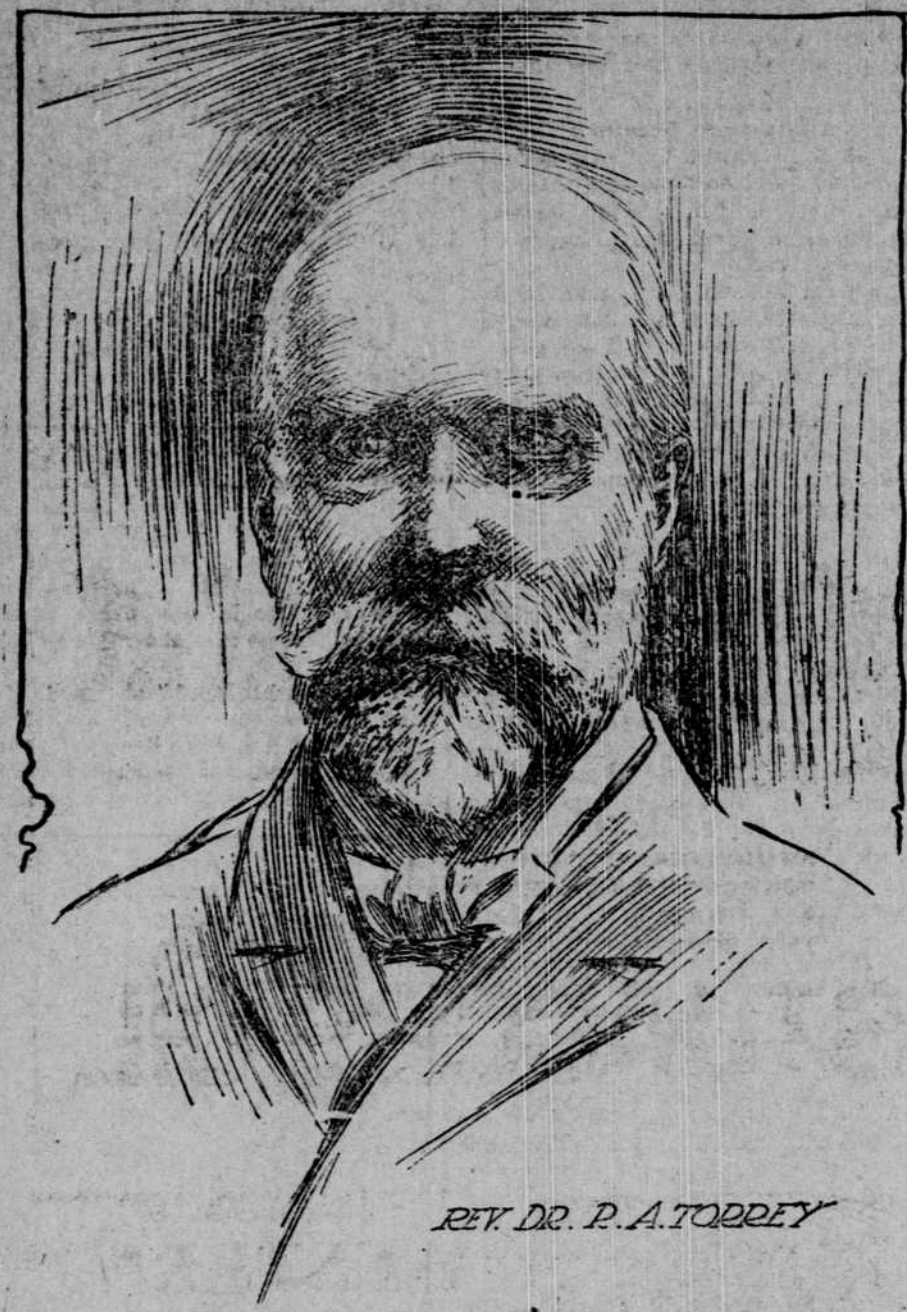


# Evangelists and Laymen Join to Drive Devil from Chicago



REV. DR. P. A. TORREY

Chicago.—A strenuous effort is under way to make this city too hot for his Satanic majesty, the devil. If the campaign inaugurated is successful the forces of evil will retreat before the onward march of a victorious army whose slogan is civic purity and whose emblem is the banner of Christ.

Rev. Dr. P. A. Torrey, whose singularly successful career as an evangelist has encompassed practically every nation and every country of the globe within the past few years, is the general in command of the campaign. Behind him and the ministers who are joined with him in the effort to drive sin from Chicago is what is known as the Laymen's Evangelistic council, a body made up of business men of Chicago, many of them prominent in financial, commercial and industrial circles. It is a business men's movement, backed financially and morally by substantial and successful laymen who believe in the efficacy of Christianity.

Being a business men's movement, the campaign has thus far been carried on in a businesslike manner. The opponents of Satan, who are seeking to wrest Chicago from the grip of the evil one, have provided a big Gospel tent, heated by steam, radiators being run into the building and connected with a near-by plant. The tent is guaranteed to seat 12,500 persons.

It is doubtful whether such a comprehensive campaign against sin in all its hideous aspects has been undertaken in Chicago since the days of Dwight L. Moody. It is possible that the present Gospel campaign may reach proportions beyond anything of the kind ever undertaken in this city.

Dr. Torrey himself is a most interesting personality. He was born in Hoboken, N. Y., January 3, 1856. Early in life his father, who was a prominent Democratic politician, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in that city, adjacent to New York, with the metropolis affording an excellent school for the study of life conditions, the present evangelist was reared.

The connections of his father, who for years was collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn, and who was such a power in the prevailing politics of that city that he was tendered, but refused, a nomination for the mayoralty, which was tantamount to an election, gave Dr. Torrey other ample means of learning by personal contact of the great realities of life.

Dr. Torrey was educated at Yale, from which institution he holds two degrees, the first being taken when he graduated at the age of 19. He is one of the two last men to graduate from that famous institution at such a youthful age, the limit being raised to affect the graduating class of the year following his degree. Later he went to Berlin and Leipzig, where he studied for four years. Returning to America he entered the ministry, and in 1894 came to join Moody in Chicago.

After the death of that beloved minister and evangelist Dr. Torrey remained in charge of the work until 1902, when he began his career as a world evangelist. His first cosmopolitan campaign was held in Japan in that year, and in the month he was there 1,000 conversions of natives were recorded. About the same number embraced the teachings of Christ during the month he spent in China. In both of these countries, as well as in all others where a different language than English is generally spoken, Dr. Torrey addressed his audiences through an interpreter.

From China Dr. Torrey and his companion, Mr. Alexander, went to Australia, where they preached and sang the Gospel in nearly every city of prominence. They were one month in Melbourne, and in that time 50 meetings were held and 8,642 professed Christianity and had their names enrolled as among those saved from reckless and unthinking living through the power of God, shown through Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. Similar results were produced in Sydney and the three leading cities of New Zealand, and Tasmania was awakened as well.

The next step in the world campaign undertaken by Torrey and Alexander was England, where all the principal cities were visited, and services conducted in halls seating not less than 5,000 persons. Three months spent in Liverpool resulted in the conversion of 12,500 persons. In London, at Royal Albert hall, which was secured for the meetings, the evangelists remained two months. The hall seated 10,000 and accommodated 2,000 more, standing. This hall was filled every afternoon and evening, special meetings for men and women being held, so that those who flocked to hear the evangelists might be better accommodated. But, as it was, as many were turned away from every service as gained admission.

In Birmingham where there was a seating capacity of 3,000 with room for 2,000 more standing, thousands were turned away from every service and the campaign attracted so many people that the services of the mounted police were necessary to keep the crowds in check. In one month 7,700 people were converted.

In one day during the Liverpool campaign, which was the greatest single day of the crusade in England, 220 women professed conversion at the afternoon meeting, and 440 men at the evening service. In the world's campaign of Torrey and Alexander 102,000 persons whose names and addresses were recorded professed Christianity. They occupied positions in life all the way from earls to "bums."

In London, especially, royalty became interested in the movement and attended the meetings at Royal Albert hall, and many a coroneted head bowed at the altar in complete surren-

der to the Master whom Dr. Torrey feels he is serving in his most useful capacity.

The campaign in Berlin was interesting in that Count Wiewohn and Count Bernsdorf, two of the best known and most respected members of the German nobility, acted as interpreters for Dr. Torrey. Dr. Torrey himself is a fluent German speaker, and often addressed his meetings in Berlin in the tongue of the fatherland, but usually one of the two counts was present to give the proper interpretation of the words of the evangelist in a manner that would be the most effective with the audience.

Dr. Torrey has spent much of the time since his return from the world tour in evangelistic work in this country. In some respects he believes that Sunday, March 17, of the present year was one of the most remarkable days he ever witnessed. He was holding evangelistic services in Buffalo. There were three meetings, one for women, one for men and boys, and the third for men only. At the meeting for young men and boys 702, ranging in age from 15 to 35 years, came forward and professed Christianity.

Bishop Berry, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was present at this service, said to Dr. Torrey: "I never saw such a sight before. This is Pentecost."

In all there were 1,902 conversions in Buffalo that day.

Such, in brief, is the evangelistic history of the man who has been secured to lead the laymen's movement to "drive the devil from Chicago." With the record of accomplishment which Dr. Torrey has, and with the interest that already has developed in those remarkable evangelistic meetings, there is every reason to believe that what the laymen's council expects will come true, and that, before the end of next month Chicago will have had a religious awakening such as it never has experienced.

An idea of the businesslike methods with which this remarkable campaign is being pursued is manifested in the posters which advertise the meetings. They are printed on yellow cardboard in black and red ink. The word "Sin" appears in large red letters at the top of the poster. The top two lines read:

"What Sin Costs Chicago."

Beneath, in black type, with a red ruled border, appear these statements:

"Thousands of lives every year."

"Millions of dollars to suppress crime."

"Hundreds of widows and orphans caused by drink and crime."

"Thousands of girls led astray."

"Thousands of boys arrested for crime."

"Hundreds of insane and suicides."

"Dozens of women assaulted."

In a circle with a red background near the bottom of the poster appears the slogan:

"To Win Men to Christ."

At the bottom of the poster, in large black type, is the war cry:

"Help Drive Sin From Chicago."

"Are you not aggravated at times by these men who profess an interest in your meetings for the sole purpose of getting money for their present needs?" was asked Dr. Torrey.

"Indeed, no," he answered. "Some of the most steadfast of the converts I have made in my evangelistic campaigns have been the filthiest, apparently the most hopeless, specimens of humanity upon whom your eyes ever rested."

"There was one man, a particular case. He hung around the Moody institute for three years. He was a drunkard and one of the kind who apparently had lost every atom of manhood and responsibility. He once nearly killed his wife while on a drunken spree. He used to come here and work every possible pretext for getting money with which to buy drink."

"We kept him going, among us, for almost three years. We knew he was 'working' us, but we thought we would be able to change him into another man. Finally the case appeared almost hopeless. I was in despair, and after an especially flagrant breach of good faith on his part I told God that if He ever gave me another soul I wanted that man. Soon after he began to change. To-day he is honest, respected, occupies a high place in the business world, and is one of the most earnest and capable Christian workers in the entire city of Chicago."

"Is the devil more at home in Chicago than in any other city with which you are familiar?" Dr. Torrey was asked.

Without hesitation he answered: "No."

"What do you consider the most wicked city in the world?"

"San Francisco was," he replied without reservation. "It may be improved now. But there was so much room for improvement. The cities of the orient, where cosmopolitan crowds mingle with the natives, are ordinarily the worst. Some of the cities of Japan and India, where Americans, Englishmen and others of the Anglo-Saxon races are located in colonies, are without question the wickedest places of which I have knowledge."

## SOME WEAK POINTS

### COMMERCIAL CLUBS SOMETIMES MAKE BLUNDERS.

### STARTING NEW ENTERPRISES

#### Bonuses Often Given and Little Benefits Gained by the Towns That Give—Protecting Established Industries.

Within the past few years a commercial club organization fever has taken hold of many towns in the western country. It is a kind of good fever to have, but quite often, like other of the less harmless fevers that afflict physically, passes away and doesn't make much difference with the our general health.

Town-building is much like erecting a good bridge. It is essential that a good foundation be laid. Natural conditions have much to do with it. Cities and towns spring up where there is a good cause for their existence. Artificial means may be employed for "booming" purposes, but unless there be something substantial and lasting, all the booming that can be done will not result in the accomplishment of permanent good. The average rural town receives its principal support from the business given it by the contiguous territory. The trade of a limited section of country will sustain a comparative number of business establishments. If a town possesses natural advantages, location, etc., for certain lines of manufacturing, so much the better. It would be foolish, as have been demonstrated in a number of western towns, to commence the manufacture of cottons, or silks, or furniture, when the raw material must be transported from a great distance, and also the fuel for power.

Still, if a town assumes any great proportions, there must be industries to give the people occupation. The judicious investment of capital in canning factories, in paper mills, in glue works and a few other enterprises, if these enterprises are rightly conducted, might prove a valuable factor in some of the western towns.

When a commercial club is organized, generally efforts are made to secure some industry for the town that will give its people employment and which will bring new residents to the town. Quite often bonuses are offered concerns, which are located in other places to relocate. It has been the general experience of towns which have made efforts along these lines that a concern that asks very much encouragement in the way of ready cash, is hardly worth bothering with and is likely to prove a failure.

Another thing that the average commercial club does not take in consideration is that it is better to build up institutions already located than to encourage new ones of doubtful success. A manufacturing concern is only valuable to the town as a means of placing a greater amount of money in circulation. The greater the payroll, the better for the town. But it matters not how big the amount is that is distributed among workers on a Saturday night, it results in little good to the town if it is sent to some other town for needed supplies.

Commercial club members should keep in mind that it is far better to devise means of keeping money earned by farmers and laborers from being sent to large cities for goods, than it is to have new concerns started. If there be a few hundred dollars a day sent from the place to mail-order houses, it would be far better to prevent this by devising means for having it spent in the town, than to encourage the location of a factory with a payroll of a like amount. It should be the first duty of a commercial organization to protect its home industries, and when strangers see that this is successful they will be more likely to seek the place as suitable for the establishment of some business enterprise.

D. M. CARR.

### Home Trade Idea Not New.

Day after day the people are awakening to the fact that the only way the evils of trusts can be combated is by an adherence to the home trade doctrine. It is nothing new. It was the sentiment that prompted the founders of our government to sound the clarion of Liberty from the summit of Bunker Hill. Then, it was the forcing of a people dependent on another government to pay an unjust tribute for necessities of life. To-day it is one class of people of a nation, and the greatest nation on earth, to compel the other classes to pay unjust tribute in a commercial way. The wrong was righted by blood in the first case; the wrong can be righted in the present case by the people without resorting to serious trouble, by merely exercising their prerogatives, and the means that lie in their power to prevent the concentration of great wealth in the big financial centers by keeping their surplus earnings at home. It is the draining the dollars from the country to the large cities that assist in building up the great combines, the great trusts, which are manipulated to the detriment of the people of the country at large. It does not require special legislation for the farmer to buy flour made in his home mill; to use other products made in his county or state, or to patronize the merchants of his home town.

### Education.

Intelligence is the distinguishing mark between the savage and civilized man. Education is one of the greatest of God's blessings, and ignorance a curse. In America there exists no valid reason why every man, woman and child of normal brain should not have an education. There is no phase of life where knowledge is not necessary. In the most progressive communities it is where the superior schools are found. Help along your town and help along education in general. By affording your children a chance for a good education, you are doing a good deed that cannot be destroyed. It is ready cash in hand, ready to be used for the benefit of the town.

## TO THE FARMER-BOY.

### His Chances Are Best in His Home Town Rather Than in the Big City.

My boy, the farm is all right. Sometimes you may feel that its environs are too narrow for you, its life too much of a humdrum, and that you would prefer to be one of the residents of the big city or town. There have been hundreds and thousands of others just like you, and with just such ideas. They have started from the farm buoyant with hope, and after years have regretted their youthful resolutions. Others have succeeded; have won laurels in the professional field, in business, in statesmanship; but the few who have succeeded thus are so small in number compared to the army of failures that there is little encouragement for the careful thinker to leave that which promises security from want and independence for the most independent of all workers. He is sure to receive a greater reward for his labors, is his own manager, and if he will strive diligently can aspire to a place in the public estimate that few can attain in the large towns.

Of course there are times when you think there is almost an unbearable dullness about existence on the farm. Were you a resident of the city, there would be times when you would long for the quietness and the pleasure that the farm affords. Hours of work may be long riding the plow, or harvesting the grain, but far superior is the work that the great majority of the city youths are compelled to follow, and how much greater the compensation? How would you like to stand behind the dry goods or grocery counter from morning to night for the small wages that the city clerk receives? Year after year the laborer lives in cheap boarding houses and rarely save sufficient to engage in business. His is a mere subsistence, and a constant struggle. The best years of life are wasted in making money for others, while the industrious farmer is working for himself, saving money year after year, and when the time for rest comes it enables him to take it.

Cities are overcrowded with clerk help. An advertisement inserted in any daily paper for a clerk to fill any position will bring hundreds of responses. The array of unemployed and those seeking to better their conditions is always large. Of late years a large element of workers from cities are looking toward the farms for employment. They realize that the farm offers more permanency of occupation and greater independence than life efforts in the city can possibly afford. Before you concentrate your attention on employment in city or town, weigh every matter well, and then act according to what reason dictates. You will be very likely to conclude that the farm is a good enough place for you, and that your own little home town is preferable to the overcrowded city. Remember that your greatest interests center in what you call your "home town." Do all you can to assist in its improvement, and make it a better business place.

D. M. CARR.

### OPPOSED TO LOCAL PROGRESS.

### Journals That Help to Concentrate Business in Large Cities.

There are thousands of so-called agricultural papers published in the United States, all of more or less merit. Yet few are all that they should be. There is an inconsistency about them that invites careful study. While they are supposed to represent the best interests of the great class of workers whom they gain support from in the way of subscriptions, the majority of them apparently work against the progress of farming communities by becoming the mediums, a part of the machinery, which draws from country towns the support which they should have.

It is to be regretted that many of these so-called agricultural papers are merely published for the purpose of circulating the advertisements of concerns which seek to secure trade from residents of farming districts to the detriment of the home towns. These establishments take money from the rural communities to the large financial centers. The thoughtful man or woman can see how injurious it is to the interests of the farmers to take away the surplus earnings which represent the wealth of the community. It requires but little observation and study to understand that to a great extent farm values are dependent upon the importance of the nearby town, and that any system that takes away its business, will result in a decrease of farm values. Such papers advise the farmers to patronize other than home institutions and which advocate systems that are opposed to the up-building of industries in agricultural districts are not worthy of support.

### Duty of Good Citizens.

Home and its protection is the safeguard of all government. That citizen who has the love of home and fealty to home interests, is a worthy representative of a commonwealth. It is the mass of such men that are the backbone of any community, and, figuratively, the mainstay and the rock upon which the nations are founded. Whoever lives in a community and fails to support the public institutions and does not assist in the building up of industries that add to the greatness of that community, is like an alien. While he lives one place, his heart is in another. He is not the ideal citizen, for he is not in harmony with those who are his neighbors. It is the duty of every resident of a town or community to do his utmost to advance its interest. By thus doing he not alone assists himself, but his neighbors, his town, his county, his state and his nation.

### Value of Good Roads.

Good roads leading to a town indicate the progressiveness of the citizens of the community. Invariably poor roads mean indifference and lack of confidence in the stability of the town.

# UNCLE SAM'S SCHOOL MASTER

NON SECTARIAN	
ROMAN CATHOLIC	32
EPISCOPAL	10
BAPTIST	12
PROTESTANT	8
METHODIST	5
UNITARIAN	3
CONGREGATIONALIST	2
METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOUTH	1
LUTHERAN	1
OTHER DENOMINATIONS	1



TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS OF PUPILS COMPLETING THE YEARLY COURSES

One of the greatest educators of our age is your Uncle Sam. School master, indeed, he is with nearly 20,000,000 pupils receiving instruction in the schools and colleges of the country. And the fact that fully nine-tenths of this vast army of students are enrolled in the public institutions of learning indicates how democratic a country we have. So strongly had Uncle Sam developed his pedagogical propensities, in fact, that no sooner had he taken Porto Rico and the Philippines under his fatherly watchcare than he set about establishing schools in those islands, so that to-day excellent public school systems are doing effective work with the native children of these outlying possessions.

When one stops to think of what a vast and complicated educational system has grown up, he is able to appreciate somewhat the tremendous task involved in collecting the educational statistics of the country, and he is not surprised that these statistics when all gathered together make a most voluminous report. So great, in fact, is the work involved that the commissioner of education has but just completed the work for the school year ending in June, 1905.

The enrollment in the schools at that time was almost 19,000,000 of whom 17,000,000 attended public institutions, while the balance attended private institutions.

The enrollment in the schools and colleges was distributed as follows: Elementary schools, 17,019,259; secondary schools, (high schools and academies) 876,050; universities and colleges, 138,544; professional schools, 61,322, and normal schools, 65,300. To these figures should be added 727,371 pupils in special schools. During the last 15 years the increase in enrollment in schools and colleges, leaving the special schools out of consideration, has been one of 3,647,887—that is, of 25 per cent—while the gain in population—almost 22,000,000—amounts to 32 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of the school population (persons between five and 18 years of age) enrolled in the schools has increased from 57 per cent to 70 per cent, during the last 25 years.

The total expenditure for education during the year under review amounted to \$376,996,472, a sum equal to more than one-half of the cost of the national government.

The aggregate of school property increased almost \$50,000,000 in value during the year, reaching a total of \$738,446,805, while the average expenditure for school purposes grew from 16.5 to 16.8 cents per day for the instruction of each pupil.

The average length of the school year has been steadily increasing, namely, from 132 days in 1870 to 151 days in 1905, while the percentage of male teachers in the entire teaching body has been declining gradually for a number of years—in fact, during the past five years there has been a loss in the total number of male teachers employed.

By reason of the recent activity of the government in the direction of forest preservation, considerable interest attaches to the opportunities furnished for instruction in forestry. We learn from the report that of the 44 institutions in which instruction in forestry was given 37 were agricultural and mechanical colleges established under the land grant act of 1862. Only six institutions, five state universities and one agricultural college, had full four-year undergraduate courses in forestry, while two, Yale and Michigan, maintained graduate courses.

In the report devoted to the statistics of state school systems, we are told that several states expend annually for schools \$25 per capita of school population, and several less

than three dollars per capita; that one state maintains its schools 194 days in the year, and another only 88; that one state pays its teachers \$65 per month, and another only \$28; that one state enrolls over 90 per cent of its school population, and another less than 45 per cent.

In the year under consideration 453 are classed as colleges of liberal arts, 44 as schools of technology, and 122 as institutions admitting women only. Of the 543 so-called B. A. colleges, 322 are open to both men and women and 131 to men only, while exactly half of the 44 so-called B. S. colleges are open to men and women. All in all 22,513 instructors were employed, of whom 18,221 were men and 4,292 women.

Of the students in 1904-5, 92,161 were men, an increase of 5,155 over the previous year, and 34,242 were women, a gain of 2,220; 77,250 men and 26,739 women were enrolled in universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; 6,305 students attended the 15 colleges for women mentioned above, and 14,911 men and 1,199 women were registered in schools of technology; 6,935 resident graduate students were reported by 229 different institutions, 2,004 being women.

The total value of property possessed by the institutions for higher education amounts to \$514,840,412, a gain of almost \$50,000,000 over the amount for the preceding year. The endowment funds have increased to \$234,791,239, and the remainder represents the value of the material equipment used for instruction purposes.

There are 41 institutions that have endowment funds of over \$1,000,000 each, of which number 24 are in the north Atlantic division, ten in the north central division, three in the south central division, and two each in the south Atlantic and western divisions.

The institutions had an aggregate income of \$41,775,101, an increase of almost \$1,500,000 over that for the year previous, 36.9 per cent, being derived from tuition and other fees, 23.6 per cent from state appropriations, 6.9 per cent from federal appropriations, and nine per cent from miscellaneous sources. The benefactions for the year amounted to \$16,678,952, divided among 330 institutions. The institutions reporting gifts of over \$1,000,000 are Harvard, Yale and Columbia, Harvard leading with \$2,330,428.

When the civil government replaced the military in 1900 in Porto Rico there had been an attendance of 20,103 pupils out of an enrollment of 28,969, the number of children of school age being in 1899 over 322,000. By 1903-4 the school population had increased to 393,786, the total enrollment to 61,168, and the average daily attendance to 41,798.

There were 1,073 schools and 1,204 teachers, of whom 139 were Americans. The report further says that the language of instruction remains Spanish, although English is taught in every graded school.

The account of education in the Philippines is mainly confined to the American school system, since no reports of the Spanish schools or of the ancient university of Santo Tomas, at Manila, have been received. Tables show that the annual expenditure of the insular government for the bureau of education increased from \$232,411 in 1901 to \$1,244,096 in 1904. In July, 1904, 262,974 pupils were enrolled, the total number of children between six and 14 years of age being reckoned at 1,200,000.

During the period under review, there were 700 American teachers for the 629 municipalities and over 3,000 Filipino teachers, the latter being engaged and paid by the municipalities. These Filipino teachers have been industriously trained, at first by the American teachers' individually, and afterward in normal institutes.

### Liquors Fed to Children.

According to recent French writers, infants in arms are fed with alcoholic liquors in Normandy, with the most disastrous effects. Dr. Brunon, whose efforts against the spread of alcoholism in that part of France have made him well known, writes: "In Normandy it is not unusual to see women mix coffee and cognac to use nursing bottles. These women are employed outside their homes, therefore some means must be devised to keep their babies quiet in the cradles during their absence. The ingenuity takes this form: A bottle containing the mixture is placed under the pillow to keep it warm, and attached thereto is a long rubber tube which the child, once the nipple is placed between its lips, reluctantly gives up. Automatically it 'gets drunk' and, thanks to its heavy slumbers, the neighbors are not disturbed."

### Against Sunday Baseball.

The Methodist conference at Milwaukee has adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to stop United States army men from playing baseball on Sunday.

## New Shades of Colors

### Designers of Fashionable Garments Go to Nature for Inspiration—Scientists Frequently Employed in the Quest.

For weeks and months past many acute scientific minds have been hard at work in the attempt to solve problems of which my lady is to have the benefit this season, says Chambers' Journal. Not only must shapes, but shades of color too, and each season there must be some absolute novelty.

Now, it is a difficult thing to find shades of color that have not been in use before; but they must be found, and every spring daisies of material are delivered to fashionable houses all in the new tints that the scientists have evolved during the preceding month, which forthwith become the fashion-ship favorites.

The discovery of these tints in the first place and their commercial production in the second are a very long and expensive business. For the most part the persons who make this their business go to nature for their ideas, and the whole thing was explained to me in close detail some time ago by the head of one of the ladies' firms with whom I happened to come in contact.

The man who has the commission to find a new color wanders in gardens and over fields and moors for the sole purpose of finding such. There are suggestions to him at every turn, but for one reason or another they are rejected time after time, until at length, after much weary wandering, his eyes light happily on the looked-for tint. Perhaps it was in a garden that he found it and then he has very likely days of work in affixing beside it while it is still growing, alive and in its fresh beauty, and indicating as clearly as he can in artificial colors.

All the pigments and chemicals of an artist's shop and a large laboratory are brought into service and when the color is really there on a piece of paper or cardboard it is borne off in triumph to Bond street or Oxford street, where it is decided that it shall be the fashionable color of the next season.

So it is these people wandering in gardens and mixing their chemicals afterward who rule the color destinies of the London season, and not the great ladies who have garments made of these colors, though the latter might scout the idea of the selection being due to anyone save themselves. It was told to me on this occasion that a particular shade of red—and a really very nice red, too—which was then much in vogue had taken 18 months to fix and get into the shop.

One of the colors of the present season comes from the imitation of the new Baskin rose, which goes by the name of "Dorothy Perkins' wing." "Mignonne green" and "Sally blue" are other tints that have lately been obtained from nature in just the manner described.

### Found Treasure in a Tree.

A singular case of treasure trove is reported from the Belgian village of Saint Omer-Capelle, where some boys climbing an old willow tree to rob a bird's nest found in a hole high up in the trunk of an old leather bag.

On opening this they found it to contain what seemed to be bright yellow counters and pieces of paper, bearing writing which they did not understand. So they made playthings of the lot, and gave some away, without, however, anything being damaged.

As soon as the find reached the ears of the parents they naturally guessed the truth. Some among them, being honestly disposed, gave information to the Mairie, which after some trouble, resulted in the whole contents of the bag being got together again. They were old notes and gold representing 30,000 francs.—London Globe.

### The True About the False.

Every is destroyed by true friendship and coquetry by true love.—Rochefortcauld.