The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year.....$1.00
For Six Months.....50
For Three Months.....25

Crawford Avalanche

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VOLUME XXII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900. NUMBER 17.

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WORK OF CONGRESS

Review of the Doings of the Session Recently Ended.

Veteran Officials Say It Has Been the Busiest in Many Years.

Its Actual Accomplishments, It Is Claimed, Stand Well in Comparison with the Most Energetic Congresses.

Washington correspondence:

THE record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is now closed and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy Congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding Congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain, following the successful close of the war. But in work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the present session stands well in comparison with the most energetic Congresses.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of government and a means of raising revenue have been provided for Porto Rico and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve. The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the House and is on the calendar of the Senate ready for attention when Congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it. The Pacific cable measure has passed the Senate.

The Roberts and Clark Cases.

The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the House because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the Senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges, investigation and developments in the Senate in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana have added some exciting personal phases to the session.

Investigations have been prolific, including the inquiry into the Coeur D'Alene mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case and more recently the Senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations is approximately $700,000,000 for the session.

The Senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the tripartite government of Samoa and awarding to the United States the Island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago-Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian Islands and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal, go over without action.

The New Financial Law.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books the financial act is regarded as the most important of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the House was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of Democratic members from the Eastern and New England States joining with the majority in passing it. In the Senate also party lines were not entirely regarded, Senators Lindsay and Caffrey voting for the measure and Mr. Chandler against it. As it became a law by the President's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of $130,000,000, establishes a division of issues and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and reissue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulation as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the tax they pay. The act also contains a declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism."

Porto Rico legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of Congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the ways and means committee urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course while the minority, reenforced by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the constitution of the United States extended to Porto Rico and that Congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. Excitement ran high under the spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the House was signalized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed. The contest in the Senate was animated, but less acute, the Senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises and on the President's recommendation an act was passed appropriating for the use of Porto Rico the $2,095,445 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

Hawaii and the Philippines.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the Senate and House aroused little division save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that of territories, with a Governor appointed by the President, a Legislature of two houses, franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall "be able to speak, read and write the English language or the Hawaiian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided and the island is given a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the House, but not a right to vote.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all armed opposition to the authority of the United States shall be at an end, then all military, civil and judicial powers shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action.

The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping. The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both houses, and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

Bills Partially Advanced.

The Nicaraguan canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into the law. The canal bill has passed the House and has been made the special order in the Senate beginning Dec. 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the Senate and House committees.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the House at the close of the session, the House having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment.

The Senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the House.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the House.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present Congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive a pension when she is "without means of support other than her daily labor and has an actual net income not exceeding $250," etc.

The "free homes" act has at last become a law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the West heretofore sold at stated figures per acre.

Another measure passed of some general interest permits the Secretary of Agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct, and provides means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from State to State, the latter provision being, in part, designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Miscellaneous Bills Pending.

Among other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution, and for extending the work of the twelfth census.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the military academy bill, making the commanding general of the army a lieutenant general, and the adjutant general of the army a major General; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition. The latter has been passed by both houses, but the former is still pending. The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats to the naval strength, and may include special legislation as to armor plate and a government plant. The other appropriation bills in the main carry the usual government supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses, and undoubtedly will become a law. Other measures which have passed one house or the other, but are still pending, include those for the election of Senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Experts of the ordnance bureau of the War Department say that the cost of firing the 12-inch guns of the coast defenses, which are the largest now in use, is approximately $600. A charge consists of about 300 pounds of powder, valued at $300, and about 800 or 900 pounds of shot, at an average cost of 30 cents a pound.

The United States and Russia are between them producing, in round numbers, 130,000,000 barrels of petroleum per year, and the production of outside countries has of late increased so much that they are able to bring the world's aggregate annual production to about 150,000,000 barrels.

OFF HER HIGH HORSE.

FOREIGN TROOPS PERMITTED BY CHINA TO PASS FORTS.

Concerted Demand Heeded at the Last Moment—Situation in Pekin Is More Quiet—Boxers Continue Their Depredations at Tien-Tsin.

Foreign troops now guard the embassies of the powers in China. The Chinese foreign office backed down at the last moment, Thursday night, and allowed marines from foreign warships at Taku, who entrained for the capital at Tien-Tsin Thursday afternoon, to enter the city. The "Boxers" are active, but the presence of European and American forces in Pekin assures peace and the situation is more quiet. The insurrectionists are keeping under cover.

WU TING FANG.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, when asked about the dispatches from China, in regard to the uprising of the "Boxers," said: "That looks serious. These 'Boxers' have arisen since I left China. Taku, the port nearest Tien-Tsin fit for deep-draft vessels, has been used before by foreign men-of-war in time of trouble. It is easy from that point to dispatch marines to Tien-Tsin, should they be needed for the protection of any foreigners."

American and other foreign guards, numbering 349, arrived in the midst of the Dragon festival. The streets were unusually crowded, and, though the people were greatly interested in the unusual spectacle, no manifestation of hostility was made. The presence of the guards has already had a marked effect upon the bearing of the Chinese toward foreigners. The excitement in the adjacent country has been much allayed, but many Christian refugees are still flocking into Pekin. The "Boxers" are evidently moving afield. Unfortunately no leaders of the "Boxers" have been arrested, though their capture would have been easy. All the Government has done has been to occupy the scenes of the disturbances, and no real repressive measures have been taken. At Pao Teng Fu Thursday thirty foreigners, including six ladies and one child, who were escaping in boats to Tien-Tsin, were attacked by a force of 700 Boxers, with rifles and spears. The foreigners defended themselves, but had little ammunition. Four of the Europeans were killed. The fate of the others is not known.

U. S. LEGATION AT PEKIN.

The Empress Dowager has ordered the Governor of Shan Si to arrest Lin, the Chinese manager of the Pekin syndicate; Kia, chief of the Shan Sir Commercial bureau, and Fan, a leading banker, on the ground that they are dangerous characters, but in reality because they are concerned with British enterprises.

CITIZENS PUT ON GUARD.

Several Companies of St. Louis Sheriff's Posse Begin Duty.

The St. Louis citizen members of the posse comitatus had their first experience with active service Monday, when several companies were assigned for guard duty at the power houses of the Transit company. Arms were given out to about 900 of the deputies Sunday and the day was spent drilling them. As a result the deputies presented a military appearance as they marched away to their respective posts with guns at a right shoulder. While on guard duty the members of the sheriff's posse will be subject to strict military discipline. Those not on guard will be held in reserve at the different police stations.

Christine Thiere, 18 years old, Sunday was set upon by a crowd of about 2,000 men simply because she had ridden on a car of the St. Louis Transit Company. She was struck by the fists of men and bruised about the face and body. The young woman begged piteously for mercy and a big fist struck her in the mouth. She pleaded that she was a working girl, but this had no effect to stem the blows. Piece by piece her clothing was torn away until she was nude. She fled from the howling mob of men and finally took refuge in a cellar.

Another incident of the same kind occurred. Stella Broderick got off a car only to be assailed and hooted by a mob. She ran down an alley and into the home of Mrs. Folke, and the mob surrounded the house and began throwing stones through the windows. Mrs. Folke got a big revolver and opened fire on the mob from her front window and the men scattered.

KANSAS' CRY FOR RELIEF.

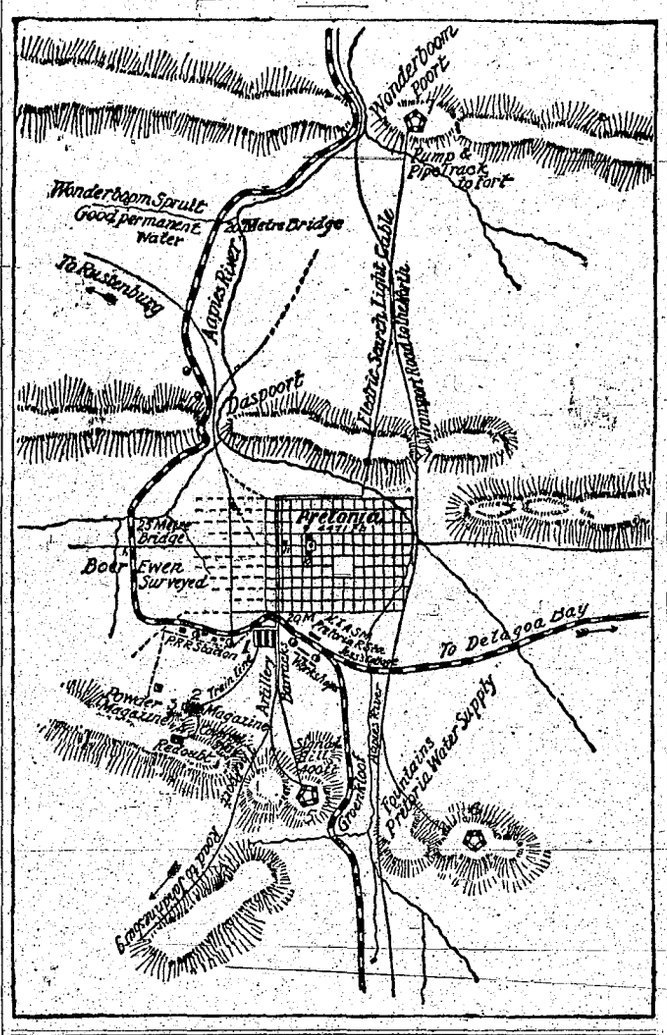
Wants 20,000 Extra Men to Harvest Her Great Wheat Crop.

Kansas wants 20,000 men to help save her enormous wheat crop. State Grain Inspector McKenzie, having returned to Topeka from the Kansas wheat belt, says the State will harvest 85,000,000 bushels, and that harvesting is about to begin. Nothing can occur now to injure the crop except destructive storms, as the earth has been regularly soaked with timely rains.

Inspector McKenzie and grain men say the greatest danger threatened is in the dearth of laboring men to harvest the great crop. Sumner County, which alone has an acreage of 294,000, will have to get at least 1,000 extra men. The same condition exists in twenty other counties. Where the 20,000 extra men will come from the farmers do not know. It is stated that about 2,000 harvesters will come from Oklahoma, following the harvesting season north as it progresses.

Jim Corbett will return to the stage for ten weeks at $1,000 a week.

DEFENSES OF PRETORIA.



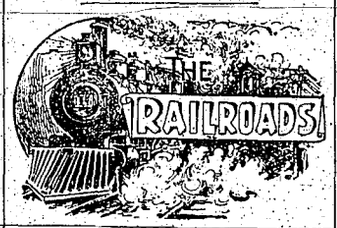
SAY AGUINALDO IS SHOT.

Filipino Leader Either Killed or Badly Wounded in Fight.

Advices from Vigan, Luzon, via Manila, say that Maj. March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had 100 men, Maj. March 125. The American commander struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of La Gat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night. Although exhausted and half-starved, Maj. March's men entered La Gat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations.

Maj. March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river on a raft with the body or a dead or wounded man upon a litter covered with palm leaves. There the command beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents.



Net earnings of the Wisconsin Central for April were $137,093.

It is said that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road will soon order 1,500 new cars.

C. P. Huntington proposes to build, in connection with Eastern and London parties, a road between Salt Lake and Denver.

The Lackawanna and Nickel Plate will put on a new service between Chicago and New York. Time for the trip to be twenty-eight hours.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has a pair of big twin engines, 1501 and 1502. They weigh 127 tons each, and are the biggest passenger engines ever built.

Compressed air is being used successfully by the New York Central road in the operation of its switches and signals in the yards of the Grand Central station in New York City.

Members of the executive committee of the Western Passenger Association were found to be unanimous against granting permanent half-fare rates to war veterans and refused to take the matter seriously.

It is rumored that surveys have been made for a railroad from Toledo across the State of Michigan to Holland, where a harbor is to be made for a steamer line, which will run to Chicago and Milwaukee, carrying coal westward and grain eastward.

An interesting fact in connection with the new overland train of the Burlington between St. Louis and Puget Sound, by way of Billings, Mont., is that for nearly the entire distance of 2,500 miles it will run through country acquired by the United States at the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1804.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York—The movement of trade appears again to be in the right direction, although the pace is a trifle slow. There has been a considerable reaction in iron and steel, wool, cotton and other commodities, but this reaction has been in the nature of a readjustment of prices to conditions. The clearing house reports do not indicate any important falling off in the volume of business at any point. Some of the large cities of the country have lately shown decreases in the clearings as compared with last year, but the losses have in few cases been of any consequence. The tendency in the stock markets also has been toward improvement, and the close of the week finds prices for most of the high grade securities on a materially higher level as compared with the preceding week. Money continues easy, and the street seems inclined to be somewhat less bearish in its views, although the average trader is likely to be governed to a considerable extent by a policy of conservatism until the political outlook becomes a little more clearly defined.

Chicago—How little speculative interest is being taken in the wheat market is well illustrated by Saturday's closing price of that commodity for July delivery, which was within ⅛ cent a bushel of its value at the end of the previous week. The comparative immovability of its price would not be so noteworthy were it not for the prevalence during the week of conditions that formerly would have been sufficient to cause violent and excited fluctuations. Although corn has been commanding relatively much more attention than wheat, an almost similar result attended its contracted fluctuations, the July price Saturday afternoon being only ⅝c higher than it was at the end of the previous week. There has been a good shipping demand for corn, and no scarcity of the wherewithal to satisfy it, with a promising outlook for next crop as far as it has gone. There is so little known positively about the surplus of previous crops in farmers' hands that speculative sentiment is largely governed by the receipts from day to day.

TRADE CRUSADE IN BRITAIN.

Government to Appoint Agents to Collect Information Abroad.

The British Government is about to launch a comprehensive system of inquiry into the best means of developing the country's foreign trade. The inquiry will be made under the direction of the Board of Trade. It is planned to have her majesty's ambassadors, ministers and consuls furnish the merchants and manufacturers at home information which British tradesmen can turn to account. Records will be kept not only of market fluctuations and conditions of supply and demand, but also of detailed facts relative to tariffs, weights and measures, rates of exchange, interest, freights and insurance, credit systems and price lists of every conceivable commodity in which England competes with other nations. It is also planned to establish in London a great museum of commercial samples from all parts of the world, similar to the institution existing in Philadelphia.

Litigation among the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro of San Francisco is likely to result in the scattering of his library of 280,000 volumes, one of the finest on the Pacific coast.

The United States fish commission has shipped 700,000 shad eggs to Ireland, where there will be an effort to propagate the fish in the River Shannon.

The Argentine Government has sent fifty young men from the different provinces to be educated in the agricultural schools of the United States.

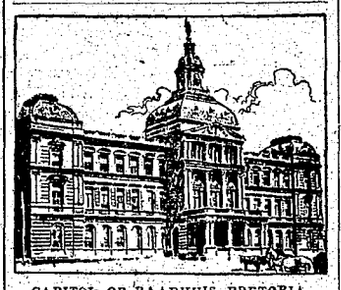
"BOBS" IN PRETORIA.

LEADS HIS ARMY INTO KRUGER'S CAPITAL.

British Enter the Town in Triumph—London Goes Wild with Joy Over What Is Considered the End of the War.

The announcement made the other day in regard to the occupation of the Transvaal capital by the British forces was premature, but it was based on the apparent decision of the Boers to surrender it without a struggle. Perhaps Lord Roberts had a secret understanding with the Boer commander, but it has been certain for some days that no further resistance would be offered by the Federal forces. Tuesday the official and definite news of the entrance of Lord Roberts and a portion of his army into the capital was received.

A correspondent asserts that there can be no doubt as to the significance of this practical surrender of Pretoria. It was deemed impregnable by the Boers, and



CAPITOL, OR RAADHUIS, PRETORIA.

all foreign observers spoke of it as strongly fortified and able to withstand a long siege. The gallant and brave Boers have chosen to open it to the British, due only to the desire to avoid useless sacrifice of life and property. They might have delayed the inevitable end somewhat, and might have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. But save the capital and their country they could not, and they concluded to bow to fate. The South African war is over. Peace is now a question of a few weeks, if not of days. The South African republics are extinct, and Great Britain has won through overwhelming superiority of numbers.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, almost eight months after the declaration of war, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. While the commander-in-chief of the greatest army Great Britain ever put in the field was fulfilling the promise he made to the guards at Bloemfontein to lead them into the capital of the Transvaal, England was celebrating the event with wild enthusiasm. Throughout the length and breadth of the country the news spread like wildfire. Based on the recollection of recent European wars, when the occupation of the enemy's capital signified the end of hostilities, Lord Roberts' terse telegram was taken universally to mean the practical finish of the war which has tried Great Britain's military resources as they were never tried before.

In London the mansion house and the war office almost instantaneously became the centers for jubilant throngs. Flags appeared as if by magic, and traffic had to be diverted through other streets. Hatless and coatless men and boys ran through the city alleys to see for themselves the bulletins announcing the news and to join in the thunder of cheers or add their voices to the joyful throngs singing "God Save the Queen."

Judging from Lord Roberts' phraseology, the occupation of Pretoria was not accomplished by any loss of life. One of the first things done by Lord Roberts

KRUGER'S HOME IN PRETORIA.

after the occupation was to direct Gen. French to relieve the British prisoners confined at Wateryal.

The press dispatches from Pretoria quote Gen. Botha as saying: "So long as we can still count on our thousands of willing men we must not dream of retreat or throwing away our independence." Gen. Botha, it is added, annulled the regulations appointing a special committee to preserve order, substituting military control for that of the committee. Gen. Lucas Meyer, addressing the burghers on the church square, urged them all to stand fast.

Though their efforts were pitifully futile, it is evident that faithful Boer generals worked desperately to resist the overwhelming force of Lord Roberts' army.

The British advance to Pretoria was bitterly opposed, and when the Boers found that they were in danger of being enveloped by the concentrating columns they succeeded in getting away in safety.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Georgia and Alabama have fine wheat crops.

Since 1891 Colorado has produced over $75,000,000 in gold.

The Chicago city architect has made plans for a mansion for stray dogs.

Grasshoppers are playing havoc with the cotton crop in the Mississippi delta.

The May riots at Milan in 1898 have cost the Italian Government $13,000,000 so far.

Secretary Root has authorized the erection of the Fifth Army Corps monument at Fredericksburg, Va.

Twenty-five dollars and thirty cents is the annual allowance of 7,051 pensioners of the State of South Carolina.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia have made Jefferson Davis' birthday, June 3, a legal holiday.

The bakers' strike has revealed the fact that London's baking is nearly all done by Germans or other foreigners.

Gen. Cronje has been seen by several newspaper men at St. Helena, but refuses to be interviewed for publication.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guilfiard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. K. MERZ, W. M.
J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. J. M. JONES, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 197.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BRCHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLN Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 63, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. A. GROULEFF, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MERZ, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. ROSE E. FORBES, President.
ELLA MCINTYRE, Secretary.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

ONE MILLION A DAY.

UNCLE SAM'S BILL FOR IMPORTED TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

Nearly All of These, It Is Stated, Can Be Produced in Island Possessions, Recently Acquired—Big Decrease in the Wheat Crop.

The people of the United States are paying $1,000,000 a day for tropical products used in manufacturing or for food and drink. Most of them are or can be readily produced in the islands which have come under our control during the last three years. The April summary of the bureau of statistics shows that in the ten months ending with April our imports of tropical products have been over $300,000,000 in value, indicating that for the full year they will reach $365,000,000. India rubber, fibers, raw silk, cotton, gums, cabinet woods, indigo, ivory, dye woods and chemicals make up the share which the manufacturers require in constantly increasing quantities, and now forms more than one-third of our total imports. Of India rubber alone the imports for the ten months amount to more than $27,000,000, of fibers to $20,000,000, of unmanufactured silks $40,000,000, of cotton over $7,000,000, of gums more than $5,000,000. Of the foodstuffs sugar, of course, is first, and of that the portion which comes from the tropics is vastly greater in the last year than in the immediately preceding years.

DECREASE IN WHEAT CROP.

World's Supply Is 15,665,000 Bushels Less than on May 1.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "New business at wholesale is of a between-seasons character, but warmer weather has offered a stimulus to retail business in some sections. The only exception to the general downward trend of prices is that furnished in leading farm products, notably cereals; but here the moving cause is hardly a favorable one, being the result of less satisfactory crop reports. Surplus visible wheat supplies are decreasing rapidly. The decrease in American stocks as reported to Bradstreet's in May was 13,330,000 bushels, against a falling off of 9,033,000 bushels in April. Supplies in Europe, Australia and Argentina also decreased, though to a much less marked extent, and the result is an aggregate world's supply on June 1 of 143,583,000 bushels, a supply 15,665,000 bushels less than on May 1, and comparing with a decrease in May of a year ago of less than 1,000,000 bushels, and two years ago with an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels."

ONE BOLT KILLS FOUR.

Lightning Strikes a Large Chain, with Awful Results.

Tom Jenkins, Peter York, Harry Davis and Peter Wiggins, all colored, were killed at work under the steamer *Commodore Barney*, hauled out on the ways at South Jacksonville, Fla. Fourteen other men were shocked, some of them seriously. Several of the injured had their scalps badly torn and lacerated. The bolt struck a large chain that is used in the ways to haul out the steamers, and ran down to the men, who were at work on the hull.

HOLD-UP MAN IS CAPTURED.

He Robbed the News Stand at the Custom-House, Kansas City.

The Kansas City, Mo., robber who held up the clerk of the *Coates House* news stand at midnight, May 20, and got away with $300 cash and $1,200 in jewelry on exhibition there, has been captured. When arrested the prisoner threw away a diamond ring which was part of the stolen jewelry. A gold watch was found in his pocket. The prisoner confessed. He says his name is Fishback of Evansville, Ind.

Contests on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Philadelphia	25	14	Chicago	20	20
Brooklyn	22	16	Boston	16	20
Pittsburg	23	20	Cincinnati	15	23
St. Louis	20	19	New York	14	23

Following is the standing in the American League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	28.	10	Minneapolis	23	22
Milwaukee	24	19	Kansas City	23	23
Chicago	24	20	Buffalo	15	27
Cleveland	21	20	Detroit	13	28

Mobs Denude St. Louis Women.

A St. Louis mob of furious women and boys beat and denuded Lena Kaenter, a young woman who makes her living by peddling lunches. When the mob had stripped her to the waist one woman daubed her with green paint, while two others held her. Two shop girls were attacked by the same mob an hour later, and they also were partly denuded before they escaped.

Killed in Riots.

Four dead, one fatally injured, eleven severely hurt, four cars derailed by dynamite and the temporary dismantling of two car lines by wire cutters make up the results of Sunday's strike rioting at St. Louis. A hundred incipient riots were quelled by the police in various parts of the city.

Murdered by Mexicans.

Four Mexicans murdered Anton Olsen and a man named Stewart, newcomers in Arizona, at New River Station, twenty-five miles north of Phoenix.

Grand Stand Is Blown Down.

The baseball game between the Chicago bloomer girls and a male team at South Pittsburg, Tenn., was cut short by a violent storm, in which the grandstand, occupied by 500 people, was blown to the ground, and several persons were seriously injured.

Chicagoans Evade Assessment.

Chicago assessors have discovered a new method of tax evasion. Many residents are said to have turned cash and other personal assets temporarily into national bonds, which are exempt by law.

Killed 10,780.

Gen. MacArthur reports the number of Filipinos killed by Americans as 10,780; wounded, 2,104; captured and surrendered, 10,424; prisoners, about 2,000. The report is not accurate. He says he will release all but a very few of the prisoners at an early date.

Kansas City Bakers Strike.

All the bakers employed by seven of the leading firms of Kansas City went on a strike, and as a result the daily supply of bread was curtailed 50,000 loaves. The cause of the strike is a disagreement as to how many hours shall constitute a day's work for a baker.

TRAIN HELD UP IN TEXAS.

Bandits Foiled by Bravery and Strategy of the Crew.

The north-bound "cannonball" train on the International and Great Northern was held up near Price's Switch, sixty miles south of Longview, Texas, and but for the plucky fight of Express Messenger Charles Rutherford and Baggagemaster James Strong and the strategy of Engineer Charles Rich, another robbery would have taken place. The engineer saw a pile of crossties and a lantern on the track and stopped. He was ordered down by three masked men, who forced the engineer and fireman to uncouple the mail, baggage and express cars and pull about two miles from the remainder of the train. The robbers then commanded the messenger to open the door of his car, and, failing to get any response, made Fireman Love break a hole in the end with a coal pick. While this was being done the fireman begged the messenger and baggagemaster not to shoot. The messenger, who was well protected by a barricade, said he would kill the first man to enter the hole. Love was forced in, and the messenger shouted: "Get aside, Love," as he fired through the hole. His shot just missed the robbers, who undertook to kill the messenger by shooting through the side of the car. In the confusion resulting Engineer Rich crawled down a ditch behind the cars and up the side of a cut to his engine. He pulled the throttle wide open and left the robbers behind.

NATIONAL NEGRO PARTY.

Organization Is Begun—Presidential Ticket to Be Nominated.

The first steps looking to the organization of a national negro party have been taken in Philadelphia. Prominent negroes—bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers—at a meeting decided to place a presidential ticket in the field, with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every State of the Union and nominate candidates for State and congressional offices. An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention and see to the distribution of circulars outlining the reasons for the formation of a national negro party. The names mentioned for President were ex-Judge E. J. Walker of Boston, with P. B. S. Pinchback, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, as running mate; Bishop W. B. Derrick of New York, with Prof. De Boise as running mate; Bishop Grant of Illinois, with Rev. Dr. J. P. Sampson as Vice-President; Bishop Turner, with Booker T. Washington of Alabama as Vice-President, and Bishop Walters, with T. T. Allain of Louisiana as Vice-President.

COAL DEALERS' CLUB ILLEGAL.

Kansas City Jury Decides Against the Local Organization.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City brought in a verdict of guilty against the Kansas City Coal Dealers' Club and allowed the plaintiff, Samuel Hartman, $390 damages, besides $500 for attorney's fees. By its verdict the jury declared its belief that the coal club is really a "coal combine," and that the coal combine damaged Mr. Hartman as a coal dealer. The case will be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals.

Held Up by Bandit.

The "Black Kid," single-handed, armed with a magazine rifle, held up and robbed at one time two wagons and three of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company's stages, carrying twenty-seven men and five women, at Grub Gulch, Cal. Then, without firing a shot, he stood off a squad of United States regular cavalry and escaped into the woods.

Shoots Wife and Kills Self.

A shocking tragedy occurred at a boarding house in Winnipeg, Man. Francis Kerr, who kept the house, had been quarreling with his wife for a couple of weeks. He was whipping their little girl. His wife interfered, whereupon Kerr drew a revolver and shot his wife twice. He then went upstairs and blew out his brains.

Swift Revenge on Robbers.

The sheep camp of King and Southgate, three miles northeast of Sterling, Colo., was robbed by two men, who bound and gagged the proprietors and their two employes. After the robbers left the sheepmen released themselves, and, aided by a neighbor, overhauled the robbers, killing one and badly wounding and capturing the other.

Mill Man Kills Councilman.

John A. Graham of Savannah, Ga., capitalist and senior partner of the Graham Lumber Company at St. Marks, Fla., shot and killed City Councilman John Bradford of Tallahassee, manager of the Graham sawmill at St. Marks. The men had a dispute over the settlement of some business accounts.

Increases Postal Facilities.

Through an arrangement entered into by the postal departments of the United States and Canada it will be possible to send all classes of mail to Dawson City and other places in the Yukon district. Heretofore only letter mail could be transmitted to these points.

Death of Mrs. John Sherman.

Mrs. John Sherman, aged 72 years, died at Mansfield, Ohio, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. She was Miss Margaret Cecilia Stewart and was married to Mr. Sherman Dec. 31, 1848. They had no children.

Broke All Records.

The first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress appropriated $709,729,476, of which $137,247,155 was on account of the Spanish war. The session broke all records in the amount of work done and the number of bills passed.

Place a Ban on Tobacco.

At Cedarville, Ohio, the Reformed Presbyterian synod passed a resolution that the churches be prohibited from ordaining elders and presbyteries from licensing and ordaining young men to the ministry who use tobacco in any form.

Horribly Tortured by a Mob.

The negro, Askew, who was taken from the jail at Mississippi City, Miss., by a mob, was put through a horrible ordeal to make him confess that he murdered Christine Winterstein near Biloxi. Askew denied all knowledge of the crime.

Doubt Aggie's Death.

Troops who chased Aguinaldo have returned to Eandon suffering from the results of hunger and exhaustion, which caused many to collapse on the march. Officers doubt Aguinaldo was shot.

Japan Makes Protest.

Outrages of Boxers continue in China. It is reported that two Russian officers were killed. Japan is said to have protested to Tsung-li-Yamen against offer of Russian troops and is mobilizing fleet.

Big Railway Deal Rumored.

A strong rumor prevails that Stickney has organized a combine of the Great Western, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Great Northern and the Pittsburg and Gulf to operate them as one system.

Kill Sheep Despite Bounty.

Lyon County, Minnesota, is almost confronted with the dilemma whether to permit its treasury to become bankrupt or to permit the wolves to abolish stock raising. During the months of March, April and May the county paid for the killing of eighty-five full-grown wolves and 779 whelps no less than $2,953. And there is no evidence that the wolves are appreciably reduced in numbers.

WHOLE CITY IN RUINS.

Town of Virginia, Minn., Destroyed by Fire Within an Hour.

Virginia, Minn., one of the largest towns of the Mesaba iron range, sixty miles north of Duluth, having 3,000 population, was practically wiped out of existence by fire Thursday for the second time, having undergone the same experience in June, 1893. The entire business section and all of the residence section, except a few dwellings, the two school houses and one or two churches, were on fire in less than an hour from the time the flames broke out. The fire started in a sawmill southwest of the town and a strong wind was blowing directly toward the village. It was a cyclone of fire and the path of the flames was as clean-cut as that of a hurricane. Within thirty minutes after the flames began to move toward the village the station on the opposite side of the town was so far gone that all telegraphic communication was cut off. The burned district included about twenty blocks and the number of buildings destroyed number about 150. The loss is estimated at $500,000 and the insurance will not exceed one-quarter of that. Two thousand people are homeless.

WOMAN LED THE MOB.

Motorman's Daughter Takes Up Cause of St. Louis Strikers.

A new phase of the St. Louis street car strike appeared Wednesday night, when Miss Maud Thomas, the 17-year-old daughter of a union motorman, addressed a crowd of 5,000 strikers in South St. Louis. In burning language she urged the extremest measures, and, placing herself at the head of the assembled thousands, and singing an appropriate refrain of her own composition, she led them toward the Carondelet power house. Two blocks from the power house four detachments of the posse comitatus blocked the way and threatened to fire on the strikers. Miss Thomas was captured, unhorsed and taken home by an orderly. Leaderless and cowed by the posse, the mob broke up and five of the apparent instigators of the plot were arrested. The seventh death resulting from the strike disturbances has been numbered.

MEANS WORK FOR 1,000 MEN.

Seven Mine Owners Agree to Demands of United Mine Workers.

Seven of the mine owners belonging to what is known in the West as the "Big Four" have agreed to the terms of the United Mine Workers of America, and as a consequence about a thousand union men will resume work within the next few days. The men in these mines went out on a strike for higher wages March 1, 1899, and have been out since that time. The victory for the union is a matter of general satisfaction to the officers. The mines agreeing to the terms of the order are those belonging to the Western Coal and Mining Company and are located at Pittsburg, Kan.

KANSAS VILLAGE DEMOLISHED.

Destruction Wrought at Faulkner by a Severe Windstorm.

During a severe windstorm at an early hour Thursday morning the village of Faulkner, Kan., was almost entirely demolished. The storm destroyed the school house and several dwellings, burning one and damaging many others. Several farm houses in the country were unroofed or blown from their foundations, and much damage was done to crops. No casualties are reported.

Through Line to Tampa, Fla.

The last link in the Seaboard Air Line system, which connects Washington, D. C., with Tampa, Fla., was completed at Richmond, Va., when John Skelton Williams, Jr., son of the president of the road, drove home a golden spike with a silver hammer.

Bank Burglars Get $17,000.

The bank of Donovan, Ill., was robbed the other night. C. J. Johnson is cashier. The safe was blown open and destroyed, and the burglars got $16,000 in notes and $1,000 in cash.

Mount Holly Inn Burns.

Mount Holly Inn, a new hotel which was rapidly approaching completion at Walbrook, a suburb of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $85,000.

Fall from a Train Is Fatal.

Rev. W. J. Harshn of Omaha has died as the result of a fall from a Missouri Pacific Railway train at Kirkwood, Mo.

Kill Sixteen Boxers.

The Cossacks had a fight with the Boxers at Tuli, China, killing sixteen and wounding many.

Republicans Win in Oregon.

Oregon has gone Republican by nearly the same majority as two years ago.

British Occupy Pretoria.

It is officially announced in London that the British have occupied Pretoria.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; new potatoes, $2.25 to $3.50 per barrel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $3.00 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; rye, 60c to 62c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 59c; clover seed, new, $5.10 to $5.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 56c to 57c; barley, No. 2, 42c to 43c; pork, mess, $11.25 to $11.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.50; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $8.00.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $5.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; butter, creamery, 16c to 20c; eggs, western, 10c to 13c.

BEAR BACKS BOXERS.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE BEHIND UPRISING IN CHINA.

Empress Dowager Alleged to Be in the Plot—Britain, Germany and Japan Have United to Oppose Overthrow of the Empire.

A usually well informed Washington correspondent asserts that Russian intrigue is at the bottom of the present anti-foreign insurrection in China. It was through Russian machination that the queen dowager was led to encourage the "Boxers" to make a demonstration of force. The gravest anxiety as to the future of the complication in China is felt at the European embassies and legations in Washington, and it is from one of these that the information given by the correspondent was obtained. Our own Government has exceedingly meager advices from China, but the embassies and legations are better supplied.

Germany, Great Britain and Japan have a thorough understanding concerning the Russian plot. They will stand together in resistance to the expected encroachments of the great Eurasian power. If Russia seizes Pekin they will protest and demand evacuation. If necessary they will meet force with force. The most conservative diplomats do not, however, believe there will be war between the powers. It is well known that it is the Russian policy to pursue aggression just as far as possible without a rupture of the peace, and no farther.

The Russian plot, as it is understood among European diplomats in Washington, was to stir up the anti-foreign elements of the population, and under cover of disorder to land troops which should forever remain in the Chinese capital, permitting Russia gradually to extend her suzerainty over the empire through the connivance of the vicious queen dowager. Empress Tsi An is of rapid pro-Russian tendencies, and she bitterly hates the Germans and the English. In encouraging the "Boxers" to acts of violence it is said the empress stirred up a greater power than she knew. She let loose a Frankensteinish monster which has now gotten beyond her control, possibly to her regret. Whether or not the Russian plotters are surprised at the extent and ferocity of the fanatical anti-foreign movement uncovered by their machinations remains to be seen.

FRONT GATE AT PEKIN, CHINA.

Main entrance to the capital of China, showing the great wall which surrounds the city.

Whatever may have been the precise nature of Russia's conspiracy, and whatever may be its limitations, nothing is clearer than that it is confronted by the joint and determined resistance of Germany, Japan and England. Against the naval and military forces of these powers Russia cannot contend in the far East and will not dare make the attempt. Great Britain alone could overmatch Russia upon the water, and with the help of Japan could quickly place upon the continent land forces more than equal to any contingent Russia is in position to confront them with.

It is not forgotten by diplomats that Great Britain is at this moment at the zenith of her military power. Not in half a century has that nation been so well prepared to meet a foe at home or abroad as she is at this moment. In a short time 250,000 hardened men, fresh from the field of South Africa, could be transported to the eastern coast of Asia. If it should be necessary to strike a blow upon the Asiatic coast Great Britain could strike hard and quickly. Japan, so much nearer at hand, is quite as ready.

If breach of the peace comes through unexpected Russian aggression, or if dismemberment of the Chinese Empire becomes imminent, the United States will be placed in a most serious and embarrassing dilemma. On the one side will be our traditional policy of non-interference. On the other the fact that the United States is now the greatest power bordering the Pacific ocean, an Asiatic power, too, through sovereignty over the Philippines, and, in the open-door pledges and the commercial situation, our enormous direct interest in the status of China.

PLAY ENDS IN DEATHS.

Workman, Seeing Boy Beheaded, Lets Derrick Fall on Eight Men.

Word comes from the Oneida reservation in Wisconsin of a tragedy enacted there, by which nine persons were killed. Several children playing in a yard near Stockbridge saw a woman in the house catch a chicken and kill it for dinner. They watched her place the fowl's head on the block and chop it off and as soon as she left the yard several of the little ones imitated her. An older girl caught one of the children, who was pulled to the block, his head held while the girl cut it off. The little boy screamed when the ax struck his neck and the attention of several men who were raising heavy timbers on a derrick in the yard was called to the scene. The father of the child held the rope and when he saw his son killed he let go and the timber came crashing down among the men, killing eight of them.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. John Synott, president of St. Thomas' Catholic Seminary, in Hartford, Conn., has been appointed vicar general of the diocese of Hartford.

Prof. Harnack, a Berlin theologian, has come forward with the startling theory that the epistle to the Romans was written by a woman, probably Priscilla, whom Paul mentions in one of his letters.

Archbishop Kain of the Roman Catholic Church has formed a petit-seminary board of six city rectors and has given them authority to found and conduct a preparatory seminary for the St. Louis diocese.

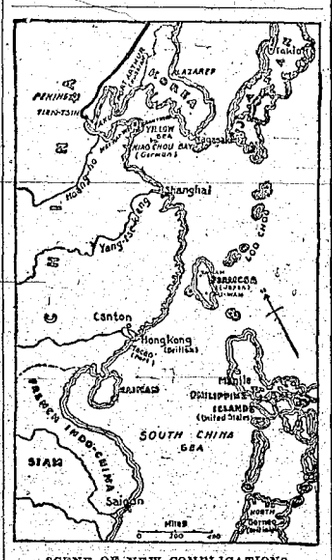
The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler preached at Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, last Sunday. It was the fortieth anniversary of his coming to that church as pastor. A few years ago he retired on account of age.

A revival in Moundville, W. Va., recently brought 600 converts within the fold of the churches, and the town has been so deeply stirred that the Mayor now announces that he intends to be such a Mayor as Jesus would be.

BATTLE IN CHINA.

Boxers Surround Imperial Troops and Hundreds Are Slain.

It was reported Thursday from Chinese official sources that 4,000 boxers surrounded 1,500 Chinese troops between Lofa and Yong-Tsun and that 500 boxers were killed, but give no account of the Chinese casualties. Thirty of Gen. Nien's troops encountered a body of boxers three miles from Tien-Tsin on the Taku road, and killed twenty-one of them. No news has been received from Pao-Ting-Fu for several days, and the situation there is believed to be critical. It is reported that the Chinese troops have been defeated near there. London advices say that dispatches from the far East show apparently no cessation in the activity of the boxers, but the powers are gradually feeling their way to common action for the suppression of the disorders. It is believed that when the dowager empress realizes the first intention to check her connivance in the anti-foreign movement, there will be a speedy end to the rioting, as, if the Chinese acted in good faith, they could easily quell the rabble, which is armed chiefly with spears, agricultural implements, a few swords and some old rifles.



SCENE OF NEW COMPLICATIONS.

Pressing appeals are being sent to the State Department and the President by missionary interests in this country to send United States marines into the interior portions of China, where American missionaries are threatened by the boxers' uprising. To maintain an appearance of neutrality and not to offend the Chinese with too much show of force, a Washington correspondent says that the Government cannot safely land more marines in China. To send them into the interior would be deemed folly. With this situation of affairs there is no possibility of aid for the missionaries unless they seek the protecting wing of the American legation at Peking. This is the situation which confronts the State Department.

KRUGER NOT TO QUIT.

Transvaal President Says the Burghers Will Fight to the Bitter End.

President Kruger, replying to the offer of 100 acres of land in America to each burgher is reported as saying: "We thank you for this generous offer of land, but the burghers are determined to fight for their own land and independence to the bitter end."

In the Orange Free State the British are not having their own way by any means. Even apart from the capture of the Irish Yeomanry, Gen. Rundle has made what the London Mail's expert calls a retrograde movement. Nothing official has been heard from Gen. Buller in Natal. At last accounts he was preparing to turn the Boer position at Laing's Nek, which probably means hard fighting.

A dispatch from Maseru, in Basutoland, says that in the last engagement the Boers took fifty-four British prisoners, including an officer, whom they released conditionally. The officer estimated that the Boer forces between Ficksburg and Bethlehem number 6,000 men.

The Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry battalion, captured by the Boers near Lindley, Orange River Colony, consisted of two Irish units and two companies of the Duke of Cambridge's own, including Lord Donoughmore's company of the corps, a number of men in the ranks being closely allied to noble families. Among the officers of the Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry captured are the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Longford and the Earl of Ennismore.

A London cable says that it now appears certain that there will be stubborn fighting on the part of the Boers. While the British were taking possession of Johannesburg and Pretoria the burghers escaped with their guns, rolling stock and 1,000 British prisoners. President Kruger declares that the real struggle is just beginning. Sir Alfred Milner cables from Cape Town, warning miners not to start for the Transvaal, adding that two months at least must elapse before Johannesburg can be opened and work at the mines resumed.

Sparks from the Wires.

Senator Quay will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

Agents from London are in New York trying to engage house servants.

Chas. A. Reis, 63, St. Louis, committed suicide because he had become blind.

Maine Prohibitionists have nominated Grant Rogers of Richmond for Governor.

Southern Presbyterians in session at Atlanta, Ga., declined to support woman suffrage.

G. W. Tubbs, 18, Poplar Bluff, Mo., gets ten years in the pen for shooting off his father's head.

The Prince of Wales has again, at his physician's advice, given up for a time the use of tobacco.

Shears in a steel mill in Contsville, Pa., cut a slab of iron four feet wide and two feet thick at one stroke.

Caroline Smith and Ann Glassmann, Brooklyn, N. Y., are charged with running a moonshine distillery.

Aged Wm. Bowers, who died recently in Yonkers, N. Y., from starvation, was worth $100,000, it is now discovered.

A Pittsburg and Lake Erie train in a run between Pittsburg and New Castle, made one mile in forty-seven seconds.

The Nordeutscher Lloyd Company has recently ordered a steamer, which, it is claimed, will be the largest vessel afloat. It will be 706 feet in length.

A west Australian exploring party that recently arrived at Oodnadata reported that there had not been a drop of rain for two years in the region traversed.

Out of 17,000,000 pieces of registered mail handled annually in the United States, the loss has been one-thousandth of 1 per cent and in the transmission of ordinary letters the loss is but seven-thousandths of 1 per cent.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

"The Feeding of the Five Thousand" is the title of the lesson for June 17, which is contained in John 6: 5-14. This, the only miracle narrated by all four gospels, is to be studied in John's account. The parallels, Matt. 14: 13-21, Mark 6: 30-44, and Luke 9: 10-17, should be studied with the lesson. They differ in many small details. The miracle occurred immediately after the return of the apostles from their preaching tour in Galilee (Luke 9: 10). After that tour Jesus desired to rest; the crowd and the demands made upon him prevented that, and he ministered instead to the hungry. It is a beautiful lesson of unselfish service. Most of us would be willing to feed the hungry if we were allowed to choose our time, but would refuse if the clamoring crowd intruded upon our hours of rest.

The place of the miracle, on "the other side of the sea," is generally agreed to have been the plain called Butaiha near the northeastern shore of the sea, southeast of Bethsaida. This plain is large enough to seat the multitude, and is one of the few grassy levels on the eastern side of the sea. It is overlooked by hills, into one of which Jesus went to teach his disciples (John 6: 3).

Explanatory.

Jesus could never for a long time escape from crowds. Yet he must have been a man who loved solitude at times. He was denied the relief of occasional escapes from the hurrying, pressing round of public duties. Sometimes it was his own choice that prevented such rests, at others, like this occasion, it was forced upon him by the people. Those good but mistaken men who have thought to follow Jesus most closely by retiring to solitary places to pass their lives in meditation and prayer, unmindful of the needs of the struggling world, should study the record of his ministry and discover how little time he was able to give to such privileges.

John mentions as one reason for the presence of such multitudes at this time, that it was near the passover; pilgrims from northern Galilee on their way to Jerusalem added to the ordinary crowds that were following Jesus from place to place. The crowd that Jesus saw approaching from the hill was probably 6,000 or 7,000 if the men were accompanied by the usual number of women and children; perhaps even more. They were so far from town that if they stayed for any considerable time they would miss their dinner. People have missed their dinners before and since in a good cause, and undoubtedly in Jesus' ministry many had suffered hunger in order to hear him speak. But this particular occasion and a similar one somewhat later were chosen by Jesus from many to illustrate the rich lessons connected with the "bread of life."

"Two hundred pennyworth of bread" is about $34 worth. We know nothing about the price of bread in ancient Galilee, so the estimate does not mean much to us. The "loaves" were round, thin cakes of coarse "short-cake"; about the size of a large pancake, hence it took several of them to make a meal.

Andrew, so far as the record shows, did not do very much of importance himself, but he helped to find people who were important. He found Simon, and here he finds the boy whose modest lunch was to be so marvelously used. Such simple acts of helpfulness are possible to the humblest Christian who keeps his eyes open. Many of us who cannot ourselves do great things can learn to hunt up people who can and will.

The orderliness of the preparations must have been very impressive to the crowding thousands. It is said by commentators that Mark's description of the seating arrangements shows that the people were placed just as if at table. The dining tables of that time and country were usually three in number, placed as three sides of a square or oblong, the open space being left for the servants to pass in and serve the guests, who reclined on couches placed along the outer edge of the tables. These people were seated similarly, only instead of tables there was the grassy turf. Some "companies" contain fifty, others 100. This added to the ease of serving and counting.

Why did Jesus use the five loaves and two fishes at all? Was the miracle a miracle of creation or of rapid multiplication? These are questions interesting to argue about, but as we know absolutely nothing about them the time is perhaps not wisely spent. Why did Jesus so often use some link between the seen and the unseen—the touch in healing, the clay in restoring sight to the blind? Perhaps because human reason would sometimes have been staggered had he performed his wonders wholly in the higher realms of which he was master, without sight or sound for the sake of showing men that he was a man like themselves, wielding many of the same forces that they used though in infinitely greater power. As to the metaphysical or the physical puzzles of such a miracle—such as the scientific doctrine of the conservation of energy, etc., to consider them would carry us far beyond the needs or inclinations of the average Sunday school class. It is a case where we may well rely on the evidence—unusually strong through the four complementary narratives—and accept the facts without feeling obliged to explain them.

Saving the fragments is a subject on which many a fine sermon has been preached. Surely, after such an example, our wastefulness in religious work ought to be esteemed criminal. How much exalted emotion, roused by stirring appeals, is allowed to go to waste because not given direction and definiteness. How much is wasted in a material way in the Lord's work—money and time that ought to be utilized to the full. From the fragments one man makes life a grand success, while from the whole feast another man makes a failure.

The discourse in John's narrative (6: 22-71) on the bread of life, in which the spiritual and mystical symbolism of the miracle is set forth, should be carefully pondered. The central thought is "I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall not hunger." This bread of life is marvelously multiplied day by day in millions of hearts to supply all their needs. But there are many who cling to their loaves and fishes, unwilling to entrust them to the Lord, who would transform them into his bountiful feast.

Next Lesson—Review.

Chinese Salve.

When a Chinaman gives a grand party he sends three invitations to each guest; one two days before the event, another on the day itself, and the third just before the hour has struck, to signify how impatient he is for his visitor's arrival.

CONGRESS

RECORD OF SESSION.

Total appropriations	$709,729,476
Number of days in session	137
Bills introduced	12,152
Bills passed	1,215
Public acts	283
Private acts	982
Pages of Congressional Record	7,081

In the Senate on Monday an extended speech on the Philippine question was made by Mr. Teller. Resolutions declaring Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated reported by Mr. Morgan. At night session speech on Philippine question made by Mr. Pettigrew. Number of bills on the calendar passed, none of them of general interest. The House agreed to Senate amendment to sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 for St. Louis exposition. Also agreed to Senate item for improvement of Mississippi river, with an amendment reducing the amount to $2,250,000. Bill sent again to conference. Agreed to conference report on District of Columbia bill.

Congress was busy on Tuesday, winding up the business of the session. The Senate buried the House anti-trust bill in committee, confirmed the appointments of Elwell S. Otis to be major general of regulars and of Joseph Wheeler to be brigadier general of regulars, and rejected by a tie vote the nomination of W. D. Bynum to be appraiser general at New York. The nomination of John R. Hazel to be United States district judge for the western district of New York and of all Porto Rican appointments sent in on Monday were confirmed. The sundry civil bill, the river and harbor bill, omitting the Ohio river survey, and the extradition bill (the Neely bill) were adopted and go to the President for signature. The extradition bill was amended to promote Maj. Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin to be lieutenant general and major general respectively, was passed by both houses and goes to the President.

Representative Cannon led a fight in the House Wednesday which delayed the final adjournment of Congress. Personalities were frequent in both House and Senate, the speech of Congressman Cannon being bitter in denunciation of the House conference committee and certain Navy Department officials. The difference between House and Senate involved the matter of whether the coast survey bureau shall make the ocean surveys, the lower body sticking to its point in the negative. The naval appropriation bill, so amended that the Secretary of the Navy shall use his own discretion in matter of armor plate, was adopted, as were other appropriation measures.

Congress adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, twenty-four hours after the time fixed for adjournment in the joint resolution. The last obstacle to adjournment was the disagreement of conferees on the naval appropriation bill. The House, which had taken a defiant stand against the Senate, under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, gracefully receded and the Senate amendments were adopted. The closing session of the Senate took the color of a social function. In the House, barring a spirited attack on Mr. Cannon by Mr. Cummings, the day was one of legislative quiet. During the recess the members joined in singing patriotic airs, including "Dixie." As the gavel fell, which ended the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the members cheered again and again.

Odds and Ends.

Manitobans kick on the school law.

South Dakota Republicans nominated Charles N. Herried for Governor.

Joseph Fritts, Woodglen, N. J., has found gold and silver on his farm.

The Methodist general conference at Chicago declared in favor of a negro bishop.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield presented a portrait of Washington to West Point Military Academy.

According to the School Review, only 41.51 per cent of the pupils in American high schools are boys.

In the nine months ending March 1, 1900, 39,625 horses were exported, at an average price of $120.

Charles Marshal, 14, colored, St. Louis, fired a bullet at another boy. Struck Mrs. Mary Dooley, killing her.

Edward F. Madden, well known in newspaper circles in the East, died suddenly at his father's home in Louisville, Ky.

All those who attend Queen Victoria are very well aware of the feebleness which has recently come over her eyesight.

The Tennessee State Board of Health has adopted resolutions declaring tuberculosis a contagious and infectious disease.

The Government transports free annually about 43,000 tons of postal matter, largely composed of the speeches of Congressmen.

The mortality from pneumonia is still quite high in the German army. Every soldier, convalescent from it has a furlough of four weeks.

Sweden is suffering severely in the rural districts from a scarcity of fodder, due to the unusually short hay and oats crop of last season.

The value of Transvaal mining machinery is not far from $47,000,000. Most of the machinery (about $40,000,000 worth) is on the Witwatersrand.

There is a young woman in Washington society who sells her wardrobe as soon as she finishes with it, and gives all that is obtained in this way to her favorite charity.

San Francisco parties are having built at Seattle, Wash., a raft of logs which, when completed, will be 625 feet long and contain 14,000,000 feet of lumber, to be towed to Japan.

The people of St. Louis expect to spend on their exposition the same amount of money that was paid for the Louisiana territory in 1803—an area of 1,182,755 square miles.

Recent tests in European manufactories have demonstrated conclusively that the hard wheat of northern Texas is particularly available for making macaroni and other so-called "pastes."

The feeling in Germany against the wholesale slaughter of birds in Italy is getting very bitter. This year very few swallows have come from the South, and it is feared that in a few years they will be practically exterminated.

A year after its admission to probate, the will of Mary Beach Tousey, New York, leaving upward of $1,000,000 to churches and charity, has been attacked on the ground of fraud. Mrs. Sarah B. Rohrer, nearest relative, filed the protest.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Large Fruit Crops Promised—Sutton Is Acquitted—Saved by Stout Trousers—Dead Body Found in a Race—Old Men Kill Themselves.

Michigan will produce crops this year that will surpass the most abundant year of its fruit producing record. The season has just opened. In the past there has always been some variety lacking. The more tender kind had succumbed to the rigors of winter, but this year there promises to be an abundance of every product of berry patch and orchard. Of peaches there will be two bushels to one of any late year. In some localities the trees must be thinned 75 per cent. Every variety is unusually full. There will also be a big crop of apples, pears and cherries. Michigan people are going ahead planting fruit trees. It is claimed that in Berrien County alone 100,000 peach trees are annually set out.

Trousers Save a Miner's Life.

James Reynolds, working at the Arventure copper mine at Rockland, had a narrow escape from a horrible death. A round of holes had just been fired when Reynolds took a notion that he would like to go down first and see how the ground broke, knowing full well that the smoke and gas had not cleared. Jumping on the skip he rung down and was swiftly lowered 300 feet to the bottom of the shaft and started back into the drift. Finding that there was too much gas and feeling sick, he hurried back to the shaft, just being able to ring up and jump on the bail of the skip before he was overcome by the gas and powder smoke. He fainted and fell off the bail, but the seat of his trousers caught in the ironwork and held fast until he was hoisted to the surface.

Jury Acquits Eli R. Sutton.

Col. Eli R. Sutton of Detroit, regent of the University of Michigan and a prominent Republican politician of the Pingree following, was acquitted of complicity in the State military clothing frauds, on account of which various members of the State military board and himself had been indicted. The jury considered the case only an hour and forty minutes. Col. Sutton, although not a member of the military board, was closely associated with Quartermaster General White and Inspector General Marsh, as friend and legal adviser, and he admitted having advised the sale of the State's goods, which were afterward sold back to the State in a fraudulent manner.

May Prove to Be a Murder.

Andrew Dider, a Lake Shore engineer, met a tragic death at White Pigeon, where his family resides. He had gone fishing in one of the races near the city, and his extended absence caused alarm. A search resulted in the finding of his hat, coat and fishing pole lying on the bank of the race. Later his body was found in two feet of water. Considerable mystery surrounds the case, as there is no known motive for suicide, and it is thought that he has been murdered. This is strengthened by the doctor's statement that drowning was not the cause of death.

Hanged Himself to a Rafter.

James Wilson, a well-known farmer of Mt. Morris township, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in his barn. He had had considerable family trouble and tried the same thing about a year ago. He was about 65 years old and leaves a widow and family.

Shot Himself While Despondent.

Giles Robinson of Adrian township, a man of 72 years, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. He had had some trouble financially and his son lately moved to Monessen and the farm was worked by a tenant.

Olivet's Schoolhouse Struck.

Lightning struck the tower of the public school building at Olivet, tearing holes in the roof and shattering the supporting beams. Prompt work prevented a fire. The building was full at the time, but no one received a shock.

State News in Brief.

Thompsonville is trying to secure a canning factory.

Scotts is angling for a stave and heading factory and will donate a site to the promoters as an inducement.

The milldam at Watervliet went out as the result of a heavy rainstorm, and several thousand dollars damage was done.

A creamery and cheese factory is headed toward Robers City, and the residents of that burg hope it won't be sidetracked on the way.

An organization has been formed at Belding for the purpose of compelling the closing on Sunday of all places of business in the city.

There is great need of rain in the northernmost counties of the lower peninsula. Farmers have not yet begun planting on account of the dryness of the ground.

It is now practically settled that the case of the people against Arthur F. Marsh, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the State in the purchase of State military supplies, will not be heard at the June term of the Supreme Court, and will therefore not be submitted to the court of last resort for consideration until October.

The flouring mills of the Merrill Milling Company were sold at auction at Kalamazoo by order of the board of directors of the company, which is to be dissolved. Grand Rapids parties purchased the Plainwell mill for $5,850. The Merrill estate bid in the Eagle mill in Kalamazoo for $10,000 and the third mill was sold to Three Oaks parties for $3,575.

The question of bonding the city for $120,000 for the purchase of a system of water works is to be voted upon at a special election to be held at Sault Ste. Marie on June 19.

Harry Rogers, aged 19, attempted to board a moving train at Vernon and fell under the wheels. His right foot was crushed and had to be amputated. He hails from Atlanta, Ga.

Lightning struck the Baptist Church at Leslie while services were in progress, and though a great hole was torn in the roof of the building, strange to say none of the congregation was struck.

Lightning killed a child in bed at the farm house of Alfred Abear, near Menominee.

Thomas, the 2-year-old son of Anthony Henne of Bay City, and his companion went to the river to fish. The other boys returned in the evening alone and said nothing as to Henne's fate. At midnight the parents of the missing boy went to his companions and they both said that young Henne, when last seen by them, was sitting on the bank of the river. The next morning, however, they told a different story. They said all endeavored to cross some logs, when young Henne fell in and was drowned. Coroner Hyatt recovered the body an hour later.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance around Highland Station.

Benton Harbor has a wonder in the shape of a 12-year-old electrician.

The public schools at Tustin have been closed on account of diphtheria in the village.

A grange of fifty-seven charter members has been established at North Adams.

Within the past two months the number of granges in Ingham County has doubled.

The roll of Ann Arbor's taxes for the coming year has been made up and calls for $54,900.

Minnie C. Rivett has been appointed postmaster at Snay, vice Wm. Robertson, resigned.

Farwell people are hopeful of securing a cement factory, as they have the marl beds right handy.

The Soldiers and Sailors' encampment for northern Michigan will be held on Sept. 12, 13 and 14, at Standish.

Unusual activity is noticed in Bay County in the matter of drains. Commissioner McHugh has over seventy-five miles of new and old work under way.

Wheat fields in Calhoun County which a few weeks ago promised a fair crop are now considered worthless, as a result of the industrious work of the Hessian fly.

The body of Freddie Chene was found in Black river at Port Huron. The boy had been playing on the river bank with a toy boat and fell in. No one saw the accident.

At St. Joseph burglars gained an entrance to Shepard & Benning's dry goods store and secured $700 worth of dress goods. The police are without the slightest clue.

The 3-year-old daughter of Andrew McWilliams was so badly burned at Owosso that she died in a few hours. Her clothing caught fire from the embers of a bonfire.

The body of a man, supposed to be Thomas O'Connor of Owosso, was found between two lumber piles at the foot of Water street, Bay City. The man had fallen and broken his neck.

At Romeo, James Ferguson, 75 years of age, took four ounces of laudanum with suicidal intent and died as the result. He leaves a large family. His only reason for committing the act, says a member of the family, was that he was tired of life.

There is a sinkhole on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad near Elba which is a corker. Four thousand carloads of dirt and the forest trees from eighty acres of land have been dumped into it, but apparently the hole is no nearer filled up than it was at first.

John Gostin of New Baltimore was attacked by a sea serpent while out fishing last week, and after a fifteen-minute battle succeeded in killing it. The snake was brought to land and measured, and found to be sixteen feet long. Its body was four inches in diameter.

Sunfish, black bass and bluegills are said to be dying by the thousands at Magician's lake, a favorite fishing ground a few miles north of St. Joseph. The surface of the water is covered with dead fish, and on warm days one cannot approach the lake because of the odor.

A woman worked off a dilapidated Confederate $10 bill on a clerk at Potter's hardware store at Bay City. The police were notified and the woman was forced to give back the change she had received. The police concluded that the clerk was guilty of contributory negligence in accepting such a questionable piece of money and the woman will not be prosecuted.

The total expenses of the Sutton trial have not been computed, but it will be considerably more than for the Marsh case. The fees of witnesses in the Sutton case amounted to $711.60 and for jurors' fees, aside from their board, $850. Officers' attendance on the jury cost $315 and the attendance in court $255. It is probable that the total cost to the county will be $3,500.

The Lansing, St. John's and St. Louis Electric Railroad is now assured, a contract for its construction having been made with John E. Mills & Co. of Port Huron. The entire capital stock has been subscribed, the right of way secured and work will commence soon. It is expected that cars will be running to St. John's in ninety days and to Alma, the northern terminus of the road, by Nov. 15.

John Miller, who was picked up by the Lansing police in the streets with two satchels filled with money and pocketbooks, was released, no evidence being found on which to hold him. Miller is a peculiar character. Fully three dozen pocketbooks of every description and the finest quality were found in his grips, and all contained new bills, from one to ten dollars in denomination, or gold pieces, $700 in all.

Clifford Cole and Roy Cobb, two 16-year-old Schoolcraft boys, while driving home from Vicksburg about midnight, were struck by a fast east-bound freight train at Neasmith's crossing. Their horse was killed and carried eighty yards on the cowcatcher. The buggy was wrecked. Both boys were thrown against a fence, Cole receiving injuries from which he died in a short time. Cobb's legs were broken.

A young man giving his name as Numel and hailing from Cleveland made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at Mt. Clemens. He went into the woods at the rear of the Nunnelly farm on the Gratiot road, tied a new clothesline around his neck and climbed into a high tree, fastening it to a limb and jumped to the ground. By a fortunate chance the rope broke, but it was drawn so tightly about his neck as to nearly strangle him. Numel crawled to the farm house nearly a quarter of a mile away, where the rope was cut out of his neck, where it had become embedded. He was despondent.

They have an arrangement at Clio, which other Michigan villages might emulate with profit. The village pays the local band $15 per month during the summer months, in return for which the band gives weekly open-air concerts.

Prof. Martin A. Atkins of the department of physics at the Agricultural College, had his left eye destroyed and his face badly lacerated by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder with which he was experimenting. A student who was working with him, Henry N. Hornbeck of Croton, was also injured, but not so seriously.

Jerry J. Morris, aged 19, was sentenced in the Superior Court at Grand Rapids to twelve years in the Marquette prison for forging an order for $35 and passing it upon a local hotelkeeper. The boy is a confirmed criminal, with his picture in half a dozen rogues' galleries about the country.

Miss Lulu Auguire of Muskegon a few nights ago dreamed that she had fallen heir to a large sum of money. She has since received word from relatives in California that an uncle has died, leaving her and her sister $150,000, to be divided equally between them. Miss Auguire was a poor girl and picked berries for a living.

NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

BUTTERCUP'S MUSICAL STATEMENT AMPLY CONFIRMED.

Adulteration of Food in This Country and Europe Has Become So General that an Absolutely Pure Article Is Exceedingly Hard to Find.

How important pure food is to health cannot be determined with a certitude and had best be left to the imagination and the pure foods advertisements. There will be but few disputants of the statement that there can be no overestimation. That pure food is distressfully and gradually and positively growing less every year cannot be successfully contended in argument. Keen commercial competition and the failure of the supply to equalize the demand for pure foods are responsible in a measure for the debasement of that which is eaten for nourishment. Unscrupulous persons with only an eye for the profits are engaged in the adulteration of food the world over. In the United States we know that nearly all that is fed upon is not what it is represented to be, but there is no alternative. Take that or take nothing seems to be the ground hog case in which the subsisting people find themselves.

But the United States is not the only place where food adulteration is practiced. Our consuls have been to some pains to discover the counterfeiting of food in Europe, and as much of that which is counterfeited is disposed of in this country we are the sharers in the misery.

The information that European wines, liquors and beer are villainously doctored, despite the careful governmental control of the production, is not new. So long as the aroma and stimulating qualities are preserved the public does not seem to care. The adulteration of liquid food is as flagrant and upon the same basis. If the counterfeit can be made to please the taste and to satisfy the eye and the olfactory organs the consumers do not seem to raise any particular objection to the deception that is practiced.

Chocolate and cocoa are favorite beverages in this country and received from Europe, where there is said to exist splendid plants for skillful adulteration. The ingredients that are consumed disguised as chocolate and cocoa are mutton tallow, the cheapest grades of sugar, shells of the cocoa bean, potato meal and sawdust, to which very inviting mixture has been added ochres containing the proper colors.

One of our consuls says: "If all of the substances that pass through a coffee-grinding machine during the year should be written in alphabetical order, A would begin the list with acorns and W would end it with wormwood, sprouts of which are sometimes used to give the debased coffee a slight aromatic, bitter taste." There is no concern as to the effect of this heterogeneous mass upon the coffee-grinding machines. They are able to stand it without protest. In Europe they do not produce coffee by the primitive methods of coaxing and cultivating the soil to produce it for them. There factories are built and with modern machinery an admixture of tanbark, stove rust, clay, sawdust, chicory, coffee sediments and some agglutinant is molded into coffee beans of deceptive flavor and destructive elements, and produced in such quantities as assures the maintenance of equilibrium between supply and demand.

The debasement of tea is another flourishing industry. Most any old kind of leaves except tea leaves will do and partly because they are easily obtained and partly because the trick can be more successfully worked with linden, sage and berry leaves they are the favorite ones used for substitution.

It would be heartless to continue all through the lists of the solid foods and the many and mysterious things of which they are composed. The liquids are sufficient, but before disposing of the liquids attention is called to the dilution of milk with water and the concealment of the deception by adding soap. They have pure food laws in Europe, too, but exclusively for ornamental purposes.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

THE PRIMITIVE HORSE.

How This Domestic Animal Looked Two Thousand Years Ago.

Now that the horse is about to become a thing of the past, it seems somewhat late for biologists to tell us just how he looked 2,000 years ago, but it has been pretty well established that

THE PRIMITIVE HORSE.

he was not unlike the strange-looking animal shown in the accompanying illustration. From bones recently found lying in 300 feet of sandstone on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains a skeleton corresponding to the primitive horse has just been found. That our fin de siecle nag is an improvement on his ancestor goes without saying.

An Interesting Occupation.

Mr. A.—What did you do with yourself yesterday afternoon?

Mr. B.—I spent five hours in the coffee house!

Mr. A.—I should think that would be rather tiresome.

Mr. B.—Not at all, if you have to be on the lookout that nobody steals your new overcoat.—Kliegende Blaetter.

A Wrangle on Proportion.

Citizen—See here, aren't you ashamed to bring us such a contemptible little piece of ice?

Iceman—Naw; you ought to be ashamed to have such a great big barn of an ice chest.—Indianapolis Journal.

PEAT IN CANADA'S BOGS.

Prepared in Various Ways and Used as Fuel at Slight Cost.

The best authorities say there are 100,000 acres of undeveloped peat bog in Ontario, principally in the counties of Perth, Welland and Essex. The largest area lies in the county of Perth, eight miles north of the city of Stratford, on the Grand Trunk Railway. Here is a swamp of 40,000 acres, with a depth of peat bog that varies from a foot to twenty feet.

The process of manufacture is as follows: The peat is cut and air dried, after which it is pulverized by being passed through a picker, and automatically deposited in a hopper, which feeds a steel tube about two inches in diameter and fifteen inches long. The pulverized peat is forced through this tube by pressure and formed into cylindrical blocks three inches in length and almost equal in density to anthracite coal. The fuel is non-friable and weather-proof by reason of its solidity and the extreme glaze imparted to it by frictional contact with forming dies. The inherent moisture of the peat is reduced to 12 per cent of the mass. In weight it compares with coal as follows: Eighty-three pounds per cubic foot of peat equal seventy-three pounds of bituminous or ninety-three pounds of anthracite coal.

It is claimed for peat that it is superior to coal in its absolute freedom from sulphur and the absence of smoke, soot, dust and clinkers during consumption. In a great measure this solves the problem of furnishing a cheap, clean, uniform and reliable fuel for all domestic purposes, as it is equally serviceable for grates, stoves, cooking ranges and furnaces, giving a long, bright flame and intense heat almost from the moment of ignition. It has been tested in locomotives with excellent results, showing that the thermal value of 100 pounds of peat is equal to 95.15 pounds of coal. It was also tried at the power house of the Metropolitan street railway, Toronto, and gave great satisfaction. The heat produced was much greater than that of the coal, but it was 8 per cent deficient in lasting power. It requires but little draft and burns best in a shallow firebox.

The machinery used in manufacturing peat fuel is not expensive and requires but little attention when in operation.—Buffalo Express.

Imitative.

Perhaps the most remarkable story of imitation in monkeys is told by Dr. E. Percival Wright, the professor of botany in Dublin University. According to him, when Lord Howe was in command of the Rock of Gibralter, the monkeys were much more common than at present, and were so tame that they allowed the soldiers to approach them without fear.

One day a number of the men went out fishing, anchoring their boat quite near the shore, but in the midst of their sport the roll was heard.

The anchor was hauled up, and hastily rowing ashore, they left the boat upon the beach, and hurried to the fort.

No sooner had they gone than several large monkeys that had been watching the proceedings with great interest, ran to the boat, and shoved it off, and began throwing over the fishing lines, hauling them in as they had seen the men do.

This they kept up until, becoming tired, they pulled the boat in shore, where the soldiers found her, wondering at their disturbed lines, until the facts were explained to them by an officer of the guards, who had been an amused witness of the entire proceedings.

Haitian Conservatism.

The Haitian is a fine example of conservatism. A few years ago the town of Port de Paix, owing to an unexpected progressive spirit on the part of the government, constructed some fine water works. The town was well piped, with hydrants at short distances on all the streets. Decorative fountains were placed in the squares, drinking places for man and beast everywhere. The natives, as usual, took not the slightest interest in this important and necessary undertaking. At last, when completed in accordance with the custom of the country, the water system was opened with a series of fetes. The whole section of the country had a hilarious holiday—balls, processions, cockfights, etc. When these were all over the natives came to the conclusion that the water works must have been built to give an excuse for them, and the water works were no longer of any service, so they promptly smashed the whole system, and returned to carting the city's water from the distant river by ox teams. Now they tie their animals to the hydrants, fall over the fragments of the pipes scattered round the streets, and are happy.

Grammar in the Public Schools.

Grammar is one thing that cannot be successfully acquired by absorption. It is true that a child's environment will have much to do with its use of the English language, but an understanding of the rules of grammar is essential nevertheless. This is especially true of our own language, the use of which is surrounded by so many arbitrary rules, complicated with so many "exceptions." These must be drilled into the child. It must know what is right. It is not enough that it should acquire a correct use of English by reading the best authors and hearing it properly spoken, for it is then likely to fall into error at any time. It speaks correctly because it hears others with whom it associates speak correctly, but it cannot detect a fault as it could if given proper instruction in technical grammar.

English grammar should be a study—a real study—in the public schools. That is imperative if the rising generation is to speak correctly.—Chicago Post.

Church Communicants.

By the last census there were 20,642,806 communicants in all the churches of the United States. Of these, 6,257,871 were Catholics, 4,589,284 Methodists, 3,712,468 Baptists, 1,278,332 Presbyterians, 1,231,072 Lutherans, and 540,509 Episcopalians.

How it must make her friends' hearts throb with pride when a widow so conducts her grief that it is said of her that she "quivers under the blow like a stricken deer!"

SENATOR C. D. CLARK

TALKS ABOUT THE PROSPERITY OF OUR RAILROADS.

Shows Difference in Their Condition Now and Under Democratic Administration—More Men at Work Now and More Wages in Circulation.

Washington.—"There is no better index of business prosperity or depression, in the United States than the condition of the railroads," said Hon. Clarence D. Clark, United States Senator from Wyoming, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads.

"When railroads are carrying lots of passengers we know that the people have money to spend in traveling, or that business compels them to travel. As the movement of freight grows, the volume of business transacted is on the increase. The larger the earnings of the railroads the more satisfactory are, not only their own balance sheets, but also those of the merchants and manufacturers who are shipping and receiving the goods.

"Between the years 1893 and 1895 there was a loss of $350 per mile in the passenger earnings of the railroads of the United States. In 1895 the freight earnings of all the roads were $776 per mile less than in 1893. Adding this to the loss of passenger earnings gives a total loss of $1,126 per mile in 1895, as compared with the freight and passenger earnings for all the roads in 1893. Apply this to the 180,000 miles of road in operation in that year, and we have a total loss of $202,680,000, and for all the roads.

"Now, look at the other side of the picture. In 1898 both passenger and freight earnings had begun to pick up again, the passenger earnings in that year being $49 per mile more than in 1895, and the freight earnings being $643 more per mile than in 1895. Last year the showing was even better, the gain in passenger earnings being $181 per mile over 1895, and in freight earnings $801 per mile over 1895. This gives us a gain of $982 per mile in 1899, over the earnings of the roads in 1895, or a total of $176,760,000 more earnings from these two sources last year than in 1895.

"Now, summarize these figures, and we have in 1893 total gross earnings of $7,090 per mile. In 1895 the total gross earnings were only $6,050 per mile, a loss of $1,040 per mile within two years. In 1898 the total gross earnings were $6,775 per mile, an increase of $705 over 1895, but last year the total earnings were $7,067 per mile, an increase of $1,007 over 1895.

"Naturally enough, when the railroads were carrying fewer passengers and less freight in 1895 and their earnings were falling away, they began to economize and more than 100,000 men were discharged during the second administration of President Cleveland. In 1898, during President McKinley's administration, 89,524 men had been reemployed, making a total of 956 more men employed in 1898 than there were in 1893. Last year the railroads increased their additional help to upwards of 100,000 men, and the total additional amount of wages circulated throughout the country, from this one source alone, exceeded $100,000,000.

"But this is not all. Business prosperity is continuing in the country, and bids fair to continue. Arrangements have been made for the construction of about 59,000 miles of new road during the coming year. The average number of employes is 474 to every 100 miles of road, so that this new construction means employment for 279,660 more railroad men, and this means the further circulation of $280,000,000 more in wages. Unless business seemed to be on a sound basis, and the railroad managers felt that it would continue so, you can be quite sure that such large additional expenditures of money for wages would be instantly stopped.

"A few more facts and I have done. The dividends paid by the railroads of the United States decreased under President Cleveland's second administration by $12,610,041. In the three following years there was an increase in dividends paid of $13,251,752, thus bringing the earning capacity of the roads in 1898 back to a condition a little better than it was in 1892. The net earnings of the roads decreased by almost $30,000,000 in President Cleveland's time, but have since increased by almost $66,500,000.

"During Mr. Cleveland's second term railroad building was almost at a standstill, there being only 3,549 miles built. But in 1898 and 1899 there were 6,719 miles built, and there will be about 59,000 miles built this year. In the total freight tonnage carried by the railroads there has been an increase of a little more than 23 per cent under the present Republican administration. The total passenger earnings were $293,557,476 in 1892, in 1895 they amounted to only $260,949,741, showing a loss of $32,627,735. In 1898 the earnings were $272,598,591, showing a gain over 1895 of $11,659,850 in passenger earnings alone."

Smoke Up!

Wyoming's product of wool this year will reach the twenty-million-pound mark, which at 18 cents will make a handsome total of $3,600,000. "I am for placing wool on the free list," says Mr. Bryan. The same wool under free-trade Cleveland would have brought only $800,000. Put this in your pipe and smoke it, and you will see William McKinley's picture in every puff.—Newcastle (Wyo.) News-Journal.

A Great Opportunity.

The Hon. David B. Hill has forgiven the Democrats for throwing him out of the Chicago convention and will give them an opportunity to repeat the performance at Kansas City. David has a forgiving disposition.

They Like Disaster.

A treasury surplus always furnishes a Democratic convention view-with-alarm material. Democracy never fails to shy at solvency.

The Missing Link.

Mr. Bryan now has two-thirds of his nomination. The missing link will be supplied by the Kansas City convention.

Scarce as Buffaloes.

Another year of prosperity will make the advocates of free silver as scarce as buffaloes in Kansas.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE

Will Exceed One Hundred Million Dollars This Fiscal Year.

Exports to Asia and Oceanica, in the fiscal year which ends on June 30, will for the first time in our history exceed $100,000,000. In no part of the world has our export trade grown with such amazing rapidity, with the single exception of Africa. In 1893 our total exports to all Asia and Oceanica amounted to only $27,421,831, so that in the fiscal year now about to end they will be about four times as great as those of eight years earlier.

The growth in exports to Asia and Oceanica is chiefly in cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures. Exports of agricultural machinery to British Australasia in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were $609,323, against $349,550 in the corresponding months of 1898. Exports of flour to China in the nine months ending with March, 1900, was 46,961 barrels, against 14,616 barrels in the same months of 1898; to Japan, 417,430 barrels, against 107,401 barrels in 1898; and to Hong Kong, 1,009,248 barrels, against 647,688 barrels in the same months of 1898. Carriages and cars to Australia amounted to $412,254, against $251,802 in the corresponding months of 1898; cotton cloth to China in the same period, 156,830,255 yards, against 77,990,676 yards in 1898. Raw cotton exported to Japan amounted in the nine months ending with March, 1900, to $11,517,968, as against $5,843,071 in the same months of 1898. Builders' hardware exported to Asia and Oceanica in the nine months ending with March, 1900, amounted to $1,234,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over the same months of 1898; while boots and shoes sent to Asia and Oceanica in the nine months ending with March, 1900, reached nearly one million dollars, against a quarter of a million in the same months of 1898.

Characteristic Democratic Spectacle.

We think the funniest spectacle in the world to-day is the position of the Democratic party. There are no people who hate each other any more than the leaders of the Bryan party and the old company which surrounds Mr. Cleveland and gave him allegiance for years, when the country was tumbling under his management as sail ships rise and fall and roll in the big seas that a storm has awakened, when the storm suddenly ceases. At the same time two or three newspapers like the Springfield Republican, who believe that Mr. Cleveland ought to be king of this country, are doing what they can for Mr. Bryan. We take it the outcome of it all will be that after the platform is made at Kansas City—which will be a platform of shreds and patches—and duly considered, the whole band of them will try to elect Mr. Bryan.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Bad for the Pessimists.

"Railway earnings keep up phenomenal records," say the financial reports. This is a sufficient answer in itself to any pessimistic forebodings that the volume of business in this country has reached its top notch and is now receding. If trade were receding, the traffic returns would immediately indicate it. But the returns suggest no such fact. On the contrary, they show increase crowding increase each month and each week. This situation of itself ought to be enough to discredit any talk of hard times in existence, the men who have to do only with sound business dealings have seen nothing of them. Neither have the wage-earners. Whatever signs of hard times there are are to be found only in the visions of speculators and of those who thrive on uncertainties.

Democrats for McKinley.

Judge Allen B. Morse and Hon. R. A. Montgomery, two of Michigan's most prominent Democrats, have announced their intention of supporting the Republican ticket this year. They stuck to the party, hoping it would purge itself of Populism, but now realize that the present Democratic managers are bent on going to the extremes. The exits of the Democratic party are going to be busy places this year.

Democratic Frauds.

Democratic papers are making a great outcry about the Cuban postal frauds. But they forgot to point out that the record of defalcations of Government funds shows stealings of $5.17 in every $1,000 under Democratic administrations, as compared with only 46 cents in every $1,000 under Republican administrations.

Bryan's Farm.

The statement has been going the rounds of the press that "Bryan has retired to his farm." This is all done for effect, and to make farmers believe he is one of themselves. As a matter of fact, Bryan's farm has but recently been purchased out of the proceeds acquired from his gas belt. He is green at the plow.

Southern Exports.

The export trade of the South for the past twelve months amounted to over $400,000,000, more than one-third of that of the entire country. These are figures which speak more eloquently than the narrow Southern politicians who contribute so liberally to the Congressional Record.

They Have Faith.

Business men do not share the belief that Bryan may be elected this year. They are going right ahead with their investments, taking new contracts and planning new enterprises.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

On the Right Side.

The New York Herald has decided that there can be no half-way station in this year's fight. It is a plain case of prosperity or retrogression, and the Herald will support the Republican ticket.

A Gloomy Corner.

When the Kansas City platform builders get together they will find that the Sioux Falls and Cincinnati conventions have about cornered the gloom output.

Not Yet a Populist.

The Kaiser has dismissed his barber, but is showing no other indications of turning Populist.

Where It Belongs.

The Sioux Falls platform should be referred to the committee on imaginary wrongs.

EXPANSION BENEFITS

SENATOR LODGE ON GROWTH OF HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Has Increased Threefold Within Five Years and Largely Since Annexation—Of More Value than Our Business with Many European Nations.

"One reason why I am an expansionist," said Senator Lodge in Washington the other day, while discussing the possibilities of our trade with our island possessions, "is because I have watched the great growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands.

"Five years ago, in 1895, the total Hawaiian trade with the United States amounted to only $11,500,000. Last year it reached $33,500,000, having increased almost three-fold within five years, and most of this increase has occurred within the past eighteen months or so.

"We may not think that a business of $33,500,000 amounts to very much when our foreign trade is now running up into the billions, but compare our trade with the Hawaiian Islands, with their handful of people, with some of the larger countries of the world, and it gives a better idea of the value of colonies to the United States which ship their products to us and buy their food, provisions and clothing from this country.

"Let us begin with Europe.

"Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is over 150 per cent larger than our total trade with Austria-Hungary.

"It is 75 per cent larger than our trade with Denmark.

"It is 60 per cent as large as our total trade with Italy.

"It is nearly four times as large as our trade with Portugal.

"It is over 150 per cent larger than our total trade with Russia.

"It is almost double our trade with Spain.

"It is 125 per cent greater than our trade with Sweden and Norway combined.

"It is more than double our trade with Switzerland.

"It is ten times as large as our trade with Turkey.

"It is nearly thirty times larger than our trade with Greece.

"These comparisons are with the thickly peopled countries of Europe. Now we will take the American continent.

"Hawaiian trade with the United States is equal to 30 per cent of our trade with the whole dominion of Canada.

"It is nearly 150 per cent. greater than our trade with all the Central American States.

"It is 60 per cent. as large as our trade with Mexico.

"It is 50 per cent. larger than our trade with all the British West Indies.

"It is nearly five times as large as our trade with Porto Rico.

"It is three times as large as our trade with the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, with Hayti and San Domingo included.

"It is almost twice as large as our trade with Argentine.

"It is almost half as large as our trade with Brazil, whence we import most of our coffee.

"It is nearly 400 per cent. larger than our trade with Chili.

"It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with the United States of Colombia.

"It is nearly fifteen times larger than our trade with Ecuador.

"It is more than six times larger than our trade with British, Dutch and French Guiana.

"It is ten times larger than our trade with Peru.

"It is ten times larger than our trade with Uruguay.

"It is more than five times larger than our trade with Venezuela.

"Now let us make some comparison with countries across the Pacific, and we find that our trade with Hawaii is within six million dollars of being as large as our trade with the Empire of China.

"It is more than three times as large as our trade with Hong Kong.

"It is nearly half as large as our total trade with all the British, Dutch and French East Indies, which send us such large supplies of sugar.

"It is equal to 65 per cent. of our total trade with Japan.

"It is more than five times larger than our last year's trade with the Philippines.

"It is nearly twenty times larger than our trade with Asiatic Russia.

"It was larger by four million dollars than our trade with the whole of the Australian Colonies last year, with their five millions of people.

"It was larger last year by more than three million dollars than our trade with the entire continent of Africa.

"As I said, the increase in our trade with Hawaii has been very marked since its annexation by the United States, and I look for equally rapid improvement in our trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines. These colonies will absorb some of our surplus manufactures, and they will also draw upon this country for their provisions, thus increasing the demand for the products of the American farms."

The Real Thing.

Mr. Bryan has said that our prosperity is "only a dream." Others of the anti-Republican forces have characterized it as "fictitious" or "apparent" prosperity; but it will not escape attention that the people are paying taxes on this same prosperity in good American dollars without the protest that would be in evidence if it were not the real thing.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Hon. Ben T.'s Position.

The position of the Hon. Ben Tillman is easily understood. He is in favor of honest elections in the Northern States and suppression and disfranchisement in the South.

A Matter of Interests.

The foreign shipping interests are represented at Washington by an active lobby. The American shipping interests should be represented by the American legislators.

It Paid Better.

Mr. Croker could not put Judge Van Wyck into the New York gubernatorial chair, but he let him in on the ground floor of the Tammany ice trust.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican County Covention.

There will be a convention of the Republican electors of the County of Crawford, at the Court House, on Saturday, June 23, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, senatorial and representative conventions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The townships are entitled to delegates as follows: Grayling, 18; Frederic, 3; Maple Forest, 4; Beaver Creek, 5; South Branch, 4.

D. D. CONNINE, Chairm.
THOS. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Referring to the recent rumors that the president was in poor health the Brooklyn Times says: "McKinley is all right morally, mentally, and phsically, and four years more of the climate of Washington won't injure his health in any way."

Spain is not in such a bad way financially after all. The new bond issue of $240,000,000 for the conversion of the treasury debt has been gratifyingly successful. The bondholders have covered their portion, while that open to public subscription has been subscribed eight times over.

American woolen goods are beginning to reach the markets of the world, under a tariff that protects the farmers' wool clip. Last year we exported over a million dollars' worth of American woolens, and our imports of woolens were a mere trifle compared with those under the Wilson law.

Democratic papers are making a great outcry about the Cuban postal frauds. But they forget to point out that the record of defalcations of Government funds shows stealings of $5.17 in every $1000 under Democratic administrations, as compared with only 46 cents in every $1,000 under Republican administrations.

It was under the last Democratic administration and the last free trade tariff that the farmer could exchange his pound of wool for a pound and a half of sugar. But under the McKinley administration his wool was worth more, while sugar was cheaper, and the pound of wool brings four pounds of sugar.

The receipts of the federal government are likely to exceed the expenditures for the current year by from eighty to ninety million dollars. Of this amount $44,000,000 is collected in stamp taxes. There seems a good opportunity here to repeal that stamp tax, which does not appear necessary, and which will never be popular.

A Kansas school marm, described as young and pretty, has her school under perfect control. Her charming method is to kiss each and every pupil who attends regularly. The system might be introduced in other parts of the country with increased results as to attendance. Few of us are too old that we cannot learn something from a young and pretty teacher.

Pekin must be quite an interesting city just now. The British, Italian, American, Japanese, French, Russian Austrian and German legations are all guarded by troops of their respective nationalities, and those troops are all armed with rapid-fire guns sufficient to blow all "Boxers" across the sea should trouble occur. The Chinese capital must pretty nearly resemble a military congress of the nations these days.

The trusts are not having things their own way by any means. Officers and directors of the Ice trust, of New York, have been summoned to show why they should not be proceeded against criminally on the charge of conspiracy. They are accused of restraining and preventing competition. There is no tariff on ice, therefore it cannot be an offspring of protection. Its parentage has been traced directly to Tammany Hall, which is robbing the poor of New York and depriving the people there of a summer necessity.

The Democratic party seems not to be without friends in free and enlightened Russia, where the press assails President McKinley as "double tongued" and "Britain's servile creature," because he doesn't go to war with England over the Boer question. It is rather shabby of the president. Such a war would be eminently serviceable to Russia, which might then mature its plans in China and India without fear of being disturbed. No particular pains are taken to explain why Russia does not take the job itself.—Saginaw Cour. Herald.

An Educational Office.

Among the nominations to be made at the Republican state convention are two educational officers—Superintendent of Public Instruction and one member of the State Board of Education. For the latter office the Upper Peninsula will present the name of Prof. F. D. Davis, of this city. He was educated at Hillsdale college, and at the University of Michigan, and has spent seventeen years as superintendent of the Negaunee city schools and as School Commissioner of Marquette county, and is well known throughout the state as a leading educator.

At the anual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Educational Association in January a resolution was passed, "That the educational interests of the Upper Peninsula with 1200 teachers and 50,000 school children should entitle us to a resident member of the board which controls and directs the policy of our state Normal schools," and formally endorsed Mr. Davis for this position.

He has always been an earnest supporter of the interests of the Republican party and is a member of the Michigan Club. With a knowledge of business and affairs possessed by few educators, he has for the past two years been president of the Negaunee Buisness Men's Club.

Without regard to the claims that might be justly urged in behalf of candidates from this peninsula for political offices, we can reasonably ask also the nomination of an Upper Peninsula man for one of the educational offices. A representation upon the board, that with the Superintendent of Public Instruction so largely shapes the trend of our school system, should be conceded to this part of the state at this time for these reasons. The Upper Peninsula has a new Normal school at Marquette and rapidly increasing school interests and is justly entitled to one of the four places on this board, which are at present all held by Lower Peninsula men. Nothing is of more vital interest to the people at large than our public schools, and their efficiency is largely determined by the Normal schools that equip teachers for practical school work.

Mr. Davis would bring to this position a liberal education, a wide experience as a teacher and a business man, and a thorough knowledge of the educational needs of this peninsula.—Negaunee Iron Herald.

Michigan Forestry Problem.

In the process of solving the other problems which they have to face the people of Michigan should not forget or neglect the problem of forestry. It has been forgotten and neglected too long. It is one which touches too many vital interests to be ignored or passed over lightly. Not only the lumbering and manufacturing interests are largely dependent upon the preservation of the forests but the interests of agriculture as well. The forestry commission has called attention to this problem and to the many interests it involves, but the work of the commission cannot be fully accomplished unless it receives the aid of the public in following out its recommendations and in this way only can the problem be solved. It is a question for the press, the pulpit and the schools and it should receive more attention in politics. While ravages have been made in the forests of this country and there has been great and needless waste it is not yet too late to remedy the difficulty and make provision for a continuance of an abundant timber supply, if the people will lend their help and encouragement. With careful attention there is no reason why the timber supply of Michigan should fail or her agricultural interests suffer from the disappearance of the forests. Let the people of this state once awaken to the full importance of the forestry problem and they can be depended on to take such measures as will prevent Michigan suffering the fate of those countries which have ruthlessly swept away their forests and regretted it too late. But now is the time for the people to take the problem into consideration and act upon it.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The session of Congress just closed made a business record of which Republicans are justly proud. Although it was in session only 138 days it broke the record of first session in the amount of business transacted, not only in the numbers of bills passed, but in their importance. The total number of bills introduced was 12,152, of which 1215 became laws, 283 public, and 932 private. The shortest long session of the four preceeding Congresses sat 175 days. Democratic antics during the closing hours of Congress were amusing. As soon as the Republicans set a time for adjournment, the Democrats suddenly discovered that they were opposed to adjournment and in favor of remaining in session all summer to legislate for the "dear people." Of course everybody knew that they were simply bluffing, with the hope of making what the party so badly needs for the coming campaign—a little political capital.

The Rain Prayer.

Said Deacon Jones to his wife, "My dear,
There's goin' tew be a drouth, I fear:
If Providence doesn't send us rain
There'll be small chance of harvest gain;
Ef you'll set a time of speshul prayer,
I'll stay outside and watch the air."

Mebbe 'twill rain this very day;
You was allus a master hand to pray."

Into the house the good woman went—
Down on her willing knees she bent,
Without a doubt, she bowed her head
And reverently her petition spread:
"Good Lord, if all the same to Thee,
We would be glad to have a shower,"
prayed she,
The corn is rusting, my flower-bed dry
O, send us, Lord, a swift supply."

A cloud that all day long had lain
Black in west now burst in twain:
Thunder and rain and lightning flew
And a hurricane of tempest blew.
They saved the windows and doors—the
roof
Went off its base, and soared aloof,
And the rain that followed laid the dust
By drenching the unjust and the just.

Then the good woman prayed amid the
clatter:
"Lord, Thou hast overdone the matter,
I only wanted the clouds to sizzle
The flower-beds with a gentle drizzle.
Now, wilt Thou, please, call of the rain
And put the roof on the house again,
And if we're to have this kind of weather
I'd like it new shingled altogether!"

While the puzzled deacon could only say:
"Well, wife is a master hand tew pray."

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Miss Maude Dickens, Parsons, Kan., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief. L. Fournier.

The only alliance, secret or otherwise, that the McKinley administration has made is an alliance with Prosperity. Of course the Prosperity-American alliance is very offensive to orators who have consecrated their lungs and jaws to the service of disaster, dishonor, despair and calamity; but it appears to be very popular with the people of the United States who gain their bread in the sweat of their own faces, and there is no doubt that the Prosperity-American alliance will be ratified by an overwhelming popular vote next November.—Bay City Tribune.

Cheap Insurance.

Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes or other dangerous ailment by a fifty cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. L. Fournier,

There is a sensible article in the July Delineator that will be read with pleasure by troubled mothers. It relates to Amusements for Sick Children. It is the first of a series of articles along that line by Lina Beard, the famous sister of the famous cartoonist and author, Dan Beard. Miss Beard's volume, "The American Girl's Handy Book," has made her known in thousands of American homes. In each issue of the Delineator there are more colored plates, more novelties in styles, more articles of value and of interest to women than in any other publication devoted to fashions and home affairs, no matter what the price may be.

Labor and capital should work hand in hand. There would be no labor problem if labor and capital would each recognize their duties and obligations. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and capital is worthy of its hire. But both must work in harmony to secure that hire for both. There is a wage level so low that the laborer cannot live and raise a family as an American family should be raised. There is a wage level so high that capital cannot live. When the profits of a business are absorbed by wages that business must perish. On the other hand, dividends wrung from human degredation are blood moneys. In the procurement of such dividends the highest moral law is broken and society suffers for the crime.—Bay City Tribune.

Sealed Bids for Painting.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, until June 30th, 1900, for painting (two coats) the Grayling school building; material to be furnished by the Board, and work completed on or before Aug. 20th. Specifications may be seen at the office of the director. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of School Board.

ADELBERT TAYLOR,
jun7-3w Director.

Additional Local Matter.

The Junior Endeavor Society are doing organized work for the relief of famine sufferers in India.

Cycling has its ups and downs. After the downs use Banner Salve if you're cut or bruised. It heals the hurt quickly. L. Fournier.

Miss Effie McLarty came down from her Maple Forest school, for shopping and a little visit, Saturday.

A fatal policy is to neglect a backache or other sign of kidney trouble. Foley's Kidney Cure is a sure remedy for Bright's disease, diabetes and gravel. L. Fournier.

Do you know where you you can get a nice large fresh loaf of either white, rye or graham bread? It is at McClaine's. The old stand on Cedar street,

Men may differ on politics, religion or finance, but all who have tried Banner Salve are agreed as to its worth for cuts, burns, scalds, piles and skin diseases. Its the most healing medicine in the world. L. Fournier.

Mrs. A. L. Pond returned from her visit, last evening, accompanied by his brother, who has been an invalid for nearly a year past.

LOST—A gold watch charm with G. A. R. emblem on one side. The finder will please bring it to this office for reward.

Miss Grace Inman was called home last week by the serious illness of her father, and had to postpone the musical recital by her pupils. As we go to press we learn that her father died yesterday.

For two years Ira W. Kelley of Mansfield, Pa., was in poor health on account of kidney trouble. He consulted several physicians and spent considerable money for medicines without obtaining relief until he tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes: "I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of aiding others." L. Fournier.

Our Dog-warden, P. Brown, has just got fairly at work in this village, and has the medal on ninety of the brutes, and has sent eleven to the happy hunting grounds. Let the good work go on.

If troubled with rheumatism give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsey, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Fournier, Druggist. mar. 1-1m.

Last Sunday, in Beaver Creek, Miss Laura Simpson and a gentleman were just ready to step into a carriage, when the first flash of lightning came preceeding the storm, and cut a tree clear off within two rods of them, throwing splinters past the carriage. They had their ride just the same.

The service in the Protestant Methodist church on the southside, Sunday evening, conducted by Rev. Rudkiovski in the german language, wsa well attended. Service will be held again July 5th.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date of the 27th day of October 1898, and executed by William H Siever of Grayling, Mich., to Phillip Moshier, of Flint, Michigan, and recorded on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1898, in Liber "E" of mortgages on page 45, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; And Whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, at the date of this notice is the sum of $67.64, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Saturday, the first DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1900, at one O'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court-House, in the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford is held), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, namely: The south east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of Section Thirty, (30) Township twenty-seven, (27) North of Range three (3) West.

Dated, June 11th, A. D. 1900.

PHILLIP MOSHIER,
MORTGAGEE.

O. PALMER,
Attorney for Mortgagee, ju14-13

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage sale under the power of sale contained in said mortgage Charles Demler and Wealthy E. Demler, his wife, are the mortgagors, and William M. Bradley and Sarah Bradley mortgagees. The mortgage bears date November 21, 1898; was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, on November 30th; 1898, in liber D of mortgages, page 607. On December 13 1898 said mortgage was assigned by said William M. and Sarah Bradley to Elnora F. Haspel; said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Crawford county on Septemoer 28, 1899 in liber D of mortgages on page 608; on September 20, 1899 said mortgage was assigned by Elnora F. Haspel to the Commercial Saving's Bank Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Ohio, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Crawford on September 28, 1899, in liber D of mortgages on page 608. The assignee of the mortgagee does now declare the principal sum as now due, and there is due at the date of this notice on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents. The mortgaged premises are situate in the township of South Branch, Crawford county, Michigan and described as follows: The south one-half of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty, in town twenty-five north of range one west. This land will be sold at public auction at the front door to the court house in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, on the 4th day of August, 1900 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale, and an attorney fee provided by law. Dated, May 7, 1900.

COMMERCIAL SAVING'S BANK COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney for Assignee, may10-13w

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Claggett & Blair's new Ad.

Have you tried any of McClains' pure Ice Cream?

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Measles is reported in the family of Thomas Mulvey.

FOR SALE—Two four-year old cows, giving milk. Leon J. Stephan.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, June 6th, a daughter.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Miss Olga Hanson had a delightful visit at West Branch, last week.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stepan.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Ice Cream, Friday Eve on the Court House lawn. Come

Advertised Letters—Jim Bird, William Bell, A. R. Wheeler, Stiles Kennedy.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Crescent Bicycles.
Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. G. L. Guichard went to Pinconning Monday, for a little visit with the wife and baby.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fourniers Drug Store.

The W. R. C. will serve Ice Cream on the Court House lawn, Friday Eve, June 15th. Everybody come.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Moon, of Beaver Creek, Friday, June 8th, a daughter.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Northern Michigan Maccabees will hold their annual celebration in Charlevoix, on Thursday, June 21st.

Ladies if you want your shirt waists done up just as good as new bring them to the Grayling Steam Laundry.

Have you tried our Maple Cake, Tulips, Scotch Cookies and City Snaps? You will find the finest line of baked goods in the city at McClains'.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

W. S. Chalker, came down Saturday, to visit friends, and attend the G. A. R. meeting.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

H. Funck, of South Branch township, has taken his son to Ann Arbor to have him operated on for varicose veins.

We make all our own goods. Bread is made by the latest process, fresh and pure, by an experienced baker. At McClains'.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

A brakeman on the M. C. R. R. got a badly smashed hand, while making a coupling at Waters. He was brought to Dr. Insley's office by a special for treatment.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles

Mrs. L. Fournier returned from the W. R. C. convention, at Grand Rapids, last Saturday evening, being well pleased with her work as a delegate, and the pleasant associations of the week.

At the Soldier's Home, last week, we were pleased to meet our old time printer, Crawford Strunk, who is an inmate of that splendid institution. He is publishing a little paper there, called the "Vidette."

The Grayling Band is an institution of which any place might be justly proud. Over twenty peices, and every performer doing excellent work. They should receive the fullest support of the community.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!
Salling, Hanson & Co.

Thomas Woodfield of St. Ignace dropped down on a business trip Monday.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Mutton has so far improved as to be able to sit up for a few moments each day.

Archie Mckay with a party of friends came up from West Branch and went down the river after trout, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes stopped in Bay City for a short visit on their return from the encampment at Grand Rapids, last week. They had a pleasant trip.

A. H. Wisner, who was called to Coldwater two weeks ago, on account of the illness of his daughter, returned Tuesday morning, bringing her with him, to build up on our pure air.

Myron Dver and wife of Maple Forest were in town Monday. We are pleased to note the improvement of the health of Mrs. Dyer, who has been an invalid for over two years past.

James Ballard, who has been at work in this office for several months past, left on Tuesday for Millersburg and Onaway, seeking a new field of labor. The AVALANCHE wishes him success.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a social and ten-cent lunch at the residence of Mrs. Palmer, Friday afternoon. Lunch from 5 to 8.

Arlington Eickhoff and his bride arrived here yesterday, for a visit at the paternal home. The mutes from their school at Flint, came up on the same train, going to their respective homes for the summer.

MARRIED—June 10th, at the residence of Mr. H. Colburn, Mr. Robt. W. Baker and Miss Eliza McDonald, Rev. Guichard officiating. Both parties were formerly of Pinconning, the bride being a former parishoner of the officiating minister.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pond went from Grand Rapids to Detroit, last Friday, to visit with friends, and to be present at the Dewey parade, Saturday. Mr. Pond came home Monday morning leaving his wife in Bay City for a visit with her father.

Last Thursday afternoon a cyclone struck the farm of George Pearsall, of Richfield township, twisting a large barn about four feet out of plumb, unroofed a portion of the house, entirely destroying a log barn and corn crib, also demolishing all the fences on the Pearsall and McGillis farms.—Roscommon News.

The 22d annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Michigan, held at Grand Rapids, last week, was one of the most successful and pleasant ever held in the state. As the years go by the spirit of comradship is growing stronger, and the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty taking deeper root in the hearts of the comrades.

The drought that has prevailed till now, accompanied by high winds in this section of the state, has been of untold detriment to our farmers from the fact that it has been almost impossible to save grass seedings on our light soil, as the wind takes out all the surface moisture and drifts the surface soil. The remedy must be, as has proven successful on some of the experimental farms in Canada with similar conditions to surround the fields with wind breaks of quick growing trees. This will at once conserve the moisture, and hold the soil until the plants can obtain a root hold that will save them.

On Tuesday evening, June 19th, the Senior-Junior Exercises will take place at the Opera House. For the Juniors, Edith McIntyre, Cecil Carney, Edith Wainwright and Will Woodburn will take part. For the Senior, Oscar Hanson and Astrid Bekker. On Thursday evening the Commencement Exercises will take place. Prof. R. D. Bailey will give the address and Mr. Patterson, President of the School Board will present the Diplomas. Excellent music will be furnished for both Exercises. Class Motto; "Not Finished But Begun." Class Colors; red and white.

It is much desired that very small children might remain away so that more room can be used by older people.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor print, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

The Forestry Problem

The AVALANCHE is glad to notice that the solution of this problem is being, to some extent at least, demanded by our people. We have in Michigan to-day more than five millions of acres of denuded lands, which must remain as now, practically worthless unless some plan shall be devised whereby they may be made renumerative. Ordinary forms of Agriculture have largely proved unsatisfactory, and long and exhaustive experiments will be needed, and proofs produced before any large area of the lands will be settled upon for agricultural purposes. In the mean time our forests are being ruthlessly cut down, and with the removal of the merchantable timber, the smaller growth is being entirely destroyed, and the area of this denuded land largely increased. This area is in a semi-arid region, and the removal of forest protection adds greatly to the drouthy condition. It is an appalling sight to the thoughtful man, and the condition is one that may well command the attention of the best minds of the state. We confidently expect large results from the labor of our Forestry Commission, who are gathering all the knowledge possible from the experiments already conducted in other states and countries, to assist in formulating their plan of proposed work. The next legislature should give them the fullest support, as the question is one of the greatest importance to the state that will come before that body.

Republican Caucus.

There will be a Republican Caucus held in the Court House, Friday, June 22d, 1900, at eight o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, to be held June 23, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. By order of township committee.

WM. BLANSHAN, Chairman.
THOS. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help: but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50cts. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. Guaranteed.

Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last week:

High School—Two.
Grades 6 and 7—None.
Grade 5—Two.
Grade 4—None.
Grade 3—One.
Grade 2—None.
Grade 1—Two.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

It is announced that Mrs. Sutton kissed each of the jurymen at Lansing, who acquitted her husband. If this is one of the perquisites of jurymen, the job is likely to gain in popularity, and the seeking of excuses to evade service will become a lost art.

A Wealth of Beauty.

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions, also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, ulcers, and worst forms of piles. Only 25cts a box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Children's Day was appropriately observed at the churches here last Sunday, though the storm in the morning prevented a large attendence at the Presbyterian Church. The M. E. Church was crowded in the evening, and the children of both societies did creditable work in their recitations and music.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage. Mary Slaght is the mortgagor, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date April 26th, 1894; was recorded May 2, 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 'D' of Mortgages, on pages 463 and 464. Mortgagee does hereby declare the principal sum as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage One hundred five and 01-100 Dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz:—The West one-half (W. ½) of Lot Four (4), Block Four (4), Martha M. Brink's Addition to the Village of Grayling, Michigan. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law. Dated May 3rd, 1900.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

BARBOUR & WEXFORD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, may3-13w
30 Buhl Block, Detroit, Michigan.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.,
April 19, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, at Grayling, Mich., on June 6, 1900, viz: Homestead application No. 9823. James H. Williams for the W. ½ of NW. ¼, NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ of NE. ¼ of Section 20 Township 25 North of Range 1 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph J. Royce, Wilson Hickey, Hubbard Head, Elmer E. Head, all of Roscommon, Mich.

may30—6w THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.,
May 16th, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900, viz. Homestead application No. 9930. David R. Spencer, for the S½ of the SW¼ and NW¼ of the SW¼ of section 32, T 27 N R 2 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jasper N. West, Samuel Ostrander, R. S. Babbitt, and Leon Stephan, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
may24-6w REGISTER.

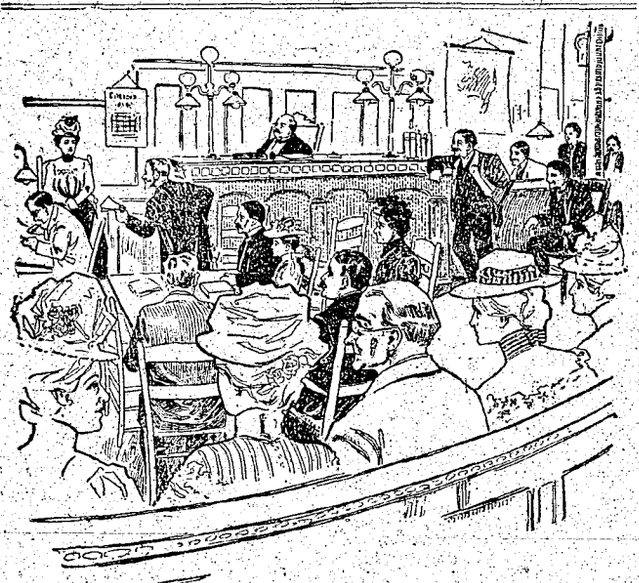
DIVORCE CASES DRAW

CURIOUS CROWDS FLOCK TO CHICAGO COURTROOMS.

All Sorts of Types Ranged in Exhibition—Busybodies Prominent Among Visitors—Stern and Gentle Sexes Have Their Own Fancies and Foibles.

When Moses was building up a system of laws for the government of his people he decided that it should be lawful for a man to write his wife a bill of divorce and send her out of his house if she proved to be disappointing, but he made no provisions for the wife to shut the door against the husband. But customs as well as laws have undergone a radical change since Moses' time. The rule in these degenerate days is to recognize the fact that woman has reached about as great a distance from the jungle as man has, and another fact is made clear that four women undertake to send their husbands out of the house to one man who tries the game. And because the one will not move out at the bidding of the other the strong arm of the law is appealed to to expedite the going.

Nor are the ethics of tearing matrimonial ties into tatters considered a whit more seriously at this day than they were thousands of years ago. In fact, it was not very much of an ethical question then, nor is it now. Then it was wife ownership by the husband, and to-day, according to the secular laws, the relation between husband and wife is largely one of dissoluble partnership by petition by either one of the parties in interest to judicial authority. The judicial authority orders that the partnership be continued or dissolved, and when the court has spoken its decree is enduring if the dissolution of the partnership is commanded, but if not the belligerents surely will continue the battle in another judicial ring.



A CHICAGO DIVORCE MILL IN ACTION.

Hear Cases on Saturdays.

The Chicago courts, says the Chronicle, devote Saturdays to hearing divorce cases, and the mills of these judicial gods go at a very rapid rate, but not carelessly or with indifference. Doubtless very many people will be amazed when told that 3,000 divorces are granted every year by the Chicago courts, and as they hear such cases only one day in the week it is found that after deducting holidays the weekly average is great. It is ascertained, too, that four-fifths of the petitions are filed by women, and nine-tenths of the charges are drunkenness, cruel treatment and abandonment.

Nearly all men applicants for divorce make charges against their wives under the guise of "incompatibility." Only occasionally, except in cases of abandonment, does a defendant let the case go against him or her by default. There seems to be a streak in the nature of such people that forces them to wind up their matrimonial relations by flinging mud, so that the other one shall go out into the world besmirched with suspicion and branded with letters that spell "vicious," "devilish," "beastly," "fiendish." When such cases are on the boards the crowd of spectators is always large, for the play deals only in perfidy, hypocrisy, falsehood, mud-flinging, cussedness and human depravity.

It is said that some men and more women are afflicted with a mania to attend funerals, and that it matters little to them whether it be a funeral of a friend, an acquaintance or a stranger. It is enough for them to know that it is a funeral, and that they are "in it" and enjoying the pleasure of the mournful occasion. But however much a funeral may charm some people, one must go to a divorce court when facts which should not be voiced in public are being told.

There the article that gladdens the heart of such people most is given out raw and by wholesale. There these vultures find the supreme heights of their hearts' delight in pathetic in bestial and in coldly indifferent recitals of the misfortunes of husbands and wives.

A study of the faces of the habitues of divorce courts is likely to make one believe that the process of evolution has been reversed in them, and that they are grinding at the mills of involution, the grist of which is hearts that are happiest when misery, disappointment and cruelty are hauling others to and fro in the slough of social and domestic slime and filth.

Such habitues are mostly women—women who have no interest there except to feed their minds upon the stories that fall from the witness stand. Perhaps so, and perhaps not, many of them belong to the ranks of the legally separated, but, if their facial expression, either in repose or in expectancy, indicates anything, it says they do belong there, and even the casual student of human nature would be constrained to congratulate their late matrimonial partners on their escape from such barbarians.

Every Saturday morning the crowds at the court house elevators waiting to be carried up to the several courtrooms remind one that it is domestic scandal day, and if anything else is wanted to convince one of that fact, a glance at the excited faces will furnish evidence. It is pulling and hauling to secure the most available seats, and when they are secured these faces say, "Now, ring up the curtain." Meanwhile and during the lulls a woman may be seen plying her knitting needles, and a man here and there scanning faces, as if trying to make a selection for a wife—his third of fourth, more or less. So the divorce court is a place not only where matrimonial ties are severed, but also where they are originated.

Whether men are, on the whole, more manly than women are womanly has always been an open question, but it is true, according to the records of the divorce courts, not only in Chicago, but everywhere else, that the average man will bear about every indignity before he will face the publicity of a divorce trial. It is equally true that nearly all men will avoid making the charge of faithlessness if something else can be used to secure the desired end. He has a thousand times greater horror of the public knowing that he "has been fooled" than a woman has for her husband's faithlessness. The science of social economy shows that to be true. Still, there are exceptions, of course, which are to be expected as long as a man and a woman are to be found here and there who do not hesitate to break up their marriage relations deliberately and purposely.

But when such cases come before the divorce court, if the judge has had much experience, the court knows them almost immediately. The first of the parties in interest is almost sure to present a telltale facial expression and unnatural nervousness and anxiety in which the court sees a conspiracy, and many is the divorce refused on that ground, but only the judge and his God know the real why.

YOUNG VANDERBILT TO WED.

His Bride-to-Be, Elsie French, Is of an Ancient Family.

An important society event at some still undeterminate date will be the marriage of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, head of the Vanderbilt millions, and Miss Elsie French, whose engagement was recently announced.

Young Vanderbilt was born in 1877 and graduated from Yale in 1899. He was making a tour of the world and had reached Japan when his father died. Returning home, he found that his father had passed by his eldest son, Cornelius J., and had left the entire fortune of $100,000,000 to himself. Very generously, however, Alfred Gwynne disregarded this arrangment and turned over some $7,000,000 to his brother. This action was a noble one. A family feud over the distribution of the Vanderbilt interests would inevitably have affected many innocent persons who were interested in Vanderbilt properties. It seemed proper and correct enough to settle all dispute by giving away a king's ransom, but how many young men are there just out of college who could have done it so quickly and so gracefully. Alfred Gwynne is a modest young man and is said to have inherited the Vanderbilt genius for finance.

MILLIONAIRE TO WED HEIRESS.

Young Vanderbilt inherited the Vanderbilt millions in accordance with the traditions of the family. At the death of old Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the family, the bulk of his fortune passed to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who was said to have inherited about $75,000,000 at the age of 56.

When William H. Vanderbilt died he left the bulk of his fortune to his eldest son, Cornelius, who inherited about $80,000,000 at the age of 42. And now Alfred Gwynne has inherited $100,000,000 from his father, the latter cutting off the elder son because of the latter's marriage, which displeased the father.

His bride-to-be is a daughter of the late Ormond French, who was tenth in descent from Edward French, one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. She is an heiress in her own right and is an athletic young woman, with a fondness for sailing, riding, swimming and tennis. She was a playmate of her future husband in her childhood and is 21 years old.

GREW HIS UMBRELLA STOCK.

Infinite Pains of a St. Louisan Bestowed Upon a Maple Sapling.

A guest of one of the principal hotels yesterday exhibited a curious and beautiful umbrella handle to a party of admiring friends. It was a crook of silver maple wood, bearing the natural bark, and its ornament consisted of three heavy gold bands, or rings, encircling the shaft at equal distances. What made it remarkable was the self-evident fact that the bands had been put on when the branch from which the handle was made was part of a living tree, and much smaller in diameter. The wood had grown through and around the confining metal and bulged out at either side, producing an odd and striking effect.

"It took me four years to get the material ready for this umbrella handle," said the proud owner. "I live in the suburbs of St. Louis and have several fine maple trees on the premises. In 1893 the idea occurred to me, and I had a jeweler make me these three rings, which I slipped over a small branch and tied at the proper distance with cords. I had to select a very diminutive branch, because otherwise the twigs would have prevented the rings from going on, and I picked out one pretty high up so it would be out of the way of pilferers. Then I waited patiently for nature to clinch the bands by process of growth. I said nothing about the experiment, and the family often wondered why in the world I climbed that tree so often. I am a traveling man, and whenever I returned from the road I would lose no time in taking a look at my prospective umbrella handle. It was slow work, however, and the fall of 1897 had rolled around before I finally cut the branch. Then I turned it over to an expert, who kept it ten months longer, seasoning and polishing it, and bending the upper end into the crook, which was done by a process of steaming. The result is what you see. I am convinced it is the only thing of its kind in the world, and I take good care to keep it away from umbrella thieves."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BIDDY BOYCOTTS HER MISTRESS

New York Servant Revenges Herself Upon Unkind Employer.

The New York servant has found a way of revenging herself upon an unkind mistress. The plan is not original, but it works satisfactorily. It explains why some women can only keep a servant for a few days. The scheme is simple. The departing domestic writes her opinion of her employer in some hidden nook or cranny, either in the kitchen or in her own room. The new domestic finds this communication. She profits by it. Inquiry at an employment agency on Sixth avenue revealed that this scheme was generally practiced.

"It is no more than could be expected," said the manager of the agency, "that a girl who leaves a place in a rage against her mistress, as many of them do, should want to have a word to say to the next servant that comes in. It's an easy matter to leave a line where the newcomer will find it. One woman told me that on the wall at the head of her servant's bed she found a pencilled line, 'The mistress here has got such a temper she'd make your hair curl. My, but she's fussy and mean.'

"A spot often utilized is in the neighborhood of the clock, but perhaps the most unique one of all was written on a slip of paper and pasted in the bottom of the wash bowl. In-going domestics have learned to look for these communications now. A girl I sent to a place the other day came back in a few hours. When I asked her what was the matter, she said: 'I didn't like the missus' references. They wasn't as good as mine.' I knew what she meant, and I've told the housewife in question that she had better rub out the notice that her departing maid left.

"The plan was perhaps suggested by the Chinese servants in San Francisco. Their method was to leave a few hieroglyphics under the kitchen sink. The new celestial invariably looked there the first thing. If the signs were favorable to the lady of the house he stayed, if not he left without any explanation. It has only recently, however, come into vogue among New York domestics, but it is already a popular practice."—New York Journal.

Automobiles in Germany.

The large amount of capital and energy which is being spent upon this branch of industry indicates that German business men, the most conservative financiers in the world, have great confidence in the future of automobilism. Last year there were about 1,000 men employed in and around Berlin in the automobile industry, and, to judge from the present outlook, this number will be more than doubled during the present year.—Consul R. H. Warner, Jr.

When a woman decides that her husband would be more cheerful if he saw more company, she at once sends away for her kin.

NOTED HOMES IN RUIN

TWO HISTORIC PLACES ARE GOING TO DECAY.

Aaron Burr's Mansion in New York in Hands of Wreckers—James Buchanan's Log Cabin Home Has Also Gone to Decay.

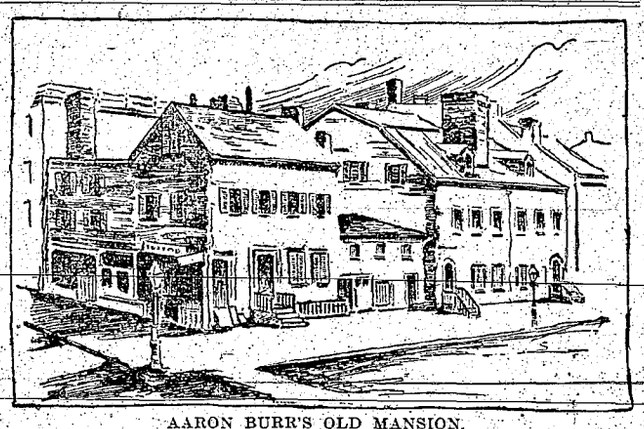
In New York the home of Aaron Burr and in Mercersburg, Pa., the home of James Buchanan, are falling into decay. Both men were once signally honored by the country, and both have interesting records. The old homes of both are full of historic interest not only attaching to their owners, but to the great men who visited them.

Burr's house on the southwest corner of Hudson and Charleston streets in New York City will soon be torn down to make room for a modern structure. At one time it was the finest residence

BUCHANAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

on Manhattan Island—the Richmond Hill mansion, celebrated as the place where distinguished men gathered, and to which guests from all over the world were proud to be invited. In this house Washington had his headquarters awhile during his stay in New York; here Mrs. John Adams lived for a number of years, making it the social center of the city, and it was here that Aaron Burr passed the most happy years of his life.

In 1782 Burr married Mrs. Prevost, the widow of a British officer, and so came into possession of the Richmond Hill house. On account of his gallant services during the revolutionary war Aaron Burr was a popular hero of the time. He at once entered politics, and was elected a member of the New York Legislature the year after he settled in the city. At that time the mansion stood, on what is now the corner of Varick and Charleston streets. It was surrounded by a park of 160 acres, extending to the water.



AARON BURR'S OLD MANSION.

When Burr's wife died twelve years later, she left one daughter, Theodosia, who became mistress of the most beautiful house in the city. Between the father and daughter there existed an unusually strong affection. Theodosia was a beautiful girl, and many traditions of her wit and charms are still extant. Among visitors to the mansion in those days were Alexander Hamilton, Talleyrand, Volney, Jerome Bonaparte and Louise Philippe. Nearly all distinguished foreigners coming from Europe were entertained there by Aaron Burr and his daughter. At this time Burr's fame was at its height. His home life was happy, and a great career was open to him.

Theodosia Burr, while still quite young, married Gov. Allston, of South Carolina and went to Charleston to live. In 1800 Burr and Jefferson received an equal number of votes for the Presidency, the House of Representatives finally deciding in favor of Jefferson, Burr being made Vice President. This caused much bitter feeling, the result of which was the duel between Burr and Hamilton, resulting in the latter's death.

Burr fled from New York, going down the Mississippi to the Southwest. There he bought several hundred thousand acres of land, intending to found an empire and conquer Mexico.

Jefferson had him arrested, brought to Richmond, Va., and tried. No act of treason could be proved, so he was set at liberty. He then went to Europe, trying to carry out his schemes for conquering Mexico and founding an empire, all of which came to nothing. After a few years in Europe, where he was scorned by men who had known him in former times, he returned to New York, broken in mind and spirit. He looked forward eagerly to meeting his daughter again, and she set out by boat from her home in Charleston.

Disappearance of Theodosia Burr.

The vessel on which she sailed was never heard of again. It has been said that the boat was wrecked at Nag's Head. Another story is to the effect that it was boarded by pirates and that all on board were forced to walk the plank. Burr afterward married Mme. Jumel, but they were soon divorced. Richmond Hill house passed out of his hands, and for a time was used as a theater. Seventy-five years ago the house was torn down when Richmond Hill was leveled, and part of the materials were set up again in the house which stands now on Hudson street, and is all that is left of what was once the finest mansion on Staten Island.

Pennsylvania has had one President, James Buchanan, and the house in which he was born stands neglected on Fayette street, Mercersburg, Pa. At present the building is fairly preserved, but unless steps are taken to maintain it, it must soon make way for modern houses.

As it stands now the house was Buchanan's birthplace and the house in which he received his schooling. Both the residence and the school house once stood at Stony Batter, in Franklin County, and were removed to Mercersburg, the logs from the school house being used to build an annex to the residence. This school was kept by the Rev. James R. Sharon, and was located in Mercersburg. Many other noted men besides the future President gained their first instruction there. Considering that this school was situated in a thinly settled section of the State and was attended only slightly, the scope and erudite nature of the studies were little short of marvelous, for Greek, Latin, French, German, metaphysics and philosophy were included.

It was here that Buchanan gained the foundation of his remarkable talents as a linguist and profound reasoner, and which gained him so much praise on his celebrated tour of the world, when he was entertained at the courts of Europe and held his own with the most brilliant and erudite minds.

The father of President Buchanan, James Buchanan, for whom he was named, was a resident of Mercersburg for thirty years. During his long residence he was one of the best-respected citizens of the town, a prosperous merchant, and man of affairs, and held many positions of trust.

James Buchanan's early school days did not very well presage his character and his life. At school he was exceedingly nimble-witted and mischievous, and at one time he failed of winning a prize for scholarship because it was considered a bad example to reward a boy whose deportment had been so far below the standard. Afterward at college Buchanan became a hard student, and in his statesman's career he was reckoned very dignified, if not pompous.

Dickens at Tynemouth.

The London Academy quotes from an unpublished letter of Dickens his account of his visit to Tynemouth, on one of his "reading tours:"

"I wish you could have been with me (of course, in a snowstorm) one day on the pier at Tynemouth. There was a very heavy sea running, and a perfect fleet of screw-merchantmen were plunging in and out on the turn of the tide at high water. Suddenly there came a golden horizon, and a most glorious rainbow burst out, arching one large ship, as if she were sailing direct for heaven. I was so enchanted with the scene that I became oblivious of a thousand tons of water coming on in an enormous roller, and was knocked down and beaten over by its spray when it broke, and so completely wetted through and through that the very pockets in my pocket-book were full of sea."

It was at Tynemouth, by the way, that Dickens was tickled by the story of a poor dressmaker, who, when a lady lodging in the same house sent her up a plate of goose on Christmas day, returned it with a request that the lady would "disseminate her goose in her own sphere."

Wonderful Memories of the Blind.

The acuteness of their memories seems to be a compensation for the blind. One of the visitors to the reading room for the blind in the National Library at Washington expressed a desire to learn to use the typewriter. There was none provided, so Mr. Hutcheson very kindly sent down his own. The girl sat down to the machine, and had explained to her the position of the letters and the keyboard slowly read to her twice. She practiced for a few moments, and then wrote a letter in which there were only three mistakes, a feat which it would be difficult for a seeing person to surpass. One afternoon Mrs. Ward, the Kansas vice regent of the Mount Vernon Association, read in the pavilion. While doing so she repeated Iron Quill's well-known verses on Dewey's victory, beginning, "Oh, Dewey was the morning." Later in the afternoon one of the blind listeners brought to her a complete copy of all of the verses, which he had remembered from hearing her.—Woman's Home Companion.

Common Delusions.

Full nine out of ten persons plume themselves on being different from others, when their very belief in the notion is its own contradiction. We complacently aver, "I have such a keen sense of the ridiculous," when a true sense of humor would have prohibited the boast. But what we most plume ourselves upon—if we are the average woman or man—is our power to read character. "I may not be particularly clever," we'll observe, with that guileless braggadocio which masquerades as humility, "but of one thing I'm certain, and that is, I'm a good judge of human nature. I'm never deceived in a person, when, if such perspicacity were really possessed, we'd say nothing about it before those capable of scenting our limitations."

It is an unfortunate and mistaken notion of women that when they discuss the latest novel, they are "talking over the heads" of the hard working men present who haven't had time to read it.

It will usually be found that the girl who has no originality in any other way spells her name in the newest and most ridiculous fashion.

A CLEVER BEAT.

He Was Caught Dead to Rights and Begged for Pity.

"I've had a variegated experience with hotel beats in my time," said a veteran boniface who was in town on a visit the other day, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "but I believe the funniest incident in that line that ever came under my observation occurred some years ago when I had charge of a house at a sister city not a thousand miles from New Orleans. One rainy evening shortly after the arrival of the Eastern trains a tall, good-looking chap walked into the office swathed from neck to heels in a long cape mackintosh. It was as handsome a raincoat as I ever saw, and his fashionable hat and the expensive alligator-skin valise he carried in his hand completed the outward picture of a gentleman of means. He wrote his name on the register, and, remarking that he was thoroughly fatigued and not feeling very well, asked to be shown at once to his room. The clerk assigned him to quarters on the third floor, and one of the bellboys picked up his valise and led the way to the elevator. When they got out the elevator man slammed the door rather suddenly and kept on going up to answer a call in the next story.

It so happened that the long skirt of the stranger's mackintosh caught on a slight projection on the iron work of the door, and as the car shot upward it stripped the garment off his back very much after the fashion of skinning an eel, leaving him, to the blank amazement of the bellboy, clad in nothing but a suit of red flannel underwear. I was coming down the hall just as the accident happened and I took in the situation at a glance. The fellow had expected to gain his room without detection, and in the morning would have claimed that somebody had stolen his clothes with heaven only knows how much money in the trousers pocket and probably a gold watch in the vest.

"Anyhow, he was caught 'dead to rights,' as the saying goes, and he was taken so completely by surprise that he couldn't invent any story to account for his condition. He begged piteously not to be arrested, and I finally told him to get out, but before he could leave the house he had to have some clothes, and he swapped his elegant valise for a pair of greasy overalls and a blue cotton jumper belonging to the engineer. I heard afterward that he had caught several big houses on the same game."

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Enjoying Perfect Health at 86—Her Young Husband.

The famous millionaire philanthropist, the Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, of London, celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday on April 21, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. She is enjoying almost perfect health, and says she hopes to live for a century. It was in 1881 that the Baroness married a native of Philadelphia who had become a British subject—William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett—who had been for some time her private secretary. The Baroness was then 67 years old and her young husband 29.

In this marriage custom was reversed. Instead of the bride's changing her name the bridegroom changed his. By royal license, bearing date of May 19, 1882, the Baroness' husband had his name changed to William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts. The Baroness is the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who married the daughter of Thomas Coutts. When she inherited her grandfather's vast property she assumed the additional surname of Coutts. In 1871 she was created a peeress. The Baroness is one of the co-heirs of the baronies of Scales-Latimer and Badlesmere.

Queen Victoria, it is said, never forgave the Baroness for marrying the American, and snubbed her at a garden party soon after the wedding. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts' brother is Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. Their mother died in London a few years ago.

Lost Brother's Voice in Phonograph.

On the 14th of May, 1881, George Hemington, a brother of Peter Hemington, of Galesburg, Mich., enlisted in the regular army and disappeared. Persistent inquiry failed to discover his whereabouts, the only fact to be ascertained being that of his discharge for disability soon after his enlistment.

Three months since Peter was in Kalamazoo, where, by chance, he took in an exhibition of which a phonograph formed a part. Among other features was a fragment from the play, "The Three Guardsmen," during the rendering of which one of the characters developed a peculiar and scarcely noticeable stammer. Upon the request of Mr. Hemington this part was repeated, and that gentleman became convinced that it was the voice of his long-absent brother, who had a precisely similar impediment in his speech. Since the above occurrence the clew has been persistently followed, and recently the two brothers were reunited after nineteen years.

Chinese Etiquette.

When a Chinaman issues invitations to dinner he sends out one or two days beforehand a tiny card of invitation contained in a huge envelope. If you accept the invitation you are supposed to keep the card; if you have not time—that is, if you decline—you are expected to send it back. If the banquet is appointed for 12 o'clock you need not go before 2 p. m.

Peculiarities of Women.

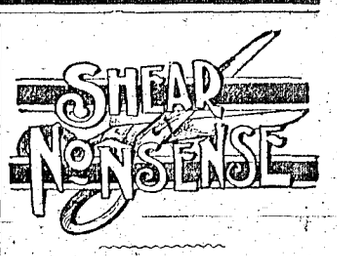
Women pin from left to right, men from right to left. Women button from right to left, men from left to right. Women stir from left to right (their tea, for instance), men from right to left. Women seldom know the difference between a right and left shoe, and if a housemaid brings up a man's boots she will, nine times out of ten, place them so that the points will diverge.

South Carolina Homicides.

Homicides in South Carolina have averaged over 200 a year for the last five years.

The pork packer has a queer way of doing business. After killing a hog he cures it.

When age brings a woman wisdom she begins to sit with her back to the light.



Mistress—"Mary, didn't I see you talking to the policeman this morning?" Mary—"No'm; it was him talking to me."

Not in a Hurry.—Stranger—This town is going ahead, isn't it? Native—Yes; but I don't think it'll ever be arrested for scorching.—Puck.

"Joppo, you make nice, fine garden beds." "Yes, when my wife sets me to digging I'm mad enough to pulverize everything that comes in my way."—Detroit Free Press.

"Can you give a first-class polish to a pair of shoes?" "Should say so, boss. Why, when Ah polish a ge'man's shoes de ladies glance down at his feet to see if deh hats am on straight."—Chicago News.

Dobbs—"This would be a pleasanter world if people put more warmth—genuine warmth—in his letters." Robbs—"Oh, I don't know; I don't like warmth in business letters."—Chicago News.

Lady—"Why, you naughty boy, I never heard such language since the day I was born." Small Boy—"Yes, mum; I s'pose dere was a good deal o' cussin' de day you wuz born."—Pick-Me-Up.

Hoax—"My wife always takes me along when she wants a hat. I can pick out the very latest styles." Joax—"How do you manage it?" "By looking at the price tags."—Philadelphia Record.

Bacon—"I see the Western Undertakers' association had a dinner and one of them gave a funny toast." Egbert—"What was it?" "May we each of us live long enough to bury one another."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Nuwed—"My husband has talked me out of having a new spring bonnet." Miss Gabby—"How did he do it?" Mrs. Nuwed—"He says my hair is so pretty he hates to see it hidden by a hat."—Baltimore American.

"Brayalot was just complaining to me that he finds it almost impossible to get any subscriptions to that hospital he's interested in." "I'm not surprised. The chump announced publicly that the list would not be published."—Life.

"You have not kissed me," she pouted, for fifteen minutes!" "I know it," he said. "I have a very sensitive tooth, which is liable to ache if I do." "What do you mean, sir?" "Why, you are so sweet, you know!"—New York World.

After passing three years in Paris, a French student wrote to his father as follows: "I have made up my mind to set to work, dear father; therefore, I should like to know whether it was law or medicine that I came to Paris to study."

"I wish you would do something for my husband," said the anxious wife; "he seems to be worrying about money." "Don't be alarmed, madame," returned the doctor, reassuringly; "I'll relieve him of that."—Philadelphia Record.

"Mrs. Youngly is going to sue for a divorce." "On what ground?" "Intolerable cruelty. Last week her husband locked her for two hours in the same room with five new frocks and two new hats—and no mirror."—New York World.

"What is an island?" asked the teacher, addressing her interrogation to the class in geography. "An island, ma'am," replied Johnny Broadhead, a studious lad who had Porto Rico in mind, "is a body of land entirely surrounded by politics."—Puck.

"I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand, Mr. Horrick," said young Walter, nervously. "Oh—well, you can't have it," said Horrick; "I'm not doling out my daughter on the installment plan. When you feel that you can support the whole girl you may call again."

McJigger—No man can do two things properly at the same time. Thingumbob—That's right. There's Niblack, for instance; he plays golf and reads the South African war news. Consequence is he gets "bunkers" and "kopjes" and "hazards" and "spruits" all balled up.—Philadelphia Press.

"You say she is good looking, but I don't know whether you are a judge or not. And you know it frequently happens that the girl who is thought to be beautiful by one man doesn't impress others at all." "Yes, I know all about that; but I've never seen this girl stand up in a car." "Say, when can you take me around?"

Judge—"So the prisoner hit you on the head with a brick, did he?" McGinty—"Yis, yer honor." Judge—"But it seems he didn't quite kill you, anyway." McGinty—"No, bad 'cess to him; but it's wishin' he had Oi do be." Judge—"Why do you wish that?" McGinty—"Begorry, thin Oi would have seen the schoundrel hanged for murther!"—Chicago News.

"In this flat building, madam," said the agent, "we do not allow children." "Quite right," replied the fashionably dressed woman, approvingly. "Children are a nuisance." "Or dogs," continued the agent. "What!" exclaimed the woman, indignantly. "Why, sir, it's outrageous! It's shameful! I'll report you to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; that's what I'll do. Such shameful and cruel discrimination as that shall not go unrebuked. It's actually an incentive to putting poor, dear pugs out of the way. The idea!"

America's Favorite Spice.

Nutmeg is a favorite American spice, and 1,500,000 pounds are annually imported into this country to supply the demand. In Europe the consumption of nutmegs is comparatively little, while many other spices are used twice as much as in this country. The nutmegs are graded according to their size. The best quality of nutmegs runs seventy or eighty to the pound, and the next grade averages 100 to 110 to the pound.

Nothing succeeds like the success of a man who has a political pull.

A Modest Constituent.

Here is a letter recently received in Washington by a Western member of congress: "To the Very Honorable Mr. Blank—Kind Sir and Esteemed Friend: I have the seeds. They came this morning and suit very well, especially the cabbage seed which grows well in the soil. pleas send me 2 loads of fertiliser and a new barrer (mine is broke so it ain't no good) and if you could send me a man for a couple of days I would be obliged. With this help I know the garden stuff will turn out al rite and I will send some to you and the president. Your grateful well wisher and Supporter."

Inexpensive, but Highly Valued.

The Victoria cross, the intrinsic value of which is 1 penny and 1 farthing, or 2½ cents, cannot be accepted as a pledge by a pawnbroker anywhere in Great Britain, under penalty of a heavy fine. The cross is made from cannon captured from the enemy and weighs just three and a half grains less than one ounce.

Really Quite Surprising.

"Petigrew is a self-made man."

"What a genius he has for caricature."—Chicago Record.

The New York State Building at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition is to be preserved as the permanent home of the Buffalo Historical Society.

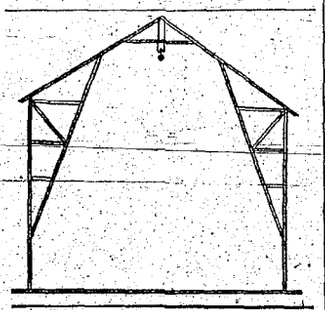
To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.—George Washington.

Wilmington, Del., is 967 miles from St. Louis.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Cheap Hay Barn.

The accompanying cut shows how a light hay barn may be constructed very cheaply, and yet it will serve every purpose of storage for hay or grain, if necessary. It is made of 2 by 4 stuff for a small building, or 2 by 6 for a larger one. The posts are 16 feet high, and the building is 24 feet wide. The drawing shows one of the bents, of which there may be four for a barn 24 feet square; for a longer one the bents may be set six or eight feet apart. All that is necessary is to set up the bents and connect them together by

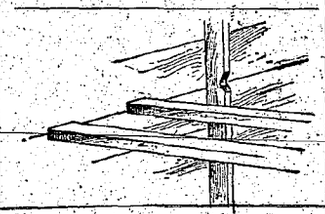


FRAME OF HAY BARN.

plates spiked to the posts, and then board up the sides with clap boards, or with common boards. The building may be strengthened by diagonal braces, and the roof boards will add to its strength. As there is no weight on the building, the contents of it resting on the ground, the timber will be quite light. With shorter posts such a building as this will make an excellent sheep or cattle barn.

"Insulating" the Roosts.

Ordinary roosts in henhouses are nailed directly to the walls. This connection gives vermin a chance to reach the roosts very readily from the cracks in the walls, where they gather often in large numbers. There is a manufactured contrivance in the form of a bracket, with an oil cup in it, that gives no connection between the roosts and the wall except over the oil that is in the cup. A home-made arrangement for securing much the same result is shown in this cut. A stout wire passes through the ends of the roosts

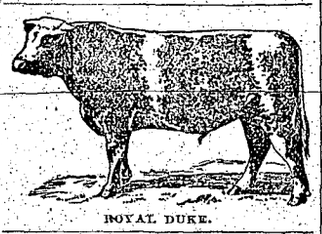


AN "INSULATED" ROOST.

and is drawn taut between two pieces of studding, into which screweyes have been inserted in the way shown in the illustration. A cut is made in the studding so that the screweyes may be inserted in a nearly upright position. The base of the screweye is wound with tow, which is kept saturated with oil. In this way the roosts are perfectly "insulated" from any approach by vermin, except such as are brought to the roosts by the fowls, and these can be kept under control by frequent dusting with insect powder.

Prize Shorthorn Bull.

The most successful exhibitor at the Dublin Society's spring show was the queen, who exhibited three Shorthorns



ROYAL DUKE.

and took a first prize with each. One of these was Royal Duke, which also won the championship. This bull is of exceptional merit, and last year took third prize at Windsor, second at Maidstone and first at the Highland Society's show in Edinburgh.

Government Lands.

It is reported that there are, or will be when the war is over, many millions of government land to dispose of in the Philippine Islands, but we do not think we shall care to settle on them while we live. It is too hard to get a clear title, or to get the government to "warrant and defend" against hostile neighbors, or so it was in the new States and Territories in the Northwest. We should prefer to take up a homestead in some of the five States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, where not long ago there were said to be about 12,000,000 acres yet subject to entry under the homestead law. We should prefer the people of those States as neighbors to those of the Philippines, from what we hear of them.—American Cultivator.

Plowing.

When the plow is hard to hold it is safe to say that it is hard work for the teams to draw it. This may be because of roots or stones, in which case the cause is obvious, but if not something else is wrong and the cause should be found and the trouble remedied. Is the point of the plow dull or the cutter that is used in front of it in sward land? It would be cheaper to get a new plow than to wear out plowmen and team with a plow in poor condition. But quite often the trouble arises from the line of draught not being right. It would seem that any farmer should know if his plow "run her nose into the ground," so that he found he had to bear his weight on the handles, or pulled out so he had to lift on it to keep it in, or whether it took too wide a furrow or too narrow a one, and should know how to remedy it, yet, says a farm writer, we have known a farm hand to work all day with a plow when he was putting out more strength every hour than he would have used in a day's work with the same plow after he had hitched the team properly. And the team was as tired as he.

Raising Sweet Potatoes.

Select rich, sandy soil and plow deep. Be sure that the ground is fine, and then throw it up in small ridges about three feet apart. These ridges can quickly be shaped up with a hoe to a uniform size. I think it best to leave the ridges stand several days so that the moisture will get more evenly distributed through them. As soon as the danger of frost is past in the spring, and the ground is warm, select the plants. Take the plant in one hand and with the other hand make a hole pretty well down in the top of the ridge, so that permanent moisture may be secured to the roots. Press the dirt rather firmly around the roots. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart. I would not water the plants unless the ground is very dry. Set the plants out in the evening, or, still better, during cloudy weather. When all the plants begin to grow and the weeds appear, with a hoe, shave the surface of the ridge away from the plants, and when the plants begin to vine, hoe the dirt up around them and the "tending" is done. Dig before frost and pack in dry sawdust. Avoid letting the potatoes get chilled, and you can have sweet potatoes until spring.—Mrs. Charles E. Morris.

Killing Weeds.

When we went to school we were taught that if ten men could do a certain piece of work in one day, one man could do it in ten days, but we were taught by experience that this would not apply to weed killing and many other bits of farm work. In hoeing a field large enough to keep ten men at it all day, it would take a smart man to get it done all summer. The growth of weeds ahead of him would make each day's work smaller, while behind him they would grow so that he would find those places he hoed the first day would be in need of being hoed again before he reached the end. This, of course, applies to rich land, where weeds grow rank and rapidly. Therefore, it will pay to get extra labor to finish a field quickly when it needs hoeing. And remember, too, that the man who lost his railway train said he ran fast enough, but the trouble was that he did not start soon enough. Begin in season.—American Cultivator.

Save Your Fodder.

Fodder is not a by-product, but one of the most important crops of a farm. But for the fodder there would be no profit in corn, as it is the crop that demands labor. It does not indicate a careful farmer when the fodder is left in the fields all through the winter, as it can be put to excellent service when kept in a bright and palatable condition. Because there is an abundant supply of hay is no reason for allowing the fodder to go to waste. Procure more stock and make the fodder assist the hay in giving a profit.

Harness Blacking.

A good cheap blacking for harness, which is to be applied with a sponge and polished with a brush, is prepared as follows: Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax, then add twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in a little water, and two ounces of finely powdered indigo. This, when well mixed, is thinned out with one-half pint of turpentine. Frequent applications of this mixture will render the harness waterproof and greatly increase its durability.

Gout in Hens.

Gout has been produced in hens by a Breslau doctor, who fed them with meat. He gave the hens nothing but horseflesh without fat, and as much water as they liked, with deplorable results to the unfortunate fowls. Having instilled the disease, he then undertook to drive out the uric acid by administering egg shell, which relieved the hens to a certain degree.

Gleanings.

For hard-working horses all grain should be ground and fed upon moistened chafed hay. Food thus prepared is readily masticated.

Farm-yard manure or feeding highly concentrated foods on a pasture supply the most appropriate fertilizing elements for permanent pasture.

Burrowing animals are driven out of their holes or suffocated by a Californian's compound, which is formed of sulphur, tar and petroleum, applied by fibrous, inflammable material, being ignited and inserted in the burrow by a pair of slender tongs.

The agricultural experiment station at Stillwater, Okla., has issued a bulletin reporting the results of field experiments in 1899. Tests of different methods of growing corn, Kaffir corn, cotton and castor beans are reported. The bulletin is sent free to all who apply.

Potatoes are rapidly dug, cleaned and sacked by a new apparatus which has a plow to unearth the tubers, the dirt and potatoes falling into an endless-chain elevator, which delivers them into a hopper with slat sides, which removes the dirt and drops the potatoes into a bag.

Continued effort should be made to increase the acreage of alfalfa. This should be regarded as a crop for hay rather than for pasture. Spring sowing on clean, well prepared soil has in many cases given good results. If sowing at this time fails, it may be repeated in August or early September, which is the most favorable time for fall sowing.

Trees dying from injury by fires or weakened in vitality offer favorable conditions for the manipulation of vast numbers of destructive insects. Moreover, the trees which have been killed by insects furnish in their fallen branches and partially decayed trunks and dry bark a most favorable propagating ground for the starting, spread and perpetuation of forest fires.

A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR.

He Gets Out Handbooks of Various Mechanical Businesses.

"I came down from New York this week," said a well-known book drummer, "with a gentleman who is one of the most successful authors of the day. I suppose he has made almost as much money as Kipling—perhaps more, for his works have a great deal larger sale—yet, if I mention his name you would tell me you never heard of it, at least not in connection with letters. His story, which I happen to know, is curious and interesting. A good many years ago he was invoice clerk in a big paint and glass house, when it occurred to him to get up a 'painters' manual,' or collection of formulas, tables, recipes, and so on, of value to workmen in the business. He compiled the data from all sorts of sources and talked a publisher into getting it out on a royalty. It was a slender little volume that sold for 50 cents, and, being crammed full of information of practical, every-day utility, it proved an enormous success. The publisher couldn't print it fast enough, and, although a dozen other manuals have since appeared, it is still a steady seller, and the royalty never falls under a thousand a year.

"When he made that lucky hit the young man quit clerking and turned his attention to getting up similar small works of reference. He prepared a handbook for sign writers, another for carpenters, another for stone masons, still another for gas fitters, and—but I can't begin to remember them all. Of course, he knew nothing personally about many of these trades, but his sound common sense stood him instead, and the work was entirely one of judicious compilation. Moreover, he always engaged a practical workman to go over the manuscript and give him suggestions and advice before it went to the printer. All of these little books were successful, and some of them have been revised and brought up-to-date half a dozen times. In addition to what I have mentioned, he has published a lot of others on various trade topics. One of the most profitable was a vest-pocket book of 'handy facts for mechanics.' It was the result of several years' collection of odds and ends from magazines, newspapers and technical journals. Whenever he would see a paragraph of special interest to a working machinist he would cut it out. Now it would be a recipe for removing rust from tools, and, again, some new method of keeping belts from slipping, and at last he had enough material for a volume that netted him over $25,000 profit.

"At present he is taking things easy, but he pines for fame. He told me on the cars that he was going to write a novel as soon as he completed a soap-maker's guide that he has on the stocks."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Ananias Outdone.

Two ghastly shapes came stealing from
A deep and ancient grave;
They heard the never-silent hum
That marks the human wave.

They heard the newsboys' strident shout,
And one did stop and buy;
And through the sheet thus hawked about
He scanned with eager eye.

And as he read the headlines o'er
His face grew peaked and pale,
And when he'd read a little more
He grasped the nearest rail.

"Sapphira, dear," he faintly cried,
"This war news, bold and brash,
Convinces me we never lied—
Our record's gone to smash!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Clear Case.

"What's the charge?" asked the court.

"The prisoner, your honor," replied the officer, "asked this man here what his father was doing, and when told that the latter was a spy of the mint, without provocation called the father a mince pie."

"Poor fellow!" said the court. "An examination into his sanity seems almost unnecessary." — Philadelphia North American.

Russia's Trees.

Russia in Europe has a forest area of about 500,000,000 acres. One-third of the country is forest.

He Engaged the Boy.

Dr. McTavish was something of a ventriloquist, and he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery, who must necessarily be of strong nerve.

He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were, in order to test his nerves, he would say, pointing to a grinning skeleton:

"Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton, and, while you are here, you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial, and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon.

While they were pouring a hot mass into the skull, the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer, and gurgle out:

"Gr-r-r-gr-uh! That's hot!"

This was too much, and, without exception, the lads dropped the basin and bolted.

The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say:

"Gr-r-r-uh-r-hr! That's hot!"

Shoveling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, the boy rapped the skull and impatiently retorted:

"Well, jist blow on't, ye auld bony!"

The doctor engaged the lad on the spot.

Rash Request.

The strictness with which the Sabbath is kept in Scotland is illustrated by a story told by a devout Scottish minister.

He once stopped at a country inn in the northern part of his native land, and toward night, as he sat in the little parlor of the inn, he suggested to his landlady that it would be desirable to have one of the windows raised so that they might have some fresh air in the room.

"Mon," said the old woman, with stern disapproval written plainly on her rugged face, "dinna ye ken that ye can hae no fresh air in this hoose on the Sawbeth?"

Revolution in Water Travel.

Experiments have proven that vessels, fitted with propellers which imitate the fish's fin, develop remarkable power. It will cause a revolution in water travel. Men gradually learn that Nature's ways are best. One cause of the remarkable success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the fact that it is a sure cure for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Meant What He Said.

Smith—Is your new clerk a good man?

Jones—Never saw his equal; he works just like a charm.

Smith—But I was under the impression that charms seldom work.

Jones—Well, you heard what I said.

A Pocket Romance.

"How did Jones happen to marry Miss Brown? He used to be in love with that pretty Miss Smith."

"Miss Brown lived in the next block, and it cost Jones two street-car fares to get out to Miss Smith's."—Chicago Record.

The Cool Debtor.

The Dun—I called to see if you could settle that little account to-day.

The Debtor—Really, do you know, I think you are the most curious man I ever knew. To think you should take so much trouble to find out such a little thing as that.—Boston Transcript.

The Secret Out.

Theophilus—Human nature is no problem if you go by whist principles.

Theodore—What do you mean?

Theophilus—Why, if a man is long-suited in some characteristics he is bound to be short-suited in others.—Puck.

The Queen's Piano

The Queen is the possessor of one of the best-toned pianos in the world—it is a magnificent Georgiana, made of Amboyna wood. There are in all sixty pianos in her various palaces.

No Illiterate Danes.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write.

Why do men with bald heads always have the heaviest beards?

SUN POWER IN WELL DIGGING.

Machine for Making the Heat of the Sun Pump Water.

Many inventors have experimented with the sun's heat, with various objects in view, and some have succeeded in making it produce steam and electric power, but not to much profit. Now, however, it appears that William Calver of Washington has invented a machine for doing practical work in the arid districts. He is about to set up one of his sun power machines in Arizona, near Phoenix, and dig wells there.

His plan is to make the intense heat of that hottest part of the United States develop the power to pump up water enough to irrigate all the barren land.

Everybody knows what a transformation a little water makes on a desert, producing an oasis of tropical verdure, while all beyond this watered space is desolation and death. It is usually so expensive to drill wells and pump the water on a desert that it does not pay to reclaim the waste land. But if the overabundance of sunshine on the desert can be utilized the problem is solved.

Mr. Calver's machine consists of a set of big mirrors and lenses, by which he focuses the sun's rays as a boy does with a burning glass. The heat which can be generated by Mr. Calver's machine is said to be equal to a furnace for a 500-horse power boiler.

With such a power as this available wherever one sees fit to set up his plant it is easy to see how well-drilling and water pumping can be done on a large scale. Geologists have found in recent years that our southwestern deserts have almost numberless subterranean streams flowing at depths varying from twenty-five to 250 feet below the dry, parched surface of the earth. So there need be no lack of water if the borings are intelligently directed.

The amount of arid lands which lie in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado is estimated to be at least 500,000,000 acres. This is rendered useless by the need of water, and the reclamation of this land would add billions of dollars to the wealth of the country.

In many sections of Colorado and other States in which irrigation is used the best farming lands in the country are those which were formerly worthless and are now artificially watered, and the very finest crops in the land are grown there.

Large Canadian Families.

A newspaper of Quebec lately told of the marriage of a Montreal widower with twelve to a Quebec widow with eleven children, and this brought out from a correspondent a bigger story. It is that some years ago Louis Lemleux, of St. Henri, father of twelve children, married Mme. Letourneau, mother of twelve. They were well-to-do people, and united their progeny under one roof. The registrar of the district attests the truth of the statement, and says that he was the notary and friend of the couple, and "at the wedding dinner I saw the twenty-four children seated at the bridal table, and happy at being united in one family. All remained together under the parental roof for some years, and never was the peace and harmony of this patriarchal dwelling disturbed by troubles between parents or children." He tells how, one by one, the twenty-four children married, "to create other families," and to-day the old couple live in comfort and respect in the village of St. Henri.

The Heat of the Sun.

It is estimated that the earth receives not more than a thousand millionth part of the total radiation of the sun's rays. If any considerable proportion of this heat were concentrated upon the earth it would not only become uninhabitable, but become speedily consumed. If the great accumulation of ice at the North Pole were placed at a point on which this tremendous heat could be focused, it would melt at the rate of three hundred millions of miles of solid ice per second, and the heat is estimated to generate energy at the rate of about ten thousand-horse-power to every square foot of surface.

Mary's Little Lamb.

Mary had a millionaire,
His head was soft as dough,
And everywhere that Mary went,
Why, he was sure to go.
He followed her to church one day,
And then they had a row,
Arranged by Mary. Mary lives
On alimony now.
—Life.

Delayed Payment.

First Montana Legislator—"Oh, well, every man has his price."

Second M. L.—"I haven't mine—yet."—Baltimore American.

Cigars at $5 a Piece.

Cigars are more costly in London than here, remarked a traveler the other day. Here the most expensive cigar I have ever seen exposed for sale costs $1, whereas in London I have frequently seen them of so fine a grade as to call for the expenditure of $2.50 before you could smoke one, and cigars costing $5 apiece have been sold in London, but only in block, and never by single sale. It is in connection with the $5 cigar that they tell a story over there to the effect that a lot of a thousand were offered to the Duke of Westminster, England's richest peer, by a dealer, whereupon the duke, replying that he was altogether too poor a man to smoke so expensive a cigar, ordered the entire importation sent to the Prince of Wales and the bill to himself.

Didn't Bury Her.

A Major Hook of the East India Company service in London was entitled by the will of a relative to an annuity of £400 a year until his wife was buried. To fulfill the terms of this important document, after his death he caused her body to be embalmed, sealed up in a glass case, and placed in the upper chamber of his house, where it remained for thirty years, but no person was ever permitted to enter the room where it lay.

Ancient Jeweled Vest Buttons.

A recent fad for men in New York is a set of jeweled buttons for the evening waistcoat. The buttons are of plain gold, or white enamel, set with diamonds, pearls or amethysts. A set of buttons can cost anything one likes to pay, from $5 up to $500.

Celestials.

The population of China is estimated at 303,000,000.

C. N. U. No. 24—1900

THE END OF THE WAY.

Where the rough road turns there's a valley sweet,
Where the skies are starred and fair;
We'll forget the thorns and the noonday heat
And rest in the roses there.
And the dark of the dreary, weary night
Will be lost at last in the morning light.

Where the rough road turns there's a haven blest
Where the ships at anchor ride.
And the sea winds sing sweet songs of rest
Over the dreamless tide.
Where the tempests fade from a silent shore
And the sails are furled forevermore.

O rest in the beautiful valley sweet,
And rest in the haven still.
What though the storms on the brave ships beat—
Though the thorns are keen to kill?
Let us dream that the dark of the dreary night
Will be lost at last in the morning light. —F. L. Stanton.

His Family Scepter.

"By Jove, Gordon, I don't know what to make of you!" exclaimed Tom Fairleigh, drawing on his gloves with considerable show of vexation. "Amy Hepburn's happiness is dear to me. In fact, I came here to-night to tell you that I love her—"

"To tell me!" broke in Gordon. "Why don't you tell her?"

"Wait—can't you? Let me finish. I have told her, and she has declined me. It was done very gently and with the greatest possible regard for my feelings, but nevertheless I was declined. Don't think me a fool because I come here and make a confession which can be nothing less than mortifying. I'm doing it for Amy's sake."

"For Amy's sake?" echoed Gordon.

"Yes; I want to see her happy, and you are the man to make her so. She declined me on your account. Of course I knew long ago that you were my rival, but did not know until two hours ago that you were the successful one. You aren't worthy of her and don't deserve her, but don't think for a moment that I believe myself more worthy or more deserving." Pausing suddenly, Fairleigh walked to his friend's side and laid a hand on his shoulder. "I can't understand what you mean by leading Amy to believe that you care for her while all the time dividing your attention with Nell Forthdyke. Would you be inhuman enough to break a heart as loyal as Amy's?"

"Don't get tragic, Tom. I'm not going to break anybody's heart. Nell is rich, you know—"

"And so are you," sneered Fairleigh, walking hurriedly to the door and laying his hand on the knob, "but Amy Hepburn is poor. Society dares you to wed with poverty. If you love Amy, are you man enough to dare? Examine into the financial condition of the Hepburns, reflect upon what caused their downfall in fortune and then let me see if you are strong enough to leap this Brahminical barrier of caste."

With this parting shot Fairleigh passed quickly out of the room and slammed the door behind him. Harry Gordon gave vent to a long whistle, seated himself back in a chair and thoughtfully lighted a cigar.

"That was quite a jolt," he muttered, looking upward through the curling wreaths of smoke. "How happy could I be with either were t'other charmer away? It's as sure as can be that I love one and fancy the other. But who will unravel this gordion knot? Which is it to be—Amy or Nell?"

A knock fell on the door, not on the outside door, but on a door leading into a closet. Harry Gordon stirred uncomfortably in his chair, a vexed look coming into his eyes as he fixed them upon the closet door. After a brief interval of silence the knock was repeated.

"Now, what in the world aroused you?" cried Gordon.

"Business is business," came a hollow voice from the other side of the closet door. "I'm here for a purpose, and if I do not make that purpose manifest once in awhile you'll forget all about me."

This remark was followed by a clanking, cachinnatory outburst that seemed to grate harshly on Gordon's ear.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

"I want to come out and show myself. You know I'm here, but a little ocular demonstration won't come amiss, I take it. Remember, I'm showing consideration for you. I might have kicked open this door and stalked out into the room. But I didn't. I rapped."

"Can't you put it off? Come out to-morrow. I've got something else to think about now."

"The high and mighty order of family skeletons are not in the habit of playing second fiddle or taking back seats for anybody. I'm coming at once."

"All right, then," groaned Gordon, squaring himself about on his chair. "Come on."

The closet door flew open and a well developed skeleton strode out and dropped with a rattle into a chair. The cavernous eyes were blankly expressive—to Gordon. For him also there was something sarcastic in the grin of the fleshless jaws.

"Dust me off," said the skeleton. "I want to show up as frightful as possible to-night."

The request presented itself to Gordon as a command which he was powerless to disobey. Picking up a feather duster, he plied it vigorously about the gleaming white bones.

"Achoo!" he sneezed, dropping the duster and falling into his chair.

"You ought not to neglect me," said the skeleton. "I'm one of the family and should be treated as such. Now, then, let's have a chat."

The skeleton crossed its bony legs and settled back comfortably.

"Will it do me any good to have a chat with you?" queried Gordon.

"That remains to be seen. It used to do your father good. Why, it was my custom to visit him every night. As he sat before that table writing I'd sneak out of that closet, come quietly up behind him and put an arm caressingly around his neck." The skeleton laughed, working his bony jaws with a succession of crackling sounds that make Gordon shiver. "How it used to startle him! He would turn white as a sheet as he looked up into my face. Once he sprang to his feet in desperation, and we had a wrestle all about the room, overturning chairs, tables and everything else that came in our way."

"You succeeded in shortening my father's life," returned Gordon gloomily. "Under your tyranny he sank into his grave long before his time."

"So he did, so he did, and he passed me on to you with the rest of his property, real and personal. It was a rich inheritance, my dear boy, even though I had to be dragged at its heels. Yet don't accuse me of any responsibility for your father's taking off. He was the author of my existence. Like Frankenstein, he built me up bone by bone, and was not content until he had made a gigantic monster and had breathed into my bony breast the breath of life. Then in order that I might not afflict his right he stowed me away in that closet. Suppose I became the instrument of his own undoing. Is it not true that he was nevertheless the author of his own downfall?"

"Your logic seems to me as merciless as it is correct," answered Gordon, with knitted brows. "Still there are some points relating to your history on which my mind is a trifle obscure. What possessed my father to call into being a creature of your disagreeable character?"

"The almighty dollar, young man. He created me in order that you might inherit a little more wealth. He did not think then how I should one day sit astride his shoulders like the Old Man of the Sea, nor did he think that it was possible for me to afflict his son. For obvious reasons my relations with you are not so intimate as they were with your worthy father. I was evolved out of the wheat pit of the board of trade. Your father was a bull, and he mercilessly gored both life and fortune out of a certain bear who was not nimble enough to get out of his way."

"And who was this bear?" asked Gordon.

"A man named Hepburn."

"Amy Hepburn's father?" murmured the young man, rubbing his hand across his brow in an effort to remember.

"Yes, Hepburn lost every penny he had in the world through that disastrous wheat deal. He was forced into bankruptcy, and, unable to bear the disgrace, took his own life. His money went to increase the store your father left you, my boy, and it is now possible for you to live in luxury while Hepburn's wife and children must struggle on as best they can. However," and the skeleton got up and started back to its closet, "it is not for me to moralize. Now that I've caught myself delivering a homily I'll just take my departure. Au revoir, my dear fellow!"

Halting at the closet door the skeleton waved its adieu and disappeared within. Gordon sat in his chair, deep in thought, while his cigar burned itself out between his fingers.

At last he got up and shook his broad shoulders as though freeing himself from a disagreeable burden.

"Society has dared me," he muttered, "but I know my heart now and I'll do as I please." * * *

After Harry Gordon and Amy Hepburn had been married and had returned from their honeymoon, Harry brought his bride upstairs to his old bachelor's den and seated her in a chair.

"My dear," he said, "I have a confession to make to you. My father once did your father a grievous wrong, and I have made myself the happiest fellow in the world by undoing it. However, as we are not to have any secrets from each other, you must know about this."

A look of astonishment came into Amy's blue eyes as she watched her husband proceed to the closet, throw open the door and go rummaging inside.

"I'm looking for something that does not seem to be there—the Gordon family skeleton, Amy. For the first time in fifteen years it is not to be found in that closet."

Just then a clanking tread was heard in the hallway without, the door was pushed slowly ajar and the skeleton limped in, supporting itself on a crutch and looking very much the worse for wear.

"There it is!" cried Gordon. "What's the matter with you, old chap? Here, sit down. I want to make you acquainted with my wife."

The family skeleton dropped into a chair and shook until it rattled like a score of castanets.

"I'm done for," it groaned. "You've fixed me, young man. I just dropped in to say good-by forever. But don't introduce me to your wife. We've met before."

"That's so, Harry," said Amy. "I know all about this family skeleton of yours. Don't let it worry you, my dear," and she threw her soft arms about his neck. "'Let the dead past bury its dead.' If we are happy, isn't that enough?"

"Enough, yes!" And he pressed a rapturous kiss upon her fair cheek.

That kiss pronounced the doom of the Gordon family skeleton. Forthwith it began to fade into thin air, finally vanishing and leaving not a wrack behind.

The Evil Work of the Humorist.

An enterprising Philadelphia restaurant proprietor hung out a large blackboard sign the other day with the following announcement: "You can't beat our fifteen cent dinners." This sign proved to be a good drawing card until a young man of humorous turn of mind came along. The latter, seeing the sign, stopped, and, after scrutinizing it closely, smiled one of those smiles which bode no one any good. He waited until none of the employes were watching, and, taking out his handkerchief, he erased the letter "b" from the word "beat." The transformation was complete, and it was not until a crowd had collected that the proprietor of the restaurant discovered why there was a larger crowd outside than inside.

GOWNS FOR EVENING.

PRESENT FASHIONS ALLOW THE LADIES GREAT LICENSE.

Neck, Sleeves, Fabric and Trimming Are of So Many Designs that the Utmost Freedom Is Allowed—Late Fancies from Gotham.

New York correspondence:

RARELY do women have greater license in dress matter than is permitted in this summer's evening gowns. By this is not meant that the fashions indorse horridly low bodices, but that this point with many other details is left to the pleasure of the individual. Whatever the woman's good points, those she may bring to attention. This may sound like extravagant statement, but it it literally true, all that is required to prove it fully being sound judgment to guide the dressmaking. Consideration of the following features of evening fashions and of the pictured gowns made according to them will show how wide the choice is. The square neck with elbow sleeves is one stylish form of bodice. The sleeves may be transparent or a mere pretense of lace or ribbon bands. So one may be in sleeve fashion without hiding the beauty of her arm. The effect of square neck may be given by a series of shoulder straps, thus conforming to the latest line and showing the neck as much as is desired. The square of the neck may be very low, and under the straps an edge of lace laid flat may cover as high as one wishes without interfering much with the effect of low square. The off-shoulder style is still seen, though its combination with half sleeves gives to it a new look. The inside yoke that is used to lift the neck line a little is often combined with sleeve caps that fit over the shoulder, thus modifying the bareness without interfering with the cut-out line. The yoke may be lifted to the throat line, though fashion issues one of its few mandates in ordering that the throat itself be not covered.

As to fabrics and trimmings there are few novelties. Because of the freedom allowed in arrangement, startling effects are not needed. The first of the evening gowns shown herewith was a delicate green pastel cloth. Its trimmings were black velvet and stenciled white taffeta. The first dress of the group of four was old rose foulard, stenciled as indicated, white silk showing beneath. Next comes a dove gray landsdowne silk, sleeves and cut-out filling being black silk net, as was the slip. Then comes a gown of pale blue surah accompanied by a handsome polonaise of cream honiton lace trimmed with stenciled black velvet. The last dress of the showing was sketched in white silk grenadine over white taffeta. Embroidery of gold threads and crystal beads and white scarfing were its trimmings. Princess line from edge of low neck to skirt hem is in great favor, but a down-dipped belt and a skirt sheathed about the hips and gracefully full below are still correct. Evening skirts must (this is one of the few positive orders) be in front as long as one can manage, and should trail generously at the back. Just at the foot a flare of frill may appear. Overdress effects are not pronounced and rarely interfere with the skirt-outline.

Silk net, lace and all-overs of all varieties are much used for dress gowns of evening, theater and reception variety. No material better befriends the woman of moderate means than do the transparent and all-over sorts. An evening gown of silk draped smoothly with net may display bare shoulders for evening, and for dinner or reception may be adapted by the insertion of a to-match yoke of net. There are many ways to introduce such a yoke so that it seems when in place to be a permanent part of the gown. Shoulder straps over the yoke, for instance, will do it. Princess robes of lace are among the costliest fancies. There is no end to the amount of money that can be put into such a dress. Duchess honiton, applique, the choicest laces, all may be used, and may be made to order. Less expensive laces are dainty. Among them point d'esprit trimmed with rows of narrow ribbon frilled and matching the shade of the delicately tinted lining make a charming summer dress with belt and throat ribbon. The tinted lining extends only to the elbow, an under sleeve of net falling below. Plain net elaborated with insertions of lace are made up over colored silk with charming result. Lawn stenciled out in all-over pattern, taffeta treated the same way, and various other materials stenciled in more or less open design, are made up in combination with light-weight pastel cloths and with chiffons and nets. One very pretty dress showed an under robe of rose chiffon and sheath over gown of "all-overed" rose taffeta.

Now that there is a fixed tendency to adopt strictly tailored wear for the street, and that simplicity of outline prevails in many of the more elegant reception gowns, the variety offered in house dresses increases. Picture dresses are in considerable favor. The woman who in ordinary life presents a most conventional appearance becomes in her home gown delightfully individual.

FINE FEATHERS FOR EVENING DISPLAY.

Three pretty types of house dresses were chosen for illustration here. The first was pink China silk, skirt and bodice laid all around in pleats. The skirt hem was embroidered in green and finished with narrow black velvet. The watteau pleat was similarly finished. Velvet ruching appeared on the draped collar, and gave the bodice belt. The finish of the sleeves was the most original feature. The gown of figured stuff was a white challie flowered in lavender. Its fichu was white lawn dotted with lavender silk. Knotting at the back, this fell in a ruffle and nearly to the foot of the skirt. Turquoise blue India silk was the fabric of the remaining gown. Embroidery in corn color and white appeared at undeskirt, yoke and sleeves.

House gowns of the boudoir type are mostly in petticoat and over-jacket style. A more or less elaborate petticoat of taffeta is trimmed with insertions of lace, and a little jacket of lace is slipped on over what appears to be a low-necked chemise of silk to match the petticoat. Sometimes jacket and skirt are silk to match, and the jacket opens over a lace under blouse, while a deep lace flounce makes fluff at the foot of the skirt. Individuality, daintiness, a suggestion of untrammeled freedom of figure and delicacy of color, these are the features of almost all the new house gown designs.

NEW DESIGNS OF HOUSE DRESSES.

Copyright, 1900.

At the Altar.

Several of Bishop How's stories relate to weddings. Mr. Ibbetson, of St. Michael's, Walthamstow, was marrying a couple, when the ring was found to be too tight. A voice from behind exclaimed, "Suck your finger, you fool!" Again, it is related that the rector of Thornhill, near Dewsbury, on one occasion could not get the woman to say "obey" in the marriage service, and he repeated the word with a strong stress on each syllable, saying, "You must say O-bey." Whereupon the man interfered and said, "Never mind, go on, parson. I'll mak' her say 'O' by and by."—London Good Words.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Music is the food of love, but three course dinners, if well cooked and well served, are a very tolerable substitute.

The dogs of Chicago through the regular tax and pound fees contribute $5,000 a year more to the city treasury than the street cars.

Ohio has had thirty-eight Governors, only thirteen of whom were born in the State. She has had five Presidents, four of whom were born in that State.

American cotton goods are driving out all competitors in Manchuria and the northern provinces of China. They are lower in price and higher in quality.

Another British concession made to Ireland is that the red half-penny postage stamp shall hereafter be green. The change has the merit of not costing anything.

The English language marches on steadily. A newspaper conducted by Americans has been started in Bangkok, Siam, and twelve of the thirty-six printing offices in the city use English type.

Professor Martin Hartmann of Berlin has written a book in which he points out a noticeable intellectual renaissance in the Mohammedan world, as indicated in the increasing number and circulation of Arabic newspapers.

A Texas tornado picked up a girl, carried her a quarter of a mile and put her down again without a scratch. It is things like this which have caused people out there to use the expression "as gentle as a cyclone."

Of course, it is not generally known, but it is a fact all the same, that the government owns many thousands of acres of land in New Mexico that have never been taken up. It is the finest country in the world for stock raising.

It is said a new lumber syndicate has been organized for the purpose of cutting into lumber the timber on 230,000 acres of land in Alabama. Of course we must have lumber, but there would be nothing wrong in compelling that company, as well as all others, to plant a tree for every one destroyed.

A Russian editor was sent to prison a short time ago for saying that he had a good thing in hand, but he doubted if it would meet with the approval of the press censor, and he, accordingly, had decided to suppress it. This was construed into an offence against his majesty, and he went to jail for it.

It may not be generally understood, but it is none the less a valuable fact, that by sending worn and filthy currency to the treasury at Washington any bank or individual can have it exchanged for new and crisp bills. Of course, the individual, himself can not be expected to do this, but it does seem that the banks should watch the matter and keep the public supplied with clean and healthy paper money.

A member of the Chicago School Board wants to have the Czech language taught in all public schools where 50 per cent. of the children are of Bohemian parentage. This suggestion has roused an Irish member of the Board, who advocates the teaching of the ancient Irish language on the ground that in many schools more than 50 per cent of the children are Irish.

Many new things come out of Alaska. One of the recent novel stories is to the effect that one Martin Sievert, a murderer at Lituya bay, asked to be lynched rather than await the law's slow process, and actually signed a statement "expressing entire satisfaction with the proposed mode of execution." He was thereupon lynched with neatness and dispatch.

According to the Electrician, an inventor named M. A. Dufour has discovered a method to melt quartz and utilize it for many of the purposes for which glass is now employed. As quartz evolves no gases at the melting point, which glass does, and as it is as transparent as glass after passing through the process, it is believed that it can be used advantageously as a substitute in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

The fire losses in the United States in 1899, as reported by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, reached the colossal total of $153,570,830, which is in excess of the losses for any year since 1871, with the single exception of 1893, when they rose to $167,544,370. Indirectly, however, the losses last year were probably heavier than those of 1893, for the reason that many extensive establishments were destroyed which might otherwise have been continuously operated on a rising scale of profit. Nevertheless the figures as they stand represent a destruction of property so enormous that in comparison with fire all other disasters on land or sea seem almost trifling.

Siberia has suddenly become to Russia what our own great West became in the forties. Emigration has found it. Agriculture has redeemed its wastes. Unsuspected mineral wealth has gilded its gloomy ranges. A great railroad has tapped its vastness. It has been a region; it is now a country. It has thus become an object to Russia to remove the stigma that has given Siberia its appalling name in the world. It must stand no longer for incarnated barbarity and espionage. Its atmosphere must be made wholesome. Thus has the progress of commerce demanded the throttling of an age-old villainy. The sweeping and lighting of Siberia necessitate fewer exiles. Judicial inquiry will hereafter be the official sieve. Deportation must be replaced by other punishments, and publicity will bring it about that these will be lighter.

The mutilation of a great public work should be regarded by the courts as a serious offense. It is a meaner and more contemptible crime than petty larceny and should be punished accordingly. The lockup, with no option of fine, might check it. The mania is not mentioned in the medical works, but it is a very prevalent disease, especially here in America, thinks the Minneapolis Times. Hardly a historic building, tomb or monument has escaped the vandal hand of the relic hunter and the work of destruction goes merrily on. The relic hunters are, in the main, respectable as respectability goes, and for that reason it is probable that a jail sentence would be the most efficacious remedy.

In San Francisco some enterprising people are devoted to the fad of breeding Belgian hares, both for market and as pets, and the result is such that the Argonaut editorially warns the city and state and country not to bring down upon our unthinking heads another Australian rabbit plague. The Australian experience is certainly enough to make the Californians think twice before they allow the present experiment to go too far. The productivity of this little animal is such that, according to a moderate estimate, one pair would be represented at the end of the fifth year by the healthy total of 3,809,322. As yet, they are not allowed to run loose, and their numbers are not threatening, but it is pointed out that in Southern California they have already proved to be such a pest that San Francisco and the immediately adjoining districts have had to be tried for a change. It is worth while to recall that the Australian rabbit plague began in just this way, and that what was thought to be a beneficial experiment prevented any effective measures in spite of warning, until the rabbits became a public calamity, destroying many millions of dollars' worth of property and defying all attempts to destroy them until Pasteur provided an effective means of doing so by inoculation.

An official of one of the largest railroads on the American continent said recently: "The time has come for the United States to take the lead in the world's coal trade. First, because the facilities of this country are so much greater than those of the old countries. The mines of England are worked for the most part by the shaft system. These shafts go down into the earth for thousands of feet, and must be sent down still deeper from year to year. The result is that the annual cost of working these mines constantly increases. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania the coal is dug out of hill sides by means of horizontal tunnels. The cost of extending these tunnels remains practically the same for any length. When one is exhausted another is opened up at a lower level. The labor situation in England is also a cause of handicap in her race with the United States for the coal trade of the world. The English miner is paid as a general thing a certain percentage of the selling price of the coal he digs, consequently, he can work for a time, and then quit with impunity, to the great inconvenience of his employer. This year has broken all records in the coal export trade of this country. Any one of a reasonable turn of mind can draw his own conclusions."

A curious move in trade from England to France is indicated in the report of the British Consul at Calais. A London carriage builder, he states, has established a carriage-building factory, turning out from 200 to 300 carriages a year, not for the French but for the colonial and British market. More curious still, most of the workmen and many of the materials are imported from Great Britain. In the same district a Birmingham firm, with British workmen, is making accessories for bicycles and motor cars.

Daring.

This man is not in the habit of flirting, but he really could not resist the temptation the other day when he entered a corner grocery in the outlying district. The pretty, red-cheeked girl behind the counter looked so demure and said, "Certainly, sir," so sweetly when he asked if he could use the telephone that he was tempted to use the electric converser as the means of throwing a complaint. Besides, had not she encouraged him by a slight arching of the eyebrows and a coy glance in his direction? She was waiting on a neighboring housewife, who was herself attractive enough to cause more than passing attention. They both laughed when he made a facetious remark to his friend at the other end of the line.

"Where are you now?" asked the friend.

"Why," replied the audacious fellow, "I'm out here in an east-end grocery watching a pretty girl sell a dozen eggs to a customer.

There was a sudden plunk and splash, as the confused girl allowed the paper sack into which she was counting the eggs to fall to the floor.

The proprietor of the grocery came in from the rear at that moment, and the young man escaped during the confusion.—Detroit Free Press.

Where People Dress Alike.

In Yucatan, Central America, sisters dress precisely alike, even to the tieing of a bow, the turn of a button, or the flower in the hair. In the tropics large families are the rule, and one may see in that country girls in groups of from three to a baker's dozen who belong to the same family, as their clothes will show. It is thus easy to distinguish the members of a family anywhere. In Anam men and women wear their hair in the same way, and dress almost alike. Earrings and finger rings are worn by the women only. The men and women of the Cree tribe of Indians dress alike, except the ornamentation of their leggings, which is vertical for men and horizontal for women.

London's Hebrew Population.

The Hebrew population of London has more than doubled during the last twenty years. It is now estimated at 120,000.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Small Things.—The day of warring over small things is dead.—Rev. J. G. Smith, Presbyterian, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hope.—Hope is the progressive inspiration force of the human race.—Rev. H. T. Rasmus, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Sunday.—Let Sunday be in its joyousness the brightest and the best day of the week.—Rev. J. D. Rankin, Presbyterian, Denver, Col.

Our Consciousness.—Within us we have the consciousness that the soul shall never die, because Christ lives.—Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, Boston, Mass.

Belief in God.—To believe in God means to believe in the things that God stands for. All our acts are religious acts if properly done.—Edward Markham, New York City.

Immortality.—When the mind feels the sway of a desire to look into the depths of time, that moment one gets a glimpse of immortality.—Rev. Geo. P. Berry, Baptist, Troy, N. Y.

Like Christ.—To be a Christian is to be like Christ, to live for the things he lived for and to live by the spirit he lived by.—Rev. J. Titsworth, Congregationalist, Milwaukee, Wis.

Christ's.—The inspiration and the power that is just clothing the world in unequaled beauty and filling it with the joy of heaven is Christ's.—Rev. J. R. Fisher, Presbyterian, Newark, N. J.

Work.—Rely upon hard, long continued, painstaking work. By it discipline your mind, build up your character, and earn your own way in the world.—Rev. Dr. Yosburgh, Baptist, Denver, Col.

Condemnation.—We claim that God condemns no one absolutely and finally, except for unbelief in God. The doctrine of election has thousands of proofs.—Rev. J. Herron, Presbyterian, Akron, Ohio.

Gifts of God.—History shows how man has worked out his material salvation and his educational advancement by making use of the gifts of God.—Rev. F. M. Bristol, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

The Church.—Men are disappointed in the church; they see men in it leading ungodly lives, and blame the church for this, and in rejecting the church they reject Christ.—Bishop Francis, Episcopalian, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eternal Life.—The spiritual man claims conscious possession of eternal life. The natural man does not. That Christ taught it is my strongest mental proof of eternal life.—Rev. C. Greeley, Congregationalist, Braddock, Pa.

Religion and Education.—The Catholic Church believes that religion and education should go hand in hand. The other churches believe that all education should be secular.—Rev. Dr. De Costa, Roman Catholic, New York City.

Imperishable Records.—We are making records, not always great masterstrokes it may be, but still records that will be imperisable. The imperishable records are made upon the imperishable soul.—Rev. E. M. Wood, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Social Beings.—We are social beings. We are not created for ourselves, but we are social beings, born for society. Whether we will or not, our life is for weal or woe to the lives of a portion of our neighbors.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore, Md.

The Spiritual World.—Every soul that goes into the spiritual world in harmony with its environment, that loves what God loves and hates what he hates, and by faith is in union with Christ as the incarnate son of God, such a soul will be happy.—Rev. E. H. Ward, Episcopalian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Square with the Lord.—People are very anxious to know how they stand with their fellow-men or in their business, but it is more important for us as travelers to the eternal world to see of we are altogether square with the Lord.—Rev. Dr. Holderby, Presbyterian, Atlanta, Ga.

The World.—The world has believed for thousands of years that God exists, and that the Bible is His revealed word, but ever tried to interpret its meaning in harmony with its own desires and for the gratification of its passions.—Rev. Bruce Brown, Christian Church, Denver, Col.

The Laws of Nature.—The laws of nature are not chains by which the hands of God must be forever bound—rather they are tools which the hand of God may grasp and use. Consider who Jesus Christ was. He was entered into humanity to disclose Deity to humanity.—Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Against God.—If we rebel against God's providences and say He has made one rich and another poor, one up and another down, and complain and grumble, we are against God. And yet He has made everything to work for good to them that love God.—Rev. W. C. P. Rhodes, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Man.—Man has been defined as a handful of dust, organized around an inspiration, and nature as an infinite genius rushing into visible form. Sometimes Jesus Christ condensed His work into a single word that imaged forth His nature and included all men's needs, even as a drop of water mirrors the blue sky above; and the green earth beneath. "I am the water of life," sends us to nature.—Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern Famines.

The worst famines of modern times were the famine in Ireland in 1846-47, in which 1,000,000 people perished; the Indian famine of 1866, which claimed 1,450,000 victims; the Indian famine of 1877, in which 500,000 people perished, and the great famine in China in 1878, in which 9,500,000 died.

Must Arbitrate.

New Zealand has a law making it compulsory in all disputes between capital and labor for the disputants to submit to arbitration.