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NO. I

GREAT FOREST PARK. STRONGLY URGED BY THE PRESI-DENT.

Concerns the Southern Pitates - Mr. Recovert Sends a Special Message to Compress Indorsing the Establish

ment of a Ferent Reserve in the Ap-Washington Post,

The establishment of a great national forest preserve in the Southern States received a great impetus yesterday in the special message which President Roosevelt sent to Congress. The President set forth at some length his earnest indorsement of the project.

As is well known, it it proposed to be the project of the project of the project.

As is well known, it is proposed to purchase about 2,000,00 acres of land in the Appalachian Mountains, within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tenseame, for which the sum of \$5,000,000, is proposed to be appropriated. This territory is to be converted into a national forest reserve. The project has attracted wide spread and favorable attention, and anothe account appropriated is not to be expended at propriated is not to be expended at ones, but will extend over a period of ten years, the sectiment in its favor is likely to be strong anough to see some

The President begins his mussage with the following words:
To the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives: I transmit berewith a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, prepared in collaboration with the Department of collaboration with the Department of the Interior, upon the forest, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian regions, and upon its agricultural situation as affected by them. The report of the Scoretary presents the final results of an investigation authorized by the last Congress. Its conclusion points unmistakably, in the judgment of the Secretary, and in my own, to the creation of a sational forest reserve in certain parts of the Boutbern States. The facts ascertained and here presented deserves the carrful consideration of the Congress; they have already received the full attention nave already received the full attention of the scientist and the lumberman. They set forth an economic need of prime importance to the welfare of the South, and bence to that of the nation as a whole, and they point to the necessity of protecting through wise use a mountain region whose influence flows far beyond its borders with the waters of the rivers to which it gives

BEKEFITS T) BE GAINED.

Among the elevations of the eastern aif of the United States the Southern Appalachians are of paramount interest for geographic, hydrographic, and forest reasons, and as a consequence, for economic reasons as well. These great mountains are old in the history of the continent, which has grown up about them. The hardwood forests were born on their slopes, and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the More than unce in the remote geologic past they have disappeared before see on the east, south, and west, and before the ice on the morth. But here in this Southern Appalachian region they have lived on to

the present day.

Under the varying conditions of soil, vation and climate many of the Applevation and climate many of the Ap-palachian tree species have developed. Hence it is that in this region occur that marvelous variety and richness of plant growth which have led our sek for its preservation by the govern-ment for the advancement of science and for the instruction and pleasure of the people of our own and of future generations. And it is the concentragenerations. And to be no concentra-tion here of so many valuable species with such favorable conditions of growth which has led forest experts d lumbermen alike to assert that of all the continent this region is best suited to the purposes and plans of a Mational Forest Reserve in the hari-

INDORSES SECRETARY WILSON'S CON-CLUSIONS.

The ten conclusions of the Secretary of Agriculture are then presented by President Roosevelt. The first of hese asserts that the Southern Ap-palachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain masses and of the Rockies. "No such lofty mountains," it is stated, "are covered with hardwood forest in sil North The rainfall upon three mountains is shown to be very heavy, and the fact is emphasized that where he sell is deunded of its forests, it is maked down in great musees, burying he lowisads, obstructing the rivers, and filling up the hurbors. "More good soil," mays the President, "is now washed from these cleared mountain ide fields during a single heavy rain lian during conturies under forest bover." It is also pointed out that he rivers which flow through every tate from Ohlo to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Allantic to the Mischester. and from the Atlantic to the Minnies of rice in this mountain region rise in this mountain region. gricultural, water-power, and naviga-ion interests, whose preservation is theolutely essential to the well-being of the nation. The regulation of the ow of these rivers can be accomplished mly by the conseivation of the

stence in these mountain regions of he beaviest and most beautiful bard-good forest of the continent. "For tonocmic reasons," says the President, the preservation of these forests is interestive. Their existence in good cubition is essential to the prosperity of he lowlands through which their valers run. Maintained in productive condition, they will annuly to the soldition, they will supply indiaprotil them. Their management under traction and conservation forestry will instale and increase the resources of his region, and of the nation at large, pillogroup as an invaluable of ject is seen

toon to self supporting from the sale WILY PORESTS MUST HE PRESERVED.

The President also says that the agrioultural resources of the Southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end," he adds, "the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition, which will lead not to the reduction, but to the increase, of the yield of agricultu-

ns follows: The fords in these mountain-born The Social in these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence, and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bondering States. The extent of these damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and treads, cannot be estimated with these roads, cannot be estimated with perroads, cannot be estimated with per-fect accuracy, but during the present year alone the total has approximated ten million dollars—a sum sufficient to perchase the estire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss cannot be estimated in money alone. Its continuance means early destruction of conditions most valuable to the mation, and which pelther skill nor wealth can restore.

wealth can restore.
The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and the agricultural in-terests here described, can be success-fully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a pational forest reserve. The States of the Southern Appalachias region own little or no land, and their revenues are inadequate to carry out this plan. Federal action is obviously becomesry, is fully justified by reasons of public secessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate results.

With these conclusions I fully sgree and I heartly command this measure to the favorable consideration of the Con

TREODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, Dec. 19, 1901.

Marconi's Telumph.

Payetteville Oberrver, The press dispatches on Sunday in The press dispatches on Sunday informed the world that Signor Marson! had succeeded in sending signals from his station at Poldhu in Cornwall to St. John's, New Foundland, a distance of 1,700 miles. Even the scientific world was unprepared for such an autouncement. It was the prevalent belief that Marson! was experimenting with the object of communicating with ships at a distance at sea. So he has been, but, before leaving England, recently he made preparations for what he has accomplished. He arranged that the electrician at Poidhu should begin sending signals daily after be had begin sending signals daily after be had perfected his arrangements on this side of the ocean. Accordingly, when he was ready with a receiving apparatus at St. Junn's he cabled his operator at Poldhu to begin his signals. These signals are setting at a services at the second of properties of services at the second of the second o signals consisted of repeating at inter-vals the letter 'S," which is Marconi's code is made by three dots, or quick strokes On Wednerday of last week the signals began; they were continued during the three hours agreed upon; and Marcoal had the profound satisfacand Marconi had the profound satisfaction of receiving them at his atation at St. John's. The next day, as agreed, the Foldhu operator repeated the signals during the day, and they were reserved as on the previous day. The assurance of the genuineness so to speak of the signals being thus complete, Marconi cabled his success to his principals in England, and also informed the Governor of New Foundland, who thereupon informed the British cabinet.

Marconi says that his system is as now employing only crude and imper-fect instruments. He returns to Eng-land this week for the purpose of ar-ranging for the building at St. John's of as powerful an apparatus us the one at Poldhu. He will remain in Eng. of as powerful an apparatus of as powerful an apparatus of England until after the coronation of King Edward, next summer, by which time he hopes to have his instruments so complete that he shall be able to rend he news of that event across the occur

Marconi's system is thus described "It does not require the use of the electric current in the sense that the ordinary telegraph or telephone does. The eignals are flushed from one station to another by means of the Hert-zian wave—magnetic waves having the same velocity salight, say 186,000 miles same velocity aslight, say 135,000 miles a second. Three waves are identical with light waves, except that they are longer. Whenever an electric spark, as from an induction coil; is made to jump back and forth between two

jump back and forth between two miscirodesor poles these Hertzian waves are produced. The radiate from the producing point in every direction and enough of them may be intercepted to serve as a signal, just as the ear catches the sound waves.

"By stopping and starting the Hertzian waves Marroni is able to trans mit messages by the Morse code. There are in the Marconi system two distinct pieces of apparatus, a transmitter and a receiver—analogous to a telephone for instance. The transmitter acarist the Hertzian waves going, the receiver intercepts them at a distant station. Marconi uses electric collation that produce a spark ten inches long.

"In order to prevent any but the

"In order to prevent any but the proper person intercepting the Hertsian waves Marcon! has lovented a reflector. By putting this behind the transmitter and pointing it towards the receiving station, the message is prevented from atraying in any other direction. The presence of high bills between stations are not affect the content of the cont presence of high brise between stations does not affect the message and bad wrather is no hindrance.

"The receiver is an ordinary glass tube filled with nickel and allver filings.

the presence of a Herizian wave causes these fadings to cohere und close the circuit. Then they fall upart and open the circuit. The length of the dash or

dot depends upon the pressure upon the hay at the sending station.

Guglielmo Marconi was born at Botogna, Italy, on April 25, 1874. He first perfected the system of wireless telescopes. President Lyman Hall of the Georgia School of Technology, declares that M vecont's present achievement is the most remarkable the world Las ever

WHEN THE STARS FELL.

BILL TELLS OF THE SHOWER IN '33.

His Other Early Recallections - Hi Journey to Savannak, Where he took By Laud.

Shakespeare tells of man's seven ages but his seven does not lit our day—nor indeed with any distinct lines of demarcation between them. They glide into each other and it is hard to tell where the one quits and the other begins. We have infants and school boys and lovers, but very few are soldiers, and not one in a hundred ever becomes a justice of the peace. His sixth age does not do justice to our men and women of three score years and ten, for most of them grow fat instead of lean, and our big manly voices have not turned to treble, nor do they pipe and whistis in their sound. I can still sing hase to the long meter doxology and my wife can sing "Mary had a little lamb" to the buty. As to the seventh age which he pictures as the second childhood and mere oblivion without teeth or taste or eyes or ears ar anything, we never see them—our old people die before they get to that. But in the life of every man and woman there are enoche everts miss stores as the second. Shakespeare tells of man's agree uges of every man and woman there are eproba, events, mile store as it were that stand out prominent in memory and mark their progress from youth to old age. My earliest recollection is the killing of our dog Hectur, who was supposed to be mad, and it grieved us, for we loved him and ne loved us. Next I recall the falling of the stars in 1833. I recall the failing of the stars in 1833. My father held me up and with my feet upon the top railing of the banninters. I saw them came down in toyriads as quietly and softly as snuwfi-kes and they went out as they neared the earth. They were separate and distinct as the stars, but as near togeth or as the sparks from the chimney of an old tree blacksmit size. an old time blacksmith shop. George Lester was my playmate and lived close by and the next morning he and I hunted all over his mother's garden to flud some signs of the stars that fell but and some signs of the stars that fell out found nous. While they were failing our negres cook, Aunt Alleey, was down on her kness praying as she clung to my mother's night gown she called on Jesus to come and take us all to heaven. That night was an epoch and it is worth belog 73 years old to have witnessed it. My next remembrance of note is a joursey, to Savannah with my father and mother and brother, where we took a sail vessel for Buston. I remember the magnificent double row of China trees in the long street and I wonder if there is a person living in Savannah who was living there then and remembers that now of beautiful trees that are long since deed and guns I remember that voyage of thirty three remember that voyage of thirty three days around Cape Hitters where our ship was almost wrecked, and mother held fast unto her children and allently prayed for deliverance. I remember whom we reached Boston and how after when we reached Moston and howafter our visit was Grer, father boughts car-riage and a pair of horses, and we journeyed by laud from Boston to Geor-gia and never crossed a railroad, for there was none to crust. I remember our stop at the natural bridge in Vir-

our stop at the natural bridge in Virginia and how we walked away down
i the gorge and looked up and afterwords stood on the bridge and leaned
down from the disay height.
When I was about ten years old I
had an-ther epoch, for I had a fight
on Studay at a camp meeting and
got licked and my five Sunday
cluther were all could with rooted. clothes were all spoiled with mud and dist. A country boy, said I was a town boy and was dessed too fire and he was gwine to take the starch outen my ruff d shirt. And he did, I fought as hard as I could but he licked me and I cried, I had gone to the spring to gai nome water and the fight came off down there. My father whipped me next morning and the school teacher got ready to whip me spain, but I showed him my legs and he let me off with a talk. My next episode has left an in-schible impression. We had to walk two miles to school and about half way there was a big guily that we used to slide down in. One morning Bill Maithle and Overton Young and Jim Wilson sud myself stopped to slide down and Bill Maithle pulled out a deck of carde and said he would show us how to play. I had never seen a dock before in my life, but I had hearn tell of 'em. They were mighty pretty and he Laught us how to shaff and cut and deal and turn Jack and play seves up. deal and turn Jack and play seves up.
One morning Tam Wisson and Jie.
Alexander came along as they were going to school and heard our racket in ing to school and heard our racket in the guily and they caught us playing cards. They slipped up on us for we were completely absorbed in the game, and Tom said. Well, you are the youngest set of gamblers I ever saw in my life. The sheriff will get you all and put you in jail before night.' I sever was scared so had in all my life. I couldn't study my leasons nor out my dinner at school and watched for the sheriff wil day loug. But that cured me of card playing and I never handled a deck again until I got to enlege. College was a good place to play cards then; it is a good place to kick a ball now. Tom Wilson and Jim Alexander were good hearted boys and never told on us. Tom died years ugo and Jim died hast month in Atlanta. He got to be a great doctor and everybody oved bim. When I received the sele got to be a great doctor and everybody loved him. When I received the telegram that told me he was deed I felt like another prop was gone and that now only one was left—his brother Tom in Home, Multble is dead and Young and Jim Wi son. All my schoolustus are deed except one and my schoolustus are deed except one and my schoolustus. enchers and college profesors are

For accord yours there was no epoch —no spisode. Every day was alike until f began to notice the girls with a possible longing emotion and brushed my sair more carefully and parried a cleaner handkerchief and were tighter buots well polished. In fact I got to be a dandy in my dress, diskespeare makes fun of the lover and disminses him with a line. Says he sighed and wrote poetry about his sweetheart's

For several years there was no epoc

sychrows. We beat that in our day. I didn't sigh a bit for my sweet-beart was as tad off about me as I was about her and we were too happy to sigh. We soon became engaged and she fixed the day away on in June, but I judged it backwards to May and then to April and at last to March, to sli of which she binstingly assented. I wrote nestry, too-not to assented. I wrote poetry, too—not to her eyebrows—but to her from head to foot. Here is the last verse, which is only a sample of what I could do in those heleyon days.

"When incense on the sucred altars buroed
Its odors seemed in fragrant clouds to rise, So may my wishes all to heaven turped.

Procure rich blessings for thee from the skies." This is pretty good, I think, in 1864 some yankes soldiers came along and stell the album and sarried it off as a trophy and gave it to his sweetheart. She kept it twenty years, and married another fellow and sent the album back She kept it twonty veers, and married another fellow and sent the altum back to him, and be matied it to my wife with a nice applogy. He is a gentleman, though it took him a long time to repent and reform. Of course our marriage was an epoch-a big milestone. My wife was only 16 and us ducile as a pec lamb. I could train her if she needed training. For a year to two i could make her do just as i pleased, but ister on I could make her do just as she pleased, but ister on I could make her do just as also pleased and now she makes me do just as a pleased and now she makes me do just as a pleased to it. Testerday I received a letter from a friend asking me to help him about chousing a wife. He is a widower, with one child, and wanted a woman over 80 and under 40—a settled woman—and he said he would smake her a gred, loving husdand, etc. Well. I talked it over in the family and named several good old settled girls, and my vife stopped sewing and said: "I don't think you are a very gand judgw of marriageable girls. You had bester let this matter alone." I didn't like that remark, and repiled. "Well, when I was a young man mayb I was a poor judge, but I think I could do better now." I am sorry I said it, for a woman can't take such jokes and keep calm and sevens. Pull be more careful in the future.

But I must reserve some epochs for another letter. The birth of our first

But I must reserve some spechs for another letter. The birth of our first child war an epoph, but afterwards that business reused tobs a resupply 4:1 became monotopous

President Ordere Disminut of Schley Maligner—Civil Service Rules Auber disasted by President's Proregative.

Washington Pent.
Secretary Long has discharged Edgar Stanton Maciny from his position as a skilled laborer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. Maelay having refused to resign when requested to do so.

Mr. Maelay is the author of a naval history, and is its last volume sharply criticised Admiral Schley and denounced him as a caitiff, politron, and so ward.

Secretary Long's action was taken by direction of the President, and fol-lowed a conference between the Presi-dent, and the Secretary, who took to the White House with him a letter from Market in represent to the secret the White House with him a letter from Maclay in response to the request for his resignation ment by the Meeratary Landau Later Machanistan and Later Mach clay submitted that he could not be removed or be compelled to resign without drants charges being made agatest him and without having an opployes of the public service the opera propes of the public service the uportu-nity of answering charges that may be preferred against them, the President exercised his prerogative in the present instance and directed Maclay's remov-ni, it being hold that the latter was aware unofacially, if not officially, of the reasons which noticated the Ex-

Secretary Long said the action taken yesterday would dispose of the case finally.

LETTER DECLINING TO RESIGN. Maclay's letter to Secretary Long replying to his resignation, is as fol-lows:

Officer of the General Storekeepe Dec. 23, 1901.

Rear Admiral Albert E. Baker, U. S. N. Commandant Navy Yard. New York. Nors.
Sir: I have the honor of soknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you forward the foil wing communication of this date from the honorable Startary of the Maye: "I am directed by the Fresident to sek Eigar S Meclar special laborer, general storekesper's office, navy yard, New York, to see

omore, havy yard, New York, to seed in his resignation."

I respectfully submit that I was regularly appointed to my present position after having duly pussed a clork's examination in accordance with all the requirements of the civil service regulations and therefore cannot be compelled to resign without definite charges being made against me, and otherges being made against me, and without having an opportunity to answer those charges. I have been in this office for afteen mouths, have been promoted for efficiency, and so far as I knew, my work has been satisfactory to my superiors. I have violated no rules or regulations of this office or of the navy yard, so far as I am awars. Such being the case, I feel that it would not only be an injuntice to myself to resign under such circumstances, but it would be establishing a stances, but it would be establishing a stances, but it would be establishing a precedent that vitally concerns thous ands of civil service employes, but national and State. Very respectfully yours.

EDGAR S. MACLAY,

HIS DISCISSAL FOLLOWS, Hencetary Long's dispatch to Rear Admiral Barker directing Maclay's re-

To Bear Admiral A. S. Berker, U. S. N., Commendant Mary Yard, New York: New York:
By direction of President, Edgar &
Muclay is discharged. Notify him,
Long.

AMOUT CHRESTWAS. Bill Arp Gives the Elatory of the Ge Annual Postivat, Bid Are in Atlanta Constitution.

Nearly sixteen hundred years have passed sines Christmas was first cele-brated by Christmas, During all those long centuries they have not falled to trated by Christians. Dering all these iong centuries they have not failed to meet some where and pay reverees to the day that somehow was chosen as the birth of the Savior. It is not at all certain that the Soth of December was lis birthday, but that does not matter much, so that Christian people observe some day and show their gratitude. Indeed the Greeks and the Russians still celebrate the 5th of January and call it Christians for they have never yet adopted the new calendar established by Fope Gragory XIII in the year 1683. Now, it is important for the young people and many of the old once to know that for nearly sixteen cunturies old Father Thus had been gaining a little every year on the exact time that it takes the earth to go round the sun. This gain had amounted to about tweive days, so the pope, who is a great and wise man, issued his mandate that time should be set back, and it was set back. All the Roman Catholic countries conformed at once to the new date, but the Protestant countries were failed and the Roman Catholic countries conformed at once to the new data, but the Protestant countries were jeelous of the pope, and so Germany would not conform until the year 1700, Great Britain and Irviand refused to conform until the year 1702, and the American colonies put it off a few years later. Greece and Russia have not conformed yet, but they will. They are gutting tired of having to put two dates to all their letters and ourse worked to consecute with ather

mercial transactions with other countries. When General Young was our consul at St. Petersburg all his bettern that were melitien home bad our consul at Mr. Petersburg all his letters that were written home had two dates that were tweive days apart. One he marked "M. S.," for new style, and the other "O. S.," for new style, and the other "O. S.," for old style. England had to abuiden another measure of time, for until about two hundred sears ago the new year bugan on the 20th of March. I see countries began it on Easter day. I tell you, my young friends, old Father Time has had a perplexing problem to keep his calcular straight. The day used to tegin at 6 wheet in the morning. The week began on Monday. The The week began on Monday. The Jews had twelve lunar months of twenty eight days and every third year had thirteen to make up for last time. For conturies there were only ten For evoluties there were only ten months in the year among the Greeks and Romans, and February had thirty-aix days just like all the other mouths. But popes and emparers ruled the civilized world, and changed the measures of time to suit themselves. Pope Gregory was a scholar, mathematician and a promoter of public education, and he knows that the calendar was wrong, and was getting more so every year. It was a told stroke of power, but he was backed by tall the great attronomers of Europe, and he set the clock back, and it stands.

But what about christman? It has to be written about every time it comes round, for there is a new generation of young people coming on every year, and they must be taught to know as much as those who are older. This is the most important event that ever lappened in the history of the world,

imposed in the history of the world, and every men woman and every boy and girl who can read should be an familiar with it se they are with the the congregation is now dismussed in Letin, it is "mass." Hence, there was a high mass and low mass and was a high man and low mass and candle miss and Michael mass and Christman-A dismission and be

For two or three centuries after Christ His fall-were had so many ups and downs they could not establish holy and downs they could not establish soly days or feasts or feativals. Some emperars were kind and tolerant and some were cruel and persecuted them. Daring the reign of the Emperor Diocetian the Christians of its ow determine to celebrate Christmas in their own church where they had been permitted to worship, but Diocetian had taken a great distinct to them and after the church was full be controlled. taken a great disting to them and after the church was full he seat suddiers there and locked the doors and set fire to the building and burned them all all alive—men, weener and children. The wretch died soon after, but it was then years before Christians again. This was about the year \$10. But the utenuet efforts of kings and emperers to extinguish Christiansity failed. They seemed to thrive ou persecution, and hence it was said that "the blood of lancium is the seed of the church." martyrs is the seed of the church."

Just think how much we have to be Just think how much we have to be that till for in this age and in this land of religious fiberty. No martyrs, he presecution, no sequinition, but every man and woman can worship find secording to their own conscience with none to molest or make them afraid. The turrete and spires of beautiful churchs adors our land in every one town or village and ware.

tiful churches adors our land in every oity, town or village, and we are a silent gearantes of good will and protection to every stranger that comes.

But Christman has ind a good time coming down to us through the ages. In some countries it was made a frolio—a bacchanal revel. The gay and daisipated dusced to the music of silly and profuse carola, descrated the day with wise and irreverent cong. The Puritans refused to observe it and so did the people of Southand. The Scotch do not observe it now. Well, it is a descorating even here, or it is to the description over here, or to be more a day of thoughtless feasting and fruits instand of a day of thustrainess.

Cirietmas twee and gifts to the obji-Cirielmas trees and gifts to the obli-dren are very proper and gifts to the poor are especially so, but all the day long our gratitude to God for his good-ness should be appearant in the minds of all intelligent people. The oblidren, of course we must himor to their limo-ount faith in Santa Claus and his reju-deer, for he is supposed to be a great and over other man when there in the deer, for he is supposed to be a great and good old man who loves them and is wonderfully rich. His Hassian name is St. Micholas and his Daton name is Kris Kringle, and for Stress hundred

where he has been known as the patron maint of all good children. He is no myth but was a vertiable bishop in his day, and was not only devoted to little children, but took pleasure is helping young men and mattern for the mistiens of the little of the l

last verse mys :

Christmas is an exquisite gem. The last verse mays:

"Let none nuchristmassed go,
Let none from any door
Unwarmed, unfed,
No kind word said
Hatpieus is turned away
For Thins own asks we pray."
This is the best part of Christmas—making others happy—and if I was a law-maker I would make the whole week a boliday and give a good dinner to the poor and even to the prisoners in juli. And nobody should dan any-hody or write a dunning letter to distant his tranquility. I received one this morning. The clamb hay begun to gather at the family classion and the maternal ancester is happy, and trips her light faminatio toes all over the house. It does not cost anything to run Christmas at our house, for the children bring their rations with them, and one of the fam-away boys write?

"Hire another servant or two at my all youns. I don't want daddy to have to bring in wood and one any morn, and I want a Sanday disser every day in the week."

A Political Appointment.

St. Louis Republie.

In figuring on President Romevalue chances for a renomination attestion has been frequently salled to the fact that he had no practical politician who could manage his campaign. The President has apparently realized this weakness by the apparently realized the resident to succeed Charles Emery Smith, As Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee Mr. Payne has learned every rope inside the party organisation, in paterally anxious to become the real leader in the committee and, show all, is said to be an admirer of Respectit.

So that in the final conflict between

cf Roceccei.

So that in the final conflict between Senator Harms and the Frankest the latter will not be found lacking in some of the machinery with which the Chairman of the Committee is supposed to make actional onwinciam do the opposed to the targe Southern delegations that have always been so easily, manipulated by the prestonal politicians of the Hanas strips, there will be in teresting developments toward making annalier thus representation.

Bepublisms are beginning to reside that beined by Respective open frank essand apparent guilibility there is a recoulty acquired disposition to pulsey with Satan. A number of his

apelling book. The word "mas" does frank essaid apparent gulibility there not literally mean birth it means is a recoully acquired deposition to "dismissed," and came unto us because puley with Satan. A number of his after any service in the Reman applications in the Reman contests have indicated that he Catholic church the Priest would say do a not forget the Republican number.

don's not forget the Republican numinities in 1904. In distance also point to Hames as a candidate who does not indeed to let the grass grow under his fact—witness his sudden demonstration of friegditors to under labor.

It is unfortunate that the entional Government will be made the Eghting ground of the two apprents for presidental bounts. Payne's appointment can mean nothing size. His chief function in Washington must necessarily be the forwarding of Roccevett's political interests.

To Commemorate Span

Cnatina tlecord.

Serator Simmons introduced seve important bills soon after Congrouvened, Among them was a appropriating \$80,000 to defray expresses of the proposed celebithm next July at Rosnoke Islanda Another was in appropriate \$95. Another was to appropriate \$25,000 for a monument to be erected at that blutteric place in remmemoration of

blateric place in remmemoration of the landing of the first English a den-lets in America.

There would be no doubt us to the passage of these two bills—indeed such bills would have been passed years ago —if Research Island was farther north. The landing of Raisign's colonisis was an event of national interest and Congress should by all means ald in appropriately seemsemorating it.

Chethan Roord,

The past year was the first of the new cuntury, and was marked with great progress in the arts and seismose and man's trumphs over nature. Its clouding days were signalized by Marcon's successful efforts to transmit eignals through the air across the Atlantic Ocean—a feat that seems introduce, One of the most notable fasteres of the past year was the impressement amount gives by private individuals to educational institutions—the impresses sum of \$75,000,000. This is one of the coost encouraging signs of the times and is ampleious of a more glorious future. Chatham Record,

Decry's individual opinion was a aplendid pouring of eil on troubled waters. End it not been for that opinion the country would have been correged at the vertical of the court. As it is, the second fine agreeing with Decry and letting drop the whole seconds, as discreditable to the may, so humiliating to the deustry.

AN IMPROMPTU CHEER.

Coul Rhodes was greatly amused some time ago when he was coming home from the Cape on a Cartilliner. While passing Cherbourg several years of the French channel squadron were drawn up in line to salute the ex-Empress Engents's yacht. The Frenchmen who were spread out on the yards of their vesses should "Vive Pimperestrice?"

The Castle liner's captain, wishing to show his respect to the empress, got his men ready to saliste, but in the short time at his disposal he could not school his crew to repest the Franch words.

"Tall them to say Beef, lemons and choose," magested Rhodes playfully, and to his utter amazement the yacht was greated with a deafening yell of "Beef, lemons and choose!" which entirely drowned the voices of the French sailors.

The ex-empress is stated to have expressed great pleasure at the compliment afterward.

A Guery and Answer.

Quite a long letter has come to us from a subscriber in Brookline, Mass. Perhaps it will be sufficient if we simply publish the final persecutive.

if we simply publish the final paragraph:

"Do you ever realize that the smanations of human thought are never isolated and abstracted so that they stand without the universal consciousness, but that instead they form one endless continuity whereby through all the phases of literature, whether primitive or whether typical of high authoric cultivation, they are united by what is perhaps a subconscious but nevertheless in inherent and persistent striving after the complete and perfect expression of what is best in the human heart and intellect? Do you ever think of this?"

You, sometimes, By the way, in a couple of weeks it will be about time for buckwheat cakes.—Bookman.

As Unfortunets Example.

King Victor Emmanuel, in spite of his courtoous manners, is gifted with a quick wit and a sarcustic tongue at times. He was recently regretting that it was almost impossible for him to know truly what opinion his people had of him. One of the courtiers surrounding him said it would be easy enough if the king would disguise himself as a student and visit the cafes and drinking shops of the populace and added, "That is how Peter the Great acted."

That is true, retorted the king,

"That is true," retorted the king,
"but you seem to forget that Peter
the Great used to hang those whom
be thus overheard spanking ill of
him. I think you had better choose

another example."

Home For All Soldiers.
A remarkable soldiers' home will be that now building at Johnson. City, Tenn., where both Union and Confederate soldiers in the civil war and valuateers in the war with Spain are to be harbored. This home will comprise thirty-five build-ings, among them a memorial hall, a mess hall, a chapel and a canfeen. There will compress after a mile and They will occupy a site a mile and three-quarters long and three-quar-ters of a mile wide in the heart of the mountains. The grounds will be laid out by a landscape gardener, and each barrack will have its own park. Congress appropriated \$1,-000,000 for the home.—Chicago

Small by the Yord.

The method of measuring small adopted by M. Berthelet opens a wide field for investigation. A hottle is filled with the odor of an odorous substance, which is weighed be-fore and after to determine the fore and after to determine the passitivy of vaper, and measured fractions of this vapor are then poured from bettle to bottle until just enough remains in one to excite the nerves of smell. With indeform the quantity was three-eighths of one-millionth of a grain, while a thousandth as much more would probably suffice.

On the northwestern end of the high stone wall that surrounds Moyamensing prison there are painted in lugo latters these words:

"Five thousand deliars' reward for the discovery of the man who invented work."

The sign has been on the wall for some years, and passersby, when they perceive it, laugh, for it means somehow in its sentiment appropriate to a prison and to the sort of men who occupy prison calls.—Philadelphia Record.

the world in prepartion to he elation. Twelve million peoresects, two unarmored grants on corrying one four ton loading gun and four small loaders, and five scend class do bonts. This floot is not