

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

This contributor has no disposition to become a Jeremiah.

He recognizes the fact that Jeremiahs are useful, and the Hebrew prophet a patriot who warned his countrymen of the dangers coming upon them. Had they heeded him there would have been no sorrowful captivity and the desolation that made Jerusalem a heap of ruins. We know of the tears of the Divine Man who wept over the remorseless city that rejected him.

Enjoying a degree of splendor as the cosmopolitan center of the east, with Herod's temple gradually approaching completion, its privileged classes twisted and subverted the law and ground the poor down to the earth. It would not heed the warnings uttered against it, but persecuted men and hurried them to martyrdom. Bands of robbers roamed everywhere and made the caves their fastnesses. Factions broke out. The holy city was filled with partisans of John and Simon, who devoted their time to killing each other and the Romans.

In the year the temple of Herod was completed the armies of Vespasian and Titus encompassed it with trenches. The succeeding horrors have thrilled the centuries. The children of Israel were decimated and plucked up by the roots. Their land became a desolation. For nineteen centuries Judah has been an exile and a wanderer with no rest for the sole of his foot, a cup of sorrow and trembling in his hand, singing the songs of Zion in a strange land. The holy, chosen people were crushed because they would not obey the law. But Israel has turned to love the law.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
Turning from this notable instance of ancient history, let us see if modern nations have been blameless, and if they, too, have adhered to the mandate, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In other words, let us see if England and France, as well as our own land, have lived up to the rules of unselfish love and justice, and if in violation of these principles they have been plunged into revolution and bloodshed.

It is unnecessary to enter into detailed history. The important epoch of England was in the reign of Charles I. Infused with being a "king by God's grace," James had written to the speaker of the house of commons that none in parliament should presume henceforth to meddle with anything concerning his government. Under his reign began the colonization of New England and Virginia, and the struggle between the crown and the people that was to eventuate in civil war, the supremacy of Cromwell and the execution of an English king.

Disgusted with James the people joyously welcomed the accession of Charles I. He was regarded as one who would create anew the freedom of England. But his French marriage and the favorite, Buckingham, led to his undoing. Buckingham was assassinated. Henrietta Maria refused to be crowned queen of England. An inglorious war induced the king to call his first parliament to grant supplies. In this parliament were Eliot, Coke, Pym, Hampden and Wentworth. They were determined to re-construct the powers of the king and have parliament exercise some of the royal functions. The parliament sat two months and refused to vote money to help the French king, aided by Charles, against the Huguenots. This was the beginning of the English revolution.

Charles attempted to carry on his government by forced loans. Not succeeding, he called another parliament, but got no relief. It was dissolved. A third parliament was called, in which Oliver Cromwell appeared for the first time. After futile struggles for the people it also dissolved. Charles called no other parliament for eleven years. He governed with absolute power. The star chamber was employed to deprive Englishmen of liberty and confiscate their property. The king's proclamations had the force of statutes. Men's ears were cut off freely for expressing their opinions. The church, the nobility, the privileged classes and the wealth of England sided with the king.

MONOPOLIES SPRUNG UP.
Monopolies were created. Soap, leather, salt and other commodities were put under the control of commercial oligarchies, known in our day as the "trusts." The courts were prostituted. Against these influences the people arrayed themselves. John Hampden refused to pay the ship tax, but was hopelessly beaten in a partial court.

The Scotch covenanters invaded England. Charles called the short parliament which sat only three weeks. Cromwell appeared in this parliament. The king sent it home. The Scots who had drawn back again advanced. Charles called the long parliament. Oliver Cromwell appeared in this parliament. He was then 48 years old. War ensued. Cromwell organized his Ironsides with the farmers' boys. It was invincible. It brought Charles to the block. England became a nation of republics. It was freed from despotism. The trusts, the corporations, the privileged classes, the church and the king no longer held absolute sway over the masses. Under Cromwell the monarchy disappeared. Is there no warning lesson in this to certain classes of the American people?

Under Richelieu, France became a centralized monarchy. The nobles were humbled and the power of the king elevated in the reign of Louis XIII. During the first years of the reign of Louis XIV. France was prosperous. It held the most prominent place in European politics and civilization. "I am the state," declared that monarch. Provinces or colonies were added to the kingdom, the treasury was full, and the armies ever where victorious. The king was absolute. But misfortunes came.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes exiled thousands of the people, the revenues decreased, the treasury was exhausted, the country impoverished and Louis died millions of dollars in debt. The people were discontented, but could give no reasons for their discontent.

Under Louis XVI. the court of France was the government. There was no constitution. The states general had not met for more than a century. The only valid authority was the king. He could interfere with the processes of the courts.

OFFICES WERE BARTERED.
Office holders swarmed. He had 250,000 to gather the land and income tax alone. Four thousand offices conferred nobility on the incumbents, making them exempt from taxation and military duty. These offices were publicly sold as a means of raising revenue. It cost \$12,000 to become a member of the Paris parliament and \$100,000 to become its president. Offices were sometimes sold to several persons at once, who held them alternately for stated periods. The people under this system consisted of the nobility and the clergy (the privileged classes), and the third estate.

The nobility was exempt from the land tax and military service and paid only an insignificant class tax. They owned more than one-half the soil, over which they enjoyed certain exclusive rights.

The church owned about one-sixth of the soil with an income of \$32,000,000 yearly, on which it paid no tax. About \$8,000,000 of this was received by the priests and curates. The \$24,000,000 were bestowed by the king on the younger members of the noble families who were required to render no service as an equivalent.

The third estate, the plain people, the unprivileged class, had the whole burden and expense of the government.

Taxes were levied between the provinces. On either side of the line of adjoining provinces different systems of taxation prevailed. Natural adjustment between supply and demand was prevented. In one province would be abundance, and scarcity in another. Public officials made enormous fortunes in speculation. In one province salt cost 21 cents per 100 pounds. Over the line, in the next province, it was worth \$2.20 to \$3.05. A fortune could be made by simply hauling a wagon across the line. This illustrates the protective tariff system when carried to an extreme.

POOR MAN'S BURDEN.
The people grew more discontented. Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot and others told them what the trouble was, and who it was that stole their food. The government was bankrupt, the people were starving, the privileged classes among the nobility and the church ran riot over the masses. The nobility and clergy absolutely refused to be taxed. In 1788 a hail storm destroyed the crop. In 1789 the states general assembled. The votes were polled by classes, and the third estate was overruled. In the following June the third constituted itself the national assembly. The Jacobins appeared and Robespierre was the apotheosis of those human tigers. The guillotine was the executioner of the absolute monarchy. One million human beings were the sacrificial victims of the appalling system the French people rose against and overthrew in blood.

Is there no lesson for us to learn from these things? Are we so sure of our ground that we can feel certain these things will not come to pass in our own land? Will the revolutions of England and France overtake us? They were law abiding nations. So are we. They endured wrongs for centuries. Can we? Are we certain the Lord is not tempting out the vintage where the grapes are white and stored, and that the fearful lightning of his terrible sword will not fall upon us? When the Dutch vessel landed a cargo of slaves on the banks of the James river, did we realize that it would become a serpent whose fangs would strike the life of our country? Did we suppose the pulpit would proclaim slavery a divine institution? Did we dream that when we invaded Mexico to extend the system of human bondage, that this union would be nearly rent in twain, that death would hold his high court among a holocaust of victims, and that human blood would run in streams to expiate the awful crime?

"Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall!"

SEEDS OF DISINTEGRATION.
Are there no seeds of trouble in our government such as afflicted France and England? Let us see. The trusts are in the saddle. The "cries of the reapers"—the farmers who toil in the sunshine and the rain are still heard in the land. The sweat shops of the cities are doing their deadly work. The energetic pushing, producing men of the country have been reduced to beggary. Mortgages have swept away the homes and earnings of a lifetime. More than half of the American families own no homes. The wealth and capital of the nation are passing into the hands of the few. Nearly forty billions of dollars of the real and personal property escape taxation. Nearly \$600,000,000 of church property pays no taxes. Great companies are at work draining the capital of the country into the money centers of the east—to control and influence legislation.

Among their officials and employees are and have been numbered a vice president, a cabinet officer, a speaker of the house of representatives, a supreme judge of the United States, senators, representatives and other public men. Public officials are openly charged with bribery. Judges have been disbarred. Other judges have fled the treasuries and evaded the law. The courts are sworn to enforce. It is claimed a judge nullified the national law by changing his mind. Millions were lost to the revenues by the change. Tramps have swarmed like the locusts of Egypt. Industrious working men have been thrown out of employment. Men loving liberty are hunted in the jungles of the Philippines. American soldiers have been "unbanned" with the beef they eat. Sons of nobodies have been preferred over veteran soldiers. Favoritism is the rule. A "pull" is the surest way to success.

In some of the states inmates of the penitentiary have been doubled. A moneyed aristocracy is being forced upon us. Caesar in his palmy days never dreamed of such a plight. Are we drifting to Niagara? E. F. TERRY.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Advances in wages continue to be the order of the day. Several concerns in the iron industry have made a second advance.

We have now in this country over 3,000 power looms for broad silk weaving and 6,000 power looms for ribbon weaving.

The Canadian Dry Goods Review says American manufacturers of silk and felt hats are cutting out the English goods in the Dominion.

American silk mills now supply two-thirds of the home market. It is also safe to say that the American mills now consume at least 25 per cent annually of the entire world's surplus production of silk.

The invention of a machine which will automatically fold, wrap and address newspapers is announced. It was recently tested in New York and found to be a phenomenal success. Two men can operate six machines, thereby doing the work of twenty-four men. The machine will soon be put on the market. Notwithstanding advanced prices heavy contracts for the export of steel rails are announced from day to day. A Baltimore dispatch announces that the Maryland Steel works are to make 75,000 tons of rails for the Manchurian branch of the great Siberian railway.

The Japanese have of late years become larger consumers of our wire nails. Our factories on the Pacific coast have been kept busy making nails specially adapted to Japanese requirements. Only German manufacturers have competed for this trade, but this country has sold a hundred tons where the Germans have been able to sell one.

The recent increase in the wages of the cotton operatives is but one of the many signs that prosperous times are ahead of us. The increase of wages in this industry will amount to more than \$7,000 weekly, writes M. A. Murphy in the New England Printing Trades Journal. This money will not be idle; it means the manufacture of more clothing, shoes, in fact, everything that tends to make the living of the wage-earner more comfortable.

The output of metals in Canada for 1918 has been reported to the state department at Washington. The total is put at \$21,822,602. The gold amounted to \$13,700,000, of which \$10,900,000 came from the Yukon district. Silver came to about \$2,600,000; copper, \$2,159,565; nickel, \$1,826,833; lead, \$1,266,339, and iron, \$182,610. The production of copper has increased considerably, but that of lead has fallen off. So has the output of silver and asbestos.

LATE INVENTIONS.

In an improved car starter the lever is pivoted on a horizontal pin suspended in two hinged members, the latter forming a clamp to grip the rail when pressure is applied on the lever.

In a new burglar alarm the floor in front of the door is cushioned normally to separate metallic contact points, the latter closing a circuit when a person enters the room, lighting a lamp and ringing a bell.

A company has been formed in Illinois for the manufacture of an artificial stone resembling marble. The components of the substance being glue, water, ammonia, glycerine, alum and plaster of Paris.

To assist in illustrating eclipses and the phases of the moon, a Maine woman has patented a tellurian, with a lamp attached to represent the sun, the earth and moon revolving around it on horizontal arms.

Doctors will appreciate a new medicine case having hinged partitions with spring clamps for the bottles, the ends of the case dropping into horizontal position and exposing paper tablets for writing prescriptions.

A newly designed canopy support for beds is attached to the headboard by brackets and is made of stiff wire, suspending the weight of the canopy from one end of the bed and leaving the foot for the removal of clothes.

Seamstresses will appreciate a new fan attachment for sewing machines, a vertical shaft being set in a frame on the machine table, with a friction wheel at the bottom of the shaft to engage the flywheel of the machine, an ordinary fan being fastened to the top of the shaft.

Lamp shades can be easily removed from a new bracket, having a channel formed around its outer edge for the reception of a wire ring, the latter bending over the dange of the shade at intervals, with slots formed in the channel to pull the wire in and release the shade.

Composer—Of course, I can't write opera that everybody will be pleased with.
Manager—I don't ask you to do it. All I ask you to do is to write opera that everybody will pretend to be pleased with.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Over 23 per cent of all foreign missionaries are women.

There are 3,750,000 persons in London who never enter a place of worship.

The international committee of the Young Men's Christian association desires supplies of good reading matter for the army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. A number of traveling libraries consisting of fifty or more volumes would be appreciated by the men in Cuba and Porto Rico, where the regiments are divided into small detachments.

Two stones, one from the site of the Church of the Nativity of Bethlehem the other from the same deposit of stone from which the holy sepulcher was excavated, have been presented by the patriarch of Jerusalem to Bishop Wigger and will compose the corner stone of the cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Newark, N. J., to be laid June 4

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTION IN HORSE BREEDING.

There are indications that after a considerable period of depression the breeding of horses in this country is to be resumed, and it is to be hoped that the resumption will be along right lines. We have in a number of articles indicated what, in our judgment, was the first step in breeding horses as they ought to be bred. It consists, in brief, of the use of the best sire of the desired type within reach, on the best brood mares that can be obtained. But, as the work progresses, these who attempt to grow horses and who recognize the necessity for growing good ones, should firmly fix in mind the importance of selection in any breeding operations that are to be attended with success. A decade ago the country was full of imported stallions of the draft and coacher breeds, and among them were a great many good ones. They were used, too, in serving at least some good brood mares, and in view of the pains that have been taken to secure good blood in this way, one's first feeling in regard to the present situation is one of disappointment that the horses of the country have not been improved thereby. Examine the practice, however, and the reason becomes obvious. Those who grew good colts permitted themselves to be tempted by the \$10, \$25 or \$50 more that they would bring than anybody was willing to pay for the poor ones, and the consequence was that they sold everything they had that was worth selling, and kept for their own use the stuff that nobody would buy. They parted with the cream to the horse buyer and retained the skim milk for their own use.

When any breeder undertakes to handle and improve a herd of cattle he keeps the best and sells the culls. The three or four top pigs that a breeder of swine grows in a season are not for sale if he is a breeder who is working for improvement. The reason is that he knows he must retain them in order to make improvement. The same thing is true in breeding horses. Suppose heavy ones are wanted and the farmer has two or three or four good mares on which, by the use of a sire of the right type, he can grow colts that will average 1,400 pounds. Each year he will have one or two that will weigh 1,500 pounds at a given age. If they are fillies, and he will retain them, his average from them when they come to be of breeding age, will probably be 1,500 pounds or upwards and his tops will go 1,600 pounds or more; and if he will continue to be guided by this idea of selection in the direction he desires to go, he will at length reach weights as great as he cares to have them. This, however, is not what in the past the growers of horses did. Instead of retaining their 1,500-pound colts for their own use, they probably sold, from the top down, everything that the horse buyer would take, and what he would not take they kept for their own use.

This being the general practice, it is not hard to tell why, in spite of the former liberal use of improved blood, so little improvement is visible in the character of the horses kept on the farm.

The old experience ought to furnish its lesson for the horse breeding operations of the future. If draft horses are bred for, sell the fillies and the culls, but keep the good fillies that have draft horse weight and substance; if coachers are sought, retain the fillies that have size, style and action—just the kind the horse buyer will tempt you to sell if he can—and find a market for the rest of the produce. Upon whatever lines one is working, if any forward movement is to be expected, those colts that best fill the ideal sought should be retained. Progress may then be reasonably hoped for, but without selection it is vain to expect it.—Homestead.

SELECTING SEEDS.

Increased attention is everywhere being paid to the importance of more careful seed selection. Farmers are beginning to feel that the seed must, in the first place, be clean, for on most farms the weed crop is already considerably larger than serves any useful purpose. It must also be clean in the sense that the broken and shrunken grains be fanned out of it. These screenings are useful for feeding poultry and other stock, but are worse than useless when put into the ground as seed. When we grow crops we want to produce plump, heavy grain, and, as "like produces like," seed of the kind the crop is desired to be should be planted. It is probably true that seed somewhat shrunken will have, other things being equal, a somewhat higher germinating percentage than plump grain. The tendency of certain experiments made with Minnesota wheat in seasons when, on account of the unfavorable season, it was doubtful whether it would answer for seed, is in this direction, and it is also supported by analogy. It is a corollary of the well known principle in nature that the first duty of all life is to perpetuate its kind. Subject any plant to hard conditions, and while it enables it to propagate itself seems to be intensified. In the breeding of domestic animals, too, we think the scrub is a surer breeder, as a rule, than the highly improved animal, but the product, whether of the plump, heavy seed or of the improved animal, is such the more desirable. While a larger percentage of shrunken seeds may germinate, providing they be not too much shrunken, the plump seed will make the more vigorous plant and produce plump seed in its turn.

In selecting seed, therefore, it is important that the kind it is desired to reproduce should be chosen. Many farmers habitually use a small magnifying glass in selecting small grain and grass seed, and the practice is a good one. In cleaning small grain seed the fanning mill should be run with a very strong blast in order to blow out all the light grains. These, of course, are not lost, but may be used as feed. Some farmers dump them into the bin with the grain that is to be sold, but this is hardly fair, and hardly ever pays because it is likely to affect the price more than the additional gain in quantity compensates for.—Homestead.

HEALTH HINTS.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

By Dr. John F. Grinstead: There is nothing more delicious than buckwheat cakes, thickly coated with butter and maple syrup, but it is the most indigestible mass than one can eat. The cakes form a ball in the stomach that is just about as difficult for the digestive apparatus to distribute through the system as if it were india rubber. To assimilate it is so great a strain on the digestive system that frequent repetitions of the task are almost certain to develop dyspepsia. We eat enough indigestible stuff every day through necessity without adding to our woes by eating buckwheat cakes, which are oxurias.

ACID POISONING.

By Dr. Vincent J. Mueller: Persons suffering from carbolic acid poisoning may be revived with proper treatment. A case is cited of a 16-year-old boy, who swallowed nearly two ounces of carbolic acid. He was in a limp and comatose state, unable to move a muscle; in fact, the pulse was imperceptible. A pint of cream was poured into the stomach, which was kneaded so as to mix thoroughly the cream and the carbolic acid. Dry heat was applied to the legs and arms, which were rubbed so as to stimulate blood circulation. Consciousness returned after three hours. Cream and unskimmed milk were administered between short intervals for several hours. Inside of two days the patient had fully recovered.

SMALL WOUNDS.

By Dr. Henry J. Scherck: Few people properly appreciate the care that should be given to small wounds of the hands and feet. For example, cuts, tears and splinter wounds of the extremities and the accidental cutting of the "quick" after paring corns too closely. In many instances serious results follow the absorption of septic matter, which may cause sore, extensive inflammation and even blood poisoning.

The practices so often indulged in by some people of putting cobwebs and other strange materials on cuts is about the worst thing that could be done, for such material is as a rule but a collector of dust and dirt. Putting this on an open cut gives it the very best chance to become absorbed and cause trouble.

When one receives such a wound the first and main object is to secure absolute cleanliness. Washing the wound carefully in clean water is the very best way to attain that result. If one has convenient a little pure carbolic acid, the addition of a tablespoonful to a quart of water will be of benefit. Next bandage the wound so as to exclude any poisonous material from the outside.

Be sure that the piece of linen or cotton used is clean, preferably fresh from the wash. Avoid using pieces of cloth torn from soiled clothing. Before allowing any one to dress or wash the wound see that he washes his hands carefully in soap and water.

If these little hints be observed many disagreeable results will be avoided.

GOOD BREAD.

By Dr. John J. Harris: Corn, wheat or rye bread is good when properly prepared and cooked. Corn bread is the simplest and easiest prepared, and is probably the more wholesome, but not the most popular. Corn bread has the advantage of being palatable and nourishing, when made up only with water and salt. Some form of this bread should be eaten at least once a day in every family. Egg bread, water bread (hoe cake), muffins, pancakes, fried milk, much and milk or the crackling pone of the fathers constitutes a good "roughness."

Corn bread with buttermilk and butter is the American health food, par excellence.

Wheat bread commands the most attention because of its universal use. The flour of the last generation was undoubtedly the most wholesome product, although not so white and fine as the kind now generally used. The loaves we see now have too much crumb. They are moist and heavy and pack in the stomach, resisting the digestive apparatus. The rolls and biscuits of our household are likewise too doughy and pancakes too leathery.

Bread should be allowed to dry out for about 24 hours, becoming so-called stale bread, so that it can be cut with a dull knife or easily broken or crumbled between the fingers. Rolls, biscuit and loaves should be placed in the oven pan apart from each other, so as to crust out brown all around. Pancakes should be light and dry. Bad bread is a prolific cause of indigestion. If one is already afflicted with indigestion, bad bread will retard a cure. Hot biscuits need not be eschewed, providing they are "good bread" to start with.

A DANGEROUS TOPIC.

"What has become of that little girl who recites 'Little Drops of Water?'" asked one of the boarders. "Well," answered the young man with wide ears, "with the present thaw in the streets and the possibility of a freshet up the river, her mother thought it would be just as well to keep her quiet awhile."

TRAGEDY OF HAUNTED HOUSE.

Slain by the Knife With Which He Committed Murder.

Earling, S. D.—(Special)—Charles R. Casmer is in jail here, charged with the murder of Frank W. Heppie April 2. His defense is that the crime was committed by a man already nearly five years in his grave.

The residents of the neighborhood are so firmly convinced of something supernatural in the killing that it is doubtful if a jury can be found in the country to convict a prisoner who alleges such manifestations.

In the summer of 1892 Heppie and Thomas Barber formed a partnership, bought a bunch of cattle and engaged in business as ranchmen. Both were bachelors and lived in a sod house eleven miles north of this place.

For two years they got on well together. Then a dispute arose concerning a division of profits. Heppie left the ranch and commenced suit against his partner for an accounting. Before the case came to trial a settlement was effected, the partnership was re-established and the men resumed housekeeping together.

About two months afterward Heppie rode into town and gave himself up to the authorities with the explanation that Barber had assaulted him and that he had killed him in self-defense. On visiting the house the officers found Barber lying where he had fallen. He had evidently been sitting or standing in front of a rude fireplace and had been killed by a knife thrust between the shoulders. The fact that he was stabbed in the back gave the case an ugly look.

Heppie's version was that Barber was reaching for a gun kept over the fireplace. As there was no witness to controvert this story the prisoner was acquitted. Public opinion was so strongly against him, however, that he sold his interest in the ranch and left the country.

While Heppie was in jail the knife, with which Barber was killed, disappeared in a most mysterious manner. The night before the case was called the prosecuting attorney saw the knife in his safe. He locked the safe and sat down for an evening's work. Before leaving he reopened the safe and was astonished to discover that the knife had disappeared. He had not left the office during the evening nor had anyone but himself entered it. Nothing else in the safe, which contained a considerable sum of money, was disturbed.

Soon after Heppie's departure it began to be whispered that strange things were happening about the deserted cabin. Passing cattlemen said that groans, imprecations and shrieks for aid issued from the windows, and sometimes a figure was seen moving inside. The majority spurred by at top speed after dark. The bolder scoffed at the tales, but no one cared to investigate closely. So far as known, the hut was never entered from the time Heppie left it until the night of April 13.

Heppie himself and Casmer were the first to revisit it. After spending nearly five years on the Texas cattle ranges Heppie returned to the northwest and obtained employment on a ranch nearly 100 miles north of Earling. Winter's storms drifted many head of his employer's cattle to the southward, and Heppie and Casmer, a fellow herdsman, were detailed to "round them up."

On the 2d they entered Presno county. Toward evening a snowstorm set in. Both men were exhausted and blinded by snow. Casmer suggested riding into Earling for shelter. On the way, Heppie told him, either by accident or design, toward his old sod house. Heppie proposed stopping there for the night.

The house was in a very dilapidated condition, but the cowboys built a fire on the hearth, produced their provisions and a flask of whisky and were soon comfortable. It was late when they arrived, and when, after partaking of their impromptu luncheon, Heppie seated himself on a stump in front of the fire, on nearly the same spot where Barber had been stabbed five years before. Casmer thinks it was between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Casmer says he had stepped to the door to see whether there were any signs of a cessation of the storm when he was startled by a yell of agony from his companion. Rushing inside he found the latter lying on his face in front of the fire, his forehead actually in the embers and a knife sticking in his back. Afraid to stay in the house longer, he mounted his broncho and started for Earling. He was unfamiliar with the country and soon became hopelessly lost.

Such was the story he told when found early the next morning, wandering aimlessly over the prairie. His rescuers accompanied him to the cabin. Heppie was still on the floor with the knife sticking between his shoulder blades. On drawing it out the spectators were horrified to discover that it was the same weapon which had so mysteriously disappeared from the Presno county prosecuting attorney's safe.

Casmer was brought into town and locked up. Though he might have pleaded self-defense with at least as good a chance of acquittal as Heppie he insists that the latter was killed by an invisible assailant. The knife has been fully identified as the same as that with which Barber was slain. Public opinion is strongly with the prisoner.

President Angell of the University of Michigan recently made an interesting statement concerning the size and current expenses of large universities: Michigan, with 3,000 students, costs \$420,000 a year; Yale, 2,500 students, \$600,000; Columbia, 2,000 students, \$900,000 and a debt of \$2,000,000; Harvard, 1,900 students, \$1,300,000.