LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

SENATE—The following bills were passed on the 14th: Senate file No. 186, by Thomas—Providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain by the Omaha school board in acquiring desirable school sites; 21 ayes and no nays. Senate file No. 127, by Epperson—Requiring the taxing of costs in police court against the state or prosecution when the latter loses; 29 ayes, no nays. Senate file No. 152, by Gould—Requiring shipment of live stock at eighteen miles an hour on main lines and at twelve miles an hour on branch lines and on three days in the week known as stock-shipping days; 30 ayes, no nays. Senate file No. 177, by Good—Allowing party who pays for notice by publication to select paper in which it shall be published; 29 ayes, no nays. Senate file No. 213, by Meserve—Authorizing probate courts to dispense with the administration of certain estates against which there are no debts and to establish the heirs at law; 26 ayes, 2 nays. Senate file No. 51, by Cady, was slaughtered, Meserve leading the fight. The bill, which was designed to remodel the inheritance laws and give widows half the estate of intestate husbands, received 14 votes, while 15 were cast against it. In the committee of the whole, with Mockett in the chair, senate file No. 210 was recommended for passage. This bill, by Giffin, is for the relief of Lincoln county. It is alleged that taxes were assessed unjustly against the county. Senate file No. 187, by Gilligan, a bill to allow the Boyd county settlers to purchase the lands upon which they settled, was recommended for passage. Senate file No. 140, by Epperson, and senate file No. 132, by Jennings, two bills to prevent capital punishment, were taken up under special order at 3 o'clock. The bill of Epperson was amended after the Kansas law, and allows the convict to be imprisoned under death sentence during the pleasure of the governor. Both bills were killed.

HOUSE—The house on the 14th adopted a resolution by Foster of Douglas fixing 9 a. m. as the hour for convening for the remainder of the session. The following bills were read for the third time and passed: Fixing the standard required to be reached by osteopathic practitioners before being licensed to practice. For the transfer of $800 from the board and clothing fund of the girls' industrial school at Geneva to the furniture and repair fund. To allow constables $1 for each days' attendance on justice courts. To amend the law relating to mill dam rights. To provide for the sale of state lands within irrigation districts. Extending for one year the terms of county registers of deeds now in office, in conformity with the biennial elections bill. To provide for the inspection of horses about to be shipped or driven out of the state. Relating to procedure in practice before the supreme court. Extending for one year the terms of county assessors now in office, in conformity with the biennial elections bill. To prohibit the operation and maintenance of bucket shops. To give a purchaser the right to recover money paid on contracts of conditional sale of personal property, after wavier of forfeiture vendor. To give the district court jurisdiction in cases of malfeasance by county officers. Appropriating $80,000 for the maintenance of the experimental substation at North Platte, and for other special state university purposes. To extend for one year the terms of county supervisors now in office, in conformity with the biennial elections bill. To extend for one year the terms of county commissioners now in office, in conformity with the biennial elections bill. To authorize South Omaha to vote and issue $250,000 of sewer bonds. To provide that township boards shall certify the amount of taxes required to be raised for township purposes, the levy to be made by the county board, failed of passage by just two votes, there being 49 ayes to 40 nays.

SENATE—These bills were passed on the 15th: S. F. 138, by Tucker—To quiet the title to land which has been platted and laid out in town lots. The bill refers to towns of less than 5,000. S. F. 141, by Meserve—To provide for the issue of water bonds and erection of water plants in towns of 5,000. S. F. 191—Providing bonds for state and county officers and reducing the bonds of the deputy attorney general and deputy state superintendent. S. F. 211, by Cady—Cities not liable for damages by reason of defective sidewalks unless the town officials have been notified that the walks are defective. Applies to small towns. H. R. 157, the game law, was amended so that quail can be killed only between November 15 and 30, and recommended for passage. S. F. 171, the trading stamp bill, to prohibit the use of trading stamps, was recommended for passage without the emergency clause. S. F. 110, by Sheldon, providing the state levy shall be limited to 5 mills, was discussed but no action taken. S. F. 193, by Giffin, providing that poll taxes be $3, to be paid in cash, was indefinitely postponed, but was resurrected and placed on general file by the senate, with an amendment making the tax $2 or two days' work.

HOUSE—A lively debate ensued on the 15th on H. R. 330, by Voter of Cedar, and the bill finally was recommended for indefinite postponement in committee of the whole. This bill provided for a codification of the insurance laws, appropriating $3,000 for the work. Casebeer of Gage led the opposition. H. R. 346, by the insurance committee, the compromise fraternal insurance bill, vesting authority in 80 per cent of the membership, came up next. Kyd of Gage offered an amendment substituting 95 per cent for 80. Kyd was the introducer of the original bill, which provided for a 95 per cent government. McMullen of Gage then offered an amendment to make the per cent of government 100. A long discussion followed, culminating in the amendment being lost. Burgess offered an amendment taking orders of less than 15,000 members from under the operation of the act and it carried. Dodge offered an amendment to strike out the provision exempting fraternal insurance orders from taxation. Carried. On motion the bill was ordered engrossed for third reading.

SENATE—These bills were passed in the senate on the 16th: S. F. 187—For the relief of the Boyd county settlers. S. F. 210—Authorizing the treasurer to return to Lincoln county money paid to the state in excess of what the county owed. The following were acted upon in the manner indicated: S. F. 27—Allowing the governor to fill a vacancy in the legislature during the session, without a special election; recommended for passage. S. F. 241—The Omaha salary bill; recommended for passage. S. F. 255, by Hughes—Providing that it is necessary when a proposition is submitted to the voters to move the county seat to first secure a petition of three-fourths of the voters, and if the county seat has been in the same town for ten years or more it will require a petition of three-fourths of the voters, ordered engrossed. S. F. 256—Allowing agricultural associations to sell their grounds when it is desirable to remove the location, instead of allowing the land to revert to the county; ordered engrossed. S. F. 194—Does away with road overseers and makes the county commissioners assume the duties; was indefinitely postponed. S. F. 235—Providing how administrators may renew mortgages on real estate when it will be to the interest of the estate; was recommended for passage. S. F. 268—Provides for the abolishmentment of township organization; ordered engrossed. S. F. 278—Providing for the levy of a road tax and how the money shall be expended ;ordered engrossed. Just before adjournment Sheldon moved to reconsider the action of the senate in killing S. F. 109, a bill to tax mortgages and the motion prevailed. The bill will now come up for passage. In all twenty-five or thirty bills were rushed through the committee of the whole, most of which were not discussed.

HOUSE—When the house convened on the 16th the following petition, signed by G. Cuscaden and fifty-six other citizens of Omaha, was read by the clerk:

"To the Honorable, the Members of the Nebraska Legislature, Now in Session:

"Whereas, Charges have been preferred against R. E. Stewart, superintendent for the institution for the deaf and dumb at Omaha, Neb., of gross irregularities in his official capacity and violation of the statutes governing said institution; and.

"Whereas, Complaints have been made of abuse and cruel treatment of the inmates of said institution, therefore, we, the citizens of Douglas county, Nebraska, request your honorable body to take steps to secure a legislative investigation of the charges, a copy of which is hereto attached, and make report and recommendation on the same."

The petition was referred to the committee on asylums.

In the committee of the whole the claims appropriation bill, aggregating approximately $40,000, was considered and passed on item by item. McLeod of Stanton, Voter of Cedar and other members successfully attacked printing claims of the State Journal company, amounting to $4,429.73, and they were stricken from the bill. The argument was made that the Journal company is defendant in a damage suit, brought by the state for $85,400, and that no money should be paid the Journal by the state until that suit is settled. The claim of Sheriff John Power for $2,075.80 for caring for state prisoners was passed upon favorably. Casebeer moved a reconsideration of the action of the committee in rejecting the State Journal claims, and that the claims be allowed, but that the sate auditor be instructed to defer payment until the court shall have passed on the validity of the state's claim against the Journal company. This motion prevailed. The item of $10,000 for Sarah J. Billineyer, of Lincoln, for injuries sustained from a fall, due to a bad sidewalk on the capitol grounds, was reduced to $1,000. With these and numerous other amendments of less importance, the bill was ordered engrossed to a third reading.

SENATE—After a somewhat spirited opposition the senate on the 17th passed the Cady railroad commission bill, which was opposed in the forum of debate to the Sheldon bill. The Cady bill, like the other one, is a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for such a commission. The commission shall consist of the state auditor, land commissioner and treasurer, varying in this particular from the old law which placed the secretary of state on the board. The following bills were passed: S. F. 171—The green trading stamp bill, to prevent their use. H. R. 157—The game law allowing an open season for quail for two weeks in November S. F. 284—The county engineer bill H. R. 207 was indefinitely postponed. The following bills were disposed of as indicated: S. F. 190—Land outside of city limits that is to be platted owner must show certificate that no taxes are due, and land must be accepted by county commissioners. S. F. 245—To allow cities and towns to install heating plants. For passage. S. F. 185—Repealing the law allowing a 7-mill levy. For passage. This law is now inoperative. S. F. 247—To facilitate the collection of delinquent taxes. For passage. S. F. 261—To make the party vote apply on constitutional amendments when the measures were endorsed by parties to pass. S. F. 237—Allowing telegraph and telephone companies to condemn property for right-of-way. To pass. S. F. 254—Providing for the formation of cemetery associations. S. F. 271—Making scavenger statutes specific. To pass. S. F. 281—Providing for annual reports of insurance companies; was recommended for passage. S. F. 262—A bill to allow the people of Plattsmouth to regulate meter charges; was approved. S. F. 229—To limit senate employes to forty-eight; was recommended for passage.

HOUSE—These bills were passed on the 17th: To establish a hospital for crippled, deformed children and those suffering from any disease likely to make them deformed; and to provide for their education and for the location and government of the hospital. Providing that when any real estate is situated in more than one township or precinct, or in more than one school, road or other district, it shall be listed separately for the purpose of taxation. Disclaiming and relinquishing all claim of ownership or title on the part of Nebraska to any and all land in Iowa which hereafter shall become within the boundaries of Nebraska by virtue of the action of any commissions appointed by the said states and the ratification thereof by said states and the sanction therof by the national congress, or otherwise; provided, however, that the land has been for ten years or more in possession or occupation of any persons or copartnership or corporation claiming ownership or title thereto. The deficiency claims bill introduced by Stetson as chairman of the deficiency committee, appropriating approximately $41,000. Granting to the United States government rights-of-way for the construction of irrigation canals. Providing for the admission of foreign accident insurance companies to transact business where the benefits do not exceed $200. Providing for the purchase of legislative supplies for each session prior to its convening, limiting the cost of such supplies to $3,000. Regulating the salaries of county commissioners. Defining the purpose and providing for the government of the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind at Omaha and Nebraska City, respectively.

Some of the names of towns upon which Tennessee bases claims for prestige: Barefoot, Botts, Leap Year, Chimney Top, Chuckaluck, Half Pone, Hanging Limb, Ipe, Marrowbone, Mouse Tail, Opossum, Parch Corn, Peanut, Rip Shin, Sweet Lips, Tom Brown, U Bet, Yum Yum, Buzzard, Roost, Fits, Mashmead, Peeled Chestnut, Shoo Fly, Skull Bone, Snail-lope, Tiger Tail and Wahoo.—Washington Times.

Not the Conductor He Wanted.

Sousa, the bandmaster, was awaiting the departure of a train from a railway station, when a red-faced old gentleman rushed up to him and in a surly tone asked: "When does this train leave?" "I don't know," answered Sousa. "Don't know?" said the man. "Do you not? What do you think you're paid for—being impudent to passengers, eh? You're a conductor, aren't you?" "Yes, but only of a brass band."

Tobacco Is Healthy.

In the course of my association with tobacco, about twenty-five years, I have known men all this time, every working day, to be inhaling tobacco dust or fumes produced in the process of manufacture. Uninterrupted good health is the general rule of all persons engaged in tobacco proceedings of every kind, and generally of large consumers.—Writer in London Lancet.

Knew Little of Country's History.

In a recent examination in history of French recruits ten out of the twenty examined confessed that they had never heard of Napoleon. Joan of Arc was thought to be a great man who figured in several wars. Louis XIV. was an officer who was guillotined. Bayard was a French king and Napoleon I. made the war of 1870 and was killed in Algeria.

Vast Forests in Northern Belt.

The northern belt of forests is perhaps greater in extent than all the other timber belts and reserves of Canada combined. It extends from the eastern part of Labrador, north of the fiftieth parallel in a northwesterly direction to Alaska, a distance of some 3,000 miles, with an average width of perhaps 500 miles.

Dies Amid Medicine Bottles.

An aged woman died at Dover, England, the other day in a room which no one but she had entered for thirteen years. It was found so full of medicine bottles and pill boxes that a clearance had to be made before the corpse could be removed.

Finigin's Filosofy.

Minny a mon don't thry t' do t'ings bekase he's bragged that he cud if he thried an' is afraid t' thry for fear he wul fa-ail an' be laughed at. Ut don't pa-ay t' brag. The good mon don't nade t' brag an' the' fool has no ixcuse f'r ut.—Baltimore American.

Oriental Punctuality.

Far Eastern punctuality was illustrated by the Viceroy of Wu Chang, China, who had an appointment to review 9,000 school children at 8 a. m. and appeared, smiling, on the review ground at 2 p. m. The children had waited for him six hours.

Simple Insomnia Remedy.

A correspondent writes: Perhaps the following very simple remedy might be of use to those troubled with insomnia: Dip a napkin in cold water wring it out, and lay it across the eyes. I think they will find this of more service than all the drugs in the world.

Korean Currency.

The currency in Korea consists of nickel and copper coins and silver dollars. At one time twenty-six different kinds of nickels were in circulation, most of them spurious.

Walter Wellman says the president will accept the modified treaty with San Domingo.

MUKDEN ALWAYS BATTLE POINT

Wars Have Raged Around the "City of Tombs" for More Than Three Thousand Years.

Mukden, the ancient city, now passed into the control of the Japanese, was described last August in this manner by an American war correspondent:

"Most cities of China proper have 7,212 distinct smells. Mukden has but 6,214; it has been Russianized and whenever possible the Russian has introduced clean streets, some kind of a sewerage system, orderly houses; hence Mukden is now known as the cleanest town of the many where the filthy Chinese have predominated in the past."

Mukden belongs to the province of Shingking and on the line of railway running north it is about half way between Niuchwang and Kuangchangtsu, which belongs to the province of Kirin.

Now aside from the fact that Mukden holds the sacred tombs of the ancient Manchu or "pure" dynasty it has other interest in that it has been one of the world's central battle points since 1,100 years or more before Christ.

Where Russian and Japan have been contesting longer than a year, race after race, and nation after nation, have hurled themselves against each other for certainly 3,000 years. The soil about Mukden, the ranges of the Long White Mountain, the great stretches of gray plains have been soaked with the blood of tens of thousands of warriors.

It is a Golgotha—a place of bones—and the wraiths of men who have gone to their final judgment in conquest or plunder.

Peopled Long Before Christ.

Dates in Chinese or Mongolian history are much mixed, but so far as accuracy can be depended upon Mukden was a settlement long before Christ was born. The Prince of Pohai had some possessions there about 710 B. C., and at one time Chinese allegiance was thrown off entirely and a centralized government established with five royal residences, one of which rose at Mukden.

Then came Khitan from Hulan and he established the Liao dynasty and Mukden, not yet a very notable place, but already battle-tossed, passed into other hands. Afterward the Jurchin had their try and they established the Kin or golden dynasty and made Mukden a great trading post on the central highways.

These highways extended up to the boundaries of the savage tribes on the north—into He-lung-kiang and far along the Amur River—extended south to modern Peking, to Hankow, to Canton and even into India. Princes of the royal blood left Mukden in those days of the beginnings, and made two and three year pilgrimages to India to learn strange things from wise men and to trade in jewels and fabrics.

Fifteen hundred years after Christ was born Nurhachu had his chief seat of government in the south of the Long White mountain, about 100 miles east of Mukden. Mukden itself had then risen to be one of the most important trading points of the North. It has been stated that its annual volume of business rose into the millions, and that the wealth and fashion of the North congregated there to bargain, play politics, love and hate.

Army Was Slaughtered.

In 1616 Mukden saw a wonderful army for those days before its gates. Nurhachu had taken to himself the title of "heaven-decreed," and declared war on China. An army of 200,000 was sent against him, but, as the chroniclers related afterward:

"He slaughtered all; none returned to say of how their end came."

Mukden was captured by him in 1621 after terrific fighting and a slaughter, if we may believe the statisticians, that far exceeds what has recently occurred there. All prisoners taken were promptly beheaded. Liaoyang was captured and made the capital, and seventy other cities promptly surrendered.

In 1644 the Manchus, risen to great power, marched into China and placed one of their own on the throne of that government, and a Manchu has ruled there ever since. In the eighteenth century Mukden rose to great commercial and political importance, but by the time of the opening of the nineteenth century, through causes largely due to the decay of the Manchu dynasty, the city declined in importance, and when the Russians began their active control of the community, after the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894, they found it a place of squalor, filth and disease.

Sacred Tombs Preserved.

The sacred tombs has been preserved, but the city was almost isolated from the world; its people indolent, careless, out of touch with the world. The Russians made it a base of commercial and military supplies, introduced some modern methods of sanitation and proposed to make it the half-way station between Port Arthur and Harbin.

Now the Japanese have it. To them it may be their northern terminal in the new land they will dominate, although in all probability, when it comes to making the final treaty, they will dominate far to the Kuangchang-tsu district. Aside from the Russian population 90 per cent of the inhabitants of Mukden are Chinese. The only language taught in the city schools is Chinese. The Japanese probably will introduce entirely modern methods of education and commerce.

In 3,000 years there have been fought in front of or about Mukden some twenty-odd noted battles of the Orient, and it is conservatively estimated that within and about the city during that time more than 5,000,000 men have been engaged in bloody struggles for the control of territory and government.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN HERDED LIKE CATTLE.

Half a Room for a Workingman's Home; the Other Half Behind the Curtain Belongs to Another Family.

Roused Artist from Inaction.

Phil May, the English artist, who died not long ago, had fits of laziness and when suffering from this ailment found it very difficult to work. On one occasion he had promised a colored design for the Christmas number of a weekly. The day fixed for its delivery passed by, but no design was forthcoming. The publisher went hunting for him and found him at a seaside hotel enjoying a time of absolute inaction. Without going to see Mr. May, he hired six sandwich men to parade up and down before the artist's window with boards bearing different legends. This was their tenor: "What about our Christmas cover?" "We are waiting for that cover." It was a delightful reminder and in a few days the publishers received one of the most brilliant designs May had ever executed.

New Idea for Inaugural Parade.

A North Carolina man who thought that the inaugural parade was a good deal like a circus procession, wrote to the inaugural committee as follows: "I wud like to cum to Washington and play the countryman in the procession. I am the greatest rube you ever seed, and am sure that I cud act the part better than any man in the country. I am a republican and want to show these trifin' democrats what a man will do for his president. I am sure I can please yu. I will work for my grub and 50 cents a day, includin' carfare."

Artillery Solar Ray Fire.

Attention was drawn some time ago by the Army and Navy Gazette to a method of representing artillery fire by deflecting light upon the object aimed at, which was tried in France last year. A similar system is being experimented with in Austria, the solar rays being reflected upon the object. These rays are visible to the troops and to their leaders, as well as to the umpires, whose decisions are said thus to be facilitated. The apparatus is used from about 2,000 to 3,000 yards.

He Figures Wrong.

"The demands of society are so exacting and the rules of dress so inexorable that the area of cuticle available for vaccination purposes is constantly becoming smaller," wrote the health officer in his annual report. "Between party gowns and bathing suits there is not much opportunity left."

"You are wrong, doctor, there are at least two months between party gowns and bathing suits. You must figure time, and not inches."

German Students.

This winter semester there are at the several German universities 39,716 matriculated students, against 39,581 during the last summer semester, and 39,718 last winter. At the beginning of the nineties there were in round numbers 29,000 students, and in the winter of 1894-95, 28,105; the third ten thousand was not reached until the winter of 1897-98, when the number was 31,110, since which time there has been a steady increase. The largest number this winter is at Beriin, 7,774.

Life of Country Physician.

The strenuousness of the life of the country physician is illustrated in the case of Dr. George H. Coombs, of Waldboro, Me., who, during the recent storm, found it impossible to run his automobile or force his horses through the mountain-high snowdrifts, walked to West Waldboro and back, a total distance of eight miles, to see a patient. The incident illustrates also the devotion of the conscientious physician to his patients.—Boston Transcript.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN WALES.

William T. Stead Greatly Impressed by Its Force and Power.

The vast congregations were as soberly sane, as orderly, and at least as reverent as any congregation I ever saw beneath the dome of St. Paul's. But it was aflame with a passionate religious enthusiasm, the like of which I have never seen in St. Paul's. Tier above tier from the crowded aisles to the loftiest gallery sat or stood, as neecssity dictated, eager hundreds of serious men and thoughtful women, their eyes riveted upon the platform or upon whatever other part of the building was the storm center of the meeting.

There was absolutely nothing wild, violent, hysterical, unless it be hysterical for the laboring breast to heave with sobbing that cannot be repressed, and the throat to choke with emotion as a sense of the awful horror and shame of a wasted life suddenly bursts upon the soul. On all sides there was the solemn gladness of men and women upon whose eyes has dawned the splendor of a new day, the foretaste of whose glories they are enjoying in the quickened sense of human fellowship and a keen glad zest added to their own lives.

Employers tell me that the quality of the work the miners are putting in has improved. Waste is less, men go to their daily toil with a new spirit of gladness in their labor. In the long dim galleries of the mine, where once the hauliers swore at their ponies in Welshified English terms of blasphemy, there is now but to be heard the haunting melody of the revival music. The pit ponies, like the American mules, have been driven by oaths and curses since they first bore the yoke, are being retrained to do their work without the incentive of profanity. There is less drinking, less idleness, less gambling. Men record with almost incredulous amazement, how one football player after another has foresworn cards and drink and the gladiatorial games, and is living a sober and godly life, putting his energy into the revival. More wonderful still, and almost incredible to those who know how journalism lives and thrives upon gambling, and how Toryism is broad-based upon the drinking habits of the people, the Tory daily paper of South Wales has devoted its columns day after day to reporting and defending the movement which declares war to the death against both gambling and drink.—From "The Great Religious Revival in Wales," by William T. Stead, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

MAY FIND MURDER MOTIVE.

In Tales of "Graft" Police Expect to Clear Up Stanford Mystery.

Miss Bertha Berner and Miss May Hunt, secretary and maid, respectively, to the late Mrs. Stanford, have been instructed by the police not to leave Honolulu. It is believed that among the stories of household quarrels and graft, a hint of the motive for murder may be found.

Miss Bertha Berner.

Albert Beverly, the ex-butler, has, it is said, made a statement to the police to the effect that in all, by means of "rake downs" and commissions he had "grafted" about $2,100. He reiterates his story that he divided his "rake down" with Miss Berner, and that her share amounted to between $1,000 and $1,100.

Flying Machines and Fighting.

Santos Dumont says that the recent generation will see a perfect flying machine that will make war impossible. There may be a perfect flying machine, but how that is going to make war impossible is not so plain to a man on the ground as it appears to be to M. Dumont. He probably intends to carry explosives and drop them onto the heads of the people, but the other fellows will be able to do the same thing, leaving, we should say, war not only possible, but mightily destructive. If affairs between belligerent powers could be so adjusted that only one of them could have recourse to flying machines, and when the hostilities break out that one should get into the machines and fly away, then war might be said to have become impossible.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Dumb Man Speaks.

Fifteen months ago Thomas Witty, a man employed in Armstrong's shipyard, woke up one morning and found that he had lost the faculty of speech.

Remaining dumb, he gave up his employment. On Saturday he was selling oranges, with his son shouting for him, when somebody asked him the price of the oranges, and much to his own astonishment his long attempted utterance came, for he replied, "Four a penny." Since that moment he has been able to speak as well as ever.—London Daily Mail.

Doctors' Race at a Fair.

An amusing feature of the closing day of the north Georgia fair held at Chickamauga was a "doctors' race." The twelve physicians who took part in the contest had their horses stabled near by and were themselves undressed and in bed. At the stroke of the gong they had to dress, hitch their horses to their vehicles and drive one mile to a supposed patient. The race was won by Dr. Rudesell. Dr. Elder was second and Dr. Hunter third.

IN THE CHILDISH MIND.

Queer Conceptions of Life and Death Among the Little Ones.

A small, chubby baby, upon being reprimanded for escaping while he was being undressed, and running about his room in a state of nature, turned at once to a Raphael Madonna over the fireplace, and, pointing to the infant Jesus, said, triumphantly: "He used to done it."

"When they bury the body," he asked a sister a year or two older, "how do they start the soul up to God?"

"Why, don't you know?" she said, surprised. "They chop the head off and tie little wings to the neck, and it wings straight up."

On being told of a friend's death, a little girl of 6 stood wondering, round eyed and rosy, at the foot of her bed, and swiftly propounded these questions:

"Did her body get to heaven?

"Will her soul take up her skeleton?

"Does a soul have any kind of feet?

"When she gets there will God put an angel head upon her?

"Will she wear a shirt waist and skirt.

"Will Jesus walk down to the gate and hand her out a judgment?

"When will she get her judgment?

"Will she climb up the steps to heaven or will angels carry her? My hymn says steps up to heaven.

"Will she see Jesus at last, in the real?

"And will she see God, in the real?

"I don't want to die, because of the valley of the shadow of death; that must be very dark."

Then, without a pause, came, as a conclusion, a quick laying aside of the whole matter, as she sang out, cheerily, "I am going to hop to my bath on one foot," and she did, chanting as she went, "D-e-a-d—dead, dead dead."—Harper's Weekly.

TALE OF A BORROWER.

Trail of Ills That Followed Unwise Attempt at Economy.

As the story goes there was a man who was too close fisted to take a paper. He always borrowed his neighbor's paper to read. So one day he sent his boy over to borrow neighbor Brown's paper. The boy thought he would cut across lots to save time. He ran into a beehive, the bees covering him from head to foot. His cries reached his father, who started and ran to the rescue. Going over the fence, his clothes caught on the fence, spoiling a brand new pair of pants that cost him $4.

The old cow, seeing the break in the fence, jumped into the orchard and choked to death eating apples. His wife, hearing the outcry, started out to see what the trouble was about, tipped over a churn full of cream into a basket of little kittens, drowning the whole lot.* While she was gone the baby took to crawling and crawled through the cream into the parlor, spoiling a new tapestry carpet.

The dog ran through the henhouse, breaking up three setting hens. The calves got out of the barn and chewed the sleeves off from four shirts. And the maid took advantage of the situation and eloped with the hired man.

Moral—We should be better off to subscribe for a home paper.

*We have reason to believe that these were coon kittens, worth from $2 to $25 each.—Ed. Journal.—Norway Maine, Advertiser.

Municipal Ownership in Glasgow.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, owns a public library of 160,000 volumes and is erecting a number of district libraries; conducts seven model lodging houses, one for women, which shelter 2,430 persons every night and pay 5 per cent profit; owns twenty-seven blocks of buildings, containing 200 shops and 1,362 buildings, which shelter 9,000 people; public banks, including Kosher banks for Jews, and also wash houses, in which hot water is furnished at a trifling price for family laundry work; gas and electric light and power works in which 3,000 men are employed; the street railway system, which employs 3,500 men and carries over 170,000,000 people annually. Furthermore it owns nine public markets, including one for old clothes, a telephone system that pays 15 per cent on the invested public capital; a labor bureau and a home for inebriates.

In Our Boat.

Stars trembling o'er us and sunset before us;
Mountains in shadow and forests asleep;
Down the dim river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

Come not, pale sorrow, flee till to-morrow;
Rest softly falling o'er eyelids that weep;
While down the river we float on forever.
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

As the waves cover the depths we glide over,
So let the past in forgetfulness sleep.
While down the river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

Heaven shine above us, bless all that love us;
All whom we love in Thy tenderness keep!
While down the river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.

—Dinah Maria Mulick Craik.

American Heir to British Peerage.

Rev. C. C. Bruce, chaplain and superintendent of the seamen's church and institute of Portland, Ore., is next in line to his father, Lord Thurlow of the Scottish peerage. Mr. Bruce is the second son, but his elder brother was killed at Magersfontein, South Africa. Mr. Bruce is a grandson of the Earl of Elgin, who was succeeded as governor general of India by Lord Curzon. The reverend gentleman is between 25 and 30 years old and very enthusiastic in his mission work. His father is nearly 70, but still an active man.

Foremost of English Surgeons.

Sir Frederick Treves, who performed the operation for appendicitis upon King Edward's niece, Princess Victoria, may be termed a specialist in appendicitis, having a record of over 1,000 consecutive operations in which he had had recourse to the knife without a single death. Yet, appendicitis, under that name, is unknown to him; perityphlitis it is, and perityphlitis he will have it, despite fashion's decree.