

the Red sea. It is built in the crater of an extinct volcano and all the land | should turn black, and the soil should is barren. This is the country where it never rains. There is good reason for this in the eyes of Mother Nature, and reason, good or bad, according to the pilots who guide the boats among the islands of the sea. And all the natives are of the same mind, especially those who have listened to the stories of hardship and trials told them in their childhood as they swung in their grass hammocks in the shadows of their huts. Mahomet Bey,in his flowing robes of blue and his turban of green and his yellow shoes, told the story as he sat before his open door scanning the sea for a sail or the smoke of a steamer looking for a pi-

"Once the rains fell here as they do in Port Said at the other end of the Red sea, and even as they do in Colombo and Singapore, and all the rest of the world." Mahomet Bey shook his head and sighed as he thought of times when no one had to carry water from the springs beneath the tides ) of the sea. "But this was in the days of long, long ago, and all we know of that time or of the things that happened then is what is told us by our elders or sung to us as we lay in our cradles. According to the legends Ras Sanailah, which same is now Aden, lay in a beautiful valley with palms waving on the hills and figs and vines trailing off as far as the eye could see. In this valley was a beautiful city, and in the center of this city stood the palace of the queen. Surrounding her were her attendants and her armies. But the soldiers had little to do, for the whole land was at peace.

"One evening when the sky was filled with a red haze, the enemy came, riding upon the sea and swarming across the land, trampling under foot this beautiful valley and finally sitting down before the gates of the city. crying for its surrender. Black were the hearts of the besiegers and dark were their deeds as they went back and forth. The queen was helpless in her palace, and after a time all the provisions were eaten. One dark night when the thunders were crashing and the floods were descending upon the earth a captain of the queen's army opened the gates just a little way that he might slip out and so escape in the storm to the hills. Another captain saw him, and he, too, tried to escape. down the highway and threw its whole strength against the gate and forced it



THE UMBRELLA MENDER WOULD FARE BADLY IN ADEN.

"There was a great cry from all the houses in the city and the palace. When daylight came not one was left alive. Even the two captains were caught and carried back to their suffering fellows and their bodies were added to the great procession which headed for the sea.

'Now it so happened that this queen was the daughter of a god, who at that time was on a hunt in the wilds and jungles of the desert, and so did not know of the trials his daughter, the queen, was enduring all the days of the slege. As she was mortal she had to die as the rest had died, but her father, the god, was very wroth when he learned of the fate of Ras Sanailah and hurried away across the deserts and jungles of Africa to this land. The enemy was living in all the good houses of the city as well as in the palace. In the market place before the palace a new temple to a strange god was being built.

The father of the queen sat upon the walls of the city and thought what would be the most severe and lasting punishment that he could inflict. He other people would come and take their places. Then he bethought him in the high chair at the table and give to desolate the valley and the hills and all the land. Even this would be but temporary as far as the immortals go, for Nature would again spread her the valley and the hills. So it was this to construct further fortified works god decreed that no more rain should around the city.

Aden guards the lower entrance of , fall in Ras Sanailah, and that all wells should run dry, and that all rocks become barren. So no more rain fell in this town, and all the wells became dry, and all the rocks turned black, and all the soil grew barren.

"And the strange people who had driven the queen from her throne cried with a great cry for water and for food. Their god, to whom they were building the temple in the market them. Over the gate of the city the father of the queen was sitting when this strange god came down the hill. The two gods met in the valley. Then they fought as mortals never fought, and the hills shot forth flames. The new god fell. And with him were destroyed his followers, and all the victorious horde was wiped from the earth. The father of the queen was grievously wounded and was carried home by his angels, and even to this have done enough to entitle them to day has never recalled the curse which he cast upon this land.

"For many years nothing but the memory of the departed hosts filled this valley. At last commerce same with her galleys and her ships and people again landed here and built their houses upon the rocks, broken and twisted into heaps by the feet of the warring gods. Today Aden has many inhabitants. Water is brought by ships from fairer shores. Divers go down into the sea and fill their goat skin bottles from the spring of the deep.

"But it never rains in Aden."-Harry A. Armstrong in Chicago Record-Herald.

Dreams; Life's liow of Premise.

expectancy lends beauty to all the coming years. Man dreams and the vision strengthens his hand and makes gentle his heart. Age dreams and the spirit picture has suggestion which softens pain and holds glad promise of the life beyond the hills. The year without a dream is a barren, fruitless time. Dreams are the sowing and sometimes the harvest. Happy, thirce happy, the man who keeps uncrippled his capacity to dream through all the blundering days, his ability to use the spiritual telescope which sees further and truer than material eyes. If one's dreams come true, well. If one's dreams come not true, still well. We So it was the enemy saw these two are the better and the braver for the attention, bear for years. Raspber-

> Filipinos Seek Appointments. Late mail advices from Manila give

Interesting details concerning the recent civil service examinations held in that city. Nearly 700 English and Spanish-speaking competitors made application for examination. One of the salient differences between the Philippine civil service and that of the United States is that the former provides for the promotion from the junior grades to the highest positions. Another feature novel to the Filipinos was the allowance made for female employes, and there were about a dozen Filipino women who applied for positions as clerks. The positions chiefly sought were those of postoffice clerk, junior clerk, clerk, bookkeeper, under clerk and stenographer and typewriter.-Washington Post.

Chances for Chemical Experts. If I could obtain the services of eight or ten young men who have studied chemistry as applied to photography, and who have attended some recognized art school, I would give them positions in my studio, writes a celebrated photographer in Success. But, unfortunately, such men are not obtainable. There are hundreds of photographers, so called, whose services can be secured at any time. But those who understand the art from a scientific standpoint are decidedly rare. The young man who will take my hint can always obtain employment, either in my studio or in those of my colleagues.

Unfortunate Creature.

"In these days," he said, "individual effort goes for nothing. It is useless for a man to start out alone. He must-

"Oh, Cuthbert," she cried, "how mean of you to bring me away out here in this boat and then, knowing I could not escape, say such things to me. But-but if you insist, I will ask papa when we get back."

Felf-Esteem at Different Ages.

Said W. W. Goodwin, a retiring Harvard professor, at a dinner in his honor the other evening: "When I was 20 I thought I was 40, when I was 30 I thought I was 50, when I was 40 knew if he should put them to death | thought I was 25, and when I was 50 I wondered if they were going to bring me a bottle."

As the result of the military and naval maneuvers for testing the possigreen leaves and the fronds of her billity of a successful attack on Marpalms, her figs, and her grapes over seilles, France, it has been decided

LITERARY MEN LIVE LONG. Authors Bave Equal Chances with Others

to Reach Old Age. The general idea that literary production of a high order is hostile to long life by reason of the nervous wear and tear it necessitates would seem to be erroneous. Scott wore himself out at the age of 61 by excessive work, and Dickens, no doubt, lived at too pressure-possibly the same might be said of Thackeray-but in the great majority of cases literary men possess that balance which avoids nervous exhaustion, and the literary life is a wholesome and normal one. In our own country the average life of twenty-nine leading writers from Jonathan Edwards down, is sixty-six years, In nearly every case, too, their productive powers have remained unimpaired by old age. The short life of Edgar Allen Poe is, of course, not to be attributed to the fact that he was a writer, but to the nervous worry resulting from false pride and shame at being unable to resist temptation. Bayard Taylor worked too hard and Lanier was broken by exposure in the civil war. Dr. Holmes and Whittier enjoyed the longest lives of any one of our writers, each passing his 86th birthplace, heard their cry and came to day. Emerson, Longfellow and Bryant lived long and tranquil lives, and very few-perhaps not one-of American literary men shortened their lives by excessive devotion to their natural pursuit. The lives of great American writers are longer than those of their English counterparts by nearly four

> years old .- Chicago Journal. GARDEN'S GROWTH IN HAWAII

years, though two of the Englishmen-

Carlysle and Newman-lived longer

than any one of the Americans. The

living American writers who seem to

admission to our literary Valhalla are:

Henry James, Brete Harte, Howells,

Donald Mitchell, Weir Mitchell, Sted-

and Clemens. They average now 65

man, Stoddard, Aldrich, Fiske, Cable

Plants and Vines Produce Prolific Crops the Year Round.

Incredible reports of the productiveness of the soil of Hawali have reached the agricultural department through Gov. Dole, who requested one of the principal farmers of Hawaii to furnish authentic information on this subject. This farmer says that almost every vegetable and fruit known to man will grow in the island in profusion. Youth dreams and the rich color of Peppermint, he says, grows wild. Four crops of potatoes have been produced in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months. This is not an extraordinary occurrence. Radishes become edible ten days after sowing. Strawberry vines bear fruit all the year. The berries are of the finest flavor. Cabbage grows all the year and it apparently makes no difference whether it is planted in the spring. summer, autumn, or winter. Parsley, once sown, grows forever, apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year and so do tomatoes which, with proper captains of the queen's army running dreaming.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ries bear for six months. Pineapples when the plants are four months old and bear in abundance for years. Lettuce can be planted at any time, and it develops quickly. The same is true of celery. Wheat, corn, barley and oats produce only one crop each year, and this is not quite as good as the crops produced in other portions of the world.

How It Feels to Fall.

The Swiss Alpine climber, Sigrist, who once fell from the top of the Karpfstock, in Switzerland, described his sensation while falling as follows: "The plunge, which was taken backward, was in no wise accompanied by the anxiety such as one has when one dreams of falling. I seemed to be borne in the most pleasant manner gently downward and had complete consciousness during the entire fall. Free from all pain or fear. I contemplated my position and the future of my family, which I knew was assured by the insurance I carried. And, this contemplation was accomplished with a rapidity which I had never before known. Of the losing of my breath, of which people talk, there was no suggestion, and only the heavy fall on the snowcovered ground caused me to lose suddenly and painlessly all consciousness. The bruising of my head and limbs on the rocks as I fell caused me no pain. In fact, I did not feel it. I cannot conceive of an easier, pleasanter death. The reawkening, however, brought with it entirely different and far less agreeable sensations."-London Mail.

The Cure for Trusts.

If railroad rates are so manipulated that they sometimes favor the localities in which the plants owned by trusts are situated-and what disinterested student can deny this?-why should we hesitate, in season and out of season, to agitate the question of the control of the national highways? If patent laws are another reliance of the trusts, why should we hesitate to throw open to general use, in return for a reasonable compensation, every patent that is employed hereafter for monopolistic ends? These remedies would at least moderate the exactions of many of the trusts, and no further experience of greater knowledge ought to be needed to demonstrate the wisdom of employing all such means that | cent of illiterate whites, stand so near at hand .- Atlantic Monthly.

Withholds Rent on Account of Bugs. When summored to court to explain why she did not pay her rent, a Chicago woman brought with her a bottle filled with bugs of various sizes and shades, and told the magistrate that when the landlord removed the insects from the house she would pay

THE GRAND MEDICINE MAN.

Elaborate Ritual of the Ojibways Cover

ing Several Days. The ceremony of the Grand Mediseveral days, the endless number of gods and spirits being called upon to minister to the sick man and to lengthen his life. The several degrees of the Grand Medicine teach the use of ircantations, of medicines and poisons, and the requirements necessary to constitute a brave. "When a young man seeks admission to the Grand Medizine lodge he first fasts until he sees in his dream some animal (the mink, beaver, otter and fisher being most common), which he hunts and kills. The skin is then ornamented with beads or porcupine quills, and the spirit of the animal becomes the friend and companion of the man." The medicine men have only a limited knowledge ing had an emergency clause and were of herbs, but they are expert in dressing wounds, and the art of extracting lature adjourned; barbed arrows from the flesh can be learned from them. In olden timesyes, to within the memory of the Ojibways-the medicine man at the funeral ceremony thus addressed the depart-"Dear friend, you will not feel ward the setting sun. I have killed for you a Sioux (hated enemy of the Ojibways) and I have scalped him. will accompany you and provide for you, hunting your food if you need it. The scalp I have taken, use it for rupt practices act provisions. your moccasins."-Open Court.

Austriana in South America.

Some interesting particulars of Ausare contained in a report by the commander of the Austrian warship Donau, which was dispatched last year on a semi-commercial mission to the South American ports. It appears that there is an Austrian colony of about most southerly town in the world. It cash. is composed chiefly of Dalmatians, and

is the largest foreign element in the place. The greater part of its members are engaged in gold-mining, but it comprises a number of well-to-do merchants, sheep farmers and innkcepers. The colony is prosperous, although any capital. There is a favorable prospect for future immigrants, who would benefit by the experience and assistance of their predecessors. The report goes on to declare that Magelanes and Western Patagonia have a Patagonia archipelago are covered of the county. with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chili and Peru, are thought to be rich in mineral resources.-New York Post.

How a Spider Used Sixpense. A correspondent sends us a remarkable instance of adaptation of instinct in a trapdoor spider. Says the writer: "A friend of mine noticed near his camp a trapdoor spider run in front of him and pop into its hole, pulling the 'lid' down as it disappeared. The lid seemed so neat and perfect a circle that the man stooped to examine it, and found to his astonishment, that it was between Nebraska and 10wa. a sixpence! There was nothing but silk but underneath mud and silk thread swept out of the tent with rubbish." Nature says: "As is well known, the doors of trapdoor spiders' burrows are typically made of flattened pellets of earth stuck together with silk or other adhesive material. The unique behavior of the spider in question showed no little discrimination on her part touching the suitability as to size, shape line between Nebraska and South Daand weight of the object selected to fulfill the purpose for which the sixpence was used."-Sydney Bulletin.

Chapel of the Pyx. The ancient chapel of the Pyx at Westminster is to be thrown open to the public. This is one of the oldest and most interesting parts of the Abbey, the greater part of the fabric belonging to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was used in early Norman times as a royal treasury, and a robbery from the chapel in the reign of Edward I of treasure valued at £100,000 created a great deal of stir. Later it was used as a record chamber for the treasury, and more recently as a receptacle for the apparatus necesstandardizing of the coin of the realm. The documents formely deposited in the Pyx chapel have been removed and henceforth the public will have the privilege of penetrating the recesses of this mysterious chamber.-Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

And Thus We Became United.

The board of civil service examiners for the New York sub-treasury includes Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, and Edgar F. Lee, Democrat. The sight, or request another to destroy former is a nephew of the great general and the latter bears the same relationship to the leader of "the lost cause," Robert E. Lee.

Illiteracy Among Southern Hills. Illiterate white inhabitants southern and border states are most numerous among the mountains, Kentucky has 16 per cent, Tennessee 18, South Carolina 18 and Alabama 18 per

London Cab Accidents. Last year 1,104 persons were injured and eighteen killed in London by being flung headlong out of the hansom cabs, by reason of the horses slipping

make min great.

and falling.

BECOME LAWS JULY 1

cine is an elaborate ritual, covering Some of the New Statutes Which Nebraskans Must Now Obey.

THESE ARE NOW IN FULL EFFECT

Laws Herewith Given Were Without the Emergency Clause and Were Therefore Not in Operation as Soon as the Legislature Adjourned.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 3.-Following is a partial list of laws passed by the recent legislature which went into effect July 1, all other laws passed havtherefore effective as soon as the legis-

H. R. 38, by Fuller-Providing for mowing or otherwise destroying the weeds along public roads.

H. R. 56, by Miskell-Providing that in counties under township organizalonely while pursuing your journey to- tion the township road tax and the county road tax shall be paid in cash. H. R. 55, by Fowler-To exempt candidates for township, precinct, school board and village offices from the cor-

S. F. 255, by Currie-Providing that graduates of other educational institututions of the state besides the State university, who have completed courstrian settlements in South America es which place them on a parity with the University of Nebraska graduates, shall be entitled to first grade teachers' certificates.

H. R. 58, by Miskell-Provides that in counties not under township organ-1,500 persons at Punta Arenas, the ization the road tax shall be paid in

H. R. 51, by Mead-Making it a crime to threaten to accuse any person of a crime or offense or to do injury to the person or property of another with the intent to extort money for pecuniary advantage or to compel most of its members began without the person threatened to do any act against his will.

H. R. 14, by Crockett-Providing that all damages caused by the laying out, altering, opening or discontinuing of any county road may be great future. The many islands of the paid by warrant on the general fund

> S. F. 115, by Arends-Provides that hereafter the license tax for peddlers plying their vocation outside the limits of a city or town and of peddlers selling by sample outside the limits of a city or town, within any county in the state, shall be \$25 for use of one county, \$50 for those with a vehicle drawn by one animal, \$75 for those with two and less than four animals and \$100 for those with more than four animals.

H. R. 215, by Hall-Authorizing the governor to appoint a joint commission to determine the boundary line

H. R. 29, by McCarthy-Provides thread covering the top of the coin, that when any person shall die possessed of any personal estate not lawwere coated on and shaped convex (as fully disposed of by a will, "The surusual.) The coin had probably been viving husband or wife, if any, and if there be no surviving husband or wife, Commenting on this, a contributor to then the heir or heirs at law of the deceased shall be allowed all articles of wearing apparel, ornaments and household furniture."

> H. R. 208, by McCartny-Authorizing the governor to appoint a joint commission to determine the boundary kota.

> S. F. 103, by Currie-To amend the reform school laws, changing the age under which boys and girls may be sentenced to the industrials schools from 18 to 16 years.

S. F. 193, by Young-To provide that no judgment heretofore rendered or which may hereafter be rendered on which execution shall have been taken out and levied before the expiration of five years next at the cendition shall operate as a lien on the estate of any debtor to the preference of any bona fide judgment creditor or purchaser.

H. R. 20, by Brown-Providing for a system of traveling libraries and ausary for the trial of the Pryx-the thorizing the governor to appoint a state library commission.

S. F. 134, by Ziegler-To restrain male animals from running at large. Authorizes the sheriff to sell any male animal running at large and not redeemed by the owner.

S. F. 134, by Martin-Providing that whoever, from the time any ballots are cast until the time has expired for using them as evidence in any contest. shall destroy, attempt to destroy, in any ballot box or poll book, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, on conviction thereof, not less than one year nor more than five years.

S. F. 121, by McCargar-Authorizing city councils to levy a 2-mill tax for the support of public libraries.

3. F. 231, by McCargar-Providing for compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years by requiring parents to have such children attend school at least two-thirds of the number of weeks school is held in the district.

S. F. 44, by Van Baskirk-For the protection of cattle owners and requiring registration and exhibition of hides. It provides that every person Not wealth nor ancestry, but hon- engaged in the butcher business shall orable conduct and a noble disposition | keep a record of all branded beef animals he may slaughter,

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Cattle—There was not a heavy supply of cattle, but the market was very slow in opening and when trading did begin it was generally on a basis of lower values. Chicago was reported steady to a dime lower and that was not far from the situation at this point. There were about fifty-five or sixty cars of beef steers in the yards, and while some of the better grades of heavy cattle brought right around steady prices, packers were bidding on the great bulk of the offerings right around a dime lower. There were only about cleven cars of cows and helfers in the yards besides the usual odds and ends. The best dry lot stuff and also some of the choicer bunches of grass stuff sold at what looked to be about steady prices. The less desirable grades, however, were very slow sale and in the majority of cases they sold about a dime lower than at the close of last week. Bulls were also slow sale and unless they were choice they were lower. The same could be said of calves and stags. There were only a few cars of stockers and feeders here and the demand was even lighter than the supply. As a general thing the few that changed hands brought a little less money than the same kind sold for last week

Hogs-There was a fairly liberal run of hogs, and as other markets were all quoted lower prices at this point eased off a trifle. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$5.871/2 and \$5.90, with the long string at \$5.90. The quality of the offerings as a whole was not what might be called choice, and as a result there were not many high priced loads. The top was \$5.95, which was paid for a load weighing 376 pounds. The market was not particularly active, but still practically everything was sold in good season, there being but little change in the market from start to finish.

Sheep-The following quotations are given: Choice wethers, \$3.35@3.50; fair to good wethers, \$3.00@3.25; choice ewes, \$2.75 \$2.10; fair to good, \$2.2562.75; choice spring lambs, \$4.7565.00; fair to good spring lambs, \$4.2664.75; feeder wethers, \$2.75(r3.00; feeder lambs, \$3.25(r4.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle-Native steers, steady to 10c lower; Texans, 10015c lower; stockers and feeders, 256:35c lower; choice dressed beef steers, \$5.35@5.75; fair to good, \$4.65@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.50; Texas fed steers, \$4.50@5.50; Texans and Indian, \$4.15 65.25; Texas grass steers, \$3.0064.00; cows, \$2.75@4.25; heifers, \$2.00@4.75; canners, \$1.75 @2.65; bulls, \$3.00@4.50; calves, \$3.00@5.00. Hogs-Pigs and lights, 5c higher; others were steady to strong; top, \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.00%5.35; heavy, \$6.00%5.10; mixed packers, \$5.00%6.00 light, \$5.70%5.90; pigs,

\$5,25@5.65. Sheep and Lambs-Market generally

NEBRASKA CROP BULLETIN.

Hot Weather Ripens Wheat and Corn Shows Satisfactory Condition.

LINCOLN, July 4.-United States department of agriculture, Nebraska section, climate and crop service of the weather bureau, weekly crop bulletin.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, general summary: The past week has been hot and dry, with an excess of sunshine. The daily mean temperature has averaged 12 degrees above normal, with maximum temperatures exceeding 100 degrees in nearly all parts of the state.

The rainfall of the week was con fined to a few light, scattered showers, generally too light to be of any material benefit to crops.

The hot, dry weather has ripened the winter wheat very fast, and harvesting has made rapid progress. The crop is generally good and was not injured by the weather of the week. Oats in southern counties have been further damaged, and in some few places have been cut for hay. In northern counties all small grain is in excellent condition. Corn has grown well in northern counties and good progress has been made in cultivating corn and killing weeds. In southern counties corn has grown slowly and has suffered from a lack of moisture, but no permanent damage has been done to the crop generally.

> G. A. LOVELAND. Section Director, Lincoln, Neb.

CORNELL WINS TWO.

It's Varsity Eight and Four Are First in

Intercolegiate Ruces. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4 .--The intercollegiate boat races over the

Hudson river course were decided as follows: 'Varsity Eight-Cornell first, time 18:53 1-5; Columbia second, -time 18:58; Wisconsin third, time 19:06 4-5; Georgetown fourth, time 19:21. The

best previous record for 'varsity eight was 19:44 3-5. No time was taken for Syracuse and Pennsylvania, who were many leagues behind. 'Varsity Four-Cornell first, time 11:39 3-5; Pennsylvania second, time 11:45 2-5; Columbia third, time

11:51 3-5. The best previous record for this distance was 10:31 1-5. Freshmen Race-Pennsylvania first,

time 10:21 2-5; Cornell second, time 10:23; Columbia third, time 10:36 2-5; Syracuse fourth, time 10:44. The previous record for freshmen eight for this distance was 9:191/2.

Heads Off the Klowa Rush. WASHINGTON; July 4.—The report

from Denison, Texas, of the formation of a company to make a rush for the Kiowa lands in Oklahoma on the theory that they are now public lands and subject to homestead settlement, and that no restriction can be placed on their settlement, is a reiteration of a claim that the interior department already has found groundless. Congress passed a law governing the subject which supersedes all prior laws.