

GET YOUR SLIPPERS.

DAY OF JUDGMENT IS SAID TO BE CLOSE.

Some Queer Things That Will Happen When the Crack of Doom Startles Sinners—Between March 20, 1899, and September, 1901 It Will Surely Come.



In the Bible House, New York city, there is preaching now a man who speaks like an Englishman, and whose name is Beverly O. Kinnear.

His audiences consist of a large number of both the faithful and unfaithful of the best classes in the city. They are attracted to him because of his earnestness and the convincing truths of his utterances.

"Do not say I preach the end of the world," said he, "that only makes people laugh. I preach the end of the age. After that we shall be taken off this continent and transported to another, if we are believers. If unbelievers, we shall be killed.



BEVERLY O. KINNEAR.

Millennium is the reign of the saints of God over the nations. Much might be written on the joy of persons who will live during the Millennium, arising from the improved physical conditions of the world.

Millennium. Their mission then will be to follow Christ forever and forever.

"Now when it comes to locating the day for this to begin I must beg off a little. I used to believe in chronology, and all signs say that the world will come to an end March 29, 1899. But it may be September, 1901. That is my present belief. There is only a little difference. One is surely right. And the time is very near."

Among the guides to a perfect christianity approved by Dr. Kinnear, while waiting for the Millennium, are these simple suggestions: "A sure cure for scolding and tattling: Keep your mouth shut and breathe through your nose."

BEAUTIFUL CUBAN AMAZON.

Fought by Her Husband's Side Until He Was Killed—Hid in a Cave. The accompanying portrait is that of Dolores Monteo, a beautiful Cuban amazon, who has done brave and effective work with the insurgent soldiers in their fight for freedom.



DELORES MONTEO.

for months, but she eluded them and is now back in the insurgent ranks.

SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

Little Girl Arises in Her Coffin and Creates Much Excitement. Washington state is experiencing many curious religious spectacles. Tacoma has a baptist preacher, the Rev. N. H. Harriman, who has had a vision of hades and refuses to preach to his congregation unless they profess total sanctification, and a little girl has just arisen from her coffin after having been apparently dead for three days.

Killed with a Pen Knife.

Joseph Collins, an Omaha mechanic, was stabbed and instantly killed the other morning by Charles Mallan, an ex-convict. The murder took place in a saloon and the weapon used was a little penknife. The murderer surrendered at once. To the police he said: "Collins, I think, took one of my gloves, and I told him so, and then he reached for me and landed one on my jaw. It made me mad. I reached into my coat pocket and pulled out my knife, opening it as I brought it out. I stabbed him twice with it. He reached for a stone match safe which was on the counter, but I guess it was fastened down, for he didn't throw it. He walked around a billiard table and fell dead."

Penitent Thief Returns Corn.

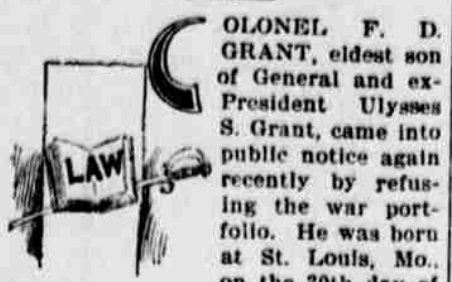
Thomas Roberts drove to the house of A. C. Gilchrist at Greensburg, Ind., with a sack of corn, saying that with another man he stole the same amount of corn twenty years ago, and wished to return it. Roberts declared that his conscience would not let him rest, and he asked Gilchrist's pardon, which was granted, accompanied with a moral lecture. Roberts has been attending a religious revival, and has been converted.

Among diseases produced by floating organisms are erysipelas, pneumonia, tuberculosis, whooping cough and very likely the grip or epidemic influenza. Yellow fever and cholera are sometimes conveyed by the air, although usually through drinking water, etc.

COL. FREDDENT GRANT

SAID TO BE SLATED FOR A FOREIGN MISSION.

He Declined a Seat at the Cabinet Table in Order to Leave the Way Clear—Sketch of His Life in the Army and as a Diplomat.



OLONEI. F. D. GRANT, eldest son of General and ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, came into public notice again recently by refusing the war portfolio. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th day of May, 1850. The first two years of his life were spent at the army garrisons at Detroit, Mich., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and when his father went to California, he returned with his mother to St. Louis, Mo.



COL. F. D. GRANT.

At Vicksburg he participated in all the battles that were fought, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where he lost his health and had to return North, remaining there until he rejoined his father at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1864, just before General Grant was made lieutenant-general and assumed command of all the armies. He accompanied his father to Washington, and was with General Grant when he received his commission as lieutenant-general from President Lincoln. After the civil war, young Grant attended school at Burlington, N. J., un-

army during the fall of 1881, and went to New York and entered into several business enterprises.

In 1884-5 he was with his father and aided in the preparation of the Personal Memoirs, rendering all the assistance he could.

In 1887 he was nominated by the Republican party of New York for the position of secretary of state, but was defeated by a plurality of about 17,000, owing to a defection of the Prohibitionists. Frederick Cook, a German brewer, of Rochester, was elected. The result, however, of Colonel Grant's nomination was to bring about harmony in the Republican party and give the electoral vote of the state of New York in 1888 to Benjamin Harrison, who appointed Colonel Grant United States minister to Austria. As minister to Austria, Colonel Grant had great success officially with that government, and he and his family attained exceptional social popularity, which gave him a position of great influence there. Among his most important official acts, it may be mentioned that he prevailed upon the Austrian-Hungarian government to admit American pork to their market, and to rescind their ordinance against the American vine, and to permit the establishment of a branch of the largest American insurance company in their territory.

THE LATE MR. PITMAN.

Inventor of Stenography Was a Man of Exceptional Talents and Ability. Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand writing which bears his name, was born at Trowbridge, Wilts, on January 4, 1813, and received his education in that town. At the age of twelve he left school and entered the office of a cloth manufacturer. After six years' work as a clothier's clerk, he was sent to be trained in the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, and after five months' training, at the close of 1831, was appointed master of the British school, Barton-on-Humber. He established the British school at Watten-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Soundhand," appeared in 1837, and he thus became the originator of the spelling reform, to which and the propagation of his system of phonetic shorthand he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, when the Phonetic Society was established. The seed, which has produced the present crop of phonographers was deposited in the public mind in 1837 by the publication of a little quarto book, entitled, "Stenographic Soundhand," by Isaac Pitman.

To Study Tatooing.

Professor Dr. Joest is about to leave Germany for Australia with the special purpose of studying the custom of tattooing.

BREAKS OF SPEECH.

A COLLECTION OF CURIOUS AND AMUSING PHRASES.

The Careless Arrangement of Words—Some Object Lessons in the Danger of Mixing One's Metaphors—A Coroner's Verdict.



THE following collection of curious phrases is taken from the Ram's Horn:

A coroner's jury in Maine reported that "Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury." An old French lawyer, writing of an estate he had just bought, added: "There is a chapel upon it in which my wife and I wish to be buried, if God spares our lives." On a tombstone in Indiana is the following inscription: "This monument was erected to the memory of John Jinks, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

The Free Homestead Bill.

The senate has passed what is known as the free homestead bill. When the Indian reservation comprising what is now known as the Territory of Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement, lands were allotted to settlers under the provisions of the Homestead act, save that payment was to be made for the land at a small sum per acre, at the end of five years. When that time was reached congress extended the date of payment, and again at the end of the second year. Then a bill was introduced, waiving payment altogether; and this passed the house. When it reached the senate it was amended to cover settlers under the homestead laws upon all public lands acquired prior to the passage of the act from Indian tribes; and in that form was passed. The bill was opposed in the senate on the ground that it was equivalent to a free gift of about \$35,000,000; and that it would make a precedent for the disposal of lands which might hereafter be acquired by the government from Indian tribes. It was contended that it is not the same thing to give away lands like these, which had been acquired by the government for the purpose of selling to settlers, and had been sold to them in good faith, that it is to permit free settlement upon public lands, acquired for a different reason. But strong representations were made of the distress of the settlers, and the fact that both the Republican and Democratic platforms demanded such a measure.

An Irish Grievance.

The fact was mentioned in the Companion some weeks ago that the British Financial Commission, appointed for the purpose of investigating the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, had reported that Ireland had for a long series of years borne more than her share of taxation. This report has occasioned a strong agitation in Ireland for a more equitable adjustment of the burdens of government; and the effect of the agitation has been practical agreement among all parties and classes, so that the unusual spectacle is presented of Protestants and Catholics, landlords and tenants, home rulers and unionists speaking from the same platform and affixing in a common movement. The question is expected to occupy a good deal of time in parliament.—Youth's Companion.

Artificial Butter.

The house of representatives has passed a bill which puts oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products under the regulation of the laws of any state or territory into which they may be transported, precisely as they would be if manufactured within that state or territory. The bill is not intended to permit a state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine introduced from another state, but to require it to be sold in such a manner as to advise customers of its real character; and it contains a clause limiting its operation to such regulation.

Kites for Telegraph Poles.

Mr. William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, New Jersey, recently demonstrated, by experiment, the possibility of establishing telegraphic and telephonic communication by means of wires sustained high in the air by kites. Through a wire thus supported Mr. Eddy not only sent messages by the Morse code, but also, upon attaching a telephone, was able to converse with ease.

Asbestos Shoes.

A Massachusetts firm has lately begun to manufacture asbestos shoes for workmen employed in foundries and smelting works. The new shoes cost less and are found more comfortable than those made of leather.

Chair Seventy-One—I Wonder Why Women Wear such Accursed Hats Anyway.

Chair Seventy-Two—Never heard of a woman who had a blessed thing to wear, did you?—Detroit Journal.

WONDERFUL WATER SUPPLY.

A Subterranean River That Flows Toward Los Angeles.

In the San Fernando valley, ten or eleven miles north of the city of Los Angeles, exists a water supply which is termed marvelous by those who have examined it, says the San Francisco Chronicle. In an alfalfa field, oozing from the ground, come drops of pure, fresh water, which, under development and by collection, increase within a mile to a mighty stream, flowing 7,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The water is neither artesian nor spring in character, say A. G. Booth, the lawyer, and J. Dalzell Brown, the banker, who recently visited the locality. It has long been a tradition in the arid district adjacent to the old San Fernando mission that a subterranean stream flowed from the distant Sierra, but it is only recently that partial verification has been given to this local belief. Below a stratum of twenty feet of light soil, says Mr. Booth, a mass of very coarse gravel bearing water is found. Its depth is from fifty-seven to sixty-five feet, and it rests upon a hard, blue clay that holds the water. For a mile a flume has been constructed. This ditch is six feet wide and four feet deep. Built through the coarse gravel, the water percolates from all sides into the duct, and steadily increases in volume until the daily flow is claimed to be 7,000,000 gallons. Thus far the water has been conducted through thirty-inch pipe for a distance of seven miles toward Los Angeles. At some points upon the line it furnishes water for irrigation. The ultimate intention of the owners is to supply the water solely for domestic purposes in West Los Angeles, where they have franchises for laying mains, and to the soldiers' home of 2,000 inmates at Santa Monica, under contract with the United States government. At present much of the water is going to waste, as it cannot all be used. Some of it is turned into the river, but the supply is at present a source of danger, owing to its abundance.

The Girls Must Be Long.

Length in female clerks is required for some reason by the British postoffice, which proposes to discharge all girls who at 19 are not 5 feet tall.