

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by the ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type; and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of this country.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for national defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase to which the country is committed should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock on the gulf. This is a recommendation of a very competent board, appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles, and other munitions of war, and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class, which cannot be completed for a year or two, it is necessary to recommend the secretary of the navy or an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship on the Pacific coast, where at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

Alaska Demands Attention.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will no longer permit us to neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public survey has not been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special authority. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to enforce the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes and also for the survey of lands exceeding 100 acres, and thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of congress as thus far expressed has been that only such lands should apply to the territory as should be specifically named. It will be seen how much remains to be done for the territory, and yet the portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide the territory into four or more and to designate the boundaries thereof, and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a surveyor general and register have been appointed at Sitka, Alaska. It is in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity of a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men, is under the command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the Eighth infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post. As it is in the interest of the government to encourage the settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens with the benefit of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon river country of the present shortage of food for the large number of people who are entering there without the means of leaving the country, are confirmed in such a measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and Victor, which is a most difficult and perhaps impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified, it is worthy of every effort to be made to carry their relief.

About Harem Baths.

It has remained for a German newspaper woman, Adele Stern, to penetrate the mysteries of the Sultan's harem. She says: "Along the walls are low settees. In the middle of the room stands a magnificent Turkish clock. Near by is a maugal, an open metallic stove, from which momeas faintly perfumed heat. On the top is a big bronze pot, in which delicious mocha is being brewed. At every other step is a sort of cradle, in which rest from one to three children. "The dolce far niente of Turkish female life can nowhere be better studied than in a bath. The women of the harem enter the bath early in the morning, and spend from an hour to a whole day there. "And now to the bath itself. It is a veritable fairyland. The soft, damp air, the white marble, the perfumed steam, all help the illusion of being in some Nivie land. Right before me, splashing in the water, are two nymphs. Their immense black eyes glance sadly at me from beneath a mass of raven-black hair. Their forms are exquisite, whitens the alabaster surrounding them, and with skin as soft as the richest velvet. "The bath finished, I am once more ushered into the dressing-room. I drink a cup of coffee and depart."

Feathered Ventiloquists. Many birds form their sounds without opening their bills. The pigeon is a well-known instance of this. Its cooing can be distinctly heard, although it does not open its bill. The call is formed internally in the throat and chest, and is only rendered audible by resonance. Similar ways may be observed in many birds and other animals. The clear loud call of the cuckoo, according to one naturalist, is the resonance of a note formed in the bird. The whirring of the snipe, which betrays the approach of the bird to the hunter, is an act of ventriloquism. Even the nightingale has certain notes which are produced internally, and which are audible while the bill is closed.

Democracy Undeified. "Everybody seems to be on an equality in Klondike," said the shoe clerk boaster. "Yes," said the cheerful idiot, "one man can cut as much ice as another up there."—Indianapolis Journal.

COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Most People Have an Exaggerated Idea of This Expense.

Under the hot breath of the professional "kicker" the cost of school books is made to appear as an enormous and unreasonable burden. While poor people who have large families in school really have some burden to bear in this matter, the average person has an exaggerated idea of the cost of school books.

It is interesting to note from the last census report the cost of certain things as compared with the cost of school books. It has been found by a series of investigations in different States, based upon reliable information, that the cost of school books amounts to a sum which would be equal to ten cents for each inhabitant, or \$7,000,000 a year in the whole United States. Compare this with the following: Cost of artificial flowers and feathers, \$9,000,000; tobacco and cigars, \$195,000,000; confectionery, \$55,000,000; cigar boxes, \$7,000,000; liquors—distilled, malt and vinous—\$289,000,000; and the only one of the above sums that causes any considerable complaint is that "obnoxious" amount (\$7,000,000) paid for school books.

Before we condemn our State legislatures for the enactment of this law, and the school officials for obeying it, let us consider whether it is not a reasonable and just law enacted for the benefit of the children.—Jackson County School News.

Work and Rest.

Periods of work and play must alternate, and the younger the children the shorter should be the periods of work. The pauses should be spent in free play out of doors. The most difficult subject should be placed in the morning; but there should be a judicious alternation of the difficult and the easy. The plan of one or two sessions a day is an open question, which should be decided on hygienic grounds. One session without pauses every hour is open to serious objections. Home work should be at a minimum. The general aim should be to get the maximum attention and freshness.

Two pedagogical principles radically opposed. One urges education by the hours, months and years spent in the school-room, by the subjects studied and the pages turned, by exercises written and passed. The other looks less at what a pupil has done than what he can do, and deems present intellectual health and mental ability the only evidence of a good education. From the standpoint of the latter, work done by the nervous mechanism under abnormal conditions may cause irreparable injury. Of course the latter is the standpoint of school hygiene. Its problem is to determine how long the nervous mechanism can function at its best.

The Worst Boy in School.

He was about the worst boy in school and the teacher had punished him again and again until she had begun to consider him in the light of a natural enemy, and she felt that the boy's feeling for her must be almost one of hatred. So it was in the nature of a surprise when, in view of the approaching holiday separation, other boys of the school brought to her desk little gifts of remembrance, to have the bad boy approach with some hesitation and place a box of candy on her desk.

"But I don't think I can take it, Tom," she said. "You have been too bad a boy; you have seemed to do everything you could to displease me." "Oh, please take it, Miss Blank," said the bad boy in entreating tones. "I worked after school hours to get the money to get it."

And some one felt tears coming very near the surface then, for the bad boy was a poor boy and had not so many pleasures in life that he could be expected to sacrifice any of them for anyone.—School Board Journal.

Examination Answers.

In a training school for girls, one maiden said that a robin had web feet, and that a sparrow had eyes on both sides of its head to enable it to see around a corner. In political and legal lore the pupils were all at sea. One said a "bill" is permissible when it is allowed to pass the first time; it is retrospective when it has to be considered again. Charlestown was said to be a naval arsenal. Children, too, give some queer definitions. Backbitter was said to be a flea. Blacksmith is a place where they make horses, because you can see them nailing the feet on. A horse is an animal with four legs, one in each corner. Ice is water that went to sleep in the cold. Little sins are cracked commandments. The nest egg is the one the hen measures by. The four seasons are pepper, salt, mustard and vinegar, and stars are the moon's eggs.—Boston Traveler.

Arithmetical Geography.

Texas has 265,780 square miles. (Look in your geographies for the areas of the other States and countries referred to.) How many States of the size of Colorado could be made from Texas? Illinois? New York? New Jersey? Pennsylvania? Delaware? England? Germany? France? Crete? Cuba? Mexico? Spain? Italy? Wales? The population of New York City is about 1,516,000. New York City is how many times the population of Nevada? New Mexico? Colorado? Arizona? Connecticut? Delaware? Florida? Idaho? Maine? Montana? New Hampshire? North Dakota?

Busy Work Exercise.

Write names of articles produced by a farmer; by a gardener. Write names of articles that are mined. Write names of materials used by a carpenter; by a mason. Write names of articles kept for sale by a grocer; by a druggist; by a furniture dealer; by a dry-goods dealer; by a hardware dealer.



SCORING PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

One of the most polished scorings that President McKinley's administration has received since the elections is found in the columns of the New York Times. That paper was his ardent supporter during the Presidential campaign, but it does not hesitate to administer a caustic rebuke to the man it helped to elect. The points that it makes against him are the calling of an extra session of Congress and the passage of an unnecessary tariff bill which will produce "not a surplus but a deficit"; the turning over of the patronage "to the Republican bosses in the several States" for the purpose of building up "the party machines run by professional politicians, not in the interest of the public, but for selfish and often corrupt ends"; and last the Wolcott bimetallic commission. These three acts the Times predicts will cost Mr. McKinley his renomination and reelection.

This arraignment of the administration, so far as the first two points of the Times' indictment go, is not unjust. Indeed, it is fully deserved, although so far as the Times is concerned it has no right to kick, since it knew full well that McKinley was a tariff man and distinctly pledged to the enactment of a higher tariff law. So far as the bimetallic commission is concerned, that, too, was a party pledge in the platform, made as the gold men have wished it to appear, to catch votes and not to be carried out. But the president did send a commission to Europe to negotiate for bimetalism, and then did all in his power at home to nullify its efforts by lending the entire power of his administration to sustain the single gold standard. As the result of this two-sided policy he has won the curses of both sides to the controversy. However, we wish to approve the prediction of the Times—Mr. McKinley will not be re-elected in 1900. The next President will be a silver man.

"Currency Reform."

President McKinley is said to be hopeful that Congress will do something in the way of passing currency "reform" legislation. The President as a student of history has some ground for his hope, as Congress has ever been the tool of the money power, and nothing but the majority in the Senate favoring bimetalism stands between him and the accomplishment of his wishes. Congress has granted concessions to corporations and trusts, it has demonetized silver, it has changed currency bonds into coin bonds, and, following the logic of its past, President McKinley has reason to believe that it will join with him in destroying the greenbacks and in declaring that the word "coin" means gold.

But President McKinley, counting on the coercing strength of the administration, leaning on the support of the paid attorneys of the trusts, relying on the assistance of the money power, and trusting in the influence of patronage, forgets the authority of the people. However much the members of Congress may be threatened with the displeasure of the administration and its allies, those who represent a bimetallic constituency will remain firm in their opposition to the dictates of the gold clique. The kind of currency "reform" contemplated by the Republican administration will not be put in practice by the present Congress, and as the changes in the membership of that body which will be made in 1898 will greatly strengthen the silver majority, it may safely be concluded that President McKinley's hopes are destined to be blasted.

Classes at the White House.

Society unquestionably captured the white house at the last election. In consequence the present administration is frantically aristocratic. This passion for high society, cropping out in a hundred places, is to be advertised to the world by the division of Congressmen into carefully constituted groups for White House entertainment purposes. In this way Mr. McKinley will be able to save his noble friends of the East from all contact with the riff-raff. The plan evolved by Mr. McKinley and J. Addison Porter, Esq., will work beautifully at social functions. It will enable Mr. McKinley to make a display before the nobility and wear out his old clothes before the rabble. And if the common herd indulges in feelings of resentment it contains only a few million more voters than the nobility and not one-thousandth as many heavy subscribers to Republican campaign funds.—Kansas City Times.

Government Expenses.

The report of Secretary Bliss makes the astounding statement that there are 200,000 pension claims awaiting settlement. Undoubtedly half of these claims will be passed upon favorably, and the Secretary estimates that the annual expense to the Government will be swelled about \$7,000,000. There are now 976,014 names on the pension rolls, and by the end of next year the million mark will be passed. Under the last Republican administration there was an increase of 69,000. McKinley will add 100,000 the first twelve months of his Presidency.

Secretary Bliss is altogether too moderate in his estimate of the amount of expense this addition will make necessary. Instead of \$7,000,000, it will reach nearly three times that sum. As a matter of record the following statis-

tics as to the pension appropriations will prove valuable:

Cleveland's last year.....	\$89,000,000
Harrison's first year.....	106,500,000
Harrison's second year.....	118,500,000
Harrison's third year.....	141,000,000
Harrison's fourth year.....	158,000,000

The New York World estimates that under McKinley the pension appropriation for his last year of Presidential service will reach the enormous total of \$160,000,000. The pension expenses of this government to-day are larger than the cost to any nation of the greatest standing army in the world.

But General Miles wants to double the size of the standing army in this country. The Secretary of the Navy wants to spend millions on new men-of-war. The Republican politicians want to have tariff commissions, commerce commissions and monetary commissions created, whose members shall hold office for life and draw fat salaries. Surely these patriots are working like beavers to secure the return of prosperity.

That Tariff Commission.

Government by commission is growing to be quite a favorite fad with Republicans. These patriots are extremely anxious to "take out of politics" all questions of importance to the people. They are suggesting "monetary commissions," "commerce commissions," and among the philanthropic schemes which have been advanced is a "tariff commission." Certainly the Republicans need expert assistance on the matter of tariff, but the people are not likely to approve of the "commission" idea.

In the first place, it would prove a very expensive arrangement. The suggestion is to have seven commissioners, whose aggregate salary would be \$55,000 a year. In the second place, these men are to hold office for life, or during good behavior. In the third place, each commission is to have a private secretary, and the total annual expense for salaries would be \$10,000. Then there are to be a force of clerks and an expense fund. The tariff commission could, and probably would, spend \$200,000 a year of the people's money and not half try. In the fourth place, it is strictly a partisan proposition, and a scheme to fasten the protective tariff policy on this government forever.

All information given to this commission is to be "strictly confidential," and thus a star chamber is proposed for the settlement of tariff questions. It is difficult to believe that such a proposition can be seriously made, but the greed of Republican politicians is only equalled by their stupidity, and a bill providing for a tariff commission will doubtless be presented at the next session of Congress. No such bill ought to pass. Indeed, no such bill can pass. The grab is too evident, the sinister purpose too patent. The tariff commission will never come into existence.—Chicago Dispatch.

Foraker and Bushnell Must Fight. Foraker, Bushnell and Kurtz are the leaders of the disaffected Republicans. The annihilation of Hanna means their resumption of control over the party machinery in Ohio. It means the removal of McKinley as a quantity from the Presidential equation three years hence. If Hanna returns to the Senate either with their acquiescence or against their opposition, political oblivion will be the portion of these three. There is nothing left for them but to fight, and fight to the death.—Kansas City Times.

Cost M. A. Hanna \$15,000.

Senator M. A. Hanna contributed \$15,000 to the Ohio State Committee to aid his re-election, according to the itemized statement filed with the Secretary of State by Treasurer W. F. Burdell, as required by the Garfield corrupt practices act. The statement shows besides that the committee borrowed \$20,000 and collected from other sources \$20,914.40, showing total receipts of \$55,914.40, of which \$54,879.51 was expended. Of this sum \$13,505 went to county chairmen.

Partisan Position as to Trusts. The Democrats are pledged by their national platform of last year to bring the trusts under control. The Republican national convention, under the domination of Mark Hanna, ignored the subject, but the Republican leaders in Congress know well that the masses of their party share the feelings of the Democrats on this subject, and that they would never forgive the defeat of anti-trust legislation. These leaders are in a distressing position.—New York Journal.

Chief Glory of the Republic.

Jefferson especially warned the people against all the encroachments of government on the domain of the individual. The history of the past century has been the greatest chapter in civilization, because the individual has for the first time had full liberty and a continent on which to expend himself. American history is glorious, not because of government, but because of the individual citizen.—Louisville Post.

Fooling the Old Soldier.

The Ohio law, which requires that honorably discharged soldiers shall be given offices, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. It was mighty easy for the Republican Legislature to pass an act to catch a vote and frame it after a fashion to compel the courts to hold it invalid.—Louisville Times.

DEFENSE OF THE RED-HEAD.

Artist Tells Why He Fancies That Color Above Others.

We went to our favorite bench in the park, sitting so we could view the lake. I watched my artist friend who had asked me to take a quiet stroll with him.

I tried to open conversation by remarking:

"Come, now, let us play 'truth or honor' for one-half hour."

"Very well; what shall the topic be?" "Oh, anything from the Humphrey bills to the question, Why has red hair always been looked upon in all ages with aversion?"

"Red hair!" exclaimed he. "There's no such thing. Don't let anyone convince you that there is such a thing as real red hair. What people call red hair is a mixture of two or three shades of yellow and brown. Call it auburn or Titian."

I saw that my friend was getting a far-away look and would soon become reminiscent. He continued:

"I never knew a red-haired girl to be stupid. She is always interesting, quick of action, quick of speech, quick to resent, quick to forgive, and above all, sympathetic. She makes many bright speeches, and sometimes with the greatest naivete. For instance, I knew a charming young lady, a golden-haired belle, who boasts a family crest over 300 years old, whose wit is equalled only by her love of fun. She is somewhat religiously inclined. To a young gentleman who earnestly entreated her to wait the other evening, she returned with the startling negative: 'I'll be damned if I do.' Of course, she meant it as a statement, not as an assertion."

"Red hair brings with it great sensibility. When the owner has blue eyes and brown brows and lashes she is of a sentimental turn of mind and always musical. Brown eyes and dark lashes are noted for their beauty, and often develop great dramatic talent. Red hair always goes with strong emotions, and the red-haired girl laughs and cries at the theater, while her dark-haired sister loses half of life by being more dignified and less appreciative. Yes," sighed my friend, meditatively. "She is a lovely darling when she likes you, but sharper than a two-edged sword when she doesn't."

I looked at my artist friend in utter astonishment and wondered why my innocent remark had called for so much enthusiasm. However, I was rather pleased than otherwise, as my own hair barely escaped the suspicious color.

"I see there is no room for argument here," I ventured to remark. "Well, no," he laughingly replied, "but I'll tell you something for your own consolation. When I was abroad last year I came across a red-haired club in Vienna and to prevent fraudulent admissions every candidate was obliged to wash his hair in hot water before the committee."

"Your apology is accepted," I remarked.

"Oh," said my artist friend, "I am just freeing my mind."

Oxford Bible Paper.

The paper making of Oxford Bibles is a specially important and interesting part of the work, says Chambers' Journal. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements. A good deal of the paper they turn out here is made of old ships' sails, the material of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, come here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven and bound up in volumes, to be again scattered far and wide into all the uttermost ends of the earth.

This Wolvercote paper has much to do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of Bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in paper making and ever since their "India paper" has been the envy and puzzle of manufacturers all over the kingdom. There are said to be only three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable paper of the best Oxford Bibles, if they only know how, all the world's hitherto quite failed to do so.

It is thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque and so strong that a strip of it three inches wide has proved to be capable of sustaining a quarter of a hundredweight. Over 160 works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first, if not quite the first, printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.

A Cretan Custom.

In Crete a number of individuals often choose a young girl, who must be pretty—no difficult matter in Crete. They inform her parents of their intention, and the needful consent is never withheld. Then a priest is sent for and told to begin the ceremony. He takes a very long girdle and joins all the men with it in a circle, in the center of which the young girl is placed. Then the clergyman recites a number of prayers and winds up by giving his benediction to all present. The moment he pronounces the last amen the circle and its center stand in the relation of brothers and sister to each other to all religious and social intents and purposes. Each and every one of the males is bound in honor to protect that girl throughout her life, but none of them can take her for his wife. She is and remains their sister to the end of her days.



Gold as a Measure of Value.

Advocates of gold monometallism dare not lay before the people the real reason why they are so anxious to establish their theory of finance. If they should frankly say that they want gold to be made the sole measure of value because gold is constantly appreciating, they would put the people on their guard and defeat the end for which they labor.

As a matter of policy gold monometallists deny that gold has grown more valuable during the last twenty-five years and has thus decreased the value of all property measured by that metal as a purchasing medium.

Any one who will take the pains to consult Bradstreet's index numbers of prices will become convinced that prices have fallen since 1872 at least 45 per cent. This index is based on the prices of 108 articles, and is a matter of statistics prepared with no political bias.

1891.....	99	1895.....	77
1892.....	90	1896.....	71
1893.....	91	1897.....	75
1894.....	78		

Taking the last six years up to Nov. 1, 1897, the fall has been 15 points, and the record stands as follows: In 1872 the index number stood at 127, according to the Senate report; therefore, simple comparison with the index number for 1897 shows a drop in average prices of about 45 per cent. There can be but one reasonable conclusion, and that is the purchasing medium has increased just that per cent. in value.

How would the merchant like a yard stick that gradually grew in length each year until in twenty-five years he had to sell six feet of cloth for a yard? How would a farmer like a bushel measure that doubled in capacity in a quarter of a century, requiring him to sell two bushels for one? Yet this is exactly what the gold standard has done, not only for the merchant and the farmer, but for the owners of all property in this country, and that is the kind of monetary "reform" the Republicans want to fasten in perpetuity on the people.

Remember 1873.

American bimetallicists have given prominence to the date 1873, much to the derisive amusement of the subsidized press. Now it appears that English bimetallicists are making the figures 1873 quite as prominent as their American co-workers. The famous gold and silver commission of Great Britain, composed of a membership made up of the most able advocates of bimetallicism and monometallism in England, unanimously agreed to the following propositions:

That the maintenance of the ratio between the metals, which was practically stable for many years prior to 1873, was due to the operation of the bimetallic system. That the great divergence in the relative value of the metals which has occurred since that date must be traced to legislation and the closing of the mints. That the maintenance of a ratio, which experience has shown to be possible in the past, would, under the necessary conditions, be practicable in the future.

Remember, these propositions were acceded to by Lord Farrer, the most pronounced advocate of gold monometallism in England, and his conferees, Sir Charles Fremantle and Sir John Lubbock. With these facts in view, is it not folly for the subsidized gold press of the United States to dispute these propositions? And is it not evident that American bimetallicists have the highest authority and the best of reasons for keeping before the people that very significant date, 1873?

A Crime to Be Avenge.

Silver is worth as much silver as it ever was worth. Gold is worth as much gold as it ever was worth. Silver, when law made it legal tender money, was worth its weight in gold at a ratio also made by law. Before criminal legislation robbed silver of its legal tender quality (in 1873 in our country) it would buy just as much of wheat and corn and cotton and wool and iron and lumber; just as much of these and twenty other of the leading staple products of the land as it will to-day. It has not changed in value. Silver is honest money.

But when criminal legislation robbed this people of one-half of its coin legal tender money supply—that is, when silver was demonetized in 1873—gold was made dishonest money. That is, gold began daily to buy more of the staple products than it would before. Just as if a silver man were stabbed to death, his gold brother—these two men alone living in the land—would have twice as much as his former portion—twice as much to eat, to wear, to have. Gold has profited by the crime—the stab, the murder—of silver. And mourning and sorrow fill the land, because of this the greatest crime the world has known. No prosperity, no confidence can be restored until this crime is avenged and silver is quickened and made powerful by law again.

The oldest bank note in existence is in the British museum. It was printed in China in the year 1368, thirty-two years before Johann Gutenberg, the reputed inventor of printing, was born. It was issued 300 years before bank notes were circulated in Europe.

In a recent test of floor material, the most durable turned out to be a tile made of rubber. An English earthen tile comes next. Vermont marble, flagstone, granolith, marble mosaic, yellow pine, oak, Oregon pine and teak came in the order named.