

The saccharine produced in Germany last year was equivalent in sweetness to over 1,000,000 centners (50,000 metric tons) of sugar.

Peasants in Donegal, Ireland, are anxious to find a good market for the large quantities of honey with which the country is favored. The honey industry is almost a new phase in Donegal life.

"Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground," says Shakespeare's character on the storm-smitten vessel. The winter's tale of wrecks on our coasts has begun, and in the agony of great peril how precious must seem a single foot of American soil beyond the waiting reefs and treacherous sands!

The Elysee Palace hotel, at Paris, is so largely patronized by English people that when, just before the arrival of President Kruger, his agent, Da Leyds, endeavored to secure rooms for him there, the managers refused to let him have them at any price, with the result that President Kruger was forced to take up his abode elsewhere.

Now Buffalo contributes to the divorce scandals of the country. A divorce "mill" has been discovered there, which has secured with secrecy and celerity by means of deception, bribery and intimidation. Scores of the cases have been uncontested. A searching investigation is now being conducted by the trial justices of the supreme court, but already great harm has been done.

George Benjamin Clemenceau, now a "struggle-for-lifer" in Paris, earning a scant living with his pen, was ten years ago one of the foremost figures in French politics. Clemenceau was thrown up to the surface of affairs by the revolution of 1870, and from that time until 1891 he was as conspicuous as any character in Paris. Arising with the storm of the revolution, he sank in the excitement of the Panama affair.

Search for the casket containing the remains of Charles Coghlan has been abandoned at Galveston. The noted actor died there in November 1899, and for some unknown reason the metallic casket containing the body was still in Galveston when the terrible tidal wave swept over the place September 8 last. The casket was swept from the receiving vault and is now believed to have been carried out to sea.

In Vienna there is a school for waiters. The first course is devoted to a theoretical exposition of the art of serving at table. When the pupils have sufficiently mastered the principles of the art, they are allowed to practice on two ladies and two gentlemen in evening dress who dine at one table. The professor watches the operation, and sharply calls the waiter to account if he uses an ordinary cork-screw instead of an automatic one, or carelessly puts his finger in the soup. If he should be without gloves, he is shown how to conceal the fact by means of the serviette, and so forth. There are 1,900 pupils in this school alone.

The east end of Paris, like that of London, is at present overrun with ruffians of the Hooligan type, who are known as "les ceintures bleues," because each wears a blue belt as the sign of his villainous associations. Last week opened with the arrest of several gangs, which consist of youths aged from 15 to 17 years, who are evidently a continuation of the masked robbers of Montreuil, at present awaiting trial. They employ women as decoys, and their practice is to make midnight attacks on villas and shops, using considerable violence when opposition is offered to their depredations. Scores of extra police have been drafted into the district, and it is hoped the end of Parisian Hooliganism is nigh.

A secret society called the Home Makers has a large membership among the foreigners in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the organization is to provide and maintain pleasant homes for its members and those dependent upon them, and as gossipy, careless wives and mothers are held by them to be the cause of a majority of the unhappy, ill-kept homes and neglected children, the society believes the members have a right to use every possible means to see that their homes are not neglected. A member who corrects his wife by beating her must do so only after all other means to induce her to do her duty have failed. The society pays for the defense of its members when arrested for wife beating, and in case of conviction pays the fine.

Italy's parliament has just voted at the request of the government an annuity of 1,000,000 francs to Queen Marguerite, as owing to the fact that her husband's will has never been found, she remains unprovided for. The money thus voted, however, will be a source of no expense whatever to the national treasury. For with much good feeling and sagacity her son, the new king, has arranged to surrender to the national treasury a million francs a year from his civil list as long as his mother lives.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MEN AT WAR.

Feud That Has Waged Incessantly For Several Years.

A dispatch, printed in the newspapers last week, although it attracted little attention, was important as chronicling the renewal of a war which, except for a few intervals, has raged for the last half dozen years as fiercely as the fighting between the Boers and English in South Africa, or between the Boxers and the allies in China. This is the war of the herders and punchers, or the sheep and cattle men of the west.

That a herd of 3,000 sheep were driven over a precipice and nearly all killed would seem to people who know little of the contentions between the cowmen and sheep raisers, or of life in the west, an act of unparalleled barbarity. However that may be, it was only repetition of similar acts of

woolly odor that cattle will not tolerate.

The sheep eat all the underbrush and destroy the young trees, and the thousands of sharp little hoofs pack the soil, so destroying its porosity that the grass will not grow after they have passed. A single flock of sheep will thus devastate a strip of land a half mile wide; 10 flocks following one another in parallel paths will destroy an area of grass land five miles wide and hundreds of miles long.

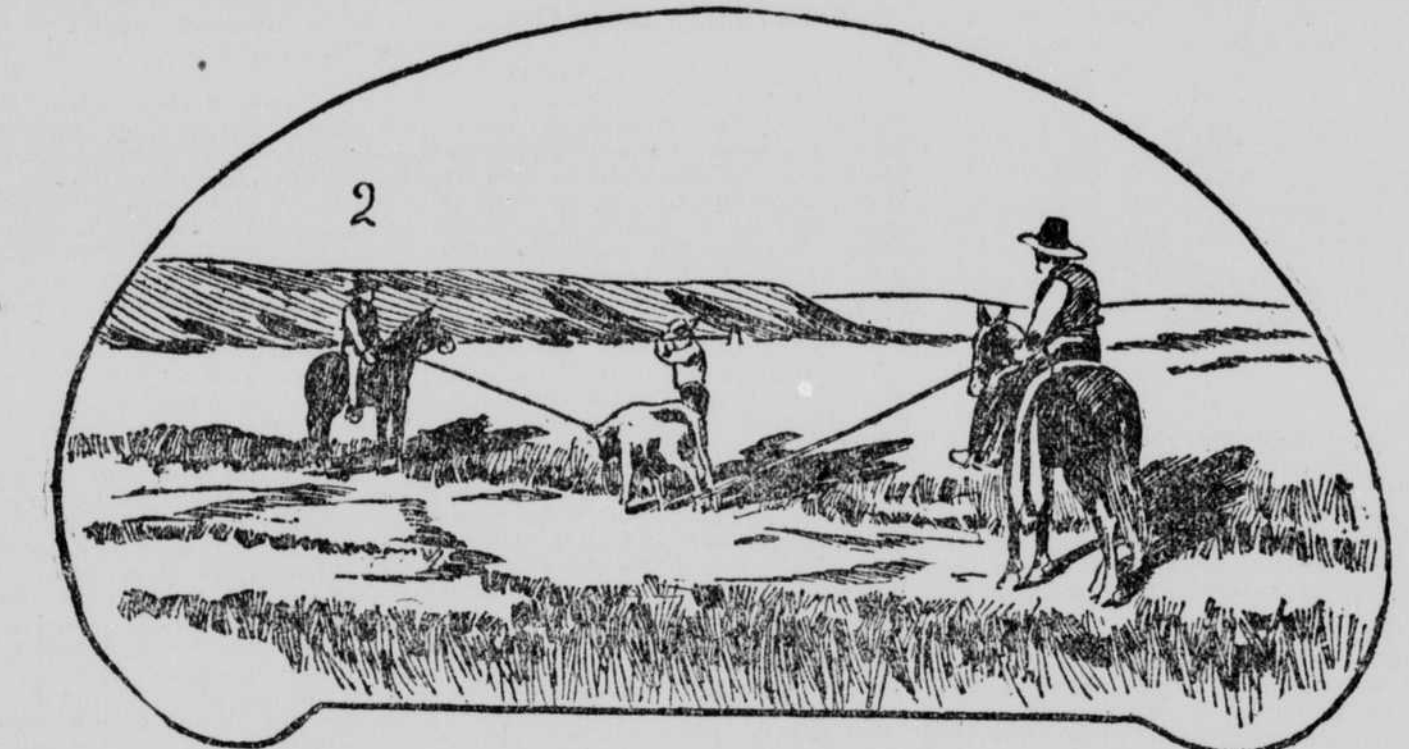
These facts, taken in connection with the constantly shrinking pasturage, supply the reasons why the cattle men hate the sheep raisers and have tried to drive them from the land. In their contentions the cattle men have always had the best of the fight, while

But in 1871 a herder took 2,000 sheep to Montana, which have increased since then to something like 4,000,000. The sheep then took up claims along the water courses, leaving to the cowmen the dry land away from the streams, which they had fenced off from the cattle.

The loss of the enormous free ranges is gradually turning the cattle men into farmers, who feed their cattle in sheds in the winter—in the north with corn, in the south with cotton seed—and in making mere farm hands out of the once free and independent cowboys.

The vast roaming herds of cattle are gone from the western plains forever, and cattle raising has become the prosaic business of turning grass and corn free range remains there may be found into meat. However, wherever any free range remains there may be found the last expiring evidences of the former glory of the "cow business."

Distinctly Different Types.
The physical and mental differences between the cowboys and the sheep



1.—RANCH AND SHEEP HERDERS' CART
2.—KILLING BEEF FOR CAMP
3.—BRANDING CALVES

herders are as great as those of their respective callings. From the very nature of his occupation the cowboy is a wild, free being.

He breaks the savage and almost untamable ponies to the saddle and then rides them. His work is swift and vigorous, and his charges are the great, strong, free bulls and cows that have never known the touch of the human hand. He lives and endures hardships with others of his kind, and his pleasures are as fierce as his work. His is the strenuous life.

The sheep herder, on the other hand, pursues his solitary occupation afoot, his only companions being a dog and the thousands of stupid sheep, which have no individuality, and are madly, monotonously alike. The very loneliness of his occupation has made the herder either a morose and sullen brute or a poetic dreamer, with all the brute worn out of him.

How Sheep Are Often Killed.
The west still rings with the stories of the conflicts between the cowmen and the sheep raisers. When the flocks began to grow in the west the cowmen fought the herders as individuals. Their resentment was at first merely personal.

Whenever a cowboy found a flock of sheep on the range he stood off and with his rifle picked off sheep after sheep until he had exhausted his ammunition. When he could shoot no more he rode off, greatly pleased to think that he had left behind a badly scared shepherd and had caused a loss to the sheep owner. If the herder showed fight he, too, was killed.

A clever cowboy discovered a sure method of scattering a flock of sheep and making it move on. He gathered up a few hundred head of wild steers, and with his companions drove them pell mell through a flock. This maneuver was usually so successful that it became a favorite source of amusement for the "punchers."

One to come into the yard and approach the rabbit is canine suicide. The cat bristles up at once and makes it so interesting for the intruder that he is always glad to scale the fence and get in the street.

Not All Dead.
Joe Mulhatten may be incapacitated for work, but he has some very apt imitators growing up in the southwestern country, whence so many wild, weird stories come.—Minneapolis Tribune.

WINTER EVENINGS.

Pleasant Way to Spend Them in Wood-Carving

There are some who have long urged the extension of home or domestic industries to both town and village workers. By home industries is meant those handicrafts so many of which could be carried on in the workers' own homes—rich or poor—and which would do much to interest and to increase the income of those engaged in them. When we look at the industries carried on in the workers' homes abroad, especially in the rural districts, it does seem rather surprising that we should lag behind. In Switzerland watchmaking, except at Geneva, is mostly carried on as a domestic industry. In the Jura, parts of the watch are fabricated in nearly every house by some member or members of the family. Silk-weaving in Zurich, Aargau and other cantons is carried on by means of looms lent to the workers. In Germany the famous Black Forest clocks are almost entirely a domestic industry, while toys in any quantity come from the Thuringian workmen. In Austria home industries are common, spinning, weaving, wood-turning, wood-carving, embroidery work, basket-making, straw-plaiting, etc., being very extensively carried on in this way. There is every reason why thousands in our great towns, in our small towns and in our villages might apply themselves to some form or other of handicraft work as the winter season comes and when the evenings are so long. Work such as that contemplated—wood-carving, fret work, repousse work, bent-iron work, wood turning, embossed-leather work, modeling in leather, etc.—are not difficult to learn; the tools required are not expensive, and with a little industry and some organization, both pleasure and profit would accrue to those engaging in them. In the country districts the question of organization is more serious than in large towns, though it is a detail not impossible to overcome. It is a very remarkable thing that we should import so many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of knickknacks and of little articles of utility principally because our own people do not themselves know the way to produce them. Take the case of wood-carving alone as an illustration of what is meant by the inexpensive character of beginning it. Here the learner requires at first three chief kinds of tools—namely, some gouges, two or three flat chisels and a veining tool or two. With these he may practice simple designs. A little later he may go in for some carving punches and a few other tools, all of which, from the very start, would cost him but very little. The art, too, is by no means difficult to learn by any one who takes an interest in it. What he has chiefly to remember is not to copy too slavishly the designs of others, but to show his originality in creating designs and work of his own. What applies to wood-carving applies in the main to all these domestic industries.

A PRINCESS SOLD.

A Mummified Daughter of Rameses II. Auctioned Off.

Unlike good wine, princesses of ancient Egyptian lineage do not appear to increase in value with time; at least, that was the experience of one of the daughters of Rameses II, when she was offered at auction by Mr. J. C. Stevens at his well-known rooms, King street, Covent Garden. Perhaps this was because she was unable to put the dots to the 'i's and the crosses to the 't's of the auctioneer's eulogy of her various interesting points, a circumstance not to be wondered at, considering she has been dead and mummified since, circa, 1333 B. C. But in spite of her antiquity, the eager crowd of bargain hunters at Mr. Stevens' wonderful sale probably knew more about her, in some respects, than she had ever known herself; for the X-rays of modern science had been brought to bear upon her remains, with the result that photographs of the body beneath had been obtained showing the position of the bones. In spite, however, of this, there seemed to be no particular demand for her remains, and if her spark happened to be pervading the neighborhood of Covent Garden at the time it must have had its feelings hurt at seeing the "lot" go for ten guineas. Rameses II. is reputed to have had a good many children, but that would scarcely account for the fact that a daughter of him, who stole men's hearts nearly thirty-three centuries ago, should have fetched only ten guineas. And she was remarkably well preserved, too, and inclosed in a neat casket.—London News.

Where Cows Wear Earrings.

A cow in earrings, indeed, seems an oddity, but in Belgium every cow must wear them. The director general of agriculture has decreed that all cattle are to wear earrings after they have attained the age of three months. Breeders are obliged to keep a record of the cattle raised by them, and on the ring which is fastened to the creature's ear is engraved its number to prevent the substitution of one animal for another.

Incandescent Light Not Harmful.

The medical faculty of the University of Heidelberg has made a very interesting report on the effect of incandescent light on the eyes. After having carefully weighed all the pros and cons of the question, the verdict is that the incandescent light is not harmful. For lighting large halls or places of entertainment electricity is especially recommended from hygienic points of view.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III. JAN. 20, JOHN 12: 23-33.

Golden Text—"We Would See Jesus"—John 12:21—The Greeks Seek Wisdom from the Savior of the World—in the Temple.

22. "Jesus answered" to this feeling and expectation. "Them," the disciples and the Greeks, in the presence of the people.

Yes, he says, "The hour is come." The long-expected time is at hand. "That the Son of Man should be glorified." His real glory manifested, his reign begun, his royalty acknowledged, his high position as the Messiah realized, the redemption of the world entered upon.

24. "Verily, verily," words emphasizing a great and important statement. Jesus brings the truth before them by an illustration. "Except a corn (grain) of wheat fall into the ground and die, etc. A grain of wheat, though containing in itself the germs of life and possibilities of vast harvests, yet remains alone, unvisited in the earth, it dies in giving birth to the plant that grows from it.

25. "He that loveth," places first in his affections, "his life." The Greek word is often translated soul, as in v. 27, "Shall lose it." Lose all that makes life worth living; lose even the earthly rewards which he called his life, and, much more, eternal blessedness. "And he that hateth his life," Treats it, when it comes in conflict with his true life, as if he hated it in comparison; sacrifices, when need be, those outward things which are desirable and blessed in themselves, which worldly men seek chiefly, and which seem to make the life on earth happy and worth living.—honors, riches, pleasures, power. But note this is to be for Christ's sake and the gospel's (Mark 8:35). "Shall keep it unto life eternal." Here is another word in the Greek, life in the abstract.

26. "If any man (would) serve me, let him follow me." Let him act out the above principle. "Christ had done and was about to do. This is Christ's answer to the request of the Greeks. "And where I am." In character, in glory, in his kingdom, in companionship on earth, and in heaven. "There shall also my servant be." There is no other way to where Christ is, and whosoever walks in this way will certainly come to where Christ is. "Him will my Father honor." As he honors Christ; making him partaker of the joys and rewards of him whom he serves.

27. "Now is my soul troubled." Agitated, like the sea in a storm. The word rendered "soul" is the same word as that rendered "life" in v. 25. (Compare especially Matt. 16:25, 26.) It is the seat of the natural feelings and emotions. There was a real shrinking from the darkness of the death which was at hand.—Elliott. Jesus found it difficult to live up to the principles he had just enunciated. If it had been easy for him, he would have been no example to his followers, who do find it difficult. "And what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour." That is, the agony of his trial and crucifixion. "For this cause." To fulfil the duties, and bear the agonies it brings, "came I unto this hour."

28. Therefore he will say something entirely different, even, "Father, glorify thy name." "Not my will, but thine be done." "Then came there a voice from heaven." The plain implication of the narrative is that this was an articulate voice, the words of which were understood by others than Jesus, though not by all.—Elliott. "I have glorified it, and will glorify it again." The Father had glorified his name by giving Jesus daily and hourly the power to do and to bear all that had been laid on him up to that moment.

29. "Said that it thundered; others said, An angel spake to him." The whole multitude heard a noise; but the meaning of the voice was only perceived by each in proportion to his spiritual intelligence. Thus the wild beast perceives only a sound in the human voice; the trained animal discovers a meaning, a command, for example, which it immediately obeys; man alone discerns therein a thought.—Godet.

30. "Jesus answered" the discussion among the bystanders. "This voice came not because of me (for my sake)." The inward assurance was sufficient for his needs. "But for your sakes," including the Greeks who had come to see him.

31. "Now, (the hour of vs. 23, 27) is the judgment of this world, as representing all that is opposed to the kingdom of heaven and its principles. To an extent of which now we can form no conception, it was a world without God, plunged in idolatry, worshipping devils—in open rebellion against God. "Now shall the prince of this world." The title "prince of this world" was the regular Rabbinic title for Satan.—Elliott. It is perfectly natural that evil beings should exist in the spiritual world as they certainly do in this; and that some leading spirit should assume control, and organize the forces of evil, as is certainly done in this world. "That being is called Satan, or the devil, the prince of this world. "Be cast out." "The casting out" is from his authority and power, or from the sphere and region in which he has borne sway.—Pres. T. Dwight.

32. "And I, if contingent on his choice, but he had decided I be lifted up." Upon the cross, as explained in the next verse. The word for lifted up is usually rendered "exalted." It was by the lifting up upon the cross that Jesus was exalted to be Prince and Savior. The Son of man was lifted up, like the serpent in the wilderness, that he might be seen. The cross brought Jesus into the notice of the world more than all his teachings; and deeds of mercy could have done without it. It has ever since been the center of the world's history. "Will draw all men unto me." Or towards me. Christ crucified was and is the attractive power, drawing men to him. "All men." Not merely all nations, people of all ages, but all men. It does not mean that every one would become a Christian; for the facts at that very time refute such an idea; but he was attractive to human nature; even those who were opposed were drawn. They hated the light, but they could not help looking at it. And in the end the whole world will be drawn to Christ.

Prison Ajlaxars Minec Pies.

Current gossip avers that the Charlestown state prison has abjured mince pie as a steady diet for the prisoners because the medical experts declare that it impairs the health of the inmates and tends to increase the death rate.

Plenty of Our Own.

Mark Twain states that he found some sixty-four different religious sects in South Australia. Being fairly well supplied ourselves, we shall not have to import any of these Australian systems.—Boston Transcript.

Fast Railroad Trains.

There is only one train in the country that exceeds fifty miles an hour in speed for 100 miles' run, and that is the Empire State Express. Great Britain has twenty-one.

RABBIT AND CAT.

Stim Friendship Exists Between Two Denver Animals.

Dogs and cats have been known to become fast friends, but for a cat and a rabbit to become inseparable companions is out of the ordinary. R. H. Jones of 130 Archer street has a rabbit and a cat which are boon companions. The rabbit belonged to a neighbor of Jones. One day it strayed into the Jones yard and got acquainted with the cat, says the Denver Republic-

an. The admiration was mutual. They became the best of friends, and from the minute the rabbit met the cat it has not been to its own home. For more than a year the two have been together, eating from the same dish and sleeping together in a box in the rear of the yard. The cat will not play with other cats, but makes a companion only of the rabbit. They romp about the yard together and now and then the cat will climb a tree. The dogs of the neighborhood have learned to keep out of the Jones yard. For