

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1700.—Paper money first authorized and issued in New York.
1758.—Action of Newfoundland being the British ship Dunkirk, 60 guns and 420 men and arms, and the French ship Aloude, 54 guns, 700 men and arms, struck about 20 minutes the slaughter on board her was very great, the first broadside killing 47 men and officers. The Governor at the village of St. Lawrence, 400 men were taken, and 30,000 pounds.
1776.—Unsuccessful attempt of 800 Americans to surprise the British at the village of Trois Rivieres, Canada; 200 were taken prisoners. Same day the American, under Col. De Has, burned St. Anne, on the river.
1781.—A rain of iron of 1,500 French troops landed at Boston, and marched to join Rochambeau, at White Plains.
1788.—The first case of cholera in America occurred at Quebec.
1806.—George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia, died, aged 81.
1809.—Thomas Paine, a political writer of great force during the Revolution, died, aged 72. His writings were deemed of so much service that the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him \$2,500, and New York made him a grant of land.
1818.—Americans under Gen. Lewis broke up the thimble race by order of Gen. Dearborn, and returned to Fort George. The British succeeded in dispersing the boats with the baggage, leaving the British command, and captured 12 of them.
1822.—The first case of cholera in America occurred at Quebec.
1845.—Andrew Jackson died, at the age of 78. He was the seventh President of the United States.
1862.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va., between the Federals, Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Jackson. Union loss 1,811 killed and wounded; Confederate loss about 1,000.
1864.—John Morgan, the raider, with 2,500 men, inaugurated a raid into Kentucky by marking Mount Sterling and destroying railroads and bridges.
1866.—The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution passed the Senate, and on June 13th it passed the House.
1874.—The National House of Representatives passed a bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union. Two years later Colorado became a State.
1893.—Nine persons died of building operations in New York at a standstill, owing to strikes; 119,000 mechanics and laborers unemployed, building capital un-employed, estimated at \$200,000,000.
1905.—The President sent an identical note to Russia and Japan, urging that peace be concluded between them.

INTIMATE SIDE OF MR. TILLMAN.

In Tender and Considerate in His Private Life.
W. A. Lewis in Success Magazine.
"Ben" Tillman, looking back in an arm chair, is one personality. Sen. Benjamin R. Tillman, on the floor of the United States Senate, is something entirely different. The contrast is wonderful, but unstudied. There is no individuality in American public life so ungrounded and error of note were taken, and 30,000 pounds.
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"GOOD MORNING, 'J. N.'"

Mayor Adam, of Buffalo, is so Greeted by the Whole Town.
World's Work.
Every morning a carriage drawn by two spirited horses dashes up to the Buffalo city hall. A man with white hair and beard and wearing a silk hat and frock coat steps out of the carriage and says: "Good morning, 'J. N.'"

TOUGH OLD HEART FOUND.

Belonged to Ramezes II. and Had to be Cut With a Saw.
After being preserved in soda for 3,161 years, the heart of Ramezes II. has been unwrapped and inspected.

How He Doubled the Number.

"Such a chance," said Senator Tillman, apropos of a certain bill, "would be about as satisfactory as the change that a landlord once made.
"A woman came to me this landlord. She wanted to look at a house that was to let. The man sent a clerk to show her the house, and on her return she said:
"'I like the house very well, there is only one thing that I object to.'
"'Well, madam, any reasonable alteration,' would, provide you took a three years lease—'

Devil-Charged Liquor.

Concord, Tribune.
The brand of whiskey used by some of the Concord folks who resist offers must be devil-charged, for we are of the opinion that the officers here have more than their share of such experience. A drunk man resisting arrest is a problem to an officer who insists on doing his duty, at the same time in a humane way.

THE LESSON FOR SUNDAY

THE CONFESSION OF PETER

In Voicing the Revelation of the Father in Heaven he First Spread the Wings of a True Stone Upon the Chief Corner-stone—The Teacher's Lantern.
(Copyright by Davis W. Clark.)
In his last year, Jesus turned from the multitude and concentrated his energies upon his disciples. His ministry to the throng had proven a failure. His pearls of word and deed had fallen before a brutish people, who persecuted his chosen after His departure. He turns to trim and square and polish His apostles—his foundation-stones that are to bear aloft the superstructure of truth to the vineyard of Decapolis, Galilee and Tyre and Sidon and Caesarea-Philippi, localities where He was comparatively unknown. In such places His course of private instruction would be unimpeded by public demands.
Phillip's Caesarea was in what has been called "the Switzerland of Palestine." There was the ever-startling contrast between the life of the apostle and the life of the people. As they walked amid the pleasures and beside the gushing fountain, source of the Jordan, they could not help but be reminded of Hermon and Lebanon. It was a school-room worthy at once of teacher and taught.
It was here that Jesus pronounced that imprecation which has become a household word: "Who do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" The question was only asked that it might produce that dark background of an inadequate and erroneous picture of the life which the fair confession of the apostles might stand out in pristine contrast.
What a medley of opinions! Some judged guilty and others innocent. He was the Baptist come to life again, others, the weeping prophet, come to guide them to the crypt of the ark of the covenant. Not a soul of the people rose to the height of recognizing Him as the Messiah. Jesus got exactly the answer He had anticipated. He had expected a disappointed or chagrined by it. He did expect more of his intimate companions for two years. In this, to his hearing, Jesus was right. He cried: "The people say this and that; but what do you say?" Then that glorious sanctuary of nature rang with the simplest, sublimest cry of all the ages: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God."

KENTUCKY MAN.

Has Eight Court Clerkships and Gets \$20,000 a Year.
Washington, Cor. New York World.
Clerks of United States courts appear to have no difficulty in accumulating fortunes from positions not regarded as unusually lucrative, according to Department of Justice statistics which appeared before the House committee on appropriations.
Attention was called to Mr. Pinnell, who holds eight separate appointments as clerk of United States courts in Kentucky. He has four appointments as clerk of District Court and four as clerk of the Circuit Court. He is entitled to draw a salary of \$20,000 a year.
The clerk in the northern district of Mississippi charged 150 per centum for the services he rendered in March, 1905, when the court was actually in session but one day. Since the Supreme Court held that a clerk can transact business without the judge present, the clerk who appeared before the court from double to ten times as many per diems as were formerly charged.
Examiners have found that court clerks receive large sums of money for extra fees, penalties and forfeitures. There is no law requiring them to account for such funds. The aggregate amount handled by clerk clerks is estimated at \$10,000,000 annually.
In the Maryland district it was found that the clerk had no record of the fees earned in any civil case. In the Southern district of New York at Philadelphia, it was found that the clerk simply taxed lump sums and was overcharging every litigant he dealt with.
In the district of Columbia, the district of Oklahoma, which resulted in the elimination of fraudulent accounts, saved nearly \$200,000.
The department of Justice has been counting of this money and the force of examiners is so small that proper supervision cannot be maintained.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The gods of fate, close upon all this world contains. The powerful, the beautiful, the wise, all alike, sink down in dust.
The conversation in the smoking room of the speeling car had drifted around to the characteristics of the races.
"I like your people," said a German who was sitting beside me. "I have been in this country thirty years, acting as an immigration agent for my people and assisting them to settle here when they come to this country.
'Now, take a party of Americans when a new territory is opened or some public land thrown open for settlement. They ride a day or two, get their land, select a place for their village, stake out the streets and then somebody gets up on a stump, calls a meeting and nominates John Jones for mayor. In ten minutes they have a municipality and everything is going along all right.
'If a party of Germans was in the same place, what would they do? Well, it came time to organize their village they would stand around for three hours and then somebody would ask: 'Where is Bismarck?'

CUBAN DIARRHOEA.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know that this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost a severe and fatal disease.
There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will surely cure the disease. It is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
Mrs. Minnie Jacobs, of Houston, Texas, writes: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors called, but they were unable to cure him. I bought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking it he was cured. I believe it is the best medicine I have ever used." For sale by R. H. Jordan & Co.

GAMBLING IN OKLAHOMA OVER.

Thrifty Eastern Farmers Have Driven Out the Men Who Ran It.

To-day there are not five towns in Oklahoma of any importance where gambling is still being run as it was six years ago. As late as three years ago the biggest games ever seen in the territory were running in Oklahoma City, though confined to upper floors of basements. During the last two months all the bow gamblers in Oklahoma City, upon whom the law could lay its hands, have been put in jail and kept there. They had violated injunctions prohibiting them from using certain buildings for gambling purposes. Guthrie has been without its big games for more than a year.
The change is due to activity among religious organizations, a public sentiment that rests upon certain as well as moral grounds, and to the displacement of certain adventurous pioneer citizens by more conservative men and women from older communities. The explanation of an old-time gambler, a man who came to Oklahoma after the opening, may not be without interest. He said:
'In my town in earlier years, when gambling was under full headway, the 'producers' were mostly farmers. These farmers were Westerners who had taken the vanguard of Western sentiment all their lives. They had no more hesitancy in gambling than they had in smoking a cigar or taking a drink of whiskey. They had been accustomed to it all their lives. When one came to town with a load of wheat he put the money in his pocket, took his team to a livery stable and went to a restaurant or a hotel. Usually he would stay all night. After supper he would take a few drinks and then saunter around to a gambling house, always within easy reach and without danger of raids. In many instances he went home broke.
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