

If drunkenness is an excuse for crime, by the way, what is the excuse for drunkenness?

Love is always the same old story, as will be seen by the love letters that get into court now and then.

The Topeka Journal knows a woman who will fuss when she gets to heaven because she can't get a halo trimmed to suit her.

Can a farmer who sells preserved eggs, with the statement that they are fresh laid, be a Christian and have hope of a glorious hereafter?

Still, it seems cruel for Tom Lawson to desert the country in its hour of trial, merely for the purpose of making a few boggary millions himself.

An Ohio convict made \$20,000 while serving a five-year term in the penitentiary. Some people are such financial geniuses that they can make money anywhere.

Mr. Rockefeller is pleased at the thought of being regarded as a patriot. No doubt he finds it a blessed thought that a man doesn't have to be poor to be patriotic.

Tom Lawson hopes the country will sit still and be good while he engages in the unpleasant but necessary job of checking a few millions out of the system for his own use.

Pa Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, is said to be busy settling the debts of his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester. The duke's creditors will doubtless be glad that pa has decided not to hand his money.

The Washington Post has discovered a number of Congressmen in Washington with spears in their pockets. Inasmuch as there is no law against carrying concealed spears it doesn't seem that there is anything that can be done.

A public school principal declares that "Chicago boys and girls twist their parents around their fingers." One of time's chagons. A generation ago it was the boys and girls who were twisted, and not around the fingers, but over the parental knee.

Premier Stolypin has given the Duma to understand that the Czar's will continues to be the only law in Russia. Perhaps the Czar created the Duma merely because he thought it would be an easy way to keep its members from stirring up trouble elsewhere.

We note that the American press generally refers to Loszko Czechoy as "the Vanderbilt count." This is not a name as any sign of disrespect to a noble Austrian house, but merely illustrates the fact that the democracy is acquiring a proper consciousness of its own aristocratic values.

Missouri boasts a new society, "The United Veterans of the Civil War," made up of Union and Confederate soldiers. Missouri was on the borderland between North and South, and "brother against brother" was more than a figure of speech. The Missouri society may lead to a united grand army of blue and gray.

The Finnish Diet has passed unanimously a bill providing that no alcohol shall hereafter be manufactured in Finland or imported into the country. In Russia, of which Finland is a part, the manufacture of alcohol is a State monopoly. The Finns evidently object to many things from Russia besides the government of the Czar.

"Healthy games, healthy foods and healthy homes" would be enjoyed by every youth, if the birthday wish of Field Marshal Lord Roberts could come to pass. "And, keep young," adds the famous commander-in-chief of the British army. "I have kept myself young on purpose. I never drink and I don't smoke, and I am really not a day older than in 1880." At that rate "Bobs," who was born in 1832, is 48 instead of 75, and the boys he speaks of so generously need not hesitate to wish him many more happy returns.

Of the many wonderful things in the world, few, if any, are more wonderful than the manifestations of the care which God takes of the helpless. There was a splendid illustration of this care, exercised through human instruments, in the will of the late Robert N. Carson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Carson bequeathed an estate worth \$5,000,000 for the purpose of founding and maintaining a college for orphan girls between the ages of 5 and 10 years who have neither father nor mother. They are to receive such training as will fit them for a life of usefulness, and are then to be discharged at the age of 18 or less. The girls are not to be dressed in uniform, but are to be allowed the exercise of some degree of individual taste.

Oscar II, King of Sweden, who died recently after a reign both long and prosperous—except for one incident—amid the sincere mourning of his people and the esteem of good men of all nations, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen and best men of his time. By every standard of public devotion and private morals he measured well. It is an ironic comment on certain traditions once potent and still regarded that Oscar of Sweden, who became the King's office so well, had scarce a drop of so-called "royal" or even "princely" blood in his veins. His paternal grandfather was John Bernadotte, a French peasant who found a marshal's baton in his soldier's knapsack. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of a Marselles stock broker of plebeian extraction. His mother was the daughter of Eugene Beaubarnes, with no claim to higher rank by merit than that of the distinctly

"Jesser noblesse" of France, Oscar II, was the second king of distinction of his family. There is no question that John Bernadotte managed his affairs well. Called to be heir of the childless ruler over a people of whose language even he was ignorant, he adroitly preserved and enlarged the dominions of the dynasty into which he had been adopted. None of the princes "made" through the successes of the great Napoleon saved so much from the Napoleonic wreck. His son and the first grandson who succeeded him made no notable mark upon history. The second grandson of Bernadotte and third king of the race had abilities suited to his times. Intelligent, cultivated, realizing fully the force of democratic ideas and the change from the traditional attitude of the king toward his subjects which they involve, he conformed cheerfully to the facts. He was required to be a thoroughly "constitutional" monarch, and he played the part with enthusiasm. He deserved and won for himself and his country the respect of all nations. He deserved and won the love of his people. He was the only king of his time who could go about his country like any other man and be unattended when he so desired without fear and without danger. In the closing years of his prosperous reign he met with what was, from certain viewpoints, a misfortune and at least a mortification. There came a day when there must have echoed in his ears the words of an ancient Scandinavian king, so fluently paraphrased by an American poet: "What was that?" said Olaf, standing on the quarter deck; "Something heard I like the stranding of a shattered wreck." Einar then, the arrow taking from the loosened string. Answered, "That was Norway breaking from thy hand, O King." Yet Oscar of Sweden had not the mortification of Olaf of Norway, that misfortune had come to him from going too fast and far and getting ahead of his times, and he had the consoling knowledge that through no fault of his were the lands over which his scepter extended and the dominions of his house diminished. Two peoples had got at cross purposes, and it was not in the power of a constitutional king to lead together those who had to be driven if they were not to separate.

to George Washington, "Father of His Country." Lawrence Washington, great-grandfather of General Washington, was rector of this church from 1822 to 1843. The family records show beyond doubt that he was the father of John Washington, the first of the Washington family to emigrate to Virginia. Although the church is still open for

Science AND INVENTION

It is estimated that South America furnishes about 63 per cent of the world's supply of India rubber.

It is computed that about 14,000 words were sent over the Atlantic on the opening day of the wireless telegraph from the United Kingdom to Canada.

Certain kinds of noises, says the Madras Times, attract snakes. The whirr of the moving machine is one, and in six months as many as 129 cobras alone have been killed on a grass farm in India by the advancing machine.

By rubbing metals with salt before applying mercury, the ancients obtained a reaction similar to that for which copper sulphate is used. The chlorine released from the salt formed a silver chloride easily attacked by the mercury, so as to form an amalgam.

According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, chilled steel shows of extreme hardness and adapted to replace diamonds in drilling through many formations is made by spraying or atomizing molten steel into cold water, thereby chilling it instantly.

In August there was inaugurated at the Col d'Olen, close by Monte Rosa, at an elevation of 9,840 feet, one of the most remarkable institutions for scientific research in the world. It owes its existence to the initiative of Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, and is called the Institute of the Col d'Olen. It contains laboratories for research in botany, bacteriology, zoology, physiology, terrestrial physics and meteorology. All these subjects are to be studied from the special point of view of the effect of Alpine conditions.

Monsieur Carbonelle, a Belgian, has invented an apparatus by means of which a picture can be reproduced by telegraph in the form of an engraved plate, from which printed copies may be immediately taken. The picture to be sent is printed with thick, non-conducting ink, and wound round a revolving cylinder, over which passes a stylus electrically connected with the telegraph line. At the receiving end a similar cylinder is encased with lead, or other soft metal, on which presses the point of a graver. The variations of intensity in the current produced by the stylus passing over the picture at the transmitting station causes the graver to cut more or less deeply, and thus to produce a typographic copy of the original, which may be placed without change on the printing press.

The "Femme de Luxe." There are in these days the train de luxe, edition de luxe and hotel de luxe, but it seems to have entirely escaped attention that there is also the femme de luxe. The femme de luxe associates only with the rich and prominent, lives but for amusement, spends money recklessly. This femme de luxe and homme de luxe difficulty is the disease which, spreading with enormous rapidity, threatens to remove good conduct from the civilized world. A handful of men break every law, divine or human, availing with impunity, and behave like hooligans, and with them are a handful of women who have abandoned all restraint. These are held up to the rest of the community as of such social importance that their misconduct is to be admired.—London Truth.

Borrowing Trouble. "Ever since his wife has brought suit for divorce he has looked terribly worried." "He oughtn't to worry; she'll probably get it."—Houston Post.

No, Alonso, family jars do not come under the head of brica-brac.

TO RESTORE CHURCH AS WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Patriotic Americans are fathering a movement to restore Parleigh Church in Essex, England, an ancient and much decayed structure, as a memorial



services, having been rebuilt in part half a century or more ago, it lacks in many details, especially with relation to the tower, its early architectural features. The tower in particular will be rebuilt complete, and a pair of bells, such as it originally sheltered, will be hung.

Last year General James Grant Wilson, of 157 West 79th street, New York, visited the old church with a party of American tourists, and there the idea of restoring it as a Washington memorial was evoked. R. T. Love, rector, ascertained that it will cost approximately \$3,000 to restore the tower

and the church proper. General Wilson has charge of the collection of donations in America.

The ancestry of General Washington was traced with the utmost care and accuracy, and the summary on file in the library of the British Museum is complete and convincing. John Washington, the emigrant, was the grandfather of the President.

which it is to be used and the character of the music to be played, are ordinarily as follows: Thickness, 3-64 of an inch; length, 5/8 of an inch; width, 2-16 of an inch, or slightly less. The hypocone of the prop is curved to fit smoothly on the bridge of the violin, and a notch for the G string is also made. To erect the device on the violin is an easy matter, it being only necessary to turn down the G string about a tone, to insert the prop underneath and then to tune up the string with care. In effect it becomes a component part of the bridge itself, but it can always be easily removed.

This method of elevating the G just enough to be sounded simultaneously with the D and A strings takes away the mechanical obstacle that Ole Bull managed to overcome by means of a flat bridge and his remarkable tons de force, but which no other violinist has attempted to cope with.

That this method of playing is entirely novel is evidenced by the fact that all works on orchestration have stated that sustained chords on the violin are restricted to two notes and that three and four voiced chords must be played as arpeggios. But a new and beautiful effect is now placed at the command of the violinist, although it is true that there are few compositions in which use has been made of the possibilities of writing beautiful chords on the three lower strings of the violin. De Berlioz has a notable passage in his fifth concerto. But it remains chiefly for future composers of music for the violin to enlarge the present excellent repertoire of the violin with compositions containing violin harmony.

The inventor has refrained from patenting his device in order to make it more obtainable by violinists.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

Bulb Which It Contains Said to Burn 3,500 Hours.

How to Grow Plump. It is the universal law, says Mrs. Scanton, that wives of successful men are fat. If they are not, she asserts, it is proof positive that they do not love their husbands. A fat girl, she says, Mrs. Scanton, has all the best of the thin, willowy creatures, in shrewdness, in disposition and in temperament.

Improving the Violin. "G String Prop" Makes New Harmonies a Possibility.

Some cannot read labels remind us of tombstone epigrams; they are misleading.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

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LEADERS BY THE PEOPLE

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

By British Ambassador Bryce. In South America and the West Indies negro civilization is advancing and the arts and customs of civilization have made way. Nowhere, perhaps, has the progress been to quite so satisfactory, or, at any rate, quite so interesting and full of promise, as in Basuto land, where a Kaffir people of several hundred thousand souls is developing, under the guidance of British officials, but retaining its own tribal system, its own chief, its own language, industries and prosperous in a territory which land speculators and mining prospectors are not permitted to enter.

Our upward progress has been slow as well as gradual, and yet our ancestors had the advantage of living in a climate and on a soil which compelled exertion and gave that stimulus to progress which the inhabitants of tropical Africa did not receive. Progress will, be far more rapid among the colored people now than it was among the races of Northern Europe or among the aborigines of America, because all the influences which a highly developed civilization exerts are at work around and about them.

But when we remember how short a time has elapsed since freedom and responsibility, the factors that make manhood, were attained and how short even the time since the progenitors of the colored people were living as savages in the African jungles, we shall wonder not at the defects we see, but rather that those defects are not far greater. There must be patience, and with patience hope.

OUR IGNORANCE OF OUR DESTINY. By Maurice Maeterlinck. In the invincible ignorance where we are our imagination has the choice of our eternal destinies. A first hypothesis is that of absolute annihilation. A second hypothesis, ardently crossed by our blind instincts, promises us the preservation, more or less integral, through the infinity of time, of our consciousness or of our actual ego. Remains a double hypothesis of a survival with consciousness or with a consciousness enlarged and transformed, of which that which we possess to-day cannot give us any idea, which it rather prevents us from conceiving, just as our imperfect eye prevents us from conceiving other light than that which passes between violet and ultra-violet. The hypothesis resolves itself into a simple question of consciousness. To say, for example, as we are tempted to do, that a survival without consciousness is equivalent to annihilation, is to argue a priori and without reflection this problem of consciousness, the principal and the most

MICHIGAN LEADS IN DEER. Several Eastern States Have a Surprisingly Large Supply.

According to reports received by the Agricultural Department, about 32,000 deer were killed or captured in Michigan last year, says the Kansas City Star. Pennsylvania is not usually counted among the big game States, yet nearly 700 deer were killed in the mountains there in the same period. T. S. Palmer, of the Agricultural Department has embodied the reports from the game warden of the various States in which there is big game in an article printed in the Agricultural Department Year Book.

Michigan led in the number of deer killed or captured. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Texas deer were reported plentiful. In the Adirondack mountains in New York about 200 deer were killed. Hundreds of deer were killed or captured in Wyoming, Vermont and Maine. In Wyoming more than 600 elk and 200 antelope were killed.

An invasion of Wyoming by Indians resulted in serious consequences to the game. Two bands of Utes, each about 500 in number, entered the State the latter part of July and the first week in August and penetrated northward in Converse, Weston and Cook counties. The Indians stripped the country of game wherever they traveled. They killed hundreds of sage hens and many antelope and deer. The game warden and State authorities were powerless to prevent these depredations, and it was only by the aid of federal troops that the Indians were finally returned to their reservations.

The demand for elk teeth was responsible, as in former years, for the killing of many elk. In Washington a few Indians from the Quilnait reservation were engaged in killing elk for tusks in the Olympic mountains, but through the efforts of the Indian agent the practice was promptly stopped. Nov. 29 a carload of trophies, composed of heads, skins, skulls and horns of many elk killed in Wyoming and on the border of the Yellowstone national park and shipped from Idaho to a taxidermist in Los Angeles, were seized in the latter city. Two of the shippers were arrested while unloading the car. At the preliminary hearing it was shown that they belonged to four teeth hunters who had been operating in Western Wyoming, north of Jackson Hole and along the southern border of the park. The teeth are used largely for watch fobs for members of the order of Elks.

MADE THE THIEF GIVE UP. "Don't Take that \$3.10," the Negro Rubber Said. "It's Mine."

The pawnshop of Morris Feingold, at 304 Kansas avenue, West Side, was in the care of Mrs. Feingold recently, says the Kansas City Times. She was in the store, where the safe is, when a customer called her to another room. This left the safe without a guardian. But Mrs. Feingold was alert. She heard a noise in the store room and went in quickly. The door of the safe was open and she remembered it had been closed. And there, crouching in front of it, she saw a negro.

The pawnbroker's wife didn't scream and she didn't faint. She is a smart woman, but she grabbed the negro by the coat and put her hands in his pockets. There she found \$180 in bills and checks which had been in the safe. Then she dropped the money into her apron.

"Don't you take that \$3.10," the negro told her. "That's mine. I'll have you arrested if you take it. Please, missus, give me back my \$3.10. You wouldn't take a man's last cent, would you?"

But Mrs. Feingold was pitiless. "I was afraid he'd take all the money from me if he got a chance," she said afterward, "so I turned and threw it in the safe and locked the door. When I turned around he was gone."

"I thought only of the money. I didn't even think of calling for help, though there were three men in the next room. The negro was scared. He was a lot more scared than I was. No, he didn't try to scare me, but kept repeating, 'I ain't got nothing, I ain't got nothing.' But I held on to his coat with my left hand and searched his pockets with the other. And I found the \$180 in money and checks."

obscure of all those that interest us. It is, as the metaphysicians have all proclaimed, the most difficult there is, inasmuch as the object of consciousness itself is what we would know.

That which debars us and for a long time will debar us from the treasures of the universe is the hereditary resignation with which we sojourn in the United prison of our senses. Our imagination, such as we have to-day, is accommodated too easily to this captivity. It does not cultivate enough the sensations and presentiments which tell it that it is absurdly imprisoned and that it should seek egress and search for the most grandiose and the most infinite circles which it represents to itself. It tells itself more and more feverishly that the real world begins thousands of leagues farther away than the most ambitious and tinorous dreams.

MY LIFE DOES NOT BELONG TO ME. By Leo Toistoi.

The end of life! No such end exists, it cannot exist, and no science can discover it. The law of direction, the path of life? Yes. Religion is wisdom, if you like replies to this. It answers that it gives the lie to all the ways that do not follow the one truth. By the negation of false directions it indicates and illuminates the only true way. This is how it presents itself to me: The law of organic life is strife; the law of life, reasoning; conscious life is union, love. Above the organic life, above the life of struggle, is born the life of reason linked to the first. The end is evident; to destroy the struggle and to establish union where there was discord, at first among men, then between men and animals, and finally between animals and plants.

I would wish to accomplish the will of God, and to desire nothing so passionately as that one thing. Is it possible? Yes, it is possible.

COUNTRY'S DUTY TO THE INDIANS. By Bishop Hendrix.

It is not enough to make the Indians owners in sovereignty of their lands and to teach them to till the soil and to trade; to teach them the laws of health and sanitation. That is simply to civilize them. One duty is to do more—we must Christianize them. The Indians must know of a revealed religion and not simply the religion of nature. He must learn of the Holy Spirit, and not alone of civilization that is needed, but the taking of civilization to the Indian, not as veneer, but as the fruit of Christianity. We owe him more than rations; we owe his debtor to give him the gospel that saves. Already 60,000 Indians have become American citizens. They have needed paternal missions to make them strong for citizenship.

The Name of Norway's King.

As to the uncertainty of the spelling of the King of Norway's name, a Norwegian authority writes: "The genuine form of the name is Hakon. Such variations as Hekun, Hakunn, Hakvin, Latin Hagulinn, I leave out of consideration. The name is made up of two elements—ha, the root of har, high; and kon, for kour (like son, for son). The older form of kour was kaur, 'he of the kyn (kuni), of the family, the noble race.' According to the Elder Edda poem, Rigmold kour was the youngest son of Jarl (Earl), who himself was the son of the god Heimdall ('illuminateur mundi'). Kour ungr, the young kon, swung himself, by deeds of arms, into the position of a konnig, king, which, though the old poet knew it not, simply meant the kon-ig, 'he of the kin'—ungr being a suffix indicative of descent.

"Accordingly, the name Hakon meant originally 'the high one of the kin,' and must have been a title for a prince, a king, before it assumed the exclusive character of a proper personal name. The old Norwegian pronunciation of the 'a' in ha seems to have come close to the sound of the English 'ow' in know; but in the course of time it has broadened into a sound as nearly as possible identical with the English 'av' in hawk. The 'o' in kon is very nearly equal to the English 'y' in on. The accent falls on the first syllable. In modern Norwegian the spelling of the name is Hakoon ('aa' equals 'aw')."

The Pianoforte.

The pianoforte was directly evolved from the clavichord and the harpsichord. In 1711 Scipione Maffei gave a detailed account of the first four instruments, which were built by Bartolommeo Cristofori, named by him pianoforte, and exhibited in 1709.

Martius in France exhibited harpsichords, with hammer action, in 1710, and Schroter in Germany claimed to have invented the pianoforte between 1717 and 1721. Martius at first was generally credited with the invention, for it was not until 1728, when Cristofori's instruments had become famous, that the Italian advanced his claim, and it was in 1763 that he brought forward the proof of his contention.

Pianos of that period were shaped like the modern grand, the first square piano being built by Frederica, an organ builder of Saxony, in 1768. The first genuine upright was patented in England and the United States by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1800.—Scrap Book.

Got Too Important.

"What has become of the maid you thought such a prize?" "Oh, I had to let her go!" replied the second fashionable woman. "After her operation for appendicitis she thought she was one of us."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Perverse.

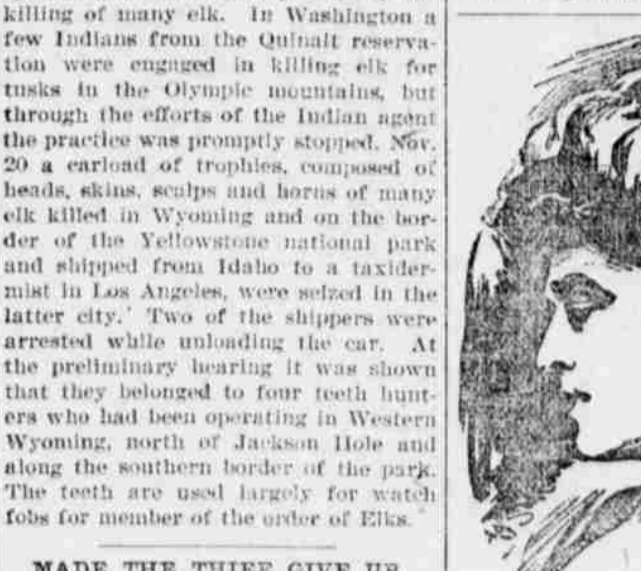
Wife—Do come over to Mrs. Barker's with me, John. She'll make you feel just as if you were at home. Her Husband—Then what's the use of going?—Judge.

From the Mouths of Babies.

"Is it true we're made of dust, Auntie?" "Yes, dear." "Then why don't we turn muddy when we drink?"

Right On.

Wisecry—It must be a great pleasure to tell a joke to an acrobat. Softbo—Why? Wisecry—Because he tumbles so easily.—Morristown (Pa.) Times.



MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

Lady Churchill's experience contradicted the general belief that an American girl is not likely to get along happily with a foreign-born husband. She was very happy in her married life and through her own qualifications took a conspicuous part in the most exclusive London social set. She had much to do with her husband's success and popularity in politics.

After Lord Churchill's death she married George Cornwallis West and continued her activity in public affairs. She had charge of the hospital ship Maine in the war between Great Britain and the Boers, and for her work she was made Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem and a member of the Red Cross. In recent years she has founded and edited the Anglo-Saxon Review.

Even if a woman is economical, her husband will go to bed better content if he finds she hasn't been down town all day.