

TO HARNESS THE RIVER

PLATTE TO FURNISH 25,000 HORSE-POWER.

Plans Under Way to Create an Immense Water Power at Fremont.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—English, New York and Omaha capitalists are planning a big thing in the way of harnessing water. The men interested in the big project which will add 25,000 electrical horsepower to Omaha's industrial resources are not giving out figures for publication.

But this can be said: It is proposed to dig a canal twenty-seven miles long, construct a reservoir which will hold a reserve supply of 6,000,000,000 gallons of power-productive water, install the necessary hydraulic and electrical machinery which will generate and transmit on a pole line thirty-five miles long something over 25,000 horsepower, which will be sold at a profit in Omaha and South Omaha at the maximum rate of \$25 per horsepower per year. This is not a state, county or municipal affair. The project is to be forwarded at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000 by capitalists who see a good business in selling electrical horsepower for \$25 per year, generated thirty-five miles away.

It so happens that near Fremont, which is about thirty-five miles west of Omaha on the Platte river, the conditions are favorable for a water-power development with a head of 135 feet. The valley of the Platte river slopes away at the rate of six feet to the mile for twenty-seven miles above Fremont. High bluffs which lead to a plateau which is 135 feet above the river at Fremont border the river, and the level is maintained for twenty-seven miles to the west, with the exception of a rise from which flows a stream called Elm creek.

It is proposed to build a diversion dam across the Platte river twenty-seven miles above Fremont, and from that point build a canal which will have a capacity of 4,000 cubic feet of water a second. The bed of this canal will have a slope of one foot to the mile, nearly paralleling the Platte valley, which has a slope of six feet to the mile. Apparently the canal will run uphill, for, generally speaking the non-technical observer would use the river as the standard for comparing levels. As a matter of fact the canal which will be cut through the little rise mentioned, so as to connect with Elm Creek, will have a total fall of but twenty-seven feet, while the river falls 142 feet. Elm creek is to be widened and improved, and a dam will be put across it on the plateau before it begins dropping to the river.

The bluffs along the river bank and other natural embankments will form a natural reservoir, which will contain 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, or something over 666,000,000 cubic feet. This enormous reserve supply will permit the company to use the water for only ten hours a day, if required, and a greater flow than could be supplied by the canal during the time of use, for the reservoir would be replenished during the fourteen "off" hours each day and during Sunday. If at any time the company should be called upon to furnish its maximum horsepower for twenty-four hours it would have the water on hand to operate the turbines.

Nothing definite regarding the capacity of the plant which is to be installed will be given out, but a rough estimate, based on the supply of water which will be taken from the river, figured on a head of 150 feet, with an electrical pressure of 33,000 volts, carried over thirty-five miles of wire, shows that on the twenty-four-hour basis, 7,200 horsepower can be delivered at the sub-station in Omaha, or about 25,000 on the ten-hour basis.

MARKET FOR THE CURRENT.

This energy is to be sold to the packing houses in South Omaha, the street railway companies and other consumers. The market is here, ready to buy the electrical energy. Figures secured from some of the largest users of steam power in the city show that with coal at \$1.80 a ton delivered the very lowest cost of steam power costs is \$25 per horsepower per year on a ten-hour working basis. If the steam boilers and engines worked day and night the cost would more than double.

Chief Engineer Rosewater of Omaha, in commenting on the difference in cost of production between steam and electrical power, said:

"It is curious what a mistaken notion many mechanical engineers have about steam power. They ascertain the total amount of coal consumed, the amount of water evaporated to the pound of coal, take their indicator diagrams and say, 'That steam plant is 1,500 horsepower and its cost \$25 a horsepower a year to operate it.'"

"Then they compare that cost with the cost of electrical horsepower, and do not see any difference. As a matter of fact there is a loss of transmitted energy, due to shafting, pulleys and belts, and the power transmitting agencies from 60 to 80 per cent. The engine is run to its maximum to keep the shafting revolving, although at times a large part of the shafting may be doing no work, for the machinery to which it is connected may be standing still. Electrical engineers understand that, for there are few electrical plants in this country which sell 'power' which do not sell from 30 to 50 per cent more steam power than they can produce."

"The reason is that in using electricity there is no motor for each machine or group of machines. When the machine is not working the motor is cut off and the current is used by some other motor. In other words, if an electrical plant has 1,500 horsepower capacity, it can safely make contracts to supply 1,500 horsepower. So it is that at current rates electricity is cheaper than steam power. A manufacturer who thinks he is getting his steam power for \$25 a year per horsepower is mistaken. It is costing him from \$75 to \$100 per year. The people of Chicago, it seems to me, have a large opportunity at hand in the water-power possibilities of your drainage canal. I understand you will be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 horsepower into Chicago. That ought to be enough to light the entire city and night and operate some of your pumps for the water works in the day time. The first step you will take will be to get the long run sense will be great, but in the long run you will save an immense amount of money."

FEAR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Politicians Tremble Lest Volunteers Tell Tales.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—President McKinley is wanted by the managers of the republican party in this state to welcome the First Nebraska home from the Philippines. The regiment is expected to reach this country about the middle of August, and if current reports are good indications politics will creep into the public receptions for the youthful veterans.

One of the insiders of the republican state machine, while talking politics in the Paxton hotel this afternoon, in a burst of candor said:

"The cold, unvarnished fact is, we don't know what kind of stories the boys will tell when they get home. I am very much afraid that Correspondent McCutcheon of the Chicago Record let a whole lot of cats out of the bag in his last cablegram. His report agrees with the letters from members of the First Nebraska which I have read. Now if the soldier boys tell hard luck stories it will do no good to the administration. This business of fighting the insurgents is all right so long as it is necessary to restore peace in the island and permit the president to go ahead with his plan of establishing a stable government there. But our boys didn't enlist to fight the Philippines. They went to the front to fight Spain, and I am afraid they will come back and say things about the conduct of the war around Manila which will have a bad effect on us here."

"The president is coming west about the time the First Nebraska is coming home, and it will do no harm to him to realize if he should happen along in time to shake hands with the boys. They would appreciate a little attention like that."

"We want him here when our boys come and we want Teddy Roosevelt, too. We intend to burn up this town. Johnny comes marching home. But I hope they will not tell many hard luck stories."

The opening of the Greater America exposition brought a number of republican and democratic leaders to Omaha. From words dropped here and there during corridor chats and from direct inquiries it was learned that the present war in the Philippines is not popular with the people of Nebraska. The common expression was, "Our boys enlisted to fight the Spanish, not the insurgents." Some of President McKinley's friends, it is said, are worried for fear this Nebraska-Kansas-Colo-Idaho-Utah-Wyoming-Montana sentiment will work east to Ohio and cut a wide swath in the campaign in that state. They are afraid the returning volunteers will tell tales out of school.

This kind of talk sprang up and spread rapidly when the local papers reported that the First Nebraska had left for home.

At the opening of the Omaha exposition the fireworks portrait of Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha received greater applause than that of McKinley. Republicans declare that the portrait of the president was too bad to be recognized, but the incident has caused much talk. At the mention of Otis' name some hisses were heard and hand-clapping followed when some one in the audience called out: "Send Miller to the front!"

When Governor Poynter received official information that the First Nebraska had left Manila he issued a proclamation urging all citizens to join in preparing a welcome home for the soldier boys. He afterward said the state administration would not take any part in this affair other than to give the honor of giving the regiment the "official" reception. But the republicans insist that the democrats have been working quietly for Lincoln.

It is evident that unless the people of the state, irrespective of politics, take this matter in hand the politicians of both parties will smirch the glory which awaits the fighting lads by using the welcome home for partisan ends. The rivalry between Omaha and Lincoln over this affair other cities in the state are taking the part of Lincoln, because of an unfriendly feeling toward the Omaha exposition developed by local merchants, because the big show takes trade to Omaha merchants.

The possible solution of the problem will be found in two receptacles; one at Omaha and one at Lincoln, so that President McKinley may have two opportunities to shake hands with the Nebraska boys.

STATE CONVENTION CALL.

Chairman Gaffin of the populist state central committee has issued the following call:

"Call for State Convention, Lincoln, Neb., July 6, 1899.—The people's independent party electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby requested to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention on Tuesday, July 6, 1899, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

"One judge of the supreme court.
"Two regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention."

"The representation is based upon delegate-at-large for each county and one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Hon. W. A. Poynter at the election of 1898."

"Each county is entitled to representation as follows:

- Adams 19, Antelope 12, Banner 2, Blaine 1, Boone 14, Box Butte 5, Boyd 5, Brown 4, Buffalo 21, Burr 13, Butler 19, Cass 23, Cedar 11, Chase 3, Cherry 7, Cheyenne 4, Clay 17, Colfax 12, Cuming 16, Custer 19, Dakota 6, Dawes 7, Dawson 14, Deuel 3, Dixon 10, Dodge 19, Douglas 22, Dundy 4, Fillmore 18, Franklin 11, Frontier 3, Furnas 12, Gage 20, Garden 3, Geary 1, Grant 2, Greeley 7, Hall 16, Hamilton 18, Harlan 11, Hayes 4, Hitchcock 8, Holt 13, Hooker 1, Howard 12, Jefferson 17, Johnson 11, Kearney 11, Keith 3, Keya Paha 4, Kimball 11, Knox 17, Lancaster 46, Lincoln 10, Logan 2, Loup 2, McPherson 1, Madison 16, Merrick 10, Nance 9, Nemaha 17, Nuckolls 16, Otoe 21, Pawnee 11, Perkins 3, Phelps 11, Pierce 8, Platte 14, Polk 14, Red Willow 9, Richardson 24, Rock 12, Saline 18, Sarpy 11, Saunders 24, Scotts Bluff 3, Sheridan 17, Sherman 15, Sioux 3, Stanton 8, Thayer 15, Thomas 2, Thurston 5, Valley 9, Washington 13, Wayne 8, Webster 15, Wheeler 2, York 15.

"It is recommended that no proxies be allowed and that the delegates present cast the full vote of their respective delegations."

"It is further recommended that the nominations for county officers be made at the convention, selecting delegates to the state and judicial conventions. Where two conventions are held we would recommend that you reorganize the county central committee at your first convention, and send us the names and postoffice address of the chairman and secretary and committeemen at once. J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary."

"J. N. GAFFIN, Chairman.
"Satisfactory arrangements have not yet been made as to place for holding the state convention and placing the committee headquarters during the state convention. This will be announced later when arrangements have been completed."

YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS.

Ten New Cases Reported Among Soldiers in Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba.—(Special).—Ten new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were officially reported today. All the victims were soldiers except one, an American blacksmith. A new fever hospital has been established at Boniato camp, north of El Caney.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—In order to make more effective the quarantine against the introduction of yellow fever from Vera Cruz and other infected Mexican cities the surgeon-general of the Marine hospital service has located Assistant Surgeon L. E. Cofer at the City of Mexico. He is instructed to keep watch on the railway travel to the United States.

"There is not a case of yellow fever in the United States." This statement was made by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine hospital service. "No case has yet been reported, although," added the doctor, "it quite frequently happens that reports are not made as soon as the disease appears."

SAVES A TRAIN FROM WRECK.

Charles Clark, a Farmer, Emulates the Example of Kate Shelley.

Springfield, Ill.—(Special).—Charles Clark, a farmer living near Petersburg, saved a Chicago, Peoria & Northern passenger train from a disastrous wreck.

The rains had caused a washout at Wilson crossing, two and one-half miles south of Petersburg. Clark, who had been working on his farm, was on his way to Petersburg, about 6:15 o'clock, when he discovered the washout. He looked at his watch and saw that the passenger train from Peoria to Springfield was due in three minutes. He took his coat and hat in his hands and ran down the track toward the fast approaching train, wildly waving them. The engineer saw the signal and stopped the train within about twenty feet of the washout, thus averting a wreck which would have undoubtedly resulted in great loss of life.

Mason Talks in Boston.

Boston, Mass.—(Special).—Senator William E. Mason spoke at the Clan-na-Gael association's celebration, which resolved itself into a big anti-imperialist meeting. The senator won much applause by his vehement assertions. He said:

"Who wants the trade policies of England? We've had our policy and England has had hers, and ours is the best. Today we are killing men, women and children in the far east because they want what our fathers fought for. Some men want to make this a political question. Twelve months from today all platforms will contain a declaration of liberty. Those who do not take it will get badly left. If there is a war at present it is the administration's war. Taxation without representation in Luzon is the same as it was in Boston when you dumped the tea into Boston harbor."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gloucester, Mass.—Fire destroyed property in the business section valued at \$59,000.

Paris, Tenn.—Fire starting in Whitworth's stables spread to nearly twenty other buildings. Loss, \$175,000.

Evanville, Ind.—The steamers John K. Speed and State of Kansas and the towboats Alice Brown and Smoky City are aground at Ford's Ferry.

Wallace, Idaho.—The Mammoth mine started up with twenty-five men. This is the first effort to work it since martial law closed it down.

Johnstown, N. Y.—At Canada lake Lafayette Vanderpool, formerly supervisor of Caroga, and his adopted daughter, Miss Morey, were drowned while bathing.

Pratt City, Ala.—Fire destroyed forty buildings. Loss, \$53,000. The fire began in C. R. Atkinson's grocery. Twenty-one of the places burned were business houses and the rest cottages.

Bluefield, W. Va.—On the Clinch valley division of the Norfolk & Western at Tip Top an engine exploded, killing Engineer J. D. McColgan, Fireman E. W. Albert and brakeman Oscar J. Owens.

Reno, Nev.—Fire in the frame block bounded by Virginia, Second, First and Center streets destroyed the Roma hotel, Painter's tailor shop, furniture, paint, shoe and bicycle stores and several dwellings.

Chicago, Ill.—Representatives of the ten establishments in the United States manufacturing wire bale ties held a meeting here. The increase in the price of the raw material, the manufacturers claim, is necessary. It will amount to about 5 or 10 per cent above present price. An equalization of the prices was also decided on by manufacturers agreeing to abide by the decision of the meeting.

Coulterville, Cal.—A fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolus. The facilities for fighting the fire were poor and within an hour the entire business portion of Coulterville, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether sixty-seven buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

An elliptical spring has been patented for bicycle saddles, in which two flat leaves are attached to each other at the ends by steel rings, the central parts being bent oppositely with the seat clamp on the upper side and the post clamp on the lower.

To indicate the number of calls sent to the central office on a telephone a new registering device has a push rod which makes the connection with the main office and moves the hand on an indicating dial at the same time.

KEY TO PYRAMIDS.

Stones in British Museum Which Made Plain Egyptian Records.

There are many historic and famous stones in the world, but few of them are so interesting and so important as the pieces of black basalt called the "Rosetta stone," mounted in the west gallery of the British Museum. How many pass idly by this strangely shaped object each day and scarce give it the most casual attention. As a matter of fact it had not been for the Rosetta stone, our linguists would have been absolutely at a loss to decipher the Egyptian records, the hieroglyphic characters would have been meaningless tracings.

This stone, however, proved the key to the language of Egypt, and the importance of the work which has been accomplished through this knowledge is very great indeed. For instance, many points of dispute in relation to ancient history have been cleared up, and in some instances important passages of the Bible—especially relating to the period of time when the Hebrews dwelt "in the land of Egypt"—have been elucidated.

The manners, customs and religious rites of the Egyptians have been brought to light, and, through this stone, we are enabled to obtain an insight into the early history of this wonderful people. With far-seeing sagacity the mind directed the cutting of the inscriptions upon the Rosetta Stone had it done in three different languages—no doubt with a view to making the hieroglyphic characters understood by the clever Greeks, the most intellectual people in the world at that time.

The Rosetta Stone is written in three languages—namely, the hieroglyphic, the Demotic, or Enchorial, the common speech of the people, and the Greek. Had it not been for the use of the Greek, it is doubtful if the Rosetta stone would ever have been deciphered. Of course, every classical scholar has a knowledge of Greek; by this knowledge the inscriptions in Egyptian language on the other parts of the stone were easily read out, and by the use of the key thus afforded, the whole of the characters of Egypt—which are picture words—became very easy to read, just as one may decipher the most difficult of cryptograms if he be possessed of a key.

The stone in question is of black basalt, as has been said. It is 3 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, containing one-third of the hieroglyphic and nearly all of the Greek portions, the upper part and some of the sides having been broken away. The inscriptions on the stone pertain to a decree in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes by the priests of Egypt, assembled at a synod at Memphis. The synod was convened on account of his renunciation of the arrears of taxes and dues owed by the sacerdotal body. So it seems, even in those early days, the "sacerdotal body" were ready to convoke synods on the slightest provocation, especially in regard to their "dues and tithes."

This in itself is an instructive lesson, which shows us that the world is about the same today as it was in B. C. 196, when the tone was set up. The Rosetta stone, in the British museum is the only discovered specimen of the numerous inscriptions of a similar nature set up at the same time.

Wars Domestic Uses.

The man was standing on the wharf at a point where he could see into the nonpeltic depths of the Potomac about two inches. He was gazing down so as intently, however, when the policeman spoke to him.

"Well," said the officer in that disagreeable questioning manner a policeman seems to think he has the right to assume.

"Thanks, yes," said the man with a wan smile, "about as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

"I mean," he stammered, "what are you looking into that water for?"

"I'm not," smiled the man again, "it's too muddy—too Potomac. I might say, having used it in my family for washing, drinking and plastering purposes for many years."

"I guess you're all right," said the policeman, changing the subject abruptly. "I don't think I am," confessed the man, frankly. "In fact, I know I'm not. My wife and I were just discussing that point before I came down here."

"Well, what are you doing here?" inquired the policeman, quite as anxiously as he had made his first inquiry.

"I was thinking what a pity it was that the war with Spain was over."

"Why pity? Everybody's glad of it, I thought."

"Why not?"

"Well, when there was a war, being a right decent sort of a man that makes a rattling good living for my wife, all I had to do to bring her out of her troubles was to threaten to quit my work and go to the front, where the chances of staying while a widder woman was left at home to scrape along for herself and four small children couldn't be beat. I say the war was the greatest domestic regulator on earth, but it couldn't last, of course. It would have been too much luck for a man like me. No, sirree, it had to quit, and now the best I can do is to tell my wife where I'm going and make a break for this neighborhood, at least a few miles from home, besides the publicity of it. Good-bye, I guess I'll be going back. If you see anything of a smart woman charging around here in the course of the next half hour, tell her I've gone home, will you, please?" and he moved slowly off toward a street car.

Chicago Times-Herald: Pennsylvania Mennonites are proceeding to solve the tobacco problem in a way that may settle the question once and for all. It was recently decided by the general conference that the growing of tobacco must be stopped. Some of the farmers belonging to the church objected to the decree and announced that they were going to carry the matter straight to the Lord. They would plant their tobacco as usual, and if it were sinful to raise the weed they were confident that God would bring the fact to their notice by destroying the crop. At last accounts the tobacco was growing beautifully and the Pennsylvania Mennonites were anxious to look upon the leaders of their church as men who had sought to take unwarranted liberties with the affairs of those who were fully capable of attending to their own business.

ELEPHANTS IN THE ARMY.

Some Points as to Their Employment by the British in India.

One of the most interesting features of the English army life presented to the layman in India is furnished by the remarkable efficiency of the elephant brigade, mostly highly developed through the skill of the Burmese in handling the giant animals. Their usefulness in India can scarcely be imagined by one not familiar with the amount and variety of work which they accomplish, but it would be a great mistake to imagine that this degree of usefulness is attained through any aptitude of the unwieldy animals or natural tendency toward it. It is due solely and entirely to the wonderful ability of the natives in training the huge animals and overcoming their natural inclinations. This cannot be too highly praised. Neither must it be imagined that the use of elephants in army life is not attended by great disadvantages, not the least of which is the difficulty with which they are transported.

The transportation facilities which are provided for the sole use of the elephants are quite as remarkable. I witnessed recently the loading and detrainment of a lot of elephants on the Madras railway. In loading a rope was fastened to his foreleg and a lot of natives haul and pull at it to induce the animal to take the first steps into the car. This is only accomplished, however, by admonishing him in the harshest means of terms. The first step taken is rapidly followed by the others until he stands safely on the car.

This portion of the task is accomplished comparatively easily, however, when compared with the next. At first the animal to be loaded is frightened, but when the car starts his fear is wonderful to behold. Though he may ride a hundred times he never overcomes this fear, though it is much more pronounced when he takes his initial ride with civilization. He rends the air with wild trumpeting, endeavors fruitlessly to escape, and only ceases his efforts when the car has again come to a standstill.

The wonderfully strong cars are necessary to hold him. They are made completely of iron, with huge iron bars rising to a height of ten or twelve feet above the platform. Often these cars are rendered useless by the twisting of the bars, due to the application of the occupant's remarkable strength.

In transporting the elephant by sea the difficulties are almost as great. They are raised by means of a canvas sling from the wharf to the ship, and the animal is hoisted and lowered in the air with their cries. Once aboard ship they are easily managed, because they do not see the moving panorama before them. Unloading them is easy. They are lowered to a raft beside the ship and allowed to swim ashore. They take to the water easily and are excellent swimmers, being able to swim eight or ten miles at a stretch without tiring.

The size of the Indian elephant is usually about eight feet in height and ten feet in length. The male is a little larger, perhaps, about eleven feet, and weighing about 5,000 pounds.

How to Keep Young.

If we take a little leaf out of the mind cure books we can have physical rejuvenation through a youthful spirit, or, if certain mental muscles are used they will atrophy and you will be old, no matter what is the date of your birth. Every human being you encounter is the central point of the universe from his or her point of view; how, then, can such a one escape the interest of others? Every life has its life aims just as vital as yours. Interest yourself in others, and with no such intent at heart, you will find the spirit refreshed.

Away back in nursery days we learn to the girl who wept in contemplating the bridge she did not have to cross after all; but the lesson did not go very deep, for we keep on worrying, until we have lines up and down the forehead and lines across "the thirty-year marks" they call them, but that's not all.

Thirty years of worry would keep the most delicate skin. Worry spoils the digestion and brings ill-health, which in turn ruins beauty. Worry and mental faculties, and prevent them from free exercise, hampering judgment and shutting out light. Even those who do it most know how these affect them, yet still keep on; for not worry means a condition of spiritual strength and elevation which is only attained by gradual process, and every one has not learned the way. The lines on the face are the expression of "the body's guest." They will come, but who could object to a crinkling around the eyes that makes a smile the morriest about the corner of the mouth that have a kindly meaning? Such lines stamp the face with undying youth.

To Awake at a Fixed Time.

One of the most interesting phases connected with sleep is that in which a determination, formed over night that one should wake at a certain hour, acts true to the appointed time. In certain instances the waking is so accurate that it couldn't last, of course. It would have been too much luck for a man like me. No, sirree, it had to quit, and now the best I can do is to tell my wife where I'm going and make a break for this neighborhood, at least a few miles from home, besides the publicity of it. Good-bye, I guess I'll be going back. If you see anything of a smart woman charging around here in the course of the next half hour, tell her I've gone home, will you, please?" and he moved slowly off toward a street car.

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"FLYING SQUADRONS."

Some people are so far out of touch with modern life that they surprise and disappoint some who, without intimate acquaintance, try to give them assistance, says Mr. Goodell Frost. I recall a recent mountain top, and a young hunter, whose woodcraft had won my admiration. Delicately I touched upon the question of education.

"Can you write numbers?"

"Reckon I kin write some numbers." Then on a piece of bark I drew the nine digits. He read them all. Next came the combination of figures, and I included the date, 1897.

"I don't guess I can tell that thar." "Do you know what 1897 means?" "It's the year, hain't it?"

"But why is this year called 1897? It is 1897 years since what?" "I never heard tell."

Another instance came to light through the distribution of reading matter. When I was young in the mountains I distributed a barrel of copies of the New York Independent, and had great satisfaction in observing the eagerness with which they were taken. A little later I discovered that these simple folks could not comprehend the high themes discussed in that excellent periodical, and that their eagerness was only to secure paper for the walls of their cabins! Yet in many places a mere scrap of printed paper will be cherished. More than once one of our extension lecturers has been intercepted in attempting to throw into the fire the paper that has been wrapped around some toilet article.

Don't burn that thar, stranger, hit might have some news in hit. So, too, it is pitiful to see how helpless these people are in estimating the things of the outside world. The story is quite credible of the mountaineer in Georgia who inquired why the folks of the country were not more "tore up" from the mountain top, and a young hunter, whose woodcraft had won my admiration, said he "thet them Spanish has flyin' squadrons, and we 'low that if one of them things should light in our parts they would be as hard on us as the rebs."

ATTENTIVE HUSBANDS.

The fact that your husband is your husband does not mean that his love will always be yours. Men, even the very best of them, are fickle, and once you allow him to tire of you, he will soon find some one else to fill his thoughts.

You did your best to please and fascinate him before you were married; you need to be even more fascinating and pleasing now. And why? You did not belong to him before, now you do. It is man's nature to be always in the pursuit of something new. If you wish to keep his love, you must keep up his interest in the chase. Never let him feel that he has actually captured you. Flirt with him, tease him (when he is in the proper mood for it).

Keep up the romance as long as possible and don't get commonplace. Flatter him, trust him, and be careful not to make him jealous. Jealousy, though an excellent thing for a lover, is a very bad thing for a husband. One thing you must understand, it is a very occasional man who cares to be bothered with his wife's troubles; he may expect you to hear and share all his, but he looks for nothing but brightness and joy from you.

It ceases with yourself whether you think it worth while to humor him or not. Only, if you do not give him the consolation he wants he will go elsewhere for it. Once lose him in this way, and you may consider him lost forever, for you must be to your husband what he wishes you to be; never mind whether it is what you want to be or not; he may not want to be happy in your way, so do your best to make him happy in his way.

No man likes to see his wife looking untidy, or cross, or miserable; there may have been many things to make you so, but all too trivial to explain to him. The wife who wants to keep her husband's love must make up her mind to work hard for it.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: An eastern clergyman says stiff collars and religion do not go together. He has gone so far, however, as to insist that virtue does not exist in a shirt waist.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It appears that the Connecticut pastor who officiated at the Belmonte-Sloane wedding received a \$500 fee for his services. It must be remembered, however, for the honor of the cloth, that he sent it back again.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The minister who married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane has expressed his regret at being an instrument in so irregular a proceeding, but he himself married the pair, with the consoling thought that the affair drew the wolf \$500 further from his door.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Without desiring to point the finger of scorn, it must be admitted that the pastor who has to give up a \$500 wedding fee for marrying divorced people and be censured by his clerical brethren at the same time is justified in regarding the present as an era of hard luck.

Minneapolis Tribune: The sort of criticism which Archbishop Ireland stirred up in Europe is highly creditable to his character as a thoroughly representative American. A prelate of whom the reactionary element of France approves would be open to suspicion among all progressive people.

Stunning happenings are rapidly crowding the life of William Wilson Sloan, Jr., the 20-year-old Harvard student who was to have served as chief usher at a fashionable Cambridge wedding, but who himself married the bride, Rose Lincoln Edwards, a few hours before the time set for the original ceremonies. Young Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are now in New York City. Within twenty-four hours this is what happened to the college boy: Tuesday afternoon, May 21, he was to have been head usher at his friend's fashionable wedding, but instead he eloped with the bride-to-be and married her. Wednesday morning his father, a millionaire of Buffalo, disinherited him. Wednesday noon it was discovered that the college law which forbids the marriage of freshmen expelled him from Harvard. The elder Sloan, who, with his wife and daughter, was in Boston on Wednesday, called at the home of the bride's parents in Cambridge and expressed his displeasure at the marriage. He said that the boy would have to take care of himself, and he intimated that he might take measures to annul the marriage on the ground that the boy was under the age of consent. Mrs. Edwards, the mother of the bride, had expressed, it is said, her displeasure at the marriage between her daughter and young Sloan.

In pleading for the release of her son, who had been taken in the coils of the law, a Georgia mother said: "I have never been nuthin' ag'in' him, ye hee-ner; he allus shrunk from the public gaze. He never has run for congress, he never was in the legislature, an' he allus worked for his livin'."