

In intoxicating fluids is conducive to long life: This will afford a text for the temperance people and enable them to successfully meet an argument which has heretofore stumped them to some extent. Without intending to discourage in the least any effort that may possibly advance the cause of temperance, an interesting story may be appropriate. One negro approached another and remarked: 'Dat eye doctor says I got to stop drinkin' or I'se g'wn'e stone blind.' The second negro asked, 'What did you tell him?' The first negro replied: "Well, thought about it awhile and den I said, Well, Doctor, I spec' I'se seen 'bout all dere is to be seen in dis world."

SHERLOCK Holmes has given to the London correspondent for the Chicago Inter-Ocean an interesting statement of his views concerning crime in America. Sherlock Holmes, be it known, is the great detective created in fiction by Doctor Conan Doyle. Speaking to the Inter-Ocean correspondent, Dr. Doyle said: "I believe there is no greater boon to a nation than a strong system of law, strongly administered. I believe there is no greater curse than a lax system or a system which, for any reason, through corruption, political influences, or public carelessness, is laxly administered. I could instance as an example of the latter condition the present state of America, and, if I do so it is in no spirit of unkindness, for no one has stronger American bias than I, but facts are facts, and that nation has outgrown its legal strength with results simply appalling. A friend of mine recently made an inquiry into this subject which has just been published. Americans are our own stock; they can have no more or no less tendency to lawlessness, robbery, divorce, or any other symptom. The irregular state of things in the United States not only exceeds that in any European country, but bids fair to exceed all European countries combined. The figures are dreadful, and the last ten years have shown a great increase in them."

IN SUPPORT of his claim Dr. Doyle presents some startling figures. He says: "The British army in South Africa lost, during three years, 22,000 men from all causes; in three years the United States lost 31,000 men from homicide. London, with 6,000,000 inhabitants, had twenty-four murders last year; Chicago with less than 2,000,000 had 128. Of London's twenty-four, nine were hanged; of Chicago's 128, one was hanged. The single states of Georgia and South Carolina had each more murders than the whole British empire. Nor was this due to emigrants. It was most marked in the purely American states. It would indeed be a pitiful end to high hopes if this should be the ultimate verdict upon that fair land which idealists of the human race have for centuries looked upon as a possible Utopia, the model state, but of course, it is not the end. Our cousins, with their energy and adaptability, will find some way of stamping out this hideous growth."

THE remedy, according to Dr. Doyle, is to "strengthen the hands of justice all through, purify the police, place judges beyond reach of temptation and enact strong laws, strongly administered, without fear or favor. "I shall be glad if any remarks of mine," Sir Conan Doyle continued, "serve to accentuate in any way the sensation which must have been caused in America by the facts. I am very pro-American, so much so that in the course of the four months I spent in the States I have found myself defending America in a room where I was alone in not being one of her citizens. Human life is held cheaply in the States; one man kills another and is not punished. In the case of a negro we read of a policeman leaving his prisoner in charge of a tradesman who kills his prisoner in the coolest way as quite the right thing to do. The reason for the appalling number of homicides points to the remedy; the law is loosely administered. I presume the trouble to be that judges are not free as they are here; they are influenced by political motives; there is a pull hither and thither, and justice is not administered. Assuredly in the establishment of a pure, independent judiciary throughout America there is the best possible scope for the energy of Roosevelt."

AFTER a tour of Canada, a correspondent for the Chicago Record Herald, says: "Canada could not be induced to lower duties on New England manufactures in return for lower duties on her 'naturals,' but she would view with favor a scheme involving reciprocity in coal, ores, fish, lumber, fruit, and raw materials generally. The

Liberal organs are now reviving the discussion along these lines, and warning us that continued inaction will expose us to the operation of the treble tariff, which will contain maximum duties against countries levying high duties on Canadian products and 'standing pat' on them. It is to be hoped that the signs from Ottawa are not lost on our legislators. Canada is an excellent customer and ought to receive considerate treatment. It does not pay to drive such customers to retaliate."

FIFTEEN years ago Peter Dickman, a resident of Defiance, O., according to a correspondent for the New York American, found a roll of bank notes which amounted to nearly \$20,000. Mr. Dickman immediately inserted an advertisement in the newspapers and kept the same running for several months, but no one claimed the money. The American correspondent says: "About a year elapsed and then he advertised every six months until fifteen years had elapsed. As Mr. Dickman could not find the rightful owner of the money, he at last claimed it as his own. During all this time, Mr. Dickman says, only eight persons claimed the money, and not one of the claimants came anywhere near guessing the right amount. One man said that it was \$80, and that the money was in a pocketbook. When he was informed that this was not the case, and that the sum amounted to a great deal more than that, he became angry and threatened Mr. Dickman. This was the highest amount claimed by any of the claimants."

A TOUCHING story of a deer's devotion to his wounded mate is told by Attorney E. A. Arnold of Duluth to a correspondent for the Chicago American. According to this story, Mr. Arnold while driving out in the country started up a buck and doe near the road. The doe appeared to be lame and Arnold followed the pair into the woods, got a shot at her and hit the mark, as large spots of blood on the leaves showed. He did not, however, bring down his game and the pair disappeared in the woods. Mr. Arnold for a time was unable to follow them. That night he spent with a camping party near the place where the deer had gone into the woods. He related the incident and one of the party said: "Your doe is dead and I will go out and get the buck in the morning. A buck will never leave a doe while she is wounded and he will be with her." The next morning—nearly twenty-four hours after Arnold had shot the doe—he hunter found her carcass and standing guard over her remains was the buck. His loyalty was rewarded by a bullet from the hunter's rifle.

DISREGARDING all the sentimental reasons vigorously advanced by the members of the congregation, work has been begun, according to the Richmond correspondent for the Chicago Inter-Ocean, looking to the partial demolition and remodeling of old St. John's Episcopal church in which Patrick Henry made his famous "Liberty or death" speech. This Richmond correspondent, says: "The question has been before the congregation for months, and feeling on the subject so strong that it is said some members may leave the church. The fight has just come to an end, and the foundations have been dug for the extension to the building, which will involve the tearing away of a wall which has stood two centuries. Thirteen ladies of the congregation took part in exercises attendant upon the laying of the first bricks, while a fourteenth stood aloft, and in vigorous language expressed the opinion that it was a sacrilege to touch even a nail in the old building. The projected extension will cover a number of the graves in the church yard. Some of the graves antedate the revolutionary war, and many bear quaint inscriptions partially obliterated by the action of time and weather."

A NAPLES telegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says: "What Galileo did in the way of exploring the heavens his fellow countryman, Cavilliere Guiseppe Pino, is doing in the way of exploring the sea depths. In place of the telescope St. Pino has invented the hydroscope, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness and ease which have hitherto been impossible. The hydroscope is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointed downward into coral caverns or sunken ships, instead of upward at the sun or stars. Its complex system of lenses, twelve in number, answers to the objective glass of the celestial telescope. Together with the internal passing up the tube to a sort of camera obscura house, the top of which floats above the surface and is capable of holding

four people. The hydroscope is also likely to prove of considerable use on war vessels. A tube can be fitted into the center of the vessel, one end of which may lead to the captain's bridge and the other end will penetrate the bottom of the vessel and have an extension portion which will be capable of being thrust out and drawn back, as occasion requires, like a gigantic crab's eye. When the hydroscope lenses are flush with the bottom of the vessel the water beneath the ship can be viewed to a distance of 60 to 90 feet.

A CANVASS of the popular vote polled at the last presidential election, complete, except as to the one county, in Tennessee and four counties in Michigan, for which estimates are given, has been made by the New York Times. This shows that Mr. Roosevelt defeated Judge Parker by 2,546,169. He polled the largest vote ever given a president of the United States—7,840,566. This is more than 400,000 in excess of the vote cast for McKinley in 1896. The official figures for Missouri shows that Roosevelt carried that state by 25,600 votes. In Maryland one republican elector received the largest vote, but his colleagues were defeated. The democrats of Maryland, therefore, will have seven votes in the electoral college, while the republicans will have only one. A comparison with the vote table of 1900 shows a marked change in the socialist vote. Debs, the candidate for the party that year, was also this year's candidate, and the vote shows an increase of more than 300,000. Watson, the populist candidate, ran strongest in his own state—Georgia—where he received 22,635 votes. He received most of his votes in the south and west, but only one was cast for him in South Carolina. The total vote is given as 13,554,119, and that for each of the presidential candidates is as follows: Roosevelt, republican, 7,840,566; Parker, democrat, 5,094,391; Debs, socialist, 392,857; Swallow, prohibition, 248,411; Watson, populist, 124,381; Corregan, socialist labor, 33,519. The electoral vote will be 336 for Roosevelt and 140 for Parker.

SENATOR Kearns of Utah has introduced a bill providing for the annexation to Utah of all that portion of Arizona laying north of the Colorado river. The Washington correspondent for the Chicago Chronicle, says: "The portion of Arizona affected is about 800 square miles in area. It is north of the Grand canyon and on that account inaccessible to authorities of Arizona. It is said it now forms a haven for criminals and the purpose of the measure is to give Utah criminal jurisdiction over the tract."

A DISPATCH to the Chronicle under date of Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 14, follows: "The people of Arizona are almost unanimously opposed to any measure for annexing to Utah that portion of Arizona north of the Colorado river. It might be favored by the scattering settlers who reside there, engaged mainly in stock-grazing; owing to lack of facilities for crossing the Grand canyon to seats of county government. There are but few post-offices and no towns of any size in that area. The territory at large desires to keep sole control of the canyon country and in due time develop it. During the contemporaneous sessions of the Arizona and Utah legislatures two years ago a commission from the latter was sent to Arizona and laid the project before the Arizona legislature, offering every possible inducement. Though given a respectful hearing, the Arizona legislature rejected the proposition unanimously. The subject has not been agitated here since then and there is no ground for belief in a change of sentiment."

EVEN officials in the government printing office at Washington are superstitious where the number "13" is concerned. A writer in the Washington Star says this superstition is "so strong that even an order of President Roosevelt is disregarded, that the hoodoo attached to the number may be kept away from the government printing office. President Roosevelt delivered a speech on Friday at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument to Frederick the Great. According to the usual custom, the utterances of the president are printed in advance for the use of the press. It so happened in this instance that just thirteen hundred copies were needed. When the order went to the printing office a protest went up, but no decided objection was made. When the copies were delivered to the executive offices a few days later there were just fourteen packages, each containing a hundred copies of the speech. The office refused absolutely to turn out a 'job' which figured up 'thirteen.'"