

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The senate adopted a resolution for an investigation of the inference in the president's message that members of congress fear the probing of secret service officers.

It was authoritatively announced in New York that the offer of a cabinet position to Congressman Theodore Burton of Cleveland had been withdrawn by Mr. Taft and would not be renewed.

President Roosevelt sent a message to congress denouncing Joseph Pulitzer for the Panama canal charges and saying it is the duty of the government to prosecute the publisher of the New York World for criminal libel. The World replied with an editorial of defiance.

Charles M. Schwab, former head of the steel trust, argued before the house ways and means committee that the tariff on steel should not be reduced.

The senate received a message from the president reasserting the guilt of discharged negro soldiers in the Brownsville affair, but saying he was willing they should be reinstated if they would confess, and promising immunity to those who did so. Senator Foraker attacked the course of the president and the government.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reported that farm products for 1908 eclipsed all records, being valued at \$778,000,000, with corn in the lead.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its concluding session by a resolution, which was one of a series adopted, declared for an authorized issue by congress at its present session of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used in the payment exclusively for such river and harbor work as may be authorized by congress, provision for the issue to be similar to the Panama canal bonds.

The house adopted a resolution providing for the naming of a committee to consider the proper means of dealing with the part of the president's message relating to the secret service and reflecting on members of congress.

PERSONAL.

Henry E. Agar, wanted in Princeton, Ind., for alleged forgeries amounting to \$125,000 and supposed to have been drowned in the Wabash river in January, 1907, was arrested at Hartington, Tex.

Ralph H. Booth, the Detroit publisher, purchased a controlling interest in both the Muskegon Chronicle and the Muskegon Morning News.

Alice Neilson, an actress, long prominent on the comic opera stage, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in New York. She gave her liabilities as \$1,200 and her assets as \$75.

Count Boni de Castellane, in his suit against Princess de Sagan, withdrew his demand of \$60,000 annually for the maintenance of their children whom he is trying to take from the mother.

Mrs. Isabella J. Martin of Oakland, Cal., charged with conspiracy in dynamiting the residence of Judge F. B. Ogden on March 19, 1907, was found guilty by a jury.

Gov. Elly of Connecticut has appointed Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., an aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of major.

Mrs. Gertrude Gates was granted an absolute divorce from James L. Gates, the reputed millionaire of Milwaukee. United States Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was attacked by serious illness in Minneapolis.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mobs in Caracas arose against President Castro's rule, burned his statues and pictures and pillaged the property of his friends.

Turkey made her bow as a full fledged constitutional monarch when the new Ottoman parliament held its first session.

The tentative selection of Salt Lake City as the next meeting place of the Grand Army of the Republic was confirmed by the executive committee which has been investigating the accommodations afforded by the city.

Dr. Thomas Birdsong, slayer of Dr. A. B. Pitts, a prominent physician of Hazelhurst, Miss., entered a plea of guilty, and was given a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Robbers dynamited the safe of the First National bank at Eufaula, Okla., and escaped with \$2,700.

Sixteen deaths are charged to this year's big game hunting season in Maine.

After a 24-hours' battle with ice 16 miles out in Lake Erie, Capt. Andrew Hageney, his wife and two men aboard the large Charles Wall were rescued by the tug Sheboygan.

A Moscow millionaire named Petroff who was dying burned up bank notes representing his entire fortune.

Umpires Klem and Johnston, who officiated in the decisive Chicago-New York game in the National league, have made charges that attempts were made to bribe them.

The trial of eight men accused of the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin at Reelfoot Lake opened at Union City, Tenn.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the year among workingmen.

In an encounter with five unknown men Marshal F. C. Woods of Greenfield, O., was fatally wounded and killed by one of his assailants.

Four men were killed by the collapse of the pier of a new bridge at Williamsport, Md.

The doors of the First National bank of Somersworth, N. H., were closed, following the discovery of a shortage, placed at \$35,000, and Fred H. Varney, the cashier of the bank, was arrested on a charge of being a defaulter.

Men cried and women fainted in the streets of Napoleon, O., when they found a notice of assignment posted on the doors of the Citizens' State bank.

Oscar Z. Bartlett of Milwaukee and Albert Kunz, a chauffeur, were drowned when an automobile plunged into an open draw of a bridge.

Fifteen persons were killed and 30 injured in a railway collision in a tunnel near Limoges, France.

The trial of Beach Harris, charged with the murder, last February at Jackson, Ky., of his father, Judge James Hargis, was opened at Irvine, Ky.

Nine companies, with their subsidiaries, are named as constituting an illegal combination in the final decree, filed in the United States circuit court at New York, putting into effect the judgment recently obtained by the government in its suit to dissolve the so-called tobacco trust.

The body of Chief of Police Biggy of San Francisco, who was drowned from the police launch Patrol, has been found floating in the bay.

The Dutch battleship Jacob van Heemskerk captured the Venezuelan guardship 23 de Mayo and towed it to Curacao. In Berlin President Castro called on the German chancellor and was examined by a physician.

Mrs. Charles Gardner, aged 30, was asphyxiated at her home in Cheswick, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., and her husband and two-year-old child were seriously burned in an explosion which followed the finding of her body.

Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, won the Marathon race in Madison Square Garden, New York, Dorando Pietri collapsing when near the goal.

Leo P. Stout, a young naval apprentice who is being held in the naval prison at the Mare Island navy yard, on suspicion of complicity in a murder and robbery in Pittsburgh in November of last year, made a complete confession to the naval authorities.

A commission appointed by the postmaster general has reported that "it is not feasible or desirable at the present time for the government to purchase, to install, or to operate pneumatic tubes."

In an opinion by Justice Holmes, the supreme court of the United States held that E. H. Harriman and Otto Kahn, the latter a New York banker, should not be required to answer the Interstate commerce commission's questions concerning dealings in stocks between the Union Pacific and other roads.

On hearing of the seizure by the Dutch of the guardship Alix, Acting President Gomez declared President Castro in a state of defense. President Castro arrived in Berlin and was given an ovation.

That the latest battleships built by this country are vastly superior to England's Dreadnought is emphatically stated by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans in an article in the latest number of Hampton's Broadway Magazine, wherein he strongly defends the American navy and replies to criticisms of it made some time ago by Hirsh Reuterthal and others.

Though the coming congress is the first scientific gathering to include all the countries of the western hemisphere, it will be the fourth congress of the kind for the Latin-American countries. The first was held at Buenos Ayres in 1898, the second at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1901, and the third at Rio de Janeiro in 1905.

It is owing to the predominant part assumed by the United States in 1906, that this country was invited to send representatives to the more specialized congress.

The purpose of the scientific congress at Santiago is to bring together advanced thinkers in all lines of scientific research for the discussion of the numerous problems confronting modern civilization, and particularly of such as, through their elucidation, will tend to the social betterment and national prosperity of the countries represented.

Each congress has been broader in purpose than its predecessor and has had a larger representation, but it is due to the Chilean committee that planned the coming meeting that the United States was invited to send delegates.

The United States government, through Secretary of State Root, invited 15 universities to send representatives. Only six have responded, but it is expected that the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Wisconsin and New York, Washington, Johns Hopkins and Princeton will name delegates.

The United States government accepted the Chilean invitation to send

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS
CHILI TO BE HOST TO LEARNED BODY

HOME OF THE AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT, PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE.

By invitation of the Chilean government the Pan-American Scientific congress will hold its meeting the last of December, this year, at Santiago, whether delegates from all nations in the Americas are now making preparations to go. The United States has appropriated \$35,000 to defray the expenses of its delegates and the choice of men from the United States consists of Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge of the Harvard historical department; Prof. Hiram Bingham, now of the Yale historical department, but for the last five years curator of South American history and literature at the Cambridge university; Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, a well-known authority on Latin America; Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, a delegate to the third Pan-American congress in 1906, and well known for his writings on political science and colonial government; Col. William C. Gorgas of the United States army, chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian canal commission; William H. Holmes, chief of the Bureau of American ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Prof. Bernard Moses of the historical department; Prof. William M. Shepherd of Columbia, a close student of American affairs, and Prof. William B. Smith of the philosophical department of Tulane university, Louisiana, who is almost as well known as a mathematician and New Testament critic as a philosopher. Prof. Rowe is chairman and Prof. Reinsch vice-chairman of the delegation.

In a recent article in the "New York Times" it is stated that the Pan-American congress will be held in Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908, and that the United States will be represented by Prof. Leo S. Rowe, Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Prof. William M. Shepherd, Prof. William B. Smith, and Prof. William C. Gorgas.

The purpose of the Pan-American congress is to bring together advanced thinkers in all lines of scientific research for the discussion of the numerous problems confronting modern civilization, and particularly of such as, through their elucidation, will tend to the social betterment and national prosperity of the countries represented.

Each congress has been broader in purpose than its predecessor and has had a larger representation, but it is due to the Chilean committee that planned the coming meeting that the United States was invited to send delegates.

The United States government, through Secretary of State Root, invited 15 universities to send representatives. Only six have responded, but it is expected that the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Wisconsin and New York, Washington, Johns Hopkins and Princeton will name delegates.

The United States government accepted the Chilean invitation to send

delegates to the first Pan-American congress because it felt such meetings would prove extremely valuable not only in effecting the close relations of the American countries, but much more to the future; evils repented of shall be lighthouses on the hidden rocks; and work well done and victories gained shall be favoring gales toward the port of eternal life.

Saul and His Kingdom—B. C. 1095-1055.

The first king with a great task before him.

A good general—lovable man. A brave man.

Not sufficient ability to accomplish his work.

Chief cause of his failures was moral. He was selfish and disobedient to God, without depth of religious life.

His kingdom was small. His death tragic.

David and His Kingdom—B. C. 1055-1015.

For his early life and training, and for the discipline of his young manhood, see review of last quarter.

David had many personal qualities and natural advantages which made it possible for him to become a great king. Name them. But whether these possibilities became realized depended upon himself.

David was true to himself and to God. From the beginning he did his level best. He was faithful to every duty. He learned his lessons from everything that came to him. He was deeply religious, and the fact gave strength to his character, wisdom to his actions, and defense against temptation.

He became a great statesman, general, organizer, poet, musician.

Results.—David found the kingdom divided, distracted, subdued by enemies, and in a very low religious condition.

David left the kingdom great in many ways:

1. A united people.

2. A greatly enlarged territory and population.

3. Great progress in the religious life of the people.

4. Great progress in government.

The kingdom highly organized as a state, as a military power, as a religious institution.

5. Great increase in wealth, prosperity, and the blessings of life.

6. Peace with all the surrounding nations.

7. He made great preparations for building the temple.

8. He wrote Psalms which are a blessing to all the ages.

His great sin marred his career and brought disastrous consequences.

But his repentance was most manly and thorough. And his life, mellowed and deepened, was a blessing to the end.

His success was founded on the principles which bring true success to-day.

Solomon and His Kingdom—B. C. 1015-975.

Tell the story of his early life and circumstances.

His most marked early experience was his wise choice.

The Result.—I. He raised Israel,

for a time, to the height of its national aspirations and showed the possibilities of splendor and authority to which it might attain.—Farrar.

2. He stirred the intellectual life of the people in new directions.

3. He enshrined their worship in a worthy and permanent temple

“by which he influenced their religious life down to its latest days.”

This temple was idealized, together with the city, into a type of the spiritual temple and the New Jerusalem, the city of God which came down from heaven.

When it is considered that we are in advance of South America on some of these matters, while they are much better informed on others, the great value of the coming congress to all the people of the western hemisphere can be appreciated.

Depopulated by Sleeping Sickness.

Fajao as a native town was no more.

At hardly any point in Uganda has the sleeping sickness made such

frightful ravages. At least 6,000 persons

have perished in the last two years.

Almost the whole population has been swept away.

Scarcely enough remained to form

the deputation, who in their

camping ground. And this cleared

area was itself of the utmost im-

portance for the health of the

people.

Each congress will be held in

the same city, Santiago, Chile.

The purpose of the Pan-American

congress is to bring together

advanced thinkers in all lines of

scientific research for the discussion

of the numerous problems con-

fronting modern civilization.

The purpose of the Pan-American

congress is to bring together

advanced thinkers in all lines of

scientific research for the discussion

of the numerous problems con-

fronting modern civilization.

The purpose of the Pan-American

congress is to bring together