

SANG THE DOXOLOGY.

AND DISSOLVED WITHOUT ELECTING A SENATOR.

The Kentucky Legislature Now a Reminiscence and No Senator Secured—Democrats Denounce Gov. Bradley in Unmeasured Terms—Chinn and Gardner Clash—Friends Step In and Thus Bloodshed is Averted.

No Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—The last joint session of the legislature assembled to-day as peacefully as of old. A better feeling prevailed in the house and a number of women were allowed for the first time since last Friday to enter the galleries. The doors were thrown wide open as on yesterday, and the same sight of bluecoats was witnessed in the corridors. When the clerks called the roll of both houses the Democrats refused to answer and the roll stood 66 present.

The ballot was then ordered for the last vote in the race for United States senator. Neither Democrats nor Republicans voted. On motion of C. Z. Brown the joint assembly dissolved, never to meet again. Then the long meter doxology was sung and the gavel fell for the last time in the Kentucky general assembly at 12:17, without electing a successor to Senator Blackburn.

As soon as the joint assembly had dissolved, many of Senator Blackburn's friends made a rush for the senate cloak rooms and began shaking the hand of the champion of free silver.

Indications are that the legislature will not adjourn until a late hour to-night. Representative E. T. Burnham said after the joint session that if the Democrats had not refused to vote to-day, both James and Walton, the two expelled Republican senators, would have voted.

Colonel E. H. Gaither was walking to the Capitol hotel when he met Jack Chinn. Gaither said: "How are you, Jack?" and was passing on when Chinn replied: "Damn you, don't you speak to me," and at the same time made a movement for his hip pocket. Before a weapon could be drawn, General P. W. Hardin rushed in between the two men and succeeded in preventing a fight, not, however, before Gaither had said to Chinn: "I am ready for you at any time, sir. It don't matter whether you speak to me or not."

W. A. Dunlap, who was given Mr. Kaufman's seat in the house by that body, arrived from Lexington this morning. When asked if he would vote in the joint assembly, he said: "I will not. I am here on other business."

Dunlap was sent for by Colonel Boyle, the Republican nominee for United States Senator, but he refused to yield to the Republican instructions.

In the House Mr. Barnett offered a resolution endorsing the action of the governor in calling out the militia and Mr. Howard of Butler, moved the previous question. In a moment almost every Democrat in the House was on his feet demanding to be heard. The speaker ruled that the previous question had been ordered and no speeches were in order. At least half a dozen Democrats were at it at the same time in the greatest confusion, during which bayonet rule, carpet baggers, soldiers, militia, anarchy, cowardice and other such epithets were thrown at the Republicans. The resolution was adopted by a ye and nay vote of 51 to 45.

The usual ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day, the last day, but there was no election.

A meeting of Blackburn Democrats was held to-night, at which addresses are to be delivered by Senators Blackburn, General Hardin, Ollie James and others, in which they will claim that the fact that no United States Senator was elected at this session is a great victory for Blackburn. The meeting, it is said, will be an opening of the free silver campaign in Kentucky.

The report of the Senate investigation committee in charge of Senator Good will not be ready until after the joint session. It will be very lengthy and will score the Governor unmercifully. One story has it that the committee will recommend that the Senate fine the Governor \$500, together with imprisonment for six months. That this is contemplated is shown by the remark of a member of the committee: "The committee has power to recommend such punishment as you have suggested. The only thing that will prevent such a report being made is the fact that it is known that a number of Democratic Senators will not consent to vote for the resolution."

To Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House committee on immigration to-day made a favorable report on Representative W. A. Stone's immigration bill, which provides that no alien shall be admitted to the United States without a certificate from a United States consul in the country from which he hails that he is eligible. Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, chairman of the committee, was strongly opposed to the measure.

Indians Murdered by Whites.

BILLINGS, Mont., March 18.—News has reached here of the killing of two Indians belonging to the Shoshone tribe in Northern Wyoming by three white men, who then stole their horses. The murderers escaped into Montana and sold the horses. They are being pursued by United States Marshal McDermott of Wyoming.

The Free Seed Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The question of the construction of the seed resolution which has now become a law has been referred by Secretary Morton to both the Attorney General and the comptroller of the treasury for opinions. Parliamentary arrangements for carrying the law into effect have been made by the agricultural department and Secretary Morton says that he will execute to the letter the law as constructed by the Attorney General. The reference of the matter to Comptroller Bowler is to prevent any holding up of the expenditure accounts.

CARLISLE A CANDIDATE.

His Name to Be Presented to the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, and public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the Secretary's close friends in the Senate. This announcement, however, will not be made until President Cleveland has formally stated his purpose not to permit his name to be used in the convention in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the President has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time.

Although Secretary Olney's name has been considered with favor among the Democratic leaders, it is known that he does not desire the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Carlisle's candidacy will have the support of Mr. Cleveland and the members of the cabinet. He will go before the convention as the representative of the sound money views of the administration. His friends, in conducting the canvass for Mr. Carlisle's nomination, will urge that it be laid upon a sound money platform, and, if he is successful at Chicago, will then make this issue prominent in the campaign leading up to the November election.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee has received from Secretary Carlisle the following letter in response to an ex-Speaker Critchfield's declaration that silver had received unfriendly treatment at the secretary's hands:

"In answer to your question I can only say that in all the operations of the treasury department during my administration its affairs the legal tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater efforts have been made to keep silver coin in circulation than has been made to keep gold coin in circulation. The amount paid out by the department in silver coins and silver certificates, greatly exceeds the amount paid out in gold coins and gold certificates, and in no instance has the least discrimination been made against silver or its paper representative."

"It has always been the policy of the treasury department to encourage the use of silver to the largest possible extent, and in order to accomplish this, standard silver dollars will be sent by express at the cost of the government to anyone who will deposit an equal amount in silver certificates or in treasury notes of 1899 with the United States treasurer or any assistant treasurer or with a national bank depository, and subsidiary silver coins will be sent by express at the expense of the government to anyone who will deposit with such officers or banks any kind of United States currency or national bank notes; but gold is not sent to anybody free of charge."

Editor Hole, of Washington, Kan., Dead.

WASHINGTON, Kan., March 18.—Jacob T. Hole, editor and proprietor of the Post-Register of this city for a long time, one of the leading Republican editors of Northern Kansas and popularly known as the "fighting editor," died here last evening from a complication of disorders and after a lingering illness. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Madrid Public Impatient.

MADRID, March 18.—The press and public here express disappointment and impatience at General Weyler's failure to suppress the Cuban insurgents, who are still scouring the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, and burning plantations, villages, etc., on as extensive a scale as they were doing during General Campos' command.

Sisters Succumb to Surgery.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At Pratt sanitarium, Sunday morning, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Sarah Blish of Seymour, Ind., sisters died while being operated upon for cancer. Mrs. Blish was the wife of the founder of the Blish Milling company, the largest concern of the kind in Southern Indiana, and her sister was the wife of O. W. Dickinson, the former general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Incendiaries at Effingham, Kan.

EFFINGHAM, Kan., March 18.—Smith & Pierce's new elevator, the Missouri Pacific depot and three freight cars burned at Effingham last night. The loss is estimated at \$7,000. A number of incendiary fires have occurred in that vicinity of late. This is the second time the elevator has been burned in the past four months.

ONE CHARGE NOT PROVED.

The Rev. Mr. Brown Acquitted of Immorality With Mrs. Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The council that is sitting in judgment on the Rev. Mr. Brown has acquitted him, after a long debate, of the charge of immoral conduct with Mrs. M. A. Stockton. They based their opinion on the following facts: That Mrs. Stockton was not a woman whose testimony could be taken for the truth; that no evidence was introduced strong enough, in a legal sense, to convict the pastor; that he had shown Mrs. Stockton great kindness in the way that a Christian minister should, and that she had taken advantage of that kindness.

Powers Would Not Support Spain.

LONDON, March 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the Hamburger Correspondent, which is often used as an official mouthpiece, believes that the powers would refuse to intervene in support of Spain in the Cuban affair against the United States.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The British-Egyptian troops have left Cairo on their advance into the Sudan.
Herbert Booth will retire from the command of the Canadian Salvation Army June 1.
The Government has called for deposits on all banks holding gold deposited for bonds.
The House naval committee has decided upon the building of a naval dry dock at Algiers, La.
The Government cotton report makes out the cotton crop of 1895 to be about 6,200,000 bales.

BY A DIRECT VOTE.

REFORM IN THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A Strong Report in Favor of the Same—Mitchell of Oregon Gives Cogent Reasons Why the System Should Be Changed—Advantages to Legislature and Senate are Set Forth—A Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day reported to the senate from the elections committee the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. The committee says the accompanying report has approached the subject of the proposed change in the method of electing Senators with a full appreciation of the gravity of the subject and of the importance of the public interests involved.

The objections that are raised to the proposed change are discussed fully. The amendment, it is held, does not in the slightest degree trench upon the system upon which the government is founded. The objection is not tenable that any proposed change in the mode of electing senators can be properly regarded as an attempt to deprive the states, respectively as states, in their sovereign or political capacity, of their legal representation in the Senate. Why, asks the reporter, not the people, the qualified electors of a state, the proper mouthpiece of the state in the election of senators, and if entitled to speak, then why not directly and for themselves, and not through their representatives in state legislatures?

One weighty and principal objection to the present system of electing Senators, says the report, is that the power and right of the individual voter are hedged about and circumscribed, his will is manacled, his volition paralyzed and he cannot vote for his choice. It carries with it the implication that the people, the qualified voters, are, for some reason, unfit for the full exercise of the elective franchise. Again, it is held that the proposed amendment is an enlargement of the right of suffrage on the part of those entitled to the exercise of it. Existing laws and it tends to render impossible the use of improper methods to influence Senatorial elections. While it is possible that the inducements of a wealthy and unscrupulous aspirant for Senatorial honors may reach and influence the majority of a small body in the Legislature, such a thing would be impossible were the decision left to the great mass of voters.

Another unanswerable objection the committee finds to the present system of electing senators is the great length of time frequently consumed in the election and the consequent distraction of the legislative minds from business, to say nothing of the strife, ill feeling and contention that too often follow in the wake of such contests. Another vital objection to the present system is that in the election of the members of the legislature, when such legislature has as one of its duties the selection of a senator, every consideration is lost sight of except the solitary one of how candidates, if elected, will vote on the question of the senatorship. Public opinion, it is argued, demands the change proposed; the demand is loud and emphatic; pronounced as it is imperative; earnest as it seems to be, although unanimous among the great masses of the people. The tendency of public opinion, the report concludes, is to disparage the Senate and depreciate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. If there is any cause for this tendency in the public mind, it should be removed without delay. The adoption of the amendment will remove prejudices now existing which are rapidly becoming deeply and dangerously fastened upon the public mind, will dissipate all cause, excuse and pretext for unjust criticism and will tend to elevate the character, advance the dignity and increase the usefulness of the Senate.

The minority who oppose the proposition probably will file a report later.

ALLEN AGAINST DUPONT.

The Nebraska Senator Defines the Populist Position.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the Senate to-day the usual routine business was abandoned, the reading of the journal dispensed with and the Cuba resolution taken up. Then Mr. Sherman yielded temporarily to Mr. Allen of Nebraska to state his views on the claim of Mr. Dupont of Delaware. The statement had more than passing interest, as the six Populist votes in the Senate are regarded as decisive in the contest and this was the first expression from a Populist Senator. Mr. Allen contended that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to a seat without a certificate of credentials from the executive of the State and that when this was lacking as in this case, the courts of the State compel the issuance of the credentials by the governor.

Messrs. Mitchell and Chandler called attention to the fact that senators now sit in the chamber who did not hold credentials from the governor and Mr. Mitchell sarcastically added that this disclosed Mr. Allen as the "wisest man in the senate," but Mr. Allen vigorously maintained his position.

Mr. Gorman moved that when the senate adjourned to-day it be to meet next Monday. Adopted.

A CONSUL FIRED UPON.

A Spanish Soldier in Porto Rico Tries to Kill an American Official.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Cambria from Porto Rico brought the news that an attempt was made on the life of United States Consul J. D. Hall by a Spanish soldier at St. John March 4.

Consul Hall has written to the State department in Washington giving a full report of the attempt on his life. It was reported that the shooting was accidental and that the soldier was firing at an escaping woman prisoner.

BAYARD IS CENSURED.

The House Adopts the Resolution by a Strong Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The debate on the resolution to censure Mr. Bayard, which has already occupied the attention of the House for two days, was resumed to-day under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, who was minister to Brazil under the Harrison administration, favored the resolutions and said Mr. Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense more flagrant and reprehensible. To show Mr. Bayard fully recognized his position as the representative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a year ago by Mr. Bayard at Wilmington, Del., in which the ambassador said: "I represent no party as ambassador to Great Britain, but my country and my own people."

Mr. Fairchild of New York, took issue with the majority of the foreign affairs committee as to the character of Mr. Bayard's offense, expressing regret that the committee had not brought in articles of impeachment instead of censure. Mr. Bayard's utterances, he argued, constituted a criminal libel within the definition of the law, and, in view of his exalted position, a high crime against his country.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, in opposition to the resolution, said that this attack on Ambassador Bayard came from Massachusetts, a State that believed in protection for protection's sake. Major McKinley had, on this floor, argued in favor of high protection for iron cotton ties as absolutely necessary to their production in this country. Cotton ties had been placed on the free list by the Wilson bill, yet he read a telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, chronicle the first shipment of cotton ties to Bombay, India.

The first resolution, being that censuring Ambassador Bayard, was passed by a vote of 180 to 71. Six Democrats voted for it and five Republicans against it.

Messrs. Cummings of New York, Bailey of Texas, Latimer of South Carolina, Sorg and Layton of Ohio and Coakley of Texas, voted with the Republicans for the resolution, and Messrs. Cook of Illinois, Draper of Massachusetts, Willis of Delaware, Pitney of New Jersey and Baker of Maryland, Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

The second resolution, which expressed the general opinion that foreign representatives should not make political or partisan speeches, was adopted, 191 to 59.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN CUBA.

Claims for Many Millions Which Spain Must Meet.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Cleveland will send a message on Cuba to the Senate early next week, probably on Monday. It will be an answer to the resolution offered by Senator Hoar calling on the President for any further information in the possession of the State department relating to the Cuban situation, particularly with reference to the effect of the war on American interests. The message will show that property of American citizens in Cuba has been damaged and destroyed by the operations of the insurgents and of the Spaniards to the extent of about thirty million dollars.

The bill which the United States will be called on to render on behalf of its citizens against Spain will be a heavy one. As long as Spain persists in maintaining that it is an insurrection only that exists on the island, and not a state of war, it is liable for all damages inflicted to the property belonging to the peaceful citizens of another nation, whether the damages are inflicted by its troops or by those of the insurgents.

NEW X RAYS DISCOVERY.

Edison Finds That Tungstate of Calcium Is Extremely Sensitive to the Rays.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Thomas A. Edison has discovered, in connection with his X rays experiments, a substance so sensitive to the rays that by using plates with it, he can see the human hand at a distance of fifteen feet. The substance is tungstate of calcium. If an object is held between a tube generating X rays and a plate coated with it, the plate at once assumes a phosphorescent glow wherever the rays strike it, while at those points where the intervening object prevents the rays from striking, a dark image of the object is cast.

The tungstate of calcium is six times more sensitive to the rays than platinum barium cyanide, the substance heretofore used to "see" with the X rays. Edison discovered its powers after he had tried 100 substances.

Weather Forecasts on Your Letters.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The scheme of adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the postoffice department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty postoffices have been filed, and it will be introduced first in New York, Chicago and other large cities.

Heavy Snow Fall in York State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The heaviest snow fall of the season occurred last night. About eighteen inches has fallen. It has drifted badly and all traffic is impeded. Street car lines were opened with difficulty this morning.

Pennsylvania Methodists Favor Women.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 21.—The central conference this afternoon voted, 152 to 52, to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference. The proposition to reduce the representation to the general conference passed by a vote of 216 to 25.

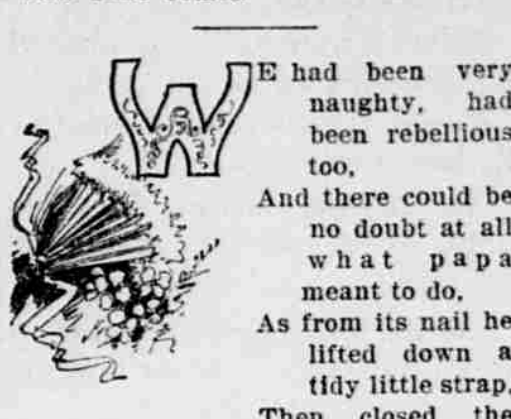
Clarkson Working for Allison.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 21.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa and party have arrived here from San Francisco. Speaking of his trip West, Mr. Clarkson said: "I am on my way to the State of Washington in the interest of William B. Allison for President."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

UP-TO-DATE READING FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"The Fearful, Dreadful Boy"—The Fox and the Ground-Hog—The Camel, the Giraffe and the Rhinoceros—When Red Time Comes.



WE had been very naughty, had been rebellious too, And there could be no doubt at all what a papa meant to do, As from its nail he lifted down a tiddy little strap. Then closed the door lest baby should be wakened from her nap. But mamma came and pleaded, as she had done before, And bore him off with promises of lecturings galore. "You are a dreadful, dreadful boy; go down at once and say, 'Dear papa, I will be so good; oh, do forgive me, pray!' Just think—you tore his precious book and spoilt his nice new pen. I will not try to shield you if you do such things again." In hiding mamma waited to hear the hissing voice— His meek and prompt obedience had made her heart rejoice—I cannot say just how she felt, as on her listening ear This plea for pardon fell in tones not loud but brave and clear: "I am a good boy now, though I was awful bad to-day; And, papa, I forgive you, so may I go out and play?" A. M. H.

The Camel, Giraffe and the Rhinoceros.

The Camel met the Giraffe on the path leading down to the pool, and after the usual "Howdy" had been exchanged, the Giraffe complainingly said:

"I was going down for a drink, but the Rhinoceros stands in the path and will not let me reach the pool."

"Did you bluff him?" asked the Camel.

"I did, but it was n. g."

"Did you sass him?"

"I did, but he only grinned at me."

"Call him names and sneer at and ridicule him?"

"Truly, I did, but he grinned the more. What a shame that Nature did not make me a fighter!"

"My dear boy," said the Camel, as he coughed up an oyster can which had been tickling his stomach for three days, "I am no fighter myself, but I have learned that a little flattery goes farther than two knock-downs. Come along and see me handle old Rhino."

When the two had approached within ear-feet of the Rhinoceros, the big beast called upon them to halt, and as they came to a stand the Camel winked at the Giraffe and began:

"O mighty Rhino, I have come to tell you something. It was not half an hour ago that the Grasshopper was blowing around that he could wallop you in two minutes."

"He was, eh? Says he kin wallop me, does he?"

"He does, O Rhino. He's up the path about half a mile, and he says—"

"Durn his hide, but I kin lick ten acres of his family before breakfast! Git out of the way, and let me go fur him!"

Moral: "My long-necked friend," said the Camel, after the pair had quenched their thirst, "there are some things you can climb over and some you can't. When you meet a thing you can't climb over, just use a little soft-soap to help you dodge it."

The Fox and the Ground-Hog.

One day the Fox called on the Ground-Hog and said he had long wanted to do him a favor to show his appreciation. The time had now come. In walking about he had discovered something good, and was only too glad to put his friend on to it. The Ground-Hog followed him to a thicket a mile away, and beheld a toothsome bait attached to a stick.

"There it is," said the Fox, "and though I'm a bit hungry, I won't ask you to divide. Just walk up and help yourself."

The Ground-Hog advanced to seize the bait, but before his nose touched it he found his fore-feet in a trap.

"Aha! but I'm a gone Ground-Hog!" he cried, after a vain struggle to free himself.

"Yes, it does look that way," replied the Fox, as he seized and devoured the bait.

"But what am I to do?"

"Dunno. I let you in on the ground floor, and have nothing further to say about it."

Moral: When you get something for nothing, there's always a back-action to it.

Candy as Food.

By the laws of Massachusetts candy is classed as a food, and the inspectors of the state board of health look out for injurious candy along with other kinds of food. Being a heterogeneous mixture, there can be no standard of purity for candy, and the only test used is to determine whether it is dangerous to health. A few years ago there were many prosecutions for the sale of injurious candy, but complaints are now very rare. Among the reasons for the change is the growth of a public taste for better candy, the work of the state health board, and efforts of the National Confectioners' Association, and the cheapening of the materials. The National Association has a standing offer of a liberal reward for the conviction of any offender against the law prohibiting adulteration. This honest policy pays, the confectionery business in the United States having more than doubled since its adoption.

The Bible.

This is the book that God has given, To lead us on the way to heaven; It tells us of his power and love, And of the happy land above, Where all who love dear Jesus well, In endless joy and peace shall dwell. Then let us read with love and cheer The things that God has written here.

Snow in the Northwest.

Heavy falls of snow occurred in Washington and British Columbia during the first week of this year. In the region about Kaslo, B. C., seven feet of snow fell in ten days, blocking the railroad and causing the loss of several lives in snowslides.

Three little girls are weary, Weary of books and of play, Sad is the world and dreary, Slowly the time slips away. Six little feet are aching, Bowed is each little head, Yet they are up and shaking, When there is mention of bed.

That is their method ever, Night after night they protest, Claiming they're sleepy never, Never in need of their rest; Nodding and almost dreaming, Drowsily each little head Still is forever scheming, Merely to keep out of bed.

Washington Star.

She Was Too Sharp for Them.

The other day a stylishly-dressed woman stepped from a coach in front of a big dry goods store in New York and, proceeding to the fur department, selected a seal wrap worth \$300. In payment she tendered a check for \$1,000, which the saleswoman took to the office. A messenger was dispatched to the bank and he was told that the check was good. Meantime the woman pretended to be indignant, demanded a return of the check, would accept no apologies and drove away. Presently she returned and said she had allowed her temper to overcome her and ordered the cloak wrapped up. She gave \$700 in change and disappeared. A second visit to the bank disclosed the fact that the woman had withdrawn the \$1,000 she had on deposit there and that the check was worthless.

The Time to Sleep.

The truth of the old adage that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after midnight is questioned by Dr. E. P. Colby, who states that he has made some study of the subject while in the naval service during the war. The ship's company on shipboard—officers and men alike—stand four hours watch day and night, with the interpolation of a dog watch of two hours to change the time of each set of men on successive days. These men are therefore obliged to get their required sleep very regularly, but in more than two years' observation Dr. Colby could never discover that the watch officers and men were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the officers of the ship who were required to stand no watch at all.

Would Rather Be a Boy.

Probably every boy in America has at one time or another wished he were a Prince. But an anecdote related of the boy King of Spain shows that plain little boys are often happier than pampered little princes.

One day, not long since, while out with his nurse, the little King saw some boys of his own age at play, and made strenuous efforts to get away and go to them.

"Oh, but you must not," said the English nurse.

"Why may I not go and play with them, nurse?" he asked.

Why, because—because you are a little King," was the reply of the nurse.

"Then, if you please, I would rather be a little boy," the young King rejoined.

How It Impressed the Boy.

The old gentleman was impressive as he looked at his son and heir over the top of his paper and said: "There is a lesson for you in the story of a spendthrift that I have just been reading."

"What did he do?" asked the boy carelessly.

"He received an inheritance of \$50,000 and it took him just two years to get rid of every cent of it and land in the street."

"So long as that!" exclaimed the boy contemptuously. "Pooh! He wasn't much of a fellow, was he?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Men and Women Nearly Alike.

In Annam, an empire occupying the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, with a population of 6,000,000, men and women wear their hair in the same way and dress almost alike. Like the man, the woman wears a turban, a long tunic, wide, loose trousers and a bright sash, the end falling below the knees. The physiognomy is almost the same, as the men are beardless and have their hair done up like the women. The only clew to distinguish them is found in the earrings and finger rings, which are worn by women only.

The Bible.

This is the book that God has given, To lead us on the way to heaven; It tells us of his power and love, And of the happy land above, Where all who love dear Jesus well, In endless joy and peace shall dwell. Then let us read with love and cheer The things that God has written here.

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