

## The Ligonier Banner

LIGONIER, INDIANA.

## 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announced in New York that the offer of a cabinet position to Congressman Theodore Burton of Cleveland had been withdrawn by Mr.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 campaign, 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 \$75,000,000, 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 Harlingen, 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 while 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.-elect Litch 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, physician 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 Hagenow, his wife and two men aboard the barge Charles Wall were rescued by the tug Sheboygan.

In an encounter with five unknown men, Marshall F. C. Woods of Greenwich, O., was fatally wounded and killed 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 \$55,000, and Fred H. Varney, the cashier of the bank, was arrested on a charge of being a defaulter.

Men cried and women fainted to 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 fiscal 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 gunship 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 H. 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 Venezuela 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 Henry Reuterbach and others.

Crazed by jealousy over the attention paid to his wife by Carl Clapp, William Barnhart of Roodhouse, Ill., killed the pair. He then gave himself up and was hurried to Carrolton before a mob that had gathered could secure him.

Abbes Bouysy and Bardon, who are conducting excavations at Chappelle-aux-Saints, in the Correz department, have discovered what are believed to be the oldest human remains, dating back 170,000 years to the middle of the Pleistocene age.

The United States battleship fleet arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, and was greeted by vast throngs of Europeans and natives. The health of the men on the ships was excellent, with the exception of one case of smallpox on the Georgia.

Gov. Hughes announced the appointment of a committee of nine, consisting of bankers, business men and economists, to inquire into the facts surrounding the business of exchanges in New York.

Proclaiming himself to be "John the Baptist, come to save the world," an armed fanatic, wrought up to a high pitch of maniacal fury, terrorized Edgewater, N. J. He appeared suddenly on the main street, waving a big revolver, held up the proprietors of several stores, exchanged many shots with a hastily formed posse and at last was wounded when the police and a mob of citizens ran him down.

The Minnesota state supreme court affirmed a decision of the district court holding it unlawful for a practicing physician to practice dentistry.

### OBITUARY.

Miss Caroline F. Mayer, 60 years old, dropped dead in the street at Montclair, N. J., while pursuing a thief.

Donald Grant Mitchell, 84 years old, the well-known author who wrote under the nom de plume "Ik Marvel," died at his home, "Marvelwood," in Edgewood, a suburb of New Haven, Conn.

Rev. Dr. John A. Kunkleman, a prominent Lutheran minister, died in Greenville, Pa., after 52 years of active service in the ministry.

Mrs. R. Truchsess, who was said to be the oldest woman dentist in this country, died in Bellevue hospital, New York, at the age of 78 years.

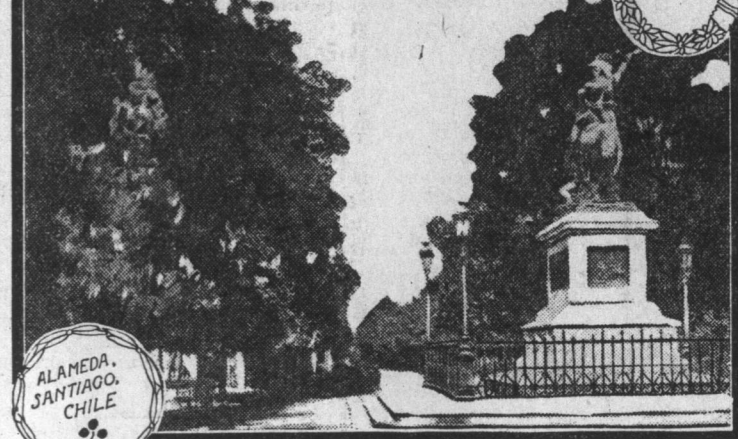
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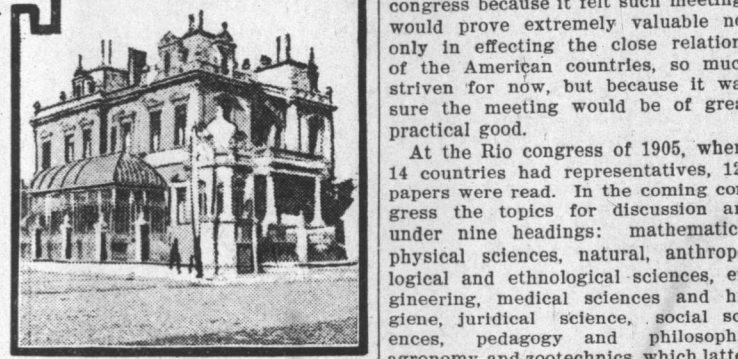
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## PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

CHILE TO BE HOST TO LEARNED BODY



ALAMEDA, SANTIAGO, CHILE



HOME OF THE AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT, PUNTA AREVAL, CHILE

By invitation of the Chilean government the Pan-American Scientific congress will hold its meeting at Santiago, Chile, December, this year, at Santiago, whither delegates from all nations in the Americas are now making preparations for the trip. 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 the 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 and political science department of the University of California; George M. Rommel of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture; Prof. William M. Shepherd of Columbia university, a close student of South 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.

Through 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 the Pan-American conference of 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 to a high pitch of maniacal fury, terrorized Edgewater, N. J. He appeared suddenly on the main street, waving a big revolver, held up the proprietors of several stores, exchanged many shots with a hastily formed posse and at last was wounded when the police and a mob of citizens ran him down.

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## The Review

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 27, 1908

Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."—Prov. 4:23.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

This review should cover the whole period of our six months' study.

The main facts should be held in the memory as a basis of the instruction the history is intended to teach.

The great value of history lies in the light it sheds on the great principles of true living. "History is philosophy teaching by examples," said Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Carlyle calls it "Philosophy teaching by experience." The Bible history is far more to us, for it is a divinely guided revelation of God's principles and plans of dealing with men. But it is to be seen and studied in the light of its own times and circumstances.

A review is a fitting lesson for the closing sabbath of the year, bidding us look carefully at the trend and tide of our own lives, learning what to avoid and what to cherish, what to repent of and what to give thanks for. Thus shall the past illumine the path of 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 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.—1. "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.

4. The peace which prevailed during nearly all of his reign was a great achievement and made many of the other blessings possible.

5. His failure and weakness came from the atmosphere of worldliness, from yielding to temptation into which he placed himself.

6. For this falling into sin he suffered many things, and his people and kingdom suffered more.

7. But Solomon did not wholly fall from his high estate, nor were the great things he had done for his kingdom obliterated. There was far more good than evil.

No one can any more gain happiness in Solomon's way than he can quench his thirst with the salt waters of the sea.

Solomon forfeited the conditional promise of long life. He failed in the conditions, and his life burned out at the age of 60.

During Gun Firing.

The British admiralty has given attention to the question of ear protection during heavy gun firing, and it has been decided to use plasticine, with the addition of cotton wool, but the form of ear protection to be used is to be left to the individual choice of officers and men. Plasticine may be supplied to ships and gunnery schools if specially demanded. The addition of 50 to 60 grains of cotton wool has been recommended to insure perfect safety. It is pointed out that the cost of the material is very small and its use is often desirable.

## A SOLID MOUNTAIN OF MARBLE

WHERE NATURE RIBBED OLD MOTHER EARTH WITH EXQUISITE STONE.



THE LITTLE TOWN OF MARBLE

This marble can be quarried in blocks or pillars of any dimensions, a 50-ton derrick and the maximum capacity of the modern railroad car alone limiting the size of the commercial product. At this time the output is 1,500 cubic feet per day, but within ten years it is confidently believed the production will reach 10,000 cubic feet per day, the demand alone limiting the output.

For a verity the gold, silver, copper and zinc miners and the farmers of Colorado will be obliged to look to their laurels within the next ten years, otherwise the products of the mine and the farm will be surpassed in value by the returns from the marble industry now being developed in that state.

Although this industry is scarcely two years old, it is coming to the front with amazing strides. Two years ago the town of Marble, for many years an abandoned mining camp, had a population of four people. To-day it is a bustling little community of 1,000 persons, all supported directly or indirectly by the marble business.

Finishing mills, electric power plants, cable and electric trams, and 100 or more cottages have been erected within the past eight months, and many structures of various kinds are now under way.

Long before the finishing mill was completed, and actually before the quarry was ready to ship one cubic foot of finished marble, contracts had been made with Cuyahoga county, Ohio, officials to supply \$500,000 worth of marble to finish the interior of the new Cleveland courthouse, and

White House mountain in Colorado, nearly 14,000 feet high, at the base of which is the little town of Marble, is one solid mass of pure statuary marble. If 5,000 feet of this marble were mined each year for 1,000 years, the quarries would not be exhausted; and if all other known deposits of white marble in the world were heaped up in one mass, it would be but a foothill as compared with the white marble deposit composing this mountain.

Again, conceive if you can a building one mile square and 30 stories

high. Such a structure could be chiseled out of this mountain of solid white statuary marble, and still there would be fields of unknown extent above and below and on all sides. So great is the deposit of white marble, that if perchance every person in the civilized world should expire to-day, a monument of generous proportions could be provided for each individual.

These statements, extravagant as they may appear to be, are actually more than conservative and it is possible to easily verify them by actual measurements.

For present-day requirements there has been exposed one section of solid white marble one mile long, 355 feet thick, and extending back at least a mile and a half, as indicated by drillings. The cores from these drillings show that all of the marble clear to the bottom in this cross section of the deposit is sound and beautiful.

Of this immense deposit 41 per cent. is pure white statuary marble and 59 per cent. is divided between golden vein and a beautiful dark vein. The golden vein marble gives the warm coloring that is found in onyx. The statuary marble is flawless and without a trace of color or shadow, and in quality is equal or superior to the most famous Italian and Grecian marbles.

Curious Bermudan Plant.

Bermuda possesses a plant of the house leek family which has curious properties. When the leaves begin to shrivel and fade they put forth new shoots, which in turn bear leaves that continue to grow fresh and green for many weeks. The leaves are about four inches long, rich green in color and of waxy texture. If one of the leaves is pinned to a wall indoors it will begin to sprout within three or four days, be it winter or summer. The limit of existence of the plant seems dependent upon the quantity of heat and light which the plant obtains.

Other contract of \$175,000 had been made to supply the marble used in the construction of the Youngstown, O., courthouse and still another contract had been made for a \$100,000 Cheesman park memorial in Denver.

With the development of these quarries the use of white marble for interior as well as exterior finish will greatly increase, particularly in the Missouri River valley, in the Rocky mountain region and on the Pacific coast; and judging from the favorable reception this marble has received in the far east, the foreign and Vermont product will soon cease to dominate the eastern market.

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