

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

The automobile with all its perils seems to be less fatal than the bathing suit.

It took a genius like Kipling to see in Joe Chamberlain a subject for poetic treatment.

Almost any flying machine can accomplish wonderful feats in the inventor's prospectus.

The woman who crossed Abyssinia on a mule is receiving much credit. But the mule did the work.

A German scientist has discovered that the bite of the rattlesnake will knock leprosy. So will a gun.

People who go away on a holiday and get drowned find that it interferes seriously with their plans.

"Is American literature bourgeois?" asks Gertrude Atherton. Nay, sister. Much of it is of a finer type than that.

At the prospect of a soap famine that celebrated anti-bath doctor will probably have one or two spasms of joy.

A mountain of pure soap has been discovered in Nevada. The tramp problem in that state may be considered solved.

Every little while somebody suggests that the United States annex San Domingo. Would it not be possible to sink it?

The young woman who recently coughed up a cent, swallowed twenty years ago, is really entitled to some interest on the money.

With something like 400,000,000 inhabitants to draw from, China anticipates no trouble in filling the position lately occupied by Mr. Wu.

It is not true that the baseball player who was hit by a train in New Jersey instantly put up his hand to claim the judgment of the umpire.

Gentlemen who have ships afloat with contraband cargoes for the Japanese will sit up and take notice when you mention remedies for insomnia.

The British expedition to Lhasa must wish devoutly that Col. Popham had been more active in pushing the movement for good roads in Tibet.

A goat in Delaware has partaken of a dynamite fire lunch and now no one dares to kick it. Here is a valuable hint for the much-abused hobo.

Dr. Chalmers may be right in saying that defective sight makes men drink; but it does not take a scientist to prove that drink makes defective sight.

What will the poor typesetter do when the legions of General Takahara-Kamaharaha begin to encounter those of General Shootemoffskykille-offaroff?

Gen. Jimenez is reported to have returned to Santo Domingo. If this is so it will be necessary to keep the Santo Domingo telegraph office open at night again.

Most of the girls will fall to see wherein it is of any practical importance what Gov. Warfield or any other man thinks as to the right to go for them to marry.

A typewriter girl in the patent office has copied 22,000 words in seven hours—a world's record. All wise typewriter maids will admire her speed and prefer their own.

Be careful where you throw your matches. The wealth that was wiped out last year in fires would have hired the labor of half a million of men for a year at \$50 a month each.

A physician advises everybody to spend all the time he can in the open air. If rents and living expenses continue to go up a good many of us will have to spend all of our time there.

That ten-year-old boy who hanged himself because he was compelled to get up early in the morning might not have been worth the piece of rope he used had he lived a few years longer.

It is to be hoped that the bust that the young Russian woman sculptor is making of Mark Twain will be as artistic in all respects as some of the other busts with which Mark has been connected.

When the office boy learns that he is expected to be diligent, neat, quiet, unobtrusive, obliging, modest, accurate and attentive, he begins to think \$3 is not very big pay after all.—Boston Home Journal.

It is pleasant to know that Columbia is willing to enter into friendly relations with the United States again. It is depressing to live constantly in fear of the beginning of a war that we might not know had begun against us.

At a cost of more than \$1,000,000, the three miles of lofty sea wall that is hereafter to keep destroying tidal waves out of Galveston was completed last week. And it is pluck that pays, for Galveston's ocean trade was never so great as now.

Even the beef strike is no excuse for a boarding house serving beans four times a week, a boiled dinner twice a week and fish balls on Friday.—Worcester Telegram.

And now we presume the Telegram editor will send a marked copy to his landlady.

A Danish scientist has discovered a new electric wave by means of which he can make a typewriter work in another room. No more novel reading by the typewriter when the boss is shut up in his private office.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Green Fields Wait for Me.
I must away to wooded hills and vales. Where broad, slow streams flow cool and silently.
And idle barges flap their listless sails—For me the summer sunset glows and pales.
And green fields wait for me.

I long for shadowy forests, where the birds Twitter and chirp at noon from every tree.
I long for blossomed leaves and lowing herds; And Nature's voices say, in mystic words, "The green fields wait for thee."

I dream of uplands, where the primrose shines And waves her yellow lamps above the Of tangled copses, swung with trailing vines.
Of open vistas, skirted with tall pines, Where green fields wait for me.

I think of long, sweet afternoons when I May lie and listen to the distant sea, Or hear the breezes in the reeds that sigh.
Or insect-voices chirping shrill and dry, In fields that wait for me.

These dreams of summer come to bid me find The forest's shade, the wild bird's melody, While summer's rosy wreaths for me are twined.
While summer's fragrance lingers on the wind, And green fields wait for me.

—George Arnold.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Work has been resumed upon Minook (Ind.) coal mines after three years of idleness.

The district convention of united mine workers promulgated an official strike order effecting about 6,000 men.

The headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, now in Denver, are to be removed to Lead, S. D., according to information from the west.

A resolution providing for the registration of union labels has been introduced in the Canadian parliament at Ottawa.

The International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America will meet in second annual convention in St. Louis Sept. 12.

In New Zealand last year 12,481 persons drew old age pensions, amounting to \$1,657,670. The total cost of administering the act was \$19,000.

The striking glove workers at Groversville, N. Y., are still without hope of immediate peace. The fourth month of the big strike is growing to a close.

In my judgment, the extension of the use of the injunction is the most disturbing factor in our national life, the darkest cloud upon our horizon.—John Mitchell.

The wage scale of the bar iron and steel mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company will not be settled by a board of arbitration because of the refusal of men to serve.

Secretary Draper of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada has sent a circular letter to all local labor unions in Canada urging their affiliation with the Canadian parent body.

Five hundred and fifty operatives struck at the United States Cotton company's mills at Central Falls, R. I., against the 12 1/2 per cent cut in wages. The mills shut down.

The tin plate scale has been settled and the great Shenango tin plant will start up full turn, orders to that effect having been issued, and the Greer mill will resume within a few days.

The Massachusetts State Federation affiliated sixty-five additional trade unions during the past twelve months, its membership now including nearly every large union in the Bay state.

Dispatches from Pennsylvania mine centers report that the conciliation board is unable to meet the situation, and that both miners and operators are preparing for another great industrial struggle.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have agreed upon a wage scale for tin workers. The union grants a rebate of 12 1/2 per cent on foreign orders.

President Mackey of the International Paper Makers' Union is reported to have declared that unless the Fox river valley paper manufacturers settle the strike at once he will call out every union paper maker in the country.

The reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union to the forthcoming convention of the organization at St. Louis have been issued in book form and show a splendid progress made by the printers in the past year.

The Painters' Union in Deadwood, S. D., has increased the minimum wage scale from \$3 to \$3.50 per day and reduced the working day from ten to nine hours. Paper hangers are paid 11 1/2 cents, 15 cents and 16 2/3 cents an hour and 10 cents a yard for bur-lap.

Unless the operatives agree to come into the Fall River mills and work under the proposed 12 1/2 per cent reduction, it is doubtful if any attempt will be made by the cotton manufacturers to run the mills before October, was a statement made by a prominent mill treasurer.

Labor unions must live up to their principles if they expect to be received upon the basis of their proclamations. But all this is equally true of the other side. If employers want the confidence and support of the public they, too, must live up to their professions.—The Tobacco Worker.

The Stationary Firemen's Union of Chicago will erect a monument in memory of its dead and Labor day has been chosen as the most fitting day on which to dedicate the granite shaft. The union has purchased a burial lot for its dead, 400 feet in Oak Ridge cemetery and a smaller plot in Mt. Carmel.

A recently enacted state law in New York requiring journeymen horsehoers to be registered has been declared unconstitutional by the appellate division of the Supreme Court. Justice Hatch, writing the unanimous opinion of the court, said he failed to see how the regulation of shoeing

horses has any tendency to promote the health, comfort, safety and welfare of society.

All the mills but two closed by the paper strike begun nine weeks ago have resumed operations in part. The Howard mill at Menasha is the only one, however, where union men will return, the others being manned with imported non-union help. Union men of the Fox river valley are still determined and declare the non-union men are not capable of turning out a profitable product.

It is said that if the members of the unions who are held responsible for the strike in the New York subway do not adjust matters promptly a general lockout may be ordered by the Building Trades' Employers' association, to be followed by an attempt to establish an open shop. If a general lockout is ordered between 25,000 and 30,000 men in greater New York will be affected.

Frank Buchanan of Chicago, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, announced that he would retire in September, at the convention of the international union in Toronto, Ontario. "I intend to see that a good man, strong in his convictions but conservative in action, and above all honest, gets the presidency," he said. "I will run again myself unless such a man is proposed."

Although the report has been circulated that the temporary closing of the plants of the International Harvester company signifies at least a partial permanent shut down or removal, C. S. Funk, general manager of the company, declares that the works will be closed for two weeks only in order that a complete inventory of the stock may be made and improvements installed. The company in all its plants employs over 15,000 men.

The Cripple Creek district is again being ruled by civil authorities, although the order suspending martial law, is not met with great favor, as many fear that violence of a most aggravated form will quickly follow. In fact when the order was being prepared at the capital a meeting of citizens to protest against any change was in session, and was abruptly adjourned when it was learned that it was too late for them to do anything.

The forthcoming report of the United States geological survey will show that the United States exceeded all previous records in the production of coal in 1903. The total amount of the output of the coal mines of the country during that year was 359,421,311 tons, an increase of nearly 58,000,000 tons or 19 per cent over the preceding year. The value of the product of 1903 is given as 504,190,733, an increase in value of 38 per cent over the preceding year.

Twenty-four negroes and one white man are at work on the bricklaying for the government on the war college at the Washington barracks. From present indications this part of the work will be finished exclusively by negro labor. Two weeks ago twenty-eight bricklayers struck and stopped work because George Taylor, a negro, was taken on the work. The union has practically given up the struggle in this particular case, and the strike is broken.

J. W. Johnson, international secretary-treasurer of the Bridge Workers' Union, reports that the recent vote for affiliation with the proposed Structural Building Trades' Alliance was 6,135, of which 3,527 were in favor of the affiliation and 2,608 against. He announces that the final vote will show the affiliation carried by a vote of four to one, because "many local unions took no action on this vital question, and as their failure to consider the same records their vote in the affirmative, the official vote will be announced later."

The engineers employed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford system are fighting an order reducing the rate of wages. These men are said to be the highest paid railroad engineers in the country, receiving \$35 to \$45 per week. The company has demanded that the men accept the standard rate of wages paid in the east. The committee from the Brotherhood of Engineers will visit President Mellin this week and will also protest against the changes in the time table, which dropped numerous trains and threw many engineers out of work.

Patrick McCarvel, one of the men who were deported over the Kansas line by the military early in June, returned to Vietor, where he owns property, including a large hall and a business block valued at \$25,000. When McCarvel stepped from the train he was taken in charge by Major H. A. Naylor, acting city marshal. McCarvel was allowed to attend to some business affairs, when he was placed on board the first outgoing train, with a warning that in future police protection would not be afforded him should he again return. McCarvel originally was deported for openly expressing sympathy with the miners' union and denouncing acts of Gov. Peabody and his military subordinates.

Daniel L. Keefe, in his annual address at the recent convention of the International Longshoremen's and Marine Transport Workers' Association, declared that a labor union has no special mission as a social organization and said: "A labor union is simply a partnership, wherein each and every member is an integral part, and a partner of the firm—so to speak. Each and every member should have the same mutual interest and desire that the business of the union be conducted on strict business principles. The function of the organization is purely the selling of its labor at the best market price; the same as corn or any other commodity; with no sentiment or other consideration calculated in any way to interfere with its business. All we ask is justice and an equitable proportion of the wealth our labor creates; the enjoyment of humane conditions and treatment as human beings."

Mayor Jones' Small Fortune.
The value of the estate of the late Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is roughly estimated by his son, Percy Jones, in probate court, at \$346,000, of which \$25,000 is personal property and \$321,000 real estate. The mayor left no will.

W. S. Gilbert a Wealthy Man.
W. S. Gilbert, associated with Arthur Sullivan in the composing of comic opera, is reputed to be enormously wealthy. The royalties from his "Pygmalion and Galatea" alone brought him in \$200,000.

EX-CONFEDERATES AT BOSTON

Men Who Wore the Gray Fraternize With Those Who Wore the Blue—Points of Historic Interest in the City.

The unique feature, and in some respects the most important feature of G. A. R. week was the reception tendered twenty-five distinguished ex-Confederate soldiers by Edward W. Kinsley post 113 in Faneuil hall on Monday evening, Aug. 15.

Beneath the roof-tree of one of the country's historic public buildings, consecrated to the cause of American liberty in its broadest sense, these oldtime antagonists, the men of the Grand Army and the defenders of the Confederacy, sat at table. Incidentally, the members of the noted Lafayette post, G. A. R., of New York were also the guests of their Boston comrades.

The Southerners who accepted the Kinsley post invitation are Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Theodore S. Garnett, Col. William F. Cameron and Capt. Benjamin C. Wherry of Virginia; Capt. Thomas C. Timberlake of Kentucky, Judge Jacob S. Galloway of Tennessee; Col. John Wilder Atkinson, Col. Wilson G. Lamb, Maj. B. F. Dixon and Cyrus B. Watson of North Carolina; Col. Edward Cox, Col. William M. Crumley and Capt. Edward S. Gay of Georgia; Gen. Julian W. Whitling of Alabama; Col. Luke W. Finlay of Mississippi; Gen. William J. Behan, Col. Benjamin F. Eshelman, Col. William G. Vincent and Col. Andrew R. Blakeley of Louisiana; Col. J. N. Simpson, Col. James B. Simpson, Judge George Clark, Col. J. T. Treverant and E. W. Taylor of Texas; Edward Clifford Brush of Florida (now of Boston).

The formalities incident to the reception of the Southerners commenced at 1 p. m. Monday, Aug. 15, at which hour a luncheon was given

and the placards placed upon them is about as follows:
Old State House.
"The first building was erected 1658."
"Destroyed by fire 1711."
"Present building erected 1713."
Old South Meeting House.
"The oldest church building in Boston, built 1730."
Southeast Corner of Tremont and Court sts.
"Site of United States custom house, 1759."
"Washington lodged here, 1789."
"Daniel Webster's law office here."
Hanover st. American House.
"Gen. Joseph Warren's house stood here. He was killed at the battle of Bunker hill, 1775."
Nos. 80 to 86 Union-st.
"Site of the Green Dragon tavern—The Sons of Liberty met here; it was styled by the British and the Tories, 'a hotbed of sedition.'"
Hanover-st., Just South of Cockerel Hall.
"Here was shed the first blood of the Revolution; Christopher Snyder killed here by an informer to the crown, Feb. 22, 1770."
16 Hull-st.
"Built 1724—Staff headquarters of Gen. Gage during the battle of Bunker Hill."
Christ Church, Salem st.
"The Christ church or Old North church, from which was hung the celebrated signal lanterns on the eventful night of April 18, 1775—The chime of bells is the oldest in America."
130 Prince-st.
"British Major Pitcairn wounded at Bunker Hill, died here. He was

prominent at the battles of Lexington and Concord. This house built prior to 1723."

Flag Sign for North Sq.
"In this square the British troops assembled on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, previous to their march to Lexington and Concord."

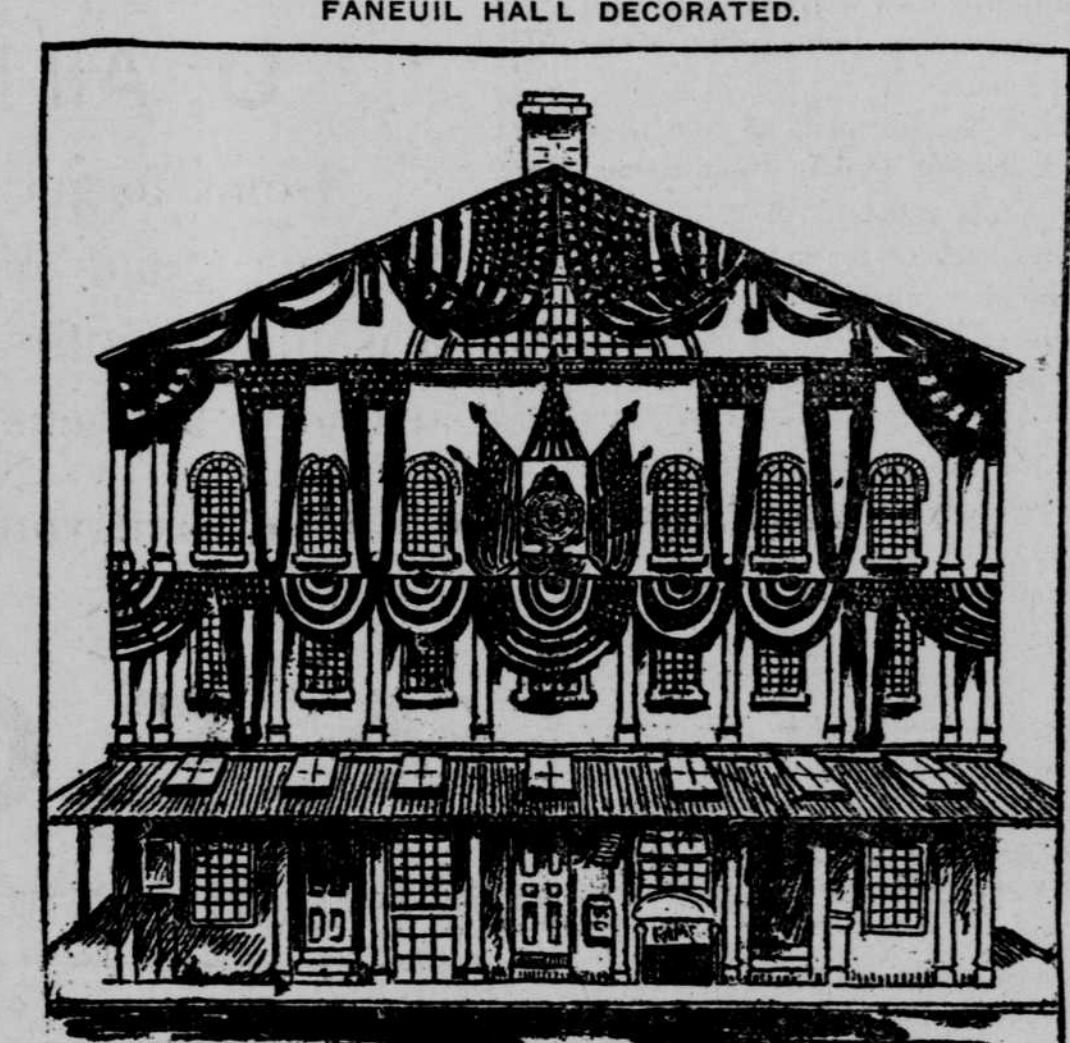
Dock Sq. Opposite Brattle St.
"Dock sq.—The mob which figured in the Boston massacre gathered in this square before going to State street."

Brattle St., One-Quarter Way From Washington St. to Brattle Sq.
"Here stood the British barracks where the outbreak started which led to the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770."

Faneuil Hall.
"A gift of Peter Feneuil to the town of Boston."
"The Cradle of Liberty."
"Opened for the first time March 4, 1743."
"Burned 1761—rebuilt 1763."
Northeast Corner Kilby St. and Liberty Sq.
"Site of the stamp office destroyed by the mob during Stamp Act riot, 1765."
South Corner Washington and Essex Sts.
"Site of the Liberty Tree, so named in 1763; destroyed by British, 1775."
Cemetery in Boston Common.
"The British soldiers killed at Bunker Hill lie buried here."
Washington St., Just South Clifton Pl.
"The line of Colonial entrenchments stood here during the siege of Boston, 1775."
Atlantic Av., Corner of Pearl St.
Boston Tea Party tablet decorated with flags. No further wording considered necessary.
Battery Wharf.
"From this wharf the British embarked for the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775."

Long in Political Harness.
Eight men who participated in the Fremont campaign in 1856 were present at the state Republican committee meeting in New York. They were: Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, Frederick W. Seward of Montrose, William Barnes, Sr., of Albany, Ellis H. Roberts of Washington (and Utica), Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, William Bristol of Warsaw, J. Owen Moore of New York and Harrison C. Gilson of New York. Mr. Bristol, the eldest of the delegates, presided. Those present, with others to be added, were made a committee to get up a celebration to be held at Saratoga Springs on the night of Sept. 14. The Republican state convention has been called to meet there on that date.

As in His Boyhood.
Gov. Herrick of Ohio was the other day interviewed by a reporter who asked him: "Didn't you saw wood for a living when you were a boy?" "Yes," replied the governor, "and I still think that it's a good thing sometimes to saw wood—and say nothing."



FANEUIL HALL DECORATED.

the visitors at the New Algonquin club. This was exclusively for the guests and their accompanying ladies. At 2 o'clock the members of Kinsley post, in uniform, arrived at the clubhouse and were introduced to the guests. At 3 o'clock the post reformed and marched to the South terminal to receive the members of Lafayette post of New York. The latter were escorted to their hotel. Promptly at 6 o'clock the company sat down at round tables in Faneuil hall, each of these accommodating seven persons. Some sixteen of the more distinguished guests, with the commander of Kinsley post and the toastmaster, occupied seats at a long table on the platform. Covers were laid for about 300 in all. Young women waiters in special uniform served the food.

The speaking was done on a novel plan. Commander Graves gave the address of welcome before dinner was served and between the courses the commander of Lafayette post and such of the other Northern guests as were invited to speak were introduced.

For the remainder of the evening the Southerners had the right of way, and some notable addresses were made.

The event eclipsed in interest and significance any reunion between Northern and Southern participants in the civil war that has ever been held.

MANY PLACES OF INTEREST
Historic Spots in Boston Pointed Out to Visitors.
All of the places of historic interest in the city proper were specially placarded during encampment week so that the visiting thousands could not fail to see them in their walks about the city. A list of these places

is about as follows:
Old State House.
"The first building was erected 1658."
"Destroyed by fire 1711."
"Present building erected 1713."
Old South Meeting House.
"The oldest church building in Boston, built 1730."
Southeast Corner of Tremont and Court sts.
"Site of United States custom house, 1759."
"Washington lodged here, 1789."
"Daniel Webster's law office here."
Hanover st. American House.
"Gen. Joseph Warren's house stood here. He was killed at the battle of Bunker hill, 1775."
Nos. 80 to 86 Union-st.
"Site of the Green Dragon tavern—The Sons of Liberty met here; it was styled by the British and the Tories, 'a hotbed of sedition.'"
Hanover-st., Just South of Cockerel Hall.
"Here was shed the first blood of the Revolution; Christopher Snyder killed here by an informer to the crown, Feb. 22, 1770."
16 Hull-st.
"Built 1724—Staff headquarters of Gen. Gage during the battle of Bunker Hill."
Christ Church, Salem st.
"The Christ church or Old North church, from which was hung the celebrated signal lanterns on the eventful night of April 18, 1775—The chime of bells is the oldest in America."
130 Prince-st.
"British Major Pitcairn wounded at Bunker Hill, died here. He was

prominent at the battles of Lexington and Concord. This house built prior to 1723."

Flag Sign for North Sq.
"In this square the British troops assembled on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, previous to their march to Lexington and Concord."

Dock Sq. Opposite Brattle St.
"Dock sq.—The mob which figured in the Boston massacre gathered in this square before going to State street."

Brattle St., One-Quarter Way From Washington St. to Brattle Sq.
"Here stood the British barracks where the outbreak started which led to the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770."

Faneuil Hall.
"A gift of Peter Feneuil to the town of Boston."
"The Cradle of Liberty."
"Opened for the first time March 4, 1743."
"Burned 1761—rebuilt 1763."
Northeast Corner Kilby St. and Liberty Sq.
"Site of the stamp office destroyed by the mob during Stamp Act riot, 1765."
South Corner Washington and Essex Sts.
"Site of the Liberty Tree, so named in 1763; destroyed by British, 1775."
Cemetery in Boston Common.
"The British soldiers killed at Bunker Hill lie buried here."
Washington St., Just South Clifton Pl.
"The line of Colonial entrenchments stood here during the siege of Boston, 1775."
Atlantic Av., Corner of Pearl St.
Boston Tea Party tablet decorated with flags. No further wording considered necessary.
Battery Wharf.
"From this wharf the British embarked for the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775."

Long in Political Harness.
Eight men who participated in the Fremont campaign in 1856 were present at the state Republican committee meeting in New York. They were: Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, Frederick W. Seward of Montrose, William Barnes, Sr., of Albany, Ellis H. Roberts of Washington (and Utica), Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, William Bristol of Warsaw, J. Owen Moore of New York and Harrison C. Gilson of New York. Mr. Bristol, the eldest of the delegates, presided. Those present, with others to be added, were made a committee to get up a celebration to be held at Saratoga Springs on the night of Sept. 14. The Republican state convention has been called to meet there on that date.

As in His Boyhood.
Gov. Herrick of Ohio was the other day interviewed by a reporter who asked him: "Didn't you saw wood for a living when you were a boy?" "Yes," replied the governor, "and I still think that it's a good thing sometimes to saw wood—and say nothing."

W. S. Gilbert a Wealthy Man.
W. S. Gilbert, associated with Arthur Sullivan in the composing of comic opera, is reputed to be enormously wealthy. The royalties from his "Pygmalion and Galatea" alone brought him in \$200,000.

WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

JEW THAT SHAKESPEARE DREW.

Most people appear to think that Shylock must either be a demoa or a savior. He is, in truth, a mixture of both—the man—the Jew! Once more the poet shows the impartiality of the Judge in dealing with Shylock. He presents in him the vices as well as the virtues of his race. Domesticity is one of the Hebrew virtues. The love of his daughter commands him to our sympathies—anon his vengeful and cruel nature commands our censure. It is, therefore, ridiculous to present Shylock as a merely sympathetic character. Of course, the culmination of suffering creates sympathy with any man, and while laughing at his pretensions, we weep at his griefs. There can be no doubt that at the time Shakespeare wrote "The Merchant of Venice" the Jews were not regarded with high favor, and Shylock's first speech shows he is informed by the spirit of revenge. I do not deny that Shylock had just cause to be angry, and it has been said that revenge is a primitive form of justice. But just when we begin to think that Shylock is becoming the martyr-hero of the play, and that all our sympathies are meant for him, Shakespeare, the altruist, enters upon the scene and gives us the immortal speech on the quality of mercy, which, bursting the walls of the narrow church, preaches to humanity the eternal message of Christian forgiveness.—Herbert Beerbohm Tree in The Fortnightly Review.

NAVAL GUNNERY RECORDS.
It appears from a tabulated statement of the results of the annual target practice issued by the navy department that the gunners of our fleet have attained a very high degree of accuracy. This is particularly true with regard to guns of five-inch caliber and upward. The north Atlantic and the Asiatic battleship squadrons have distinguished themselves by records of 87.27 per cent and 82.84 per cent, respectively. The cruisers have not done so well as the battleships. The explanation is simple enough. The larger vessel constitutes a steadier gun platform in a seaway, and its guns being placed higher, a more perfect range is secured. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that the gun practice of the torpedo flotillas was very unequal.

WHAT THE COON'S EYES SAID.
We give below in negro dialect an extract from Mrs. Sutherland's drama entitled "Po' White Trash." It represents a negro in the act of killing a coon. He has brought the poor beast to bay and now has him at his mercy. Just before firing the fatal shot he catches the coon's eye and is stopped momentarily by the pathetic appeal which he reads there. The negro is giving an account to the doctor, and we will let him tell it in his own way:

"An' then, Doctor, I saw that coon's eyes—I saw that coon's eyes. Doctor, I-I never saw a coon's eyes before. I reckon—I reckon—there wouldn't be so much hurtin' done in this world of jes' befo' yo' hurtin' yo' saw the thing's eyes! An' I looked at him—an' he looked at me—an' his eyes said, 'Be you goin' to kill me?' Thar won't no trees—no sky—no nothin'—jes' on'y that coon's eyes. 'It's on'y towards kill what cant fight,' they says. 'Everythin' that hed ever been 'traid—an' I've been 'traid'—looked out o' that coon's eyes. Everythin' that ever been hurt—and, God-a-mighty! I've been hurt! looked out o' that coon's eyes. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' they sez. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' An' I flinged my gun's far's shed'd flew, an' I sez, 'No, yo' mean, scared, hunted critter, yo!'"

WOMEN ON THE GOLF LINKS.
Golf is a grand old game, of course, but its widespread popularity in this country, its marvelous growth here in the last few years, is largely due to the interest that is taken in it by young women. If it were not for their presence in goodly numbers on the links no such public favor as golf has met with would have been recorded. It is a repetition of the old story of the opera season; the presence of pretty women in the boxes makes all pretend to love music and crowds the Metropolitan. The young American girl who plays golf not only sits in the picture prettily, but plays a battling good game—as is evidenced in the scores made in the women's metropolitan championship games on the Apawamis grounds, which were concluded in fine style recently.—New York Herald.

DECIDE WHAT YOU WILL DO.
An engineer who starts to build a bridge and then keeps finding better places to put his piers, and wondering whether he has selected the best location or not, will never get the bridge across the river. He must decide, then go ahead and build the bridge, no matter what obstacle he may strike. So it is with the builder of character, he must decide finally what he will do, and then make for his goal, refusing to look back or be moved from his course.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

SWEET TOOTH OF ANIMALS.
This love of sweets is very common in our animal neighbors, from the bee to the horse. If you want to please a horse, try giving him two or three lumps of sugar. Not only will he like it, but the wasps, flies, butterflies and indeed nearly all insects, are conspicuously attracted to sweets, and it is this sweet tooth which leads the insect to visit flowers and thus help them to produce seeds.—From Nature and Science in August. St. Nicholas.

LIFE, DEATH AND LOVE.
A woman lay with closed eyes and quiet breath waiting to welcome an angel whose presence seemed to overshadow the white-curtained room. A man knelt beside the bed, the woman's hand pressed close in his against his cheek, while his lips moved as if in prayer.
In the room were Life, Death and Love.
"What have you given her?" questioned Death of Life.
"I brought her my best gifts," answered Life; "youth, health, beauty, joy and Love."
"Has Love brought her good gifts?" again asked Death.
Said Love with wistful eyes, "I brought her brave, bright hours, sunshine and laughter, happiness and glory in living, and then a heavy cross. The sunshine she shed all about her, even with the fading of Life's glory; the cross hidden deep in her soul cast out self and made a new radiance and beauty there."
"Let her come to me," said Death. "Life had much to give, but peace and rest are not for Life to bestow. Love would give all, but must reckon with the human heart. I will crown and glorify and bless her."
Life fled from the quiet room with a sigh and one whispered, tender word; but Love lingered, brave even in the full presence of Death.
"What of him?" said Love, pointing to the kneeling figure.
"He made the cross?" Death asked.
"Yes," said Love, weeping.
"We must teach him," said Death. "What he could not learn from life."—L. M. S., in The Outlook.

HOW TO REACH A DECISION.
If indecision runs in the blood you inherit, arouse yourself and strangle this insidious foe to your achievement before it saps your energy and ruins your life chance. Do not wait until tomorrow, but begin to-day. Compel yourself to develop the opposite quality by the constant practice of firm decision. No matter how simple the thing you are called upon to decide, be it the choice of a hat or the color or style of a garment, do not vacillate. Throw all the light possible on whatever you have in hand for decision; weigh and consider it from every point of view; call your common sense and best judgment to your aid before reaching a conclusion, and then, when you have once made your decision, let it be final. Let there be no going back, no reconsidering, and no opening the matter up for further discussion. Be firm and positive. Declare the polls closed.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

TOADS, \$20 EACH.
The wonderful insect-killing capacity of the toad is known in a general way to the enlightened few, says Country Life in America. An imported colony of toads may be the salvation of a flower garden. We now have some interesting figures, which show that every toad in the garden may be worth \$20 or more. Many gardeners give their children a cent apiece for every cutworm destroyed, considering this a low estimate of the damage caused by these insects. From May 1st to August 1st, a toad may destroy 2160 cutworms, which it would cost \$21.60 to destroy by hand. English gardeners are said to pay as much as \$25 per hundred for toads for colonizing purposes.