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ARE YOU REGISTERED?

Every voter who expects to cast a ballot on Nov. 5 should see that his, or her, name is entered on the lists. He should take no man's word for it but see himself. Anyone who was registered and cast a ballot in the last county election may vote this year without registering, provided he still lives where he did then. One may not vote who merely registered and did not cast his ballot. All newcomers, and all who have moved from one district to another must re-register.

The last chance to register will be on Tuesday, October 29.

ANTI-"MORMONISM."

The anti-"Mormon" sheets in this City object to the "News" replying to their un-American and unwarranted attacks upon the Church and the Church leaders. They would prefer us to let their false statements go out to the world uncontradicted. But we cannot accommodate them in this. We shall continue, to the best of our ability, to throw the searchlight of truth upon their falsehoods, and reveal their plots, even if they do object to the effects thereof.

The readers of the "News" are perfectly well aware of our position. We have no desire to interfere with the plans and arrangements of any political party. We have no candidates to endorse and none to oppose. We have no partisan advice to give. As long as the campaign is confined within the limits of legitimate politics, we are not interested beyond the recording of the facts as they occur. But the situation is anomalous here inasmuch as the manipulators of one party have taken their campaign out of the field of legitimate politics and are conducting a systematic assault of slander and vilification that hurts the community financially. As long as this is permitted to go on, the silence of the "News" cannot be brought about by any amount of abuse or threats.

There are now, as there have been from the beginning, two classes of anti-"Mormons." One class objects conscientiously to the Church because of its doctrines. In this class are many men and women who view our belief in the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph as a fearful error, a superstition, a blasphemy. They regard our theology as gross paganism.

Without entering into this subject at this time, we will only say that most of the antagonism felt towards "Mormonism" on this account is due to misunderstanding of the "Mormon" doctrine, because it has been represented from an antagonistic point of view. For a similar reason the Romans, during the first centuries of our era, became imbued with the idea that the followers of Jesus, the Nazarene, were ignorant materialists given to sensuality and superstition. If "Mormonism" were investigated from an impartial point of view, even those who cannot agree with it would be compelled, if they were candid, to admire its beauties, its ideals and lofty aspirations. Investigation opened the eyes of many noble Romans to the beauties of Christianity. The same happens today in numerous instances as regards "Mormonism."

But, even if "Mormonism" were the erroneous system it has been represented to be, it has as much right to exist in this country as any other religious system. This is not disputed. It is admitted by all in theory. But when it comes to practice, bigotry would fain punish the "Mormons" by disfranchising them for believing that Joseph was a Prophet of the Lord, and that God is the Father of all men. The spirit of persecution that at one time deprived men and women of their lives for believing the truths that were hidden from the multitudes is still rampant.

If the "Mormons" by carefully reading the Scriptures have arrived at an idea different from that generally held, what right to object have they who believe that God is incomprehensible and therefore confess that they know nothing about Him. He being unknowable? If the "Mormons" feel assured, from the evidence presented and from the testimony of the Spirit, that the Lord in this age and generation raised up a prophet, why should that seem incredible to those who profess to believe in the Bible, in which it is expressly prophesied that dreams, visions, and the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh were to be among the distinguishing features of the "last days?" Why should it not be possible to give the "Mormons" credit for their sincerity, their many excellent qualities, and the strong reasons for their faith? Surely that is not too much to expect from Christian men and women, who have been taught to win their fellowmen by the force and power of that charity, without which the most fervent eloquence is but a sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, and the greatest sacrifice, nothing.

But there is another class of anti-"Mormons." This consists of unscrupulous characters of all kinds who are led by aspirants for office, hungry and thirsty for graft. These make use of existing prejudices to further their objects. If they can have Christian men and women to aid them in their plots against the public funds, to give robbery an air of respectability, they have no objection, especially, if at the same time, they command the services of the element that is directly opposed to Christianity.

This species of anti-"Mormonism" finds its exact counterpart in the conspiracy that brought about the tragedy of Calvary. Inspired by revenge, because the Son of Man had driven away from the temple ground the various kinds of business from which they derived an unrighteous income, wicked men inflamed the multitudes against Him, and so influenced the Roman governor, who first of all considered his political advantages, that the doom of death already pronounced in the ecclesiastical council, was endorsed and carried out.

The same spirit should no longer be allowed to sway the hearts of men. If the "Mormons" in the days of Joseph were misunderstood, there was, perhaps, some excuse for it, the Church being young and having a record to make. But that excuse exists no longer. The "Mormons" have proved themselves true, loyal, American citizens under the most trying circumstances. They have a record of which they need not be ashamed. There is no excuse for anti-"Mormonism." That sentiment is a blot upon our civilization. It is a menace to our institutions. It does not take much of a sore to let in the germs that cause blood poisoning. It is so with the great body that makes up the state. A small defect, apparently insignificant, may sometimes cause a great disaster.

After all, why should Christians, as some have done in the past, ally themselves with the anti-"Mormons" who are so for revenue only? Have they helped the churches? Have they done anything to close Sunday amusement places that interfere with church attendance? Have they done anything to close saloons on Sundays, except occasionally when they want the vote of the decent element to help them get at the keys to the City's treasury? Have they done anything to clean out the reeking Augean stable that infests the very center of the City? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. What claim have they, then, upon the citizens who desire a morally clean City?

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The manipulators of the so-called American party for revenue, rely for victory at the coming election on a class of citizens who, though very excellent and desirable, pay little or no direct taxes. That is evident from the canvass made in the various districts. There are a number of citizens who own little or no taxable property. As a consequence they are indifferent to the financial transactions of the manipulators. No matter how much public money is squandered, they look upon it as no concern of theirs. They may feel convinced that grafters are abstracting public funds, but they console themselves by the thought that stealing is a common incident of public affairs everywhere, and they do not care. It is, they hold, no concern of theirs, if the owners of little homes are taxed beyond their ability to pay, and therefore driven away from house and home.

But, is this reasoning sound? Does the family that does not own a home pay no taxes? Do not those who rent a house or a flat, pay their share of the cost of the misgovernment of the community in which they live? Many talk as if they did not; as if they could afford to support a corrupt city government, to spite somebody against whom they may suppose they have a grudge. But can they?

The fact is that the men and women of small means generally pay the heaviest part of the taxes. That does not appear from the figures, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The men who own houses to rent out, depend on the renters for the taxes, as well as for every other expense of maintaining the buildings. Whatever is added to the expenses is paid in the last instance by the renters, as is easily ascertained by anyone who will reflect a moment. The owner of capital who supplies the wherewith to carry on the various kinds of business, and who is made to pay increased taxes, turns to his patrons of the general public for the increased expense. In the last instance the consumer pays the cost of misgovernment. It is claimed that the cost of living in this City is higher than in any city of its size in the United States. What is the reason? How much of this anomalous condition is due to a rotten city government?

This may not be possible to figure out, but it is certain that every time you go into a restaurant for a meal, you pay something for the maintenance of the city government. Every time you buy a piece of meat of your butcher, or some groceries of your grocer, or a piece of goods for a dress for your wife, you make a contribution to the public funds. No one has greater interest in a good, clean, honest and capable government than the man of moderate means, the workingman, the consumer of the necessaries of life.

SALARY OF MINISTERS.

The Catholic Clergymen of France, who are deprived of state support have, very wisely, taken to various secular occupations in order to make a living. And they are discharging their ecclesiastical duties all the same. Some of them are watch makers. Others are printers. Others bind books. And there are numerous other occupations in which they earn a modest living and then have time for clerical work.

In the United States it is claimed that a great many Protestant clergymen have given up their positions in the church because of the increased cost of living. Others, it is said, have been under the necessity of taking up clerical duties, because the churches do not support them sufficiently.

The actual salaries received were generally believed to be moderate, but few people know just how little is paid to the profession in many of the states. Thus the salaries of pastors in the eastern half of Wisconsin are found to average less than $400 per year, the largest paid being $2,000, in a pastorate which paid $2,300 thirty years ago.

Twenty pastors in the Wisconsin conference, which includes the eastern half of the state, average less than $400 a year, and many of these have to preach in two villages to earn that much. The best pastorate in the conference is the Grand avenue church in Milwaukee, which gives its pastor $2,000 a year and the use of a house which is estimated at $400 a year rental. Thirty years ago this same church paid its pastor the equivalent of $2,300 a year. Thirty-seven pastors get from $400 to $600; forty-nine from $600 to $800; fourteen from $1,000 to $1,200; sixteen from $1,200 to $1,600, and three over $1,600.

The Des Moines, Ia., conference reports thirty-seven vacant pulpits out of 217, because salaries are not adequate to support the preachers. Five withdrawals were reported from the northern Iowa conference this year for the same reason. The Illinois conferences report better conditions, because of an increase of 10 per cent in salaries, but even in these the minimum is considered insufficient to support an adult family.

Under the system generally prevailing throughout the Christian world, a paid ministry is looked upon as a matter of course, and it may be a necessity as long as certain doctrines are to be maintained by the respective churches. But the support of a paid ministry in general is not the ideal that is plainly indicated by the practice of the apostles and the early Fathers of the Church.

It seems to us that ministers should become more like other people in the matter of self-maintenance. This does not imply that there is not enough for the ministers to do without engaging in other avocations. The thought is that by mingling more freely with the actual affairs of life, they would acquire broader and truer views of the actual spiritual needs of their fellowmen. They could fit better be paid their present salaries for a small fraction of their time than for all of it, as at present. Their sermons might become less rhetorical, but we believe their congregations would like them better. We are convinced that the loss in rhetoric and polish would be more than compensated by the gain in practical reality and the firmer grip on everyday affairs that would then be manifest in the teachings of the self-supporting ministry. Of course, this is a subject upon which our opinion would probably receive little recognition and less toleration by many of the ministers and their present congregations. But we are speaking in the interest of that larger congregation of non-church goers, many of whom might attend church if it were not for the very fact that the ministers seem to them to live in a world largely foreign to their thoughts and needs.

We could, were we so disposed, show to our Christian friends some examples of "a more excellent way."

WOMEN WHO WORK.

The fact that the number of women employed in bread-winning occupations is increasing in this country, is not exactly an encouraging feature. If the conditions of society were normal, the "stronger sex" should be able to take care of every member of the human family, without shifting the burden of bread-winning upon the physically weaker shoulders. As it is, girls are forced into the various workshops, stores, or offices. They are the support of poor parents, too old to work. They help married sisters and brothers; they are the prop and stay of all the halt and lame of their families. And, frequently, they refuse to marry, when the opportunity presents itself, for fear of withdrawing the support of those dependent upon them. Very often in old age they are found to be penniless, because of their unselfish devotion to their friends.

This is not as it should be. Something is out of order when the evident laws of nature must be disregarded in the struggle for existence. It ought to be the aim of every young man to own a home in which a wife presides and where the flame of pure, divinely inspired love burns always, as the fire on the altar in the sacred precincts of the ancient temple. And if through any fault of society this ideal condition is rendered impossible, it is high time for reform. For the eternal laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity, either by society or individuals. The nations that have suffered their women to become beasts of burden habe become effete, unable to withstand the stronger nations, whose mental and physical strength is largely due to the care they have bestowed upon the mothers.

ANOTHER GREAT INVENTION.

In these days of railroad accidents an invention said to have been made recently by an octogenarian is of considerable interest. It is claimed for it that it makes railroad collisions impossible, and the device is said to have been approved by the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners.

The inventor is Augustus C. Carey of Boston, a genius 82 years of age, and the owner of numerous patents. The Boston Journal says Mr. Carey has made use of electricity in working out the problem. An ingenious device on each locomotive of each train contains an electric bell and a patented apparatus attached to the air brakes. By the side of the track, set on posts a short distance above the roadbed is a narrow strip of iron, insulated and much after the pattern of the familiar "third rail." This rail is charged and a roller attached to the locomotive or car runs over it. Each machine is adjudged so that it will operate within a certain zone. When the train that has the right of way gets within the radius of danger the current is intensified, a circuit is made and the warning bell rings in the engine cab. Then, to quote the inventor, "if the engineer is dreaming and neglects the signal, the device, with a stronger current manufactured by the power approach of the other train, automatically sets the brakes and the trains is stopped within a space of 500 feet or a mile, according to the will of the trainmen. With every engine on the road equipped in this way it can readily be seen that accidents would be impossible. In case of an open switch or draw the break occasioned in the rail at that point would act in a similar manner to a storage battery, and the stronger current stored at that point would work the machine.

The cost of the equipment is comparatively small, and those who have seen a working model of the invention say that results are certain.

The inventor, the Boston paper adds, is a pleasant, well-read man. At present he is at war with the company that is financing Marconi's wireless telegraph because of a valuable part of the apparatus used being made from patents out of which he claims he was defrauded by the famous Italian.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DRUNKARDS.

According to the Chicago Record-Herald two saloonkeepers and two owners of buildings in which saloons are maintained, have just been assessed $6,500 damages by a jury. The money goes to the children of a man who made these places his headquarters while he spent the wages which should have gone to his family's support. Warnings did the liquor sellers no good. All they cared for was profit they made by the manufacture of a drunkard and the starvation of a drunkard's family. It is proper that they should pay for their cruelty and greed.

The paper mentioned goes on to say:

"Suits like this are becoming steadily more frequent, and juries do not hesitate to make the damages in some measure commensurate with the injuries done. The wiser saloon-keepers have long since learned to refuse liquor to habitual drunkards, and in some parts of the city the saloon-keepers are talking of combining to maintain albums of photographs of drunkards, so as to protect themselves from just such suits for damages. It is safe to say that if the city administration should encourage the better types of saloon-keepers and discourage the worst types much could be accomplished in the way just described to mitigate the evils which the abuse of liquor brings in its train."

There is no reason why a saloon-keeper that is responsible for the wreck of a family should not pay as heavy damages as a railroad that has the misfortune of depriving a wife and children of their support, by accident.

The onion trust smells to high heaven.

The President has killed a ba'ar. It must be that old ba'ar sinister.

The trouble with "cornering" any market is the ever present danger of a "flare-back."

When the food situation reaches an acute stage, look out for acute indigestion.

For the President to have killed anything but "a great big bear" would have been unworthy of his exalted position.

Someone somewhere must have been making hay while the sun shone, for it is selling at twenty-one dollars a ton in Chicago.

How pleasant it must be to be up in a balloon in an international balloon race, all among the little stars, sailing 'round the moon.

A bunch of Belgian sheep dogs is to be attached to the New York police force. Won't the dogs make the men look rather sheepish?

Japan wants anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco dealt with as Buck Fanshaw dealt with riots—suppressed before they are started.

There is really a panic of high prices, dealers in commodities of all kinds sending their prices up, being scared that some other dealer will send his up first.

Colonel Charles L. Heizemann, assistant surgeon general, would not give his kingdom for a horse. Rather than take the horseback-ride test, he prefers retirement.

If Aeronauts McCoy and Chandler feel a bit uppish over winning the Lahm cup and establishing a long distance record for balloons, no one will blame them.

"We spent millions of dollars in forcing the river back into the channel. It was too big a job for the government to tackle and we had to do it ourselves," says Mr. Harriman, speaking of the break in the Colorado.

The suggestion of a distinguished railroad president that newspapers should not publish anything about railroads until the roads themselves have been consulted and given an opportunity to state their side of the case, shows a woful lack of appreciation of the function of a newspaper. Both sides should be treated fairly and each given a chance to present its version, but nothing more. Strange that so impracticable a suggestion should come from so practical a man.

IDAHO SHEEP WITH SIX LEGS.

Boise Statesman.

It was a curious crowd that gathered around the O. S. L. depot yesterday afternoon, the attraction being a six-legged sheep belonging to P. J. Plaisted, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in this district. The sheep is of the feminine sex and being three years old seems to be as strong and robust as any of the kind. The four natural legs of the animal are in regular place. The other two branched out just on the inside of the two rear legs and extended down to a distance of about three inches from the ground and then curved backward for a few inches. The feet on the extra legs are fully developed, having the regular hoofs on them. The sheep is being taken to Mountainhome, where it will be exhibited at the Elmore county fair.

A SHRINKAGE IN VALUES.

New York Evening Sun.

For something less than a year a large part of the country has regarded the decline in the prices of railroad securities as a humorous episode. As the quotations in Wall street fell and the losses which they represented in comparison with previous figures rolled up into the billions of dollars the humor of it became even more appealing. It was only a drop in prices. The losses were only paper losses. It was only Wall street's affair. If what President Hanson of the Georgia Central Railway said last night to the Savannah Chamber of Commerce is correct, however, the country is likely to find out to its cost before long that the decline in Wall street prices has other than a humorous aspect.

SMALLEST REALTY DEAL.

Boston Transcript.

The smallest purchase of real estate on record was made by Judge Stackpole, of Long Island, Tuesday, when he bid in at a tax sale a millionth part of a seven-acre tract for the sake of perfecting a land title.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Some Benefits Of Walking For Exercise. Walking calls forth an amount of energy far beyond what is generally supposed, and therefore it ranks as one of the best forms of physical exercise. As a spell in the open air, amid ever-changing scenery, walking contrasts favorably with the exercises common to a stuffy gymnasium. Moreover, walking demands an extra effort on the part of the very organs which contribute more than all the rest to the enjoyment of life. Now, as to the actual benefits that walking effects, and the peculiar advantage to which the exercise gives rise. In the first place, the temperature of the body is sufficiently raised to cause a more rapid interchange in the contractile tissues. This means that by these quickened changes the muscles are more abundantly supplied with nutriment from the blood, and their waste products by various channels more quickly dispersed. Then, with regard to respiration, this, of course, is accelerated, and breathing becomes much deeper. Consequently, a larger volume of oxygen is absorbed by the blood, and oxygen, it will be remembered, is of far more importance than our daily food. Next we look to the skin; the millions of pores being widely opened, the increased perspiration carries out of the body a larger quantity of the effete matter than would otherwise escape. Digestion, also, is so markedly improved by walking that the appetite is sharpened for a subsequent meal, and the food is taken with a keener relish. Then, as everybody knows, the circulation of the blood is accelerated, so that every nook and corner of the body receives an extra quantity of nutriment. Lastly, the organs of excretion are stimulated by walking, so that a larger quantity of refuse is eliminated by the natural channels. The few facts thus briefly enumerated should of themselves suffice to encourage the practice of walking. But more has yet to be claimed in favor of this admirable exercise.—Pearson's Weekly.

Influence of Jewish Women In New York. At least four of the most important movements that have been inaugurated in New York within recent years have been started by Jewish women, and the progress of a number of others is largely traceable to their work, their influence, or their benefactions, says the New Broadway Magazine in an interesting and copiously illustrated article on "Fair and Famous Jewish Women." In the arts and professions Jewish women are not less prominent. Rosalie Loew Whitney, who as counsel for the Legal Aid Society is admitted to have practically made that great organization the power for good that it is in the city today, and Emilie M. Bullowa are among the foremost metropolitan women lawyers. Miriam Michelson, a brilliant young newspaper writer and novelist, who came out of the west a few years ago, has taken her place among the leaders of contemporaneous fiction. Annette Kohn has won permanency as a poet. Martha Morton—known as Mrs. Herman Conheim to her intimates—has been turning out at least one successful drama every year since, as a mere girl, she captured the prize in a newspaper contest with her first play, "The Merchant." To the work and agitation of Annie Nathan Meyer is attributed the founding of Barnard College. Catherine M. Cohen is ranked among the very first of women sculptors, and Rebecca Mahler, Adeline Oppenheim and Florence J. Schoenfeld are showing great promise in painting. Among women musicians, Jenne Franko—who is Mrs. Hugo Kraemer in private life—holds a leading position. The only conspicuous theatrical success of two seasons past have been achieved by Madame Bertha Kalish, an Austrian Jewess who had been the star of one of the Yiddish theaters down on the East side for a long time, but who had never spoken English at all until she began the study of her first English part; and Madame Alla Nazimova, a fiery young Russian whose artistic methods have been instanced everywhere as perfect examples of pure Salvic art and Salvic temperament, but in whom the Jewish people of New York declare they have seen at least an admixture of the genius of the Hebrew race. In sports, particularly in horsemanship, Mrs. Emily Ladenburg, the dashing widow of Adolph Ladenburg, the fancier, stands unsurpassed by feminine competitors. In fact, there is no record of feminine accomplishment but contains Jewish names that are familiar as household words to every New Yorker.

Across a River Amidst Flocs And Ice Bergs. Until comparatively recent years traveling in some parts of northern Europe was managed in a very primitive manner. A journey in the more unfrequented parts of even an advancing country like Holland having been, in the depth of winter, anything but a pleasing experience. Rising early on a cold, dark morning, a start is made on the box seat of a tottering, unsteady old diligence, slowly towed along by three venerable steeds. Hour after hour, at the same leisurely pace, never quicker never slower, the patriarchal old equipage lumbers on; occasionally halting at a wayside inn while the rubicund portly driver refreshes himself with a glass of chnaps, and discusses in guttural tones the burning questions of local politics. Mile after mile, mile after mile, the same monotonous flatness; the placid, sluggish canal at one side of the road; the lombardy poplars all the same size, the same height, the same distance apart, right and left; the church spire, indistinctly perceptible at the start, many miles away at the end of the long straight road, hour by hour becoming more and more visible; until at length a small village upon the banks of a wide, partly frozen river is reached; and, without the slightest pang of regret, a descent from the diligence is made as rapidly as cold numbed limbs will permit. But how is the broad river to be crossed? As far as the eye can reach, up and down it is but a turmoil of tossing and gyrating blocks of floating ice; some like miniature icebergs; some grotesquely shaped and rolling over and over; some like an Arctic ice-floe on a small scale. However, all the passengers, together with a few country folk in quaint old-time costume and wooden sabots, enter a large, strongly built boat, and push out into the sea of broken ice. And now the Dutchman apparently all go mad. For suddenly they appear to be straining every nerve in an effort to sink the barge; rocking it from side to side with as much vigor as their phlegmatic, torpid temperament will permit. However, the wonder, not to say alarm, excited by the strange proceeding, soon subsides, for it is seen that the mocking motion greatly facilitates the progress of the boat through the floating ice. And then, after a time the shore is reached, another dreary diligence journey performed, and the weary traveler arrives at his destination. And in the journey to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, there is a cold, dark stream to be crossed. But those who have served and obeyed their Lord and Master, who for them was content to suffer and to die that they might live, will feel the firm grasp of His loving hand, and will be safely conveyed over that leaden stream into realms of glory and of joy.—A. Banker.

The Carpets, Small Rugs Or Hardwood. Very gradually the old-time carpet, covering the entire floor, giving way before the rug, and the rug is dwindling in size. The carpet's primary excuse for existence is to secure more warmth. But with floors closely laid and houses steamheated from basement to roof, there is little need for its services in that line. Plain colors or small, inconspicuous patterns are the favorites in all weaves. People of taste have come to understand that in a restful, artistic room the floor must be kept in the background. If the carpet does not carry out some light-toned scheme of coloring, it should be dark, inconspicuous and harmonious. In very large rooms a patterned carpet with a large, bold design is not out of place. But in the small or medium-sized rooms, plain colors on both floor and walls increase the apparent size and also, very much, the restful effect. So general has become the preference for rugs over carpets that many devices have been contrived to improve the surface of floors. Most satisfactory of all these is the parquet hardwood flooring laid down over another floor in plain or patterned blocks that can be had in whatever thickness is desired. It makes a perfectly smooth, high-finished floor, without a crack or crevice for the gathering of dust. It can be put down over any floor, new or old, for a little more than the cost of a good carpet.—Page Dunbar in Indoors and Out.

New Mexico To Follow Oklahoma. After nearly 60 days of more or less patient waiting, New Mexico at last finds statehood in sight. On his trip down the Mississippi, President Roosevelt committed himself to the admission of the territory. Inviting the Governors of Oklahoma and of New Mexico to board his boat he said: "I want the Governor of the Territory that has become a State and the Governor of the Territory that is to become a State to ride with me." In the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, concluded in 1848, the American Government inserted Article 3 of the Louisiana treaty, which gave the promise: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities, of citizens of the United States." The first State admitted under the pledge of the Louisiana treaty was Louisiana, nine years after the promise was given. The last bit of the Louisiana purchase, Oklahoma, is just now passing out of the territorial condition, one hundred and four years after the treaty of cession was signed. The proceedings under the Mexican treaty have been a little more rapid. California was admitted in 1850, two years after its acquisition, Nevada in 1864, and Utah in 1896. Parts of Colorado, admitted in 1876, and of Wyoming, admitted in 1890, were also included in the Mexican cession. Only Arizona and New Mexico are still left outside of the union of States. Neither of those has yet had such a boom as to force its claims upon Congress. In 1876 New Mexico had 91,874 inhabitants, which was more than Colorado, Dakota (then united), Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming had at that time. In 1900 the population of New Mexico was 195,310, and Colorado, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington had passed her in the interval. But even now New Mexico is more populous than Delaware, Idaho, or Wyoming. She would have been admitted long ago if her people had been Americanized more promptly. When she comes in, Arizona will be the only Territory in the main body of the United States, and it will not be possible much longer to resist the demand for a final clean-up of the territorial system.—Collier's for October 19, 1907.

Definition of The Electron And the Atom. All physicists seem now to agree that the atom—or what goes by that name—may safely be defined as a unit built up of electrons. The problem is the electron. What is it? As the Paris Cosmos sums up one definition, the electron is a particle of matter carrying a charge of electricity, negative electricity. "But other scientists prefer to call the electron a disembodied charge of negative electricity, pure and simple." These two views may be distinct. They may be in reality identical. It all depends upon the nature of electricity, of which we are in a state of ignorance as dense as ever. "But even if we leap over the difficulty we are not much nearer a definite conception of the modern atom. Whether it consists of a central body surrounded by a ring of electrons or whether the electrons are immersed in the central body, like plums in a pudding, are alternatives of which anyone may, at present, take his choice, for the truth is that the materials are not sufficient for a decision." But the discussion on the constitution of the electron with which the scientific press is for the moment filled has been valuable in bringing out two points. The first is that a vital change must be made in our conception of the atom. The next is that physical science can not inform us what that change must be.—Current Literature.

JUST FOR FUN.

Too Much Brightness.

Mrs. Gunner—Oh, James, the children have taken the gold paint and smeared everything from basement to garret.

Mr. Gunner—Well, my dear, I don't see why you should find fault with them.

Mrs. Gunner (in surprise)—You don't?

Mr. Gunner—No. Didn't you always say you wanted the children to brighten up the house?—Chicago News.

Took It to Himself.

Miss Brite—Well, I believe I'm rid of Mr. Staylate at last.

Miss Aesum—The idea! How did you manage it?

Miss Brite—While he was calling upon me last night I remarked that "all handsome men are conceited bores." Then he said, "I can take a hint as well as the next one," and left.—Philadelphia Press.

Her Trip Abroad.

Mr. Green (who has been listening to Mr. Brown's account of a trip round the coast)—And how did you like it, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown—Well, I didn't see much of the scenery, but the cabin was very comfortable and the stewardess a most sympathetic woman.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

His College Record.

"Did young Sputleigh make a good record during his collegiate course?"

"No, the wind was against him."

"What's that?"

"I say he won the hundred and the two-twenty all right, but he had to do it against the wind and his time was poor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why do so many parents send their children abroad to study music? We have many fine teachers in this country." "I suppose it's because they're afraid the pupils would have to practice at home."—Cleveland Leader.

Little Miss Smarty—I think it's funny the baldheaded men always sit in the front rows at the theaters.

Fond Papa—Why, my child?

Little Miss Smarty—I should think they would want to get farther away from the flies.—Baltimore American.

Great Mill End Silk And Ostrich Plume Sale at Z. C. M. I.

FOR ANNOUNCEMENT SEE PAGE 29.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR SPECIALS.

A splendid line of LADIES' FLEECE LINED VESTS AND PANTS, white. Special sale price 35c

Ladies' Vests and Pants; the Munsing make, in white or gray. Special sale price ... 50c

Children's Vests and Pants, grey, fleece lined, according to size, special sale prices 15c up to 45c.

Children's Vests and Pants, white, extra heavy fleece lined, according to size. Special sale prices 25c up to 65c.

Children's Vests and Pants, in flat wool and ribbed wool fabrics, colors, gray, according to size. Special sale prices ..... 25c to 75c

Children's Munsing Union Suits, color gray. A regular 75c value, all sizes. Sale price 60c

Children's extra heavy fleece lined Union Suits, white. A regular 75c value. Sale price 60c

Children's Munsing Union Suits, made of heavy fleece lined fabric. Special sale price 75c

A line of slightly soiled odds and ends in Children's Knitted Underwear ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.

Table Covers.

All sizes, 4-4 to 10-4, at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to investigate. See the display of goods and prices in our window.

Umbrellas.

A nice line of CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, 22 and 24 inch, ranging in price from 75c to $1.25

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.