

A READY MADE CITY.

Nairobi Built on Galvanized Iron in British East India.

ONE of the oldest towns has just risen to political distinction. Nairobi, a European settlement on the high plateau of east tropical Africa, has been made the capital of the British East Africa protectorate. Mombasa, on the Indian ocean, is the most important town commercially in the protectorate, for its development on European lines is advanced and it is the leading seaport along the coast north of Zanzibar. The great advantage of Nairobi as the seat of government is 325 miles from Mombasa and 256 from Port Florence on Victoria Nyanza, and it is on the edge of a lofty region where British farmers are now settling and developing new homes. The nicknames of "Tin City" and "Zinc City" are applied to Nairobi by the white men who have visited it. There is not a wooden building in the place. Every building was constructed of galvanized iron, which was brought from Europe in sheets ready to be fastened together to form the walls, roofs and partitions of houses. The town came into existence by the fiat of Sir George Whitehouse, the chief engineer of the Uganda railroad.

Grumbling Britons who think he might have chosen a more picturesque site for the town agree that Sir George is a good enough engineer, but say he has no artistic sense. His white tents were scattered over the plain where the town now stands when one morning he said: "On this spot we are going to have a large settlement. Here will be the headquarters of the Uganda railroad. Here will be the machine shops and here will live hundreds of our countrymen and thousands of Indian and native workmen."

Everybody was surprised. People asked the chief why he had selected this place on the vast Masai plateau, where there was not an inhabitant or a tree. Why did he not choose for the site of his town one of the wooded ridges within sight of the plateau? He would have plenty of elbow room on the flat plain, but it offered no other advantages.

"Well," said Sir George, "I have been thinking of this matter for a long time and the town will be built on the plain."

"There is not room for it on the surrounding ridges. Its situation is first rate for our purposes. It is high and healthy, and the railroad officials with their families can live in

this region in good health, while they would probably die at Mombasa or Port Florence. "This spot is right on the edge of the territories occupied by the Masai and the Kikuyu, and here better than in any other place we can manage these two turbulent tribes. The land rises rapidly to the north, and there is the fertile region to which we are going to invite British farmers. "Nairobi creek runs across the site and supplies the best of water. The name of the settlement will be Nairobi. The homes of the officials will be built on these surrounding ridges, but all other employees of the railroad, with all the shops and other interests of the place, will be in the town." So the place has developed at a great rate. In December last its population consisted of 4,652 persons, of whom 187 were Europeans. In those long rows of galvanized iron buildings were two Christian churches, two Mohammedan mosques and two Hindu temples. The post office, principal stores, hotels and restaurants are situated on Victoria street. In the market place every morning are picturesque groups of Masai and Kikuyu farmers who have brought their produce to sell. This is the city of the subordinates. The officials or superior functionaries have their pretty cottages on the neighboring elevations, with gardens, tennis courts and polo grounds. The European farmers to the north bring their potatoes and other produce to Nairobi to sell, and here is the headquarters of the East Africa Agricultural society, which every year gives a large exhibition of agriculture and horticulture in east Africa and Uganda. Everybody says that Nairobi has a great future, for it is destined to be the center of large development in that part of Africa.—New York Sun.

CURED HEMORRHAGES OF THE LUNGS.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. Wood, Ind. "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar, and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble." Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough and heals the lungs, and prevents serious results from a cold. Refuse substitutes. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co. "The never substitutes."

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

JUNE 2.
1516—John Godfrey Saxe, humorous poet, born in Highgate, Vt.; died 1887.
1551—Paul Emile Little, French philologist and historian, died at Paris; born 1801.
1882—Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot and soldier, died at Caprera; born in Nice 1807. Garibaldi's life was one of romantic adventure from beginning to end. First an Italian patriot and exile, then a warring liberator in South America, where he won a wife worthy to share his dangers and honors; next a volunteer warrior in Italy, rejected by the leaders, victory and defeat following until he once more lived in exile; finally he was recalled to his native land to become, after long struggles, the arbiter of its destiny.

1897—Cabinet crisis in Spain; ministers resigned.
1900—Clarence Cook, noted art critic and writer, died in New York city; born 1829.
1903—The Pacific company's steamer Arequipa foundered off Valparaiso, Chile, carrying down the captain and 50 of the crew, with several passengers.

JUNE 3.
1567—William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, died; born 1578.
1750—Thomas Hutchinson, noted as a royal governor of Massachusetts, died in London; born in Boston 1711.
1861—Stephen Arnold Douglas died in Chicago; born 1813.
1895—Miss Emily Faithful, the English economist and philanthropist, died; born 1835.
1899—Johann Strauss, "the waltz king," died at Vienna; born 1825.
1905—General H. V. Boynton, noted journalist, Federal veteran of the Civil war and president of the Chickamauga Park association, died at Atlantic City; born 1835.

JUNE 4.
1738—George III, grandson of George II, born; died 1820.
1752—John Eager Howard, soldier, famous at Cowpens, born in Baltimore county, Md.; died 1827.
1802—Charles Manuel IV, king of Sardinia, abdicated in favor of his brother, Victor Emmanuel I, and the liberal movement began. Victor proved too moderate for his

liberal subjects and for many years controlled only a portion of his kingdom, and that under an English protectorate, the remainder being subject to France. In 1814 he was restored to full power, but established absolutism, and his reactionary policy led to his abdication in 1821 in favor of Charles Felix, another brother.
1823—Louis Nicolas Davout, French marshal noted in Bonaparte wars, died in Paris; born 1750.
1896—Ernesto Rossi, distinguished Italian actor, died at Pescara; born 1829.
1900—The empress dowager of China ordered the foreign office not to suppress the Boxers.
1905—United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland died in Washington; born 1839.

JUNE 5.
1728—Dr. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," born in Scotland; died 1790.
1826—Karl Maria von Weber, famous musical composer, died; born 1786.
1892—Oil City and Titusville, Pa., devastated by a fire created with burning oil, 300 lives being lost, 1,500 people rendered homeless and \$3,000,000 in property destroyed.
1897—Rear Admiral Samuel P. Lee, U. S. N., retired, last of the Civil war commanders of great squadrons, died in Washington; born 1812.
1898—Captain Charles V. Gridley, commander of Devex's flagship in the battle at Manila, died at sea off Japan.
1900—Fighting at Taku between American marines and Boxers.

JUNE 6.
1709—Patrick Henry died; born 1736.
1812—James Lawrence, naval officer, died on the Chesapeake; his last words, "Don't give up the ship."
1844—The Young Men's Christian association founded in a London mercantile house, organized by George Williams, a clerk. The movement started by Williams developed into the first permanent association. It was soon imitated in the great cities of the kingdom. Montreal formed one after the London model in 1851, and Boston soon followed. The association in 1861—Curt Camillo Burso de Cavour,

statesman, died in Turin; born there 1810.
1891—Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, died; born 1815.
1900—British flag hoisted over Pretoria.
1903—A sudden rise of the River Paeolet, South Carolina, swept away houses and mills at Paeolet and Clinton; 58 deaths; property loss \$3,500,000.
1906—Karl von Hartmann, noted German philosopher, died in Berlin; born 1841.

JUNE 7.
1776—Richard Henry Lee in the Continental congress offered resolutions declaring the colonies independent.
1871—Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman, inventor of the Rodman gun, died at Rock Island; born 1815.
1893—Edwin Booth, the tragedian, died in New York city; born 1833.
1894—Professor William Dwight Whitney, eminent philologist of Yale college, died in New Haven; born 1827. Rodman McCamley Price, ex-governor of New Jersey and a California pioneer, died at Oakland, N. J.; born 1816.
1897—Ney Elias, explorer and former consul general at Meshed, died in London.
1899—General W. S. Clark, noted Mexican and Confederate veteran, died at Atlanta. Augustin Daly, American theatrical manager and playwright, died in London; born 1838.
1905—Beriah Wilkins, editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, died in Washington; born 1846.

JUNE 8.
68—The Roman Emperor Nero killed himself; born 37.
632—Mohammed (Mahomet in Arabic), founder of the Moslem religion, died; born in 570 or 571.
1876—Edward, the famous Black Prince, died, aged 46.
1896—George Wythe, "signer" and for 20 years chancellor of Virginia, died at Richmond; born 1726.
1899—Thomas Paine, deist, died in New York city.
1813—David Dixon Porter, naval hero, born in Chester, Pa.; died 1891.
1845—Andrew Jackson, president in 1829-37, died at The Hermitage, near Nashville; born 1767.
1897—John Haswell, a famous engineer, personally decorated for his work by Emperor Francis Joseph, died in Vienna; born 1809.
1905—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, whose nomination to the throne of Spain caused the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, died in Berlin; born 1835.



WOMAN WEARS TROUSERS FOR FORTY YEARS.

When Mrs. Thomas Rison of Jersey City, N. J., was 20 years old, which was forty years ago, she discarded skirts, donned male garb and began to help her husband in his work of publishing and disseminating his view regarding woman's dress reform. His paper, died, but the wife never returned to skirts and for 40 years she has been a peddler of perfumery all about the vicinity of her home city. She confesses the failure of her dress reform crusade and her two grown daughters always wear the daintiest of feminine apparel, yet she avows that she will go to her grave in trousers. Aside from Dr. Mary Walker, she is the only woman in the country who has for such a length of time defied criticism and insisted upon her right to wear whatever sort of clothing she saw fit. She has been arrested more than 100 times but always freed of the charge of masquerading or disguise.

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT AT THE TABERNACLE

AS A

TESTIMONIAL TO PROF. GEORGE CARELESS

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1907

Admission 25 Cents.

PROGRAMME.

- 1—Quartette
George D. Pyper, H. G. Whitney
Horace S. Ensign, John D. Spencer
- 2—Organ Solo
Professor J. J. McClellan
- 3—Song, "The Wanderer"
Willard Andelin
Mr. Andelin will sing this number in the original key ending on low C.
- 4—Hymn, (a) "Repose" Careless
(b) "Bereavement" Careless
Tabernacle Choir
[Conducted by the Composer]
"Repose" was composed for the funeral of President Joseph Young, July, 1881, and was written to the words, by Henry W. Naisbitt, beginning "Rest, rest for the weary soul."
"Bereavement" was composed for the funeral of President Brigham Young, September 4, 1877, and was set to the words written by Eliza R. Snow, beginning, "Thou dost not weep to weep alone."
- 5—Violin Solo
W. E. Weihe
- 6—Song
Emma Ramsey Morris
- 7—Hymn, (a) "Reliance" Careless
(b) "Courage" Careless
(c) "Bethlehem" Careless
Tabernacle Choir
[Conducted by the Composer]
"Reliance" was composed November, 1877, for the Tabernacle Choir, to the words by Eliza R. Snow, beginning, "Though deepening trials throng your way."
"Courage" was composed December, 1877, for the Tabernacle Choir, to the words beginning, "Hark, listen to the trumpeters."
"Bethlehem" is one of Prof. Careless's best known sacramental hymns, and was composed for the Tabernacle Choir, January, 1878, to the words by Eliza R. Snow, beginning, "Again we meet around the board."
- 8—Duet, Organ and Piano
J. J. McClellan, Arthur Shepherd
- 9—Hallelujah Chorus Handel
Tabernacle Choir and Festival Chorus

DIRECTOR—Evan Stephens.

ACCOMPANISTS—J. J. McClellan, Arthur Shepherd, Arvilla Clark Andelin.

CONCERT BEGINS AT 8:15.

Tickets on sale at the Music and Book Stores of the city and by all leaders of ward choirs.

COMMITTEE:

Heber J. Grant
Geo. D. Pyper
Arthur Shepherd
A. H. Peabody
Willard E. Weihe
Richard W. Young
Wm. McLachlan
J. J. Daynes

Evan Stephens
John D. Spencer
J. J. McClellan
Carl Scheid
John Held
Nephi L. Morris
Frank Y. Taylor
Fergus Coalter
Henry M. Dinwoodey

Horace G. Whitney
H. S. Ensign
Prof. Wetzell
Fred C. Graham
Anton Pederson
Hugh J. Cannon
Squire Coop
Chas. S. Burton

WHERE THE FIRST PERSIAN PARLIAMENT HELD ITS MEETINGS.



When the shah of Persia gave a constitution to his people he arranged that the first session of the representative legislative body should meet at Teheran in the building shown in the cut. Consequently the first Persian parliament began its sitting on Oct. 7 last in this structure, which is a part of the royal palace.

A PRINCELY MERCHANT.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has given proof of business capacity such as many a London merchant might envy. He is an exporter of agricultural produce from Montenegro—the largest in the country in fact—and he makes a good deal of money by it. Like many another foreign royalty, he thinks it advisable to invest his savings outside his own dominions, and he favors British and French banks and securities.

THE BACHELOR AUTHOR.

The bachelor author was dictating a chapter of his new novel to his typewriter, who was a spinster, either from choice or because she hadn't been chosen.
"I love you more than words can tell," he said, "and can never love another. Will you be mine?"
"Pardon me, Mr. Booker," said the fair party at the key thumping board, "but are you still dictating?"

GENERAL BOOTH'S TITLE.

General Booth considers himself to be one of the smallest enters in the world, and his diet seems to become less and less as he grows older. He also says he has every right to the title of general, not merely as the leader of the Salvation Army, but also because the late Queen Victoria once sent him a communication addressed to "General Booth." He claims that this gives him full right to the title.