

IDAHO IS REPUBLICAN

SENATOR SHOUPT THINKS IT WILL BE SO THIS YEAR.

Farmers and Miners Received Much Better Prices Under Republican Administration—Benefit of Protection to Wool—Big Bank Deposits.

"Idaho will, I hope, reverse its electoral vote for President this year," said United States Senator George L. Shoup, of that state today.

"Instead of being counted, as in 1896, in the Fusion column, I hope that I shall find Idaho recorded in the electoral college for the re-election of President McKinley.

"There is every reason," continued the senator, "why Idaho should go Republican. Our state has never known such prosperity as it has experienced during the present administration. The good times have been felt both by the miners and farmers. Protection to American industries has given the American market to American manufacturers, with the result that there has been an increased demand for lead, zinc and copper, all of which are products of Idaho. Not only has the demand been greater for these minerals, but the prices have been very much more satisfactory.

"Lead forms a very interesting object lesson in Idaho. Under the Republican administration of President Harrison the price paid for lead in our state ranged from \$4.20 to \$4.30. In the same month in 1890 lead sold at \$3.80. In 1894 it was down to \$3.20, and in 1895 it touched as low as \$2.30. With such an experience as that I cannot understand why it is that our state went for Bryan in 1896. "President McKinley assumed office in March, 1897. Two months later the price paid for lead in Idaho was \$12.24. In 1898 it was \$12.50, last year the value of lead had increased to \$4.10, and this year it has touched \$4.70, exceeding even the good prices that were realized when the McKinley tariff was in effect under President Harrison. This comparison affords an object lesson, and there should not be a single mine owner or miner in the state of Idaho recording his vote next November for anybody except President McKinley and the other Republican candidates.

"Stock growers in our state," continued Senator Shoup, "also realize the benefit derived from protection. When American wool was protected by the McKinley tariff sheep in our state were worth from \$2.25 up to \$2.50 per head. Just as soon as the Democrats began to tinker with the tariff and prepare to pass the Wilson bill, down went the price of sheep until they were worth only \$1.41 each in 1895, and \$1.27 in 1896, just one-half their value in 1892.

"Let us turn that picture to the wall and have another look at the protective tariff view. In 1897 sheep in Idaho were worth 45 cents a head more than in 1896. In 1898 they were worth 92 cents a head more than in 1896. In 1899 they were worth \$1.38 more than in 1896, and this year, according to the department of agriculture's figures, the average price of each sheep in Idaho was \$2.80 on January 1, as compared with \$1.27 in 1896. The increase in their value within that period has been 120 per cent, and they are now worth more per head by 30 cents than they were on the 1st day of January, 1892, before President Cleveland assumed office.

"There is another strong contrast that I can make about our sheep values," said the senator. "It is this: In 1892 there were 527,000 sheep in Idaho, and they were worth \$1,265,000. In 1896 there were over a million sheep in Idaho, twice as many as in 1892, and their value was only \$1,700,000.

"Now, for one more comparison: In 1897, just before this administration came into power, there were 1,376,000 sheep in Idaho, and their value was \$2,346,283. At the beginning of this year there were just twice as many sheep in the state, and their value had increased up to \$7,445,000, showing a gain of more than 200 per cent in value, while the increase in quantity was only 100 per cent.

"Can you imagine that any stock grower in any part of the country would be indiscreet enough to vote the Democratic ticket with such facts as those staring him in the face? Take the price of our wool—it sold at 12 cents per pound in Idaho in 1891 and 1892. In the Cleveland years it sold anywhere from 6 to 6 1/2 cents. Under this administration we have, of course, got back to 12 cent wool again. The amount of money paid to farmers in Idaho for their wool in 1895 was \$418,539, the amount they are getting this year will exceed \$2,300,000, an increase of 400 per cent. Every sheep in Idaho from yearlings up, could be marketed to-day at \$3.25 per head. Wool is being sold at 18 cents to 25 cents per pound. Cattle have advanced \$10 per head, and horses are worth \$5.00 to \$10.00 per head more than a year ago. I think Idaho will go Republican."

DISCONCERTED DEMOCRATS

Attempting to Make Party Capital Out of the Shipping Bill.

The Democratic leaders in Congress have been making elaborate preparations to make the shipping bill a campaign issue. They have attempted to terrorize the Republicans into the abandonment of the bill at the present session at least. It is not known how much the foreign shipping lobby is willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund if the bill's consideration is deferred until the short session. Postponement, say the foreign shipping lobby, means the bill's defeat.

A \$200,000,000 a year business is the stake. If Democratic threats of filibustering are effective enough to induce Republicans to postpone the consideration of the shipping bill the foreign shipping lobby, their free trade allies and Democratic donors will each have carried their point. Democratic success up to this time is the more amazing, as their own dis-

organization on this question is disclosed. It would be imagined that they would be united in opposition to the bill, if intending to make a campaign issue of it. Just the reverse is the case. They are about evenly divided for and against it. This is shown by the two minority reports that have been filed by the Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The first report, filed was signed by Messrs. William Astor Chanler, of New York; John H. Small, of North Carolina, and Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Their report advocates government aid and opposes free ships. Their suggested amendments to the bill are not of a character to seriously minimize its effectiveness.

The other four Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee who signed the other report, are Messrs. John F. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Marion DeVries, of California; Thomas Speight, of Mississippi, and Wm. D. Dely, of New Jersey. Their report opposes subsidies and in effect advocates free ships. Their report, said to have been written by an attorney of the foreign steamship lines, is largely an attack upon the only American steamship line engaged in the transatlantic trade.

The odium attaching to the Democrats who are fighting the battle of the foreign shipping lobby in Congress, and who advocate the purchase of ships built abroad, instead of their construction in the United States, presents them in a very sorry figure. They will be infinitely more busy in defending their own attitude on this question than they can be in assailing that of the Republicans and a large contingent of their own party associates. The Democratic leaders had made desperate efforts to prevent a public disclosure of their differences, but the courage of nearly one-half of the minority made further concealment of their condition impossible. The Democratic members of the committee who advocate government aid by independently filing their report in advance of the submission of the other minority report, forced the signers of the latter to lamely limp last into the public eye. Their hopeless division shows how utterly impossible it will be for them to make a successful campaign issue of the shipping question.

If Democrats attack a government aided shipping, Democrats who have the best of the argument may be quoted in answer. Republican ammunition with which to refute Democratic attacks of this character need not be used—it is furnished by the more honest and courageous of the Democrats themselves.

This is a situation which seems almost providential for the united Republicans. They seem to be assured of the votes of a large contingent—possibly one-half—of the Democrats in the House in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill, if it is brought up for passage now. Such an opportunity has not been presented in a generation, and may never again occur so favorable.

The same situation exists in the Senate. The Democrats there are unable to prepare, much less to present, a minority report in opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill. It is well and publicly known that a number of Democrats will speak and vote for the bill. What the Democratic leaders desire to avoid, at all hazards, is the effect it will have upon their party followers that will surely result from the discussion in the Senate of the Ship Subsidy Bill at this session, to disclose a substantial contingent of their own party associates in advocacy and voting for that bill.

If Republicans can be coerced, intimidated orajoled into postponing the consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill at the present session, the Democrats may be able to conceal their own weakness in divided opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill in the Senate. A little incident has clearly demonstrated this, and shown the desperation of the Democratic leaders.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his rage at the filing of the Chanler-Small-Ransdell report, sent for these gentlemen and began to angrily upbraid them as traitors to their party, so the report goes, and he told them that by their ill-timed exhibition of independence and honesty they had sacrificed a splendid issue upon which the Democrats could have attacked the Republicans in the coming campaign. The Democratic Chairman, so it is said, was rendered almost speechless when he was very emphatically told by Messrs. Chanler, Small and Ransdell that he had no authority to denounce their action, that the Democratic party had not declared itself on this subject in its last national platform, and that in any event they were decidedly opposed to the dragging of the shipping question into partisan politics. They told him that the shipping question was a business proposition, a commercial question, and of great and pressing national importance; that they so considered it, and that they were quite ready to defend their position at any time.

In these very favorable circumstances for the Republicans to defer action on the Ship Subsidy Bill until the Democratic National Convention can be whipped into adopting an expression in its next national platform opposing government aid for the upbuilding of American shipping, will make it infinitely more difficult than ever for courageous and patriotic Democrats to support the measure. It means to gravely imperil, if not actually defeat, its final passage.

The prestige of Democratic success in compelling the Republicans to defer action at this session on the Ship Subsidy Bill—since postponement will be regarded the country over as a Democratic, free-trade, foreign-shippping, victory—will make it all the easier for them to defeat action at the next session, and all the harder for Republicans to secure favorable action.

The opportunity of a generation is within the grasp of the Republican leaders in Congress if they have the courage to grasp it by passing the shipping bill before adjournment at this session.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

How It Has Gained in Value Under Republican Protection.

An examination of the sheep industry in every state in the Union shows similar results, advancing values under the Republican policy of protection, and lower values under free trade and its evil influences. Note the following figures of the department of agriculture relating to Idaho:

SHEEP IN IDAHO.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Number, Value, Head. Data for years 1891-1900 showing increasing values and head counts.

There was an increase of 20 cents a head in the value of Idaho's sheep between 1891 and 1893. There was a decline of \$1.23 in the following Democratic years up to 1897. And since President McKinley was elected, with a Republican congress that assured protection to the American wool grower, the value of each sheep in Idaho has increased by \$1.53. With over a million sheep in Idaho in 1896, their total value was but \$77,000 more than the half million sheep were worth there in 1892. With not quite three times as many sheep at the beginning of this year as there were in 1895, this farm stock has increased nearly six times in value. Western farmers should study these facts and decide, before November, if they want any more free trade destroying the value of their flocks. Idaho is simply an example of conditions in every state where sheep are grown.

MONEY OUT WEST.

Great Growth in Bank Deposits Within the First Five Years.

Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming have made remarkable progress on the road to wealth during the present Republican administration. This is due to several causes, such as the increased demand by manufacturers for mineral products now that the policy of protection gives the home market to home-made goods. Another reason is that protection to wool has doubled the value of the farmers' clip, and all of these four states are wool states. Still another reason is the establishment of the gold standard, which gives us stable currency and more settled business conditions. Add to these three main causes the general prosperity of the country which has created a better demand for farm products, and the reasons have been assigned for the great increase in the bank deposits of those states, as shown by the following table:

WESTERN BANK DEPOSITS.

Table with 3 columns: State, 1894, 1899. Lists Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and a Total, showing significant increases in deposits.

Within five years there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent in the total bank deposits of these four states. Who will say that the West is not prospering under Republican administration? A continuation of prosperity is what is wanted in the West, and this can be assured by voting the straight Republican ticket.

And conditions in these states only exemplify those in every section.

Railroad Man's Views.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, has just made a trip to the Pacific coast in connection with the extension of the trade of this country with the Orient. He returns well pleased with his efforts and the assurance that this country will be the most potent factor in the trade with the Far East. The five steamship lines on the Pacific coast are all building new steamships to take care of the traffic to the islands of the Pacific, China and Japan. Where formerly a steamship sailed from San Francisco once a month there are now weekly sailings, besides the services established from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, in Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Daniels was struck with the marvelous growth of that great iron center of the South. He was surprised at the magnitude of the oil industry in Southern California. "I found everybody busy," said Mr. Daniels, "just as busy as we are in the East. Everyone reported prosperity. There was no exception to the universal opinion based on the business being done."

An Easy Choice.

In November the voters will have an opportunity to choose between Sioux Falls, Cincinnati and Kansas City Populism on the one hand and Philadelphia Republicanism on the other. It ought not require a great amount of time for them to make up their minds.

A Sign of Prosperity.

There were nearly 7,000,000 more telegraph messages sent over United States wires in 1899 than in 1895. That indicates better business conditions last year because people had business to do and could better afford to pay telegraph tolls than two-cent postage.

Certainly.

The Republican party can be depended upon to treat the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos much better than the Democrats are treating the negro voters in the Southern states.

The Tammany Trust.

The Tammany ice trust which bears so heavily upon New York's poor is but another of Mr. Croker's numerous collection agencies.

Safe in Safe Keeping.

The gold standard is safe only as long as the party in favor of the gold standard is in power.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

REWARDS OF ENDEAVOR—DAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Following Text—"I Have Finished the Work Which Thou Gavest Me to Do"—John XVII, 4—The Fruits of Well Won Victory.

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There is a profound satisfaction in the completion of anything we have undertaken. We lift the capstone with exultation, while, on the other hand, there is nothing more disappointing than after having toiled in a certain direction to find that our time is wasted and our investment profitless. Christ came to throw up a highway on which the whole world might, if it chose, mount into heaven. He did it. The foul mouthed crew who attempted to tread on him could not extinguish the sublime satisfaction which he expressed when he said, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, and he seemed to be dying, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician, and the physician wandered out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the chastities of all wounds—that of sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound—the balm of divine restoration. In carrying this business to a successful issue the difficulties were stupendous.

The Spiritual Upbuilding.

In many of our plans we have our friends to help us; some to draw a sketch of the plan, others to help us in the execution. But Christ fought every inch of his way against bitter hostility and amid circumstances all calculated to depress and defeat.

In his father's shop no more intercourse was necessary than is ordinarily necessary in bargaining with men that have work to do; yet Christ, with hands hard from use of tools of trade, was called forth to become a public speaker, to preach in the face of mobs, while some wept and some shook their fists and some gnashed upon him with their teeth and many wanted him out of the way. To address orderly and respectful assemblages is not so easy as it may seem, but it requires more energy and more force and more concentration to address an exasperated mob. The villagers of Nazareth heard the pounding of his hammer, but all the wide reaches of eternity were to hear the stroke of his spiritual upbuilding.

So also the habits of dress and diet were against him. The mighty men of Christ's time did not appear in apparel without trinkets and adornments. None of the Caesars would have appeared in citizen's apparel. Yet here was a man, here was a professed king, who always wore the same coat. Indeed, it was far from shabby, for after he had worn it a long while the gamblers thought it worth raffling about, but still it was far from being an imperial robe. It was a coat that any ordinary man might have worn on an ordinary occasion.

Neither was there any pretension in his diet. No cupbearer with golden chalice brought him wine to drink. On the seashore he ate fish, first having broiled it himself. No one fetched him water to drink; but, bending over the well in Samaria, he begged a drink. He sat at only one banquet, and that not at all sumptuous, for to relieve the awkwardness of the host one of the guests had to prepare wine for the company.

Man Without a Diploma.

All this was against Christ. So the fact that he was not regularly graduated was against him. If a man come with the diplomas of colleges and schools and theological seminaries, and he has been through foreign travel, and the world is disposed to listen. But here was a man who had graduated at no college, had not in any academy by ordinary means learned the alphabet of the language he spoke, and yet he proposed to talk, to instruct in subjects which had confounded the mightiest intellects. John says: "The Jews marveled, saying, How hath this man letters, having never learned?" We, in our day, have found out that a man without a diploma may know as much as a man with one and that a college can not transform a sluggard into a philosopher or a theologian, and yet teach a fool to preach. An empty head after the laying on of hands of the presbytery is empty still. But it shook all existing prejudices in those olden times for a man with no scholastic pretensions and no graduation from a learned institution to set himself up for a teacher. It was against him.

So also the brevity of his life was against him. He had not come to what we call mid-life. But very few men do anything before 33 years of age, and yet that was the point at which Christ's life terminated. The first 15 years you take in nursery and school. Then it will take you six years to get into your occupation or profession. That will bring you to 21 years. Then it will take you ten years at least to get established in your life work, correcting the mistakes you have made. If any man at 33 years of age gets fully established in his life work it is the exception. Yet that was the point at which Christ's life terminated.

"Blessed Are the Poor."

Popular opinion declared in those days, "Blessed is the merchant who has a castle down on the banks of Lake Tiberias." This young man said, "Blessed are the poor." Popular opinion said in those days, "Blessed are those who live amid statuary and fountains and gardens and congratulations and all kinds of festivity." This young man responded, "Blessed are they that mourn." Public opinion

in those days said, "Blessed is the Roman eagle, the flap of whose wing startles nations and the plunge of whose iron beak inflicts cruelty upon its enemies." This young man responded, "Blessed are the merciful." Popular opinion said, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In other words, if a man knocks your eye out, knock his out. If a man breaks your tooth break his. Retort for retort, sarcasm for sarcasm, irony for irony, persecution for persecution, wound for wound. Christ said, "Pray for them that spitefully use you." They looked at his eye, it was like any other man's eye, except perhaps more speaking. They felt his hand, made of bone and muscle and nerves and flesh, just like any other hand. Yet what bold treatment of subjects what supernatural demands what strange doctrine! They felt the solid earth under them, and yet Christ said, "I bear up the pillars of this world." They looked at the moon. He said, "I will turn it into blood." They looked at the sea. He said, "I will hush it." They looked at the stars. He said, "I will shake them down like untimely figs." Did ever one so young say things so bold? It was all against him.

After the battle of Antietam, when a general rode along the lines, although the soldiers were lying down exhausted, they rose with great enthusiasm and huzzed. As Napoleon returned from his captivity his first step on the wharf shook all the kingdoms, and 250,000 men flocked to his standard. It took 3,000 troops to watch him in his exile. So there have been men of wonderful magnetism of person. But hear me while I tell you of a poor young man who came up from Nazareth to produce a thrill which has never been excited by any other. Napoleon had around him the memories of Marengo and Austerlitz, and Jena, but here was a man who had fought no battles, who wore no epaulettes, who brandished no sword. He had probably never seen a prince or shak- ing hands with a nobleman. The only extraordinary person we know of as being in his company was his own mother, and she was so poor that in the most delicate and solemn hour that comes to a woman's soul she was obliged to lie down among drivers grooming the beasts of burden.

The Question of Lineage.

I imagine Christ one day standing in the streets of Jerusalem. A man descended from high lineage is standing beside him, and says: "My father was a merchant prince. He had a castle on the beach in Galilee. Who was your father?" Christ answers, "Joseph, the carpenter." A man from Athens is standing there unrolling his parchment of graduation and says to Christ, "Where did you go to school?" Christ answers, "I never graduated." Aha, the idea of such an unlearned young man attempting to command the attention of the world! As well some little fishing village on Long Island shore attempt to arraign New York. Yet no sooner does he set foot in the towns or cities of Judaea than everything is in commotion. The people go out on a picnic, taking only food enough for a day, yet are so fascinated with Christ that at the risk of starving they follow him out into the wilderness. A nobleman falls down flat before him and says, "My daughter is dead." A beggar tries to rub the dimness from his eyes and says, "Lord, that my eyes may be opened." A poor, sick, panting woman presses through the crowd and says, "I must touch the hem of his garment." Children who love their mother better than any one else struggle to get into his arms, and to kiss his cheek, and to run their fingers through his hair, and for all time putting Jesus so in love with the little ones that there is hardly a nursery in Christendom from which he does not take one, saying, "I must have them. I will fill heaven with them, for every cedar that I plant in heaven I will have 50 white lilies. In the hour when I was a poor man in Judaea they were not ashamed of me, and now that I have come to a throne I do not despise them. Hold it not back, O weeping mother! Lay it on my warm heart. Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Victory Over Nature.

See him victorious over the forces of nature. The sea is a crystal sepulcher. It swallowed the Central American, the President and the Spanish armada as easily as any fly that ever floated on it. The inland lakes are fully as terrible in their wrath. Some of us who have sailed on it know that Lake Galilee, when aroused in a storm, is overwhelming, and yet that sea crouched in his presence, and licked his feet. He knew all the waves and the wind. When he beckoned they fled. The heel of his foot made no indentation on the solidified water. Medical science has wrought great changes in rheumatic limbs and diseased blood, but when the muscles are entirely withered no human power can restore them, and when a limb is once dead it is dead. But here is a paralytic—his hand lifeless. Christ says to him, "Stretch forth thy hand," and he stretches it forth.

In the eye infirmity how many diseases of that delicate organ have been cured? But Jesus says to one blind, "Be open!" and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost or an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus smites one dead with a word. Chemistry may do many wonderful things, but what chemist at a wedding when the wine gave out could change a pail of water into a cask of wine? What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scaly tribes, until in a place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and begin to pull, when by reason of the multitude of fish the net broke. Nature is his servant. The flowers—he twisted them into his sermons; the winds—they were his lullaby when he slept in the boat; the rain—he hushed glitteringly on the thick fog of the parables; the star of Bethlehem—it sang a Christmas carol over his birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge at his death. Behold his victory over the grave! The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are

never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the door of the sepulcher, but none on the inside. Here comes the conqueror of death. He enters that realm and says, "Daughter of Jairus, sit up!" and she sits up. To Lazarus, "Come forth!" and he came forth. To the widow's son he said, "Get up from that bier!" and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to his girdle and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard him, "O Death, I will be thy plague! O Grave, I will be thy destruction!"

The Supernatural Nature.

No man could go through all the obstacles I have described, you say, without having a nature supernatural. In that arm, amid its muscles and nerves and bones, were intertwined the energies of omnipotence. In the syllables of that voice there was the emphasis of the eternal God. That foot that walked the deck of the ship in Gennesareth shall stamp kingdoms of darkness into Christendom. This poverty struck Christ owned Augustus, owned the sanhedrin, owned Tiberias, owned all the castles on its beach and all the skies that looked down into its water, owned all the earth and all the heavens. To him of the plain coat belonged the robes of celestial royalty. He who walked the road to Emmaus the lightning bolts were the fire shot steeds of his chariot. Yet there are those who look on and see Christ turn water into wine, and they say, "It was sleight of hand!" And they see Christ raise the dead to life, and they say, "Easily explained; not really dead; playing dead." And they see Christ giving sight to the blind man, and they say, " clairvoyant doctor." Oh what shall they do on the day when Christ rises up in judgment and the hills shall rock and the trumpets shall call, peal on peal?

Christ a Sympathizer.

My subject also reassures us of the fact that in all our struggles we have a sympathizer. You cannot tell Christ anything new about hardship. I do not think that wide ages of eternity will take the scars from his punctured side and his lacerated temples and his sore hands. You will never have a burden weighing so many pounds as that burden Christ carried up the bloody hill. You will never have any suffering worse than he endured, when with tongue hot and cracked and inflamed and swollen, he moaned, "I thirst." You will never be surrounded by worse hostility than that which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down his prayers, and snuffing up the smell of blood. O ye faint hearted, O ye troubled, O ye persecuted one, here is a heart that can sympathize with you!

Stylish Hairdressing.

While fashionable women are wearing their hair carelessly disposed about the face and drawn to a high knot atop the head, there is talk of a return of the Mme. de Maintenon coiffure. This will bring down the locks to curve about temples and cheeks in, let us hope, becoming ringlets, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Something is sure to happen to make women cut their hair, now that it has grown long and even. Women with whom time and money are a plenty give much attention to their hair. One week it is washed, the next it is singed, then it is brushed, and next it is treated with tonic or again brushed. After a few months of such care the hair becomes shining, pliable and greatly improved in color. Hair thoroughly washed, dried and immediately waved will keep its wave for two weeks. A late notion is to confine the freshly dried hair in a loose silk mop-cap lined with cheese cloth. A layer of cotton between cheese cloth and silk is thick with violet sachet. An hour's wear suffices to impart to the hair a delicate perfume. The same cap may be donned at night. Such caps may be bought, made and perfumed, but it is much cheaper to make them, and the homemade ones are sure to be prettier.

Ahead of America.

I know it would be wrong to explain our being three years ahead of a New England boy merely from the scholarly preparation of our teachers, says Professor Hugo Munsterberg. A second factor, which is hardly less important, stands which our school found in our homes. I do not mean that we were helped in our work, but the teachers were silently helped by the spirit which prevailed in our homes with regard to the school work. The school had the right of way, our parents reinforced our belief in the work and our respect for the teachers; a reprimand in the school was a reprimand on our home life; a word of praise in the school was a ray of sunshine for the household. The excellent school books, the wise plans for the upbuilding of the ten years' course, the hygienic care, the external stimulations, have all, of course, helped toward the results; and yet I am convinced that their effect was entirely secondary compared with those two features, the scholarly enthusiasm of our teachers, and the respect for the school on the part of our parents.—Atlantic Monthly.

Help Wanted to Use the Seeds.

A member of congress from an agricultural district in the west read a letter recently received from one of his people. It read thus: "To the Very Honorable Mr. Blank: Kind sir and esteemed friend—I have the seeds. They came this morning and suit very well, specially the cabbage seed which grows well in this soil. Please send me 2 loads of fertilizer and a new harrow (mine is broke so it ain't no good) and if you could send me a man for a couple of days I would be obliged. With this help I know the garden stuff will turn out all right and I will send some to you and the president. Your grateful well wisher and Supporter."—New York Tribune.

Power of the Bluff.

It is surprising how a man's self-respect increases when he carries a checkbook, even though he has but \$7 in the bank.—Lincoln (Neb.) News.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, JUNE 10—MARK 6: 14-20.

Golden Text—"Be Not Drunk With Wine, Wherein Is Excess, But Be Filled With the Spirit"—Eph. 5: 18—Salome Before Herod.

14. "And King Herod... Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, who, thirty years before, murdered the innocent at Bethshe reports are described in the Gospels. That Herod Antipas had one of his capitals at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and that he said to his officers (Mark 6: 22) 'And John the Baptist whom he had murdered was for more than a year and terrible in his faithfulness than before he and he reproved the king. Therefore mighty works do show forth themselves in him.' Better as R. V., 'For these powers work in him.'"

15. "Others said, 'to explain the great works of Jesus. Perhaps they said it to quiet Herod's conscience. That it is the expectation that Elijah would return to the earth (Mal. 4: 5-6), Crit. Com. 'That is a prophetic.' A new prophet rather than Elijah, who was like the old prophets, who worked miracles in the far-away past of their history."

16. "But... said, 'Impelled to this opinion by his guilty conscience. The... Herod's ghost doubtless haunted him as Banquo's ghost haunted Macbeth with its silent horror.' 17. 'For Herod himself' Influenced by personal reasons, not urged by others (John 8: 12) Herod Antipas was 'Bound him in prison' (the quarters), according to Josephus (Ant. VIII, 5, 2). 'For Herod's sake, his brother Philip's wife.' The crime of which he was one of manifold malignity and doubly-dyed turpitude."

18. "For John had said, 'Better said.' Imperfect, implying that he said it repeatedly. Herod Antipas had a right to preach before the court. (It is not lawful for thee, etc.) Because he had put away his lawful wife. (2) He had persuaded Herod to divorce his lawful wife, Herod's brother Philip, for the sake of his rank and wealth. (3) He had married Herodias, his niece and sister-in-law, contrary to the law of God. (4) He had hated him," R. V., 'set herself against him.' Was angry at him. She regarded him as her enemy. (5) In Cleopatra, the paramour of Mark Antony, St. Augustine has depicted the type of Herodias in all its features of mingled attractiveness and abandonment.—Stalker. Cleopatra bore a son to Herod the Great, father of Herod Antipas. Her name was Salome. Philip II, married Salome, the daughter of Herodias. 'And would have killed him.' To stop his mouth. She would kill the physician who only cured her disease. 'Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers.'"

19. "Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him," R. V., 'set herself against him.' Was angry at him. She regarded him as her enemy. (5) In Cleopatra, the paramour of Mark Antony, St. Augustine has depicted the type of Herodias in all its features of mingled attractiveness and abandonment.—Stalker. Cleopatra bore a son to Herod the Great, father of Herod Antipas. Her name was Salome. Philip II, married Salome, the daughter of Herodias. 'And would have killed him.' To stop his mouth. She would kill the physician who only cured her disease. 'Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers.'"

20. "For Herod feared John." As Queen Mary feared John Knox, and Ahab feared Elijah, though he was a god, which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down his prayers, and snuffing up the smell of blood. O ye faint hearted, O ye troubled, O ye persecuted one, here is a heart that can sympathize with you!

Stylish Hairdressing.

While fashionable women are wearing their hair carelessly disposed about the face and drawn to a high knot atop the head, there is talk of a return of the Mme. de Maintenon coiffure. This will bring down the locks to curve about temples and cheeks in, let us hope, becoming ringlets, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Something is sure to happen to make women cut their hair, now that it has grown long and even. Women with whom time and money are a plenty give much attention to their hair. One week it is washed, the next it is singed, then it is brushed, and next it is treated with tonic or again brushed. After a few months of such care the hair becomes shining, pliable and greatly improved in color. Hair thoroughly washed, dried and immediately waved will keep its wave for two weeks. A late notion is to confine the freshly dried hair in a loose silk mop-cap lined with cheese cloth. A layer of cotton between cheese cloth and silk is thick with violet sachet. An hour's wear suffices to impart to the hair a delicate perfume. The same cap may be donned at night. Such caps may be bought, made and perfumed, but it is much cheaper to make them, and the homemade ones are sure to be prettier.

Ahead of America.

I know it would be wrong to explain our being three years ahead of a New England boy merely from the scholarly preparation of our teachers, says Professor Hugo Munsterberg. A second factor, which is hardly less important, stands which our school found in our homes. I do not mean that we were helped in our work, but the teachers were silently helped by the spirit which prevailed in our homes with regard to the school work. The school had the right of way, our parents reinforced our belief in the work and our respect for the teachers; a reprimand in the school was a reprimand on our home life; a word of praise in the school was a ray of sunshine for the household. The excellent school books, the wise plans for the upbuilding of the ten years' course, the hygienic care, the external stimulations, have all, of course, helped toward the results; and yet I am convinced that their effect was entirely secondary compared with those two features, the scholarly enthusiasm of our teachers, and the respect for the school on the part of our parents.—Atlantic Monthly.

Help Wanted to Use the Seeds.

A member of congress from an agricultural district in the west read a letter recently received from one of his people. It read thus: "To the Very Honorable Mr. Blank: Kind sir and esteemed friend