

Besides this new venture, Mr. Ferrero hopes to interest a few scientific farmers in the settlement so that the peasant farmers, who adopt new ideas slowly, will have before them the inspiration of model farms handled by experts in horticulture and agriculture. These, Mr. Ferrero hopes, will do for the Italian settlements what the agricultural college experiment stations have done for the western and middle western states.

Besides their work on the farms, he hopes to see established in New York another branch of the movement—a co-operative distributing system in which the Italian commission merchants in New York will keep in close touch with crop conditions in the colonies and will prepare to handle speedily the shipments of perishable truck garden crops.—New York Evening Sun.

Quite a Success. Wife of the Professor—Charles, here is a telegram—an explosion in your laboratory and the place wrecked. Professor—Thank goodness! Then that experiment was a success, after all.—New York Journal.

Cause For Joy. "Congratulations, old man! I suppose you're tickled to death because it's a boy." "Yes; in a few years, now, I'll have an excuse for going to the circus."—Detroit Free Press.

A PUZZLE IN LEPROSY

Eleven Persons From Molokai Free From the Disease.

RESULT OF RE-EXAMINATION.

Had Been Declared Lepers and Had Spent From Two to Twenty Years in Hawaiian Settlement—Nineteen More to Be Re-examined—Legislative Committee's Discovery.

Is leprosy, after all, curable, or have men and women and children, too, with no taint of the disease in their veins been sent in the past to lifelong exile at the Molokai leper settlement in the Hawaiian Islands?

These questions have been raised by the outcome of the re-examination of eleven persons, each of whom had in the past been declared a leper and had spent from two to twenty years in the settlement. The re-examinations were made by the most eminent pathologists and bacteriologists in the islands. One of them was Dr. Walter Brinckerhoff, who was sent to Honolulu by the surgeon general of the United States three years ago to study the disease and if possible to discover a cure.

Nineteen more persons from the settlement are to be brought to Honolulu to be re-examined to determine whether they are now lepers.

These re-examinations were made owing to a visit to the settlement of a committee of the legislature of Hawaii when last in session. This committee found several people there who showed outward signs of the disease, and most of them insisted that they were not lepers. After this visit Senator Frank Harvey introduced a joint resolution requesting the board of health to bring some thirty persons named in the resolution from the settlement to Honolulu for the purpose of being re-examined by three physicians, one to be chosen by the person himself, another by the board of health and the third by these two. The board of health brought eleven of the thirty to Honolulu, that being as many as there were accommodations for at one time at the leper receiving hospital at Kalili, near Honolulu. The other nineteen will be taken to Honolulu as fast as there is room for them.

That every one of the first eleven brought should be declared not a leper is considered remarkable, for, while some of them were sent to Molokai years ago, before the bacteriological test was in use, several did not go there until it had been adopted. They therefore must have given evidence under the microscope that their systems contained the bacillus of leprosy. Under re-examination the microscope fails to reveal the presence of the bacillus.

This has given renewed hope that a cure for the disease may yet be found either by accident or by research. Apparently since these eleven went to the settlement there has been something either in their treatment or in their diet or in both which has enabled the system to resist the attacks of the bacillus and to expel it finally.

BABY TALK.

An Infantile Habit That Sometimes Sticks and Breeds Troubles.

Once in awhile a rare startling case comes to the laboratory where there's nothing the matter with the child—the matter is with his dear mamma. In 1905 Dr. Witmer examined a boy of twelve who talked baby talk—a bright, alert youngster, to all appearances normal. But nobody could understand a word he uttered—except mamma; she understood it all perfectly. "I—aw—ow—aw" was to her ear "I want to go out to play" as plain as anything could be. It was her tender custom to reply likewise, and she took pride in the thought that she had never allowed her Willie to associate with the children on the block. She had encouraged him to be her baby and "kept him from growing up too soon" by prattling to him.

Except for his unintelligible language, the examination did not reveal a defect, physical or mental, in the boy, and Dr. Witmer was forced to the conclusion that the trouble lay in the persistence of an infantile habit of articulation for which the mother was solely responsible. Through sentimentality and overindulgence "she had almost ruined his chances for a useful and possibly successful life." (Psychological clinic, March, 1907.) Months of painstaking, expert labor had to be expended upon him to break up the habit his mother had carefully developed before he could even begin to make himself understood by any one else.—Dr. Witmer of Yale in Medicine Magazine.

His Wise Plan. "I never have any luck." "Neither do I," responded the other citizen. "Therefore keep out of enterprises requiring jobs of luck to be a success."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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