

ARE HARD AT WORK.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS PUSHING PROSPERITY.

Tariff and International Bimetallism the Chief Topic—The Former Receiving Especial Attention in Congress—Hot Shot for the Democratic Minority.

(Washington Correspondence.) If there is any doubt on the part of any man, woman or child as to the determination of President McKinley and the Republicans generally to carry out the pledges of the party, they should take a look at the white house and capitol these busy days. There is no lagging at either place. The tariff, the international bimetallic conference, the protection of American citizens are all getting close attention and with prospect of good results.

The Farmers Under Discussion in Congress.

A long distance telephone, connecting every farmer in the United States with the capitol of the United States would have given to the farmers of the country this week some interesting information as to the attitudes of the two great parties. The tariff bill has been under discussion and no farmer could have listened to the discussion without being able to clearly determine who were his friends and who were not his friends. The strong, vigorous arguments of the Republican members of the ways and means committee in behalf of those features of the bill which are especially beneficial to the farmers on the one hand, and the covert sneers of the democratic and populist orators relative to the very features of the bill on the other, show that the farmers of the country made no mistake when in last November they voted the Republican party in power and the protective system in operation. The Republican members of the committee have shown that the bill was framed with the interests of the farmers constantly in mind, while the attacks upon that measure by the democrats have been specially leveled at those features which were beneficial to the farmers. Chairman Dingley in his opening address called special attention to those features and Gen. Wheeler, of Confederate fame, who led off the debate for the free trade wing of the democracy, attacked fiercely those features of the bill which are intended to be especially valuable to the agricultural community. Congressman Hopkins of Illinois devoted a large share of his speech to an explanation of the reciprocity features, showing that under the reciprocity treaties made in pursuance of the McKinley law, great advantages were gained in foreign markets for our agricultural products and that even greater opportunities are offered by the new bill; while Populist Bell of Colorado, who followed him in opposition to the bill, especially attacked the wool schedule and denounced the effort to give the home market to the American workmen and thus to the American producers. Mr. Bell's speech was freighted with sneers at the wool tariff, the sugar tariff, the tariff on flax and hemp, and indeed everything in the bill which is Republican in doctrine and which is intended to benefit the farmer, and these attacks were coupled with admissions on his part that even his own state had good beet growing soil, great opportunities for wool production and other agricultural possibilities of extreme value. Populists and Democrats seemed to vie with each other in their denunciation of the tariff measure and all because it is the production of the Republican party.

International Bimetallism.

While there has been no official announcement as to the immediate policy of the administration regarding international bimetallism the developments have been such as to warrant the conclusion that the negotiations for an international conference are to be undertaken through authorized representatives of this government at a very early date. Whether this will be by the appointment of special representatives selected for this specific purpose or through the ministers to the foreign governments is not yet clear but it is known that negotiations are being set on foot already and that the administration hopes to be able to bring about a conference in the coming autumn which will be participated in by the great nations of the world. Meantime the friends of free coinage in the United States without the co-operation of other nations are losing ground and many of them recognizing the fact that international action is the only practicable method of restoring the use of silver. The old theory that silver and farm products have kept pace in values and that silver money was therefore the true measure of value has lost its hold by reason of the fact that wheat continues high while silver has continued to depreciate, reaching almost the lowest point in its history.

Tariff Legislation Being Pushed.

The Republicans in the house are showing their desire for prompt action on the tariff, by the hours which they are putting upon the Dingley bill. The house which is accustomed to meet at 12 o'clock noon, and adjourn at 5 p. m., now begins its session at 10 a. m., and closes the day's work at 11 p. m., devoting all of its time to the one subject of the discussion of the Dingley bill. It is expected that the discussion will be completed and the bill passed by the end of the month. Meantime, the republicans of the senate finance committee, recognizing the fact that the bill will reach them in about its present form, have begun their examination of it, paragraph by paragraph.

Their work will occupy necessarily considerable time as was the case with the ways and means committee, which it will be remembered has been months at work on the bill, but it is hoped that the bill, which will pass the house about March 30 will get before the senate by the end of April, and become a law by the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Business Reviving.

One evidence of the business activity which has followed the success of the Republican party is shown in the development of new industries all over the country and especially in the south. Indicate that a new million dollar cotton mill is to be erected there with eastern capital, while information reaching the Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, indicate that the cotton weaving and spinning mills of the south are running on full and in many cases on extra time.

Reciprocity Made Difficult by Democratic Action.

President McKinley, in his inaugural address, advised the renewal of the reciprocity provisions of the tariff of 1890. The Democrats have made it difficult to establish the old relations with the American republics. They have been so unceremoniously and unjustly treated that they naturally regard with suspicion a renewal of reciprocity overtures. This should not influence Congress against the adoption of the policy, but it should place the public on guard against too sanguine expectations of the immediate effect of such a policy. The Southern republics will drop in one by one, because it is greatly to their material advantage to do so; but they will not seize the opportunity with so much enthusiasm as in 1891. The resumption of trade will be gradual, but in a short while both sides will gain confidence in the assurance that no party will again be so utterly reckless as to deliberately destroy a flourishing commerce. — Baltimore American.

Professor Wilson's Mistakes.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson, the author of the tariff act of 1894, in attacking the Dingley bill, makes several surprising statements. "With the accumulated moneys in the treasury," he says, "we really need no new imposition of taxes on the people to conduct us to sufficient revenue, or even a comfortable surplus, if we will only invite back prosperity by giving stability to business and reduce expenditures by a few obvious reforms. At the recent rate of revenue shortage the deficit in the fiscal year which ends on June 30 next will be over \$70,000,000. Unquestionably something could be done to reduce the government's expenditures without seriously injuring any legitimate interest or impeding any necessary governmental activity, but does any intelligent, unbiased person seriously believe that the expenditures could be cut down sufficiently to close this broad gap between income and outgo without detriment to the public service?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sugar Trust Hit Between the Eyes.

The sugar trust was hit a blow between the eyes by the republican members of the ways and means committee when the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill was agreed upon. While there is a high protective duty upon all kinds of sugar, the differential under which the trust makes its profits is reduced from about one-third of a cent a pound to one-eighth, and all duties are made specific instead of ad valorem.

It is the specific duty which will hurt the trust more than the reduction of its differentials.

Undervaluations have permitted the trust to get its raw sugars very cheap, while the higher differentials has contributed to its great profits.

The committee have arranged a bill which will build up the beet sugar interests of this country, and eventually make sugar much cheaper than it is now. The rise of the beet sugar industry is counted upon to destroy the sugar monopoly now possessed by the trust. No bounty is provided for upon home produced sugar.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Guards Not Wanted.

There are two reasons for being grateful to President McKinley for his reported decision to abolish the police guard at the white house. One is sentimental and the other practical. It is doubtful whether under ordinary circumstances the white house really needs a guard, and many think that in case of such need the service can be most appropriately rendered by soldiers of the United States. The policeman, as a rule, is considered as merely a safeguard against such small offenders as pickpockets, pilferers, drunken men and roisterers. There has always been a very general feeling that if the president desired a force of men around his official home to insure his safety a military guard would not be any more effective but more thoroughly in keeping with the station of the president, representative of the government and significant of greater power than a mere policeman typifies. But it has been thought by some to be un-American that the white house should be surrounded by soldiers. The sight of uniforms and guns would be offensive to the democratic principles of the people.—Washington Star.

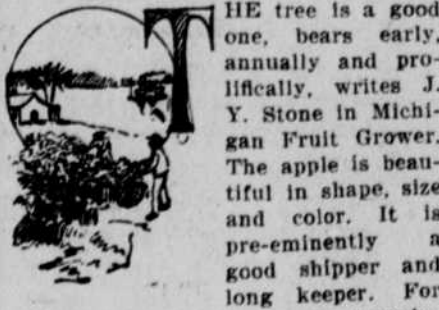
At the head of Germany's landed aristocracy stands Prince Wittgenstein.

He owns 2,000,000 acres. Fourteen other titled landowners own between them 6,000,000 acres.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



THE tree is a good one, bears early, annually and prolifically, writes J. Y. Stone in Michigan Fruit Grower. The apple is beautiful in shape, size and color. It is pre-eminently a good shipper and long keeper. For culinary purposes it has no superior in the appearance, palatableness or utility of the finished product. Cooked or uncooked it is, in its season, agreeable and healthful. In qualities of solid merit for all purposes to which mankind applies it, except for cider and the hypercritical taste at dessert, it is superior to all other apples. This renders it the favorite in commerce and gives it the world's verdict. A few hundred people have for many years debated its quality as a mere table fruit. Seventy millions of Americans and perhaps all apple-eating people elsewhere, either not knowing of the discussion or caring nothing about it, buy and use this apple when it can get it. The Ben Davis apple, like Grant's generalship, is often criticized, but always triumphs. It is a development that meets a need as nothing else of its kind has done. It has pleased the world's eye. It has convinced the world's judgment. It is beautiful, useful, enduring. Its deficiencies cannot contend against its merits. It is not to be judged by the palate alone. It suffers in quality only in comparison with a very few other varieties inferior to it in all other respects. Applying to it the test of quality alone a comparatively few men—experts of overtrained taste—have pronounced against it. But it sells for the highest price in the spring. The world's judgment is against them. But, they say, this is when all other apples have perished. This statement, true, only to the extent that this apple outlasts all others, brings into prominence one of its chief merits, namely, its fitness to survive its rivals. A thing that entirely succeeds is unassailable by fact or logic. Persons engaged in specialties become mentally overtrained and hyper-sensitive on their subjects. Because the Ben Davis is not the equal in quality of half a dozen varieties of transcendent excellence in that respect, but otherwise deficient, a few hundred men of acutely critical judgment have rejected it. Nature is not bounteous in her super-eminent productions. Being overexquisite they come in diminished quantities and soon perish. The tolling millions waste no time in vain regrets over them, but cheerfully accept nature's offering. It is only among the select four hundred—mainly members of horticultural societies and over-educated—that we hear lamentations over the depravity of the Ben Davis; and these hasten to buy it before it is all taken in the second quarter of the year. When it comes to the tug of war the intellect is no match for the appetite.

The Ben Davis will not down. It is an established, accomplished fact. It is entrenched in the good will and sound judgment of the practical millions. Late in the season the epicure ceases his fight and craves for it, and the millionaire finds it a delight. It is a commoner and a king. It will never surrender to criticism or denunciation. When it falls it will fall before a rival which nature shall produce, strong where it is both strong and deficient. Such a rival has not yet appeared.

The London Raspberry.

On February 6th I had the pleasure of visiting the venerable horticulturist, F. W. Loudon at his home near Janceville, Wis., and looked over his field of Loudon raspberries. They have stood the severe cold weather and seem to be alive to the very tip. This new seedling red raspberry seems destined to become the best of all red raspberries for general cultivation, as it is proving exceptionally hardy everywhere and in quality and productiveness has no equal. Mr. Loudon has spent years in growing new seedlings of strawberries and raspberries. The Jessie strawberry, which has a national reputation, is one of his many seedlings. His new raspberry will without doubt make the name of Loudon a household word all over the country for generations to come. No new berry that has yet been produced seems to be such an advance over its predecessors as this seems to be over all the varieties now in cultivation. It is through the efforts of such men as Mr. Loudon, whose whole soul is wrapped up in horticultural work, that we can expect to see our fruits and vegetables keep pace with the onward march of progress that is going on throughout the world.

Agriculture the Mainstay of All.

W. M. King, of the Washington Post, says: It has been well and truthfully stated that agriculture may well be studied both as a science and an art. It is a science because it is based on nature's laws, and an art because it can be made productive of those articles that contribute so much to the welfare of mankind. Agriculture is a science which explains the mode of cultivating the ground so as to cause it to produce in plenty and perfection those grains, fruits and vegetable products which are useful to man, and to such animals

as are reared by him for food and labor. For these reasons, if for no others, the principles of agricultural science should be taught in all schools and colleges, as well as any other of the sciences or arts. First see that a knowledge of the principles is acquired, and their application later will become not only pleasant, but profitable. No occupation is better calculated to call forth the learning of the man of science than that of agriculture, and none in which a man can engage with more honor or to which more honor should be attached. Good farming is the mainspring of national progress. The farmer who calls to his aid the light of modern science and doubles his crop per acre is justly entitled to more praise than he who builds cities. When the first general assembly of the agriculturists of France was held its first president, M. Drouin de l'Huys, in his opening address, said: "Agriculture is the noblest of professions; stable as the earth which is its base, pure as the sun which enlightens, free as the air which gives it life; it ripens reason, fortifies the character and elevates the soul toward the Creator by the continual spectacle of the miracles of creation. Agriculture is seated upon the granite upon which the state reposes." All honor, then, to agriculture as a science, as an art, and as the mainstay of the nation.

Export of American Corn.

Newton B. Ashby, United States consul at Dublin, Ireland, some time ago sent to the State Department in Washington, for the consideration of the Department of Agriculture, some data and suggestions relating to the use of American maize, or Indian corn, in foreign countries. Mr. Ashby said: "The difficulties in the way of the American maize are twofold; in the first place, maize, or Indian corn, is not as widely used by Europeans for feeding purposes as its value in the feed ration, considered in reference to comparative cost, merits. In the second place, our maize comes in competition with Danubian and Black Sea maize." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat adds: "Figures were presented showing that in 1894 the port of Dublin received by direct import nearly 2,000,000 hundredweight of maize, of which only 6 1/2 per cent was from the United States, although the maize from the American corn belt is generally acknowledged to be of better feeding value, pound for pound, than the Asiatic and European varieties. Mr. Ashby suggested that the difficulties of competition might be overcome by American millers in a large degree by preparing for foreign export a ration composed of a mixture of maize, oats, oil-cake and wheat. The British and Irish farmers, feeders and dairymen are more familiar with feeding stuffs in the form of cakes than by any other method.

Experiment Stations.

A correspondent of Agricultural Advertising says: "The state experiment stations are each expending something like \$100,000 a year in teaching agriculture in their various commonwealths, and the taxpayers are paying the freight, but I doubt if one of these establishments is doing as much good as one well-conducted agricultural journal, the expense of which oftentimes is carried by one individual. The papers are at it continuously, and the work goes on forever, like the water that turns the mill, while an agricultural college receives little praise for getting out four meagre little bulletins a year, and some of these are so technical as to be utterly useless to the ordinary reader." The Farmers' Review does not believe that the above is a correct view of the matter. There is simply no common ground of comparison between a newspaper and an experiment station. The work of the former is to take the truth and lay it before its readers. The work of the latter is to ascertain the truth. An experiment station is not to be judged by the bulletins it issues or the quantity of work done. It is to be judged by the faithfulness of its investigations, whether they be fruitful or fruitless. The experiment stations have done an immense amount of valuable work since 1887, when they came into existence.

Fat or Lean Animals.—In feeding all young animals thrifty growth is much more important than to fatten them.

Many people suppose that the only way to lessen fat is to restrict diet until near starvation point. But they find by trial that if the food given contains the fat-forming nutrition, restricting its amount makes what is given so much better digested that the fattening process goes on as before. A far surer and better way to accomplish what is wished is to give food plentifully, but not of the kind that builds up fat, and especially to give what makes bone and muscle. It is for this reason that wheat bran and wheat middlings are so valuable for feeding. They will not fatten if fed moderately with hay, straw and roots, and they will keep young stock thrifty growing.—Ex.

The Ewe Flock.—The ewe flock will need a little heating grain in feed and plenty of exercise.

The best place to have found for it is on a blue grass pasture, the more grass the better, and they should be compelled to range over the field every day except on the occasional bad days. They should have a feed of oats at night and morning and the racks should be filled with clover hay.—Ex.

There are 10,000 creameries and 25,000 cream separators in operation in the United States.

The factory makes it possible for butter to be made as successfully in the south as in the north.

Fancy driving horses and coaches seem to bring a good price whatever the times may be.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV.—SECOND QUARTER.—SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

Golden Text: "The Angel of the Lord Encamped Round About Them That Fear Him, and Delivereth Them"—Psalm 34:7—Peter's Release.



ODAY'S lesson includes verses 5 to 17, Acts, Time, 10:4. Place, Jerusalem. Lesson Preview: For a time the chiefs of the infant church had been shielded from the persecutions of which Christ had forewarned them. When the converts had learned to walk by faith so far that the fall of an apostle would not crush them, the first breach was made in the apostolic circle. The Herod who killed James and imprisoned Peter was the grandson of the Herod who slew the infants at Bethlehem, and nephew of the Herod who beheaded the Baptist. Love of popularity and self-seeking were his ruling passions. Observing that no divine power was put forth either to protect James or avenge his death, and finding that one murder had won him favor with the Jewish people, he determined to perpetrate another. Hence Peter's arrest. Herod's plan was to gratify the people by public trial and public execution of Christ's most distinguished follower. To insure his safe custody sixteen soldiers were appointed to keep watch and ward. But they were too feeble to withstand the night watchman. The night before the intended execution he was chained to two soldiers. While he calmly slept the church prayed for his deliverance. Suddenly an angel touched him, his chains fell off, he was conducted through the sentries through the iron gate, and left in the silent street. He soon made his way to the house of Mary, Mark's mother, and after gaining admission, told the story of his deliverance.

The text of today's lesson follows:

1. Peter therefore was kept in prison; but prayer was made without ceasing for him to God for him. 2. And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; and the keepers before the door kept the prison. 3. And behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison; and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. 4. And his chains fell off from his hands. 5. And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself and bind on thy sandals; and so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. 6. And he went out, and followed him; and wist not that it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision. 7. When they were past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord; and they went out, and passed on through one street, and forthwith the angel departed from him. 8. And when Peter was come to himself, he said, Now I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and opened the door to me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews. 9. And when he had considered the thing, he came to the house of Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark; where many were gathered together praying. 10. And as Peter knocked at the door of the gate, a damsel came to hearken, named Rhoda. 11. And when she knew Peter's voice, she opened the gate for him to stand before the gate. 12. And she said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his angel. 13. But Peter continued knocking; and when they had opened the door, and saw him, they were astonished. 14. But he beckoning unto them with the hand to hold their peace, declared unto them how the Lord had brought him out of the prison. And he said, Go show these things unto James, and to the brethren. And he departed, and went into another place. The various persons in this lesson may be taken as centers for teaching, and a few words given to each.

I. The persecuting king. Briefly name all the Herods of the New Testament history, and show their relationship. Notwithstanding this crime, the Herod here named (Agrippa I, favorite of the emperor Caligula) was by far the best in the family. He ruled well, and was religious, after the Jewish manner. Note four hereditary traits of these Herods: 1. Hatred to Christ and his cause. 2. Carelessness of human life; willingness to shed blood. 3. Willingness to win popularity by a crime. 4. Lack of moral principle. Both Saul and Herod were persecutors, but what a gulf was between them.

II. The martyred apostle. Recall the ambitious desire of James to stand beside the throne of Jesus in his kingdom. Mark 10:35-40. His ambition was gratified, for he was the first in the goodly fellowship of the apostles to obtain his crown. Was not his life truly successful?

III. The sleeping prisoner. Draw a word picture of Peter asleep while awaiting his execution. His spirit showed no fear. A mind conscious of righteousness. 2. An absolute trust in Christ. Compare Paul in prison. Phil. 1:12, 13; 4:11; 2 Tim. 4:6-8. Who would not rather be Paul than Herod, Peter, or Herod?

IV. The ministering angel. We know little concerning angels; but in this event may be read a commentary on Heb. 1:14. God has many messengers and servants in the protection of his people. Happy is he whom God's invisible armies surround.

V. The Christian home. Notice whether Peter turned his steps when set free; the direction shows his affections and reveals character. It was toward a Christian home. At its head was a devoted woman; her son was receiving training for mission work and for writing the pictorial second gospel; her brother was the large-hearted, generous Barnabas; her visitors were praying people. What blessing is such a home as this. Every home may be like it, if the heads of the house will seek such likeness.

Need-Time and Harvest.

Ours is the seed-time; God alone beholds the end of what is sown; Beyond our vision, weak and dim, The harvest time is hid with Him. Yet unforgotten where it lies, The seed of generous sacrifice, Though seeming on the desert cast, Shall rise with bloom and fruit at last.

RAM'S HORNS.

There are many people who undertake to be religious without the help of Christ.

Having inaugural and charity balls, makes it the more easy to have dance houses.

The shiftless man is always away from home when a good opportunity knocks.

An hour spent in bad company will give the devil a grip on you all the rest of your life.

SECRETS OF LONGEVITY.

Take Care of Yourself an Important Factor.

Coming now to the more exact science of medicine, I called on Dr. A. H. Grandin, the New York specialist, who believes that longevity depends solely upon the action of the heart, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "The heart," he says, "is the nearest approach known to man to that dream of science, perpetual motion. The person whose pulse beats with firm and normal stroke has the best chance for a long life. Hereditary qualities come next in importance, and if the parents are short-lived a person has a fore-warning of his own fate." For the consolation of those whose fathers or mothers may have died young, it should be said that many authorities maintain that hereditary tendencies come, to a great extent, from the grandparents, and even from previous ancestors, so that, if there has been a good average of long life in past generations, the fact of early death in the case of father or mother need not be of serious consequence. One of the most interesting opinions that I obtained in regard to the chances of long life came from Nicola Tesla, the inventor and electrician, who thinks that sleep has much to do with the matter. "A man has been given a certain term of life," said Mr. Tesla, "so many hours to pass on this earth—I mean hours when he is alive, awake; I do not count the hours when he is sleeping; I do not believe they are, strictly speaking, included in his term of life. When a man really lives he is dying hour by hour, but when he sleeps he is accumulating vital forces, which will make him go on living. In other words, in measuring out our dose of hours to each one of us, the great timekeeper stops his count while we are sleeping. Therefore, the longer a man sleeps the longer he will remain on earth. "Nearly all long-lived people have been great sleepers. When De Lesseps was on the ocean he would sleep twenty hours on a stretch. Gladstone is a great sleeper, and averages twelve hours a day. I can believe that a man who would learn to sleep eighteen hours a day might live 200 years."

This idea seems a little fantastic, but it should be said that so great an authority as Prof. F. W. Warner, in a recent lecture on "Biometry, or Science of Measuring Life," includes abundant sleep among the four essentials to a long life, which are: (1) To be descended, at least by one side, from long-lived parents; (2) to be of a calm, contented and cheerful disposition; (3) to have a symmetrical form, i. e., a full chest, well-formed joints and limbs, with a neck and head large; rather than small in proportion to the size of the body; (4) to be a long and sound sleeper. The professor went on to show that women are longer lived than men, and that married women live longer than single women. The statistics show that few men attain old age, and that monks also die on the average earlier than men who marry.

"The primary conditions of longevity are," said Prof. Warner, "that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the office of the ear being low. The blue or brown hazel eye, showing an intermixture of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs."

DON'T DO IT.

Avoid Discussing Irritating Subjects at the Dinner Table.

Why is it that in most households the dinner table becomes a dumping ground for the wholesale complaints of its members? Probably because this is the only meal of the day when the entire family meet together, each one feels it a duty to air a few personal grievances in order to seek consolation from the others, says the Boston Herald. Out of deference to digestion, if for no other reason, dinner-table conversation should be of the spricest, but this fact is lost sight of in the general desire of everybody, from papa down to the youngsters, to serve up only those topics which have marred rather than made the day's happiness. Hardly has the man of the house finished his carving duties before he falls into an animated financial discussion with his wife. Household expenses are rehearsed, bills grumbled over, and the cost of living recalculated with tedious regularity. Mother, in her turn eagerly pours into any listening ear her domestic woes. The day's errors below stairs are minutely recorded. She sighs over Bridget's butter waste, declares that the butcher's indifference to her order is becoming intolerable, and so on. Then the small boy (poor little target for faw-picking) comes in for his share of criticism. His failures at school are relentlessly raked up and all sorts of punishments threatened unless there is speedy reform. If there are guests present this talk of the inner circle is, for courtesy's sake, given a less personal flavor, but only then. "Good cheer and plenty of it" is not the motto of the average family dinner.

Modern Art.

"Why did you put the plush album away?"

"Oh, we don't need it any more. Mary wears her father's photograph in her brooch, her mother's in her belt buckle, the boys' in her watch and bracelet, while grandma is on the coal bucket and grandpa on the parlor vase."—Detroit Free Press.