DECAUSE PROSPERITY HAS NOT BEGUN BEFORE POSSIBLE.

The Reasons Why Business Has Not Revived More Rapidly Interesting Interview with Senator Cullom on the Complaints About Business Conditions.

(Washington Correspondence.) Incredible as it may appear, there are apparently some people in the United States who are impressed with the cry which the Democrats are raising that "the promised prosperity has not come." It seems difficult to understand why anybody could expect the business improvement promised by legislation to occur before the legislation is had, but they evidently do, judging from

the reports reaching here. Reports reaching here indicate a disposition on the part of some persons to join in the complaint which the Democrata are fostering by these meaningless and absurd statements.

'I can not think it true, however,' said Senator Cullom of Illinois, talking on this subject, "that the people as a class have any such thought. It is to be expected of course that those who are opposed to the Republican party politically, especially those who are willing to make any sort of trouble for political effect, would put affoat and encourage suggestions of this sort. But I can not believe that the thinking people, who know that it is impossible to enact a tariff law in a single month, or even in two or three months, are making the complaint which the newspapers and politicians are charging them with."

"You do not think it reasonable, then, to expect prosperity and business activity until some legislation is had?"

"Not to any considerable degree. Of course the result of the election last fall showed to the country that the stability of our currency system is not to be destroyed. But the same vote which gave confidence to the business of our business conditions showed them that a restoration of the prosperity which existed under a protective tariff could not be accomplished without legislation."

"By the term legislation, you refer of course to the tariff bill."

"Yes. That is at least the first step in legislation promised, and the first step necessary to restore business activity."

"The mere promise that such legislation is to be had you do not consider sufficient to start the factories, then?"

"No. On the contrary, in many cases, the knowledge that such legitlation is to be had reduces the amount of work they are able to perform until the proposed law is actually upon the statute books. In not a few cases the effect will be felt still longer, for wherever an importer sees that rates of duty are likely to be increased on a given class of articles he is rushing those articles into the country in enormous quantities. The result is that the manufacturers are not only unable to determine what they can do in prices until they know what the new tariff law is to actually be when it is placed upon the statute books. But they also know that the country is being flooded week an unusual quantity of goods at the lower rates."

"The result, then, upon the manufacturer must be to reduce his business activity rather than increase it for the

"Certainly. This has always been the effect to a greater or less extent of tariff legislation. Everybody familiar with the history of our former tariff bills will remember that the mere fact that changes were about to be made in the tariff law was of itself sufficient to compel a temporary suspension of manufacturing, or at least to so disarrange prices and the possibility of making contracts that business was to a great extent suspended among that class of citizens. This is especially true when a tariff is to be changed from a lower to a higher rate, for not only is there uncertainty on the part of the manufacturer as to what his prices must be in the future, but there is a certainty in his mind that the country for many months."

"It is a fact, then, is it, that very large quantities of foreign goods are now being brought in and are likely to continue to compete with our own manufacturers for many months yet?"

"Certainly. Anybody who are take the trouble to send the the customs coland other ports will see that at a glance. From the day congress met and began consideration of the tariff till the receipts from customs increased enormously, doubled, and sometimes trebled. This means that the quantity of dutiable goods being brought in now and for many weeks past is more than double the ordinary importations for the same length of time. In addition to this enormous quantities of goods now on the free list, but likely to be transferred to the dutiable list. are being brought in, but not indicated in the increase in customs receipts. So when you take these facts into consideration, any of us can with a mor ent's thought, that the manufacturers can nat make contracts to go on with their manufacturing enterprises until the grow what the new law is to be and that even when they do know thee they will be batapered for many months by the enermous quantities of breign goods which the importers of this coun-

DO NOT COMPLAIN it will be months before manufacture paid to employes of this description ers can resume the activity which existed under the McKinley law. Not only must they be able to fix definite the value of the products of Ar, cican rates after they know what the new law is to be, but they must wait for some proportion of the enormous flood of foreign made goods now coming in to disappear. While it was expected that the retrospective clause of the bill would in time check these importations, it has not yet done so, because importers order their goods months ahead, and the act is only to apply to goods ordered after April 1.

"These are things," continued Senator Cullom, as he resumed his paper, which the intelligent people of the country ought to understand-and they are intelligent; and if they will stop to think a moment of these facts, I am sure they will understand it."

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Question of Sugar Market.

Mr. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, delivered an able and instructive address before a beet sugar convention at New Ulm last week. He puts the question to the farmers in this way: "Why grow 50 bushels of corn to the acre and sell it at 20 cents per bushel, when you can grow from 10 to 20 tons of sugar beets to the acre and sell it at from \$4 to \$5 per ton?"

Fifty bushels of corn at 20 cents aggregates \$10; ten tons of beets at \$4 aggregates \$40-and twenty tons of beets at \$5 would bring \$100 per acre gross. If the possibilities of profit from beet culture are even as good as the lowest aggregate named, it would not take much to induce our northwestern farmers to turn from corn and wheat growing to sugar beet culture. All the inducement they would need would be the guarantee of a steady market for the beets.

Could a steady market be insured if a large percentage of our farmers were to engage in beet culture? On this head Mr. Wallace presents some facts and figures that are very striking. He says there is practically unlimited market in this country for sugar. Accordpublic as regards further destruction ing to official statistics our people have consumed during the past three years an average of nearly 65 pounds of sugar per head. To supply this demand we have imported during the last four years an average of 1,672,613 tons of sugar, and to pay for this sugar requires about our total export of wheat and flour combined. "We pay." says Mr. Wallace, "from \$76,000,000 to \$126,-000,000 a year for our imported sugar, while our exports of wheat and flour combined have been but about \$95,900,-000.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

False Figures to Bolster Free Trade.

A very careful and a thoroughly informed writer on finance has thrown down a gauntlet which Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department during President Cleveland's term of office, must pick up, or confess himself to be discredited. Mr. Ford has stated officially that the exports of American manufactures for the calendar year 1896 amounted to \$256,962,505, and thereupon the Democrats have asserted the Wilson tariff to be the most beneficial of measures, acting directly tomand for home labor in the manufacture of the articles exported.

It may be said in passing that if the free trade statement, "Tariff is a tax added to the price of the thing upon which duty is paid," be true, then the wages paid for the manufacture of articles of export must be lower than those paid for articles manufactured for home use. For such exports must compete with the "untaxed manufactures" of foreign countries.

But the gentleman who, under the signature of "Statistician," occupied nearly two columns of the Inter Ocean of Wednesday, waives all special pleas and boldly denies the accuracy of Mr. Ford's figures, and in great detail sets forth the name and value of every class of manufactured exports during 1896. and finds them to be not \$256,962 505 as officially set forth by Mr. Ford, but \$138,493,637. - Inter Ocean.

Tired of the Populist Combination.

The Topeka Democrat Is a newspais being filled with cheap foreign goods per of unimpeachable Democratic regthe old tariff rates which will be ularity, which put its brains in its pock- Chronicle, by a government, went to peddled out in competition with him et and faithfully supported Bryan in ogical expedition with him et and faithfully supported Bryan in ogical expedition with him et and faithfully supported Bryan in ogical expedition.

> ty. The supreme duty of the hour for Democrats in Kansas is to cut loose the festering corpse of the People's party. The ranting Populists, feet above the ground. On it was with full power to act, have tried their hand at state government. Does any century, which led the expedition to

censible man want them back again? its platform. Capital is prove-*-ally timid. The business interests of the country took alarm at the revolutionary platform. It was a clear case of biting off more than they could chaw." The result should serve as a warning. The Populist party is doomed. It will never command the confidence of the people. If the Democratic national convention in 1900 shall repeat the blunder of 1896, in laying down a platform to catch Populist votes, we believe it will meet with oven a greater disaster of the polis than it did last November.

What Protection Dirt for Industries. In 1870 the total amount of capital invested in manufic ures in the Unittry and the manufacturers and deniers out States was \$2,118,210,760. In 1804 orty with over 10 many safeguards, but abroad have forced into the United it was \$0.000.075,300. In 1870 the num- if personal integrity is not in the com-States, filling the bonded warehouses, but of corners employed in our manu- munity our deeds and bounds are an are causing the opening of new one; facturing industries was 1 5, 10.00. In worth the paper they are written on

amounted to \$775,584,243. In 1890 the wages paid were \$2,283,216,529. In 1270 factories was \$4,232,325,442. In 1890 it had increased to \$9,372,437,283. These are merely a few of the solient features in the progress of the nation under twenty years of continuous protection. Here was prosperity which lasted an era of widespread industrial development, of increasing employment and of rising wages without precedent in the history of human affairs,

The Legitimate Fruits of the Chicago Platform.

In addition to this abandonment of the vital principle of tariff reform, the convention at Chicago nominated for president a man who had repeatedly declared that the free coinage of silver was the only aim to be considered, and who in the whole course of his cantariff or absolutely refused to discuss the subject. The cue was taken by all the free silver orators and press. tariff speech or read a tariff editorial. The subject was tabooed. There was money Democrats.

Four of the five Democratic members of the House who voted for the Dingley bill are pronounced silverites, and the Republican silverites and Populists in the House either voted for the bill or refused to vote at all, Not even to this late day has Mr. Bryan aid in conserving the hidden treasures abated one jot or tittle of his campaign position that free silver was the whole thing.

What impudence it is, then, in Mc-Millin and other sixteen-to-one-or-bust enthusiasts to get up now and howl about the tariff principle which they deliberately shelved in the national convention, to gain protectionist allies with whom they are still cheek by jowl. Memphis Scimiter (Dem.).

No Real Democratic Gains. Mayor-elect Harrison of Chicago, spoils the beautiful theory which Democratic shriekers were spreading were a hopeful sign of restoration for the Democracy. He admits that the still leave manure in the yard all sumsuccess was purely upon the question of municipal reform and that national are losing the use of it for a year, and questions did not enter into the campaign. Investigation of the conditions attending Democratic success in other cities show that this was the case generally. In not a single one of the municipal elections did national issues cut any figure, while in the state election of Rhode Island, where national issues were at the front, the Republicans increased their vote 20 per cent over that which they gave to William McKinley in 1896.

Heavy Weight Clothing That. Professor Wilson, who is now adding to the \$75,000 which he has drawn in salary from the government during the past few years, by writing articles at so much per column for the New York | able, if not the most valuable portion. Herald, says in a recent attack upon | They have dug cellars under their stathe Dingley bill that the wool tariff bles with water-tight floors. This is an will add more than 25 per cent to the excellent place for the storage of the cost of clothing. By this he means, manure, but the fumes arising from this that about \$5 will be added to the cost ward enlargement of our foreign of a suit of clothes. As the rate of with impurities and permeate the hay-trade, and, of course, creating a do-duty name up the hill averages 12 loft and the meal bin, rendering the the bill averages 12 cents per pound, the professor must feed unwholesome. Covered barnyards calculate that 40 pounds of wool goes have been advocated by some of our into a suit of clothing. But what better can be expected of a man who framed such a measure as that now upon the statute books bearing his name?

> The South Wants .. past few years with the new industries developing there, the manufactures and the new demands which they call out has strengthened the protective sentiment very greatly. Not only has it increased the demand for material for use in the manufacturing establishments, such as cotton, lumber, iron, coal, wool and other articles of that class, but it has also proved advantageous to the general agricultural interests of that section.

Buddha's Birthplace. Buddha Sakya-Muni's long lost birth place was recently stumbled upon ac cidentally, according to the Pittsburg the campaign of 1896. This is what expla stupa at Konagamma. By a blunit has to say about the matter now, ed der the expedition met the Nepalese Fusion is dead in Kansas, sion with authorities 15 miles from the place to wanpur, in the district of Buraul, While encamped there a monolith of the emperor. Asoka, was noticed standing ten pilgrim's inscription of the ninth dig around the stones to a depth of We should profit by experience. The fourteen feet, when an inscription of Deniceratic party did not win in the the emperor was found. He states that tate presidential campaign because it in the twelfth year of his reign cabout took too heavy a load at Chicago in | 239 B. C.) he had erected this column on the very spot where Lord Buddah was born. Eighteen miles northwest of the column the expedition came upon great ruins of stupas, monasteries, and palaces covered with forest stretching for five miles to the Banganga river, the circumference being about seven miles. This is the site of Kapilavastu, the capital of Buddha's father, and will undoubtedly yield inscriptions earlier than those of Asoka. Excavations will be made there as coon as the famine which is now afflicting Nepaul is over -it is hoped nex: WINDER.

Law may surround the right of propin every direction. The result is that | 1983 it was \$.717 622. In 1873 the wares |- Rev. R. F. Johannat.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

ome Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof -Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-



T THE Wisconsin round-up institute L. E. Scott read a paper on the above subject, Among other things he said:

some thirteen or fourteen elements enter into the plants, and that growth of all vass either evaded questions about the nearly all agricultural soils contain a sufficient supply of all except three of these, to be practically inexhaustible. These three are nitrogen, and from first to last nobody heard a phosphoric acid and potash. The farmers of New York are already paying annually five million dollars for these nothing but silver and abuse of sound three elements in the form of commercial fertilizers, paying 12 cents per pound for nitrogen, 41/2 cents a pound for phosphoric acid, and 4½ cents a pound for potash. * Inasmuch as two different plants do not require elements of fertility in the same proportion, a proper rotation of crops will of the soil. A careful attention to the analysis of the crop that we are selling is also of the utmost importance. Farms in the older portions of the state from which the most grain has been sold present a sad contrast to adjoining farms where stock growing or dairying has been the leading industry, and upon which the products of the farm have been more largely fed. * * * It would seem that so long as we can purchase bran or linseed meal from Minnesota and the Dakctas, or cotton seed products from the south, and can get first cost or more in the milk pail or from stock grown, it would be wiser for us to add this broadcast that the municipal elections fertility to our farms than to see it go to enrich the lands of Europe. Men

> mer to rot, knowing full well that they that even when piled in the most approved form, it will, on the average, lose more than half its value if allowed to remain there six months in the summer season. If spread out over the surface of the yard the loss would be even greater. While the loss from these piles has been ascertained from carefully tried experiments, it seems incomprehensible to the majority of farmers, if not really incredible. We all recognize the difference in strength between leached and unleached ashes, and we might make the same contrast between leached and unleached barnyard manure. Some farmers have recognized these facts and have nade provisions for saving these leachings, which are the most availdecaying vegetation fill the atmosphere loft and the meal eastern farmers, but are expensive. Sheds large enough for a few months' accumulations might be practicable, but as manure never gains anything

Giant Knotweeu - Sachaline. (Polygonum Sachalinense) This is a hardy herbaceous peren-

by age, except in solubility, I believe

the better way is to take it to the field

as directly from the stable as conven-

ient and spread out at once.

nial, six to twelve feet high, with strong, extensively creeping rootstocks. The plant is a native of an island off the Siberian coast where it grows along moist river banks. It was introduced into England about 1870 and has been quite generally cultivated in the botanical gardens of Europe. At a time of great drought in France in 1893 it was discovered that cattle would eat the leaves and...tmber branches of this plaemy presented a of the Egesting that it might prove a valuable addition to the list of fodder plants. This seems to be the first intimation that sachaline had any forage value, but the idea was at once taken up by others, and the hardiness, the rapid growth and other qualities of the plant were extolled and enlarged upon by interested parties. Within the past year or so most extravagant accounts of the value of sachaline for forage have appeared in American papers and seed catalogues. All who have had experience with the plant advise caution in its introduction because of its very strong, spreading and persistent rootstocks. A writer in the Rural New-Yorker who has had some experience with the plant says: "If the land will grow anything else, do not plant it. Plant corn for feed, not Polygonum Sachalinense unless you want trouble." A writer in Hurpee's Farm Annual says that the farmers in this country will be terribly disappointed if they expect to realize the hopen that the glowing descriptions from Europe would seem to warrant. This plant is described in Cirular No. 5 of the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is advertised in some of the 1897 seed catalogues. The advice of the Experiment Station to intending purchasers is, don't.

Charles D. Woods, Director Maine Experiment Station.

Insects Injuring Apples.

Bulletin No. 3d of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, by Prof. J. M. Stodman, reports orally."-Ex

CARM AND GARDEN. the results of elaborate experiments with means of preventing two insects very injurious to apple trees, and describes cheap and efficient methods of

combating them. The insect known as the apple leaf folder may be readily killed by thoroughly spraying infected trees or nursery stock just as soon as the young insects begin to hatch, and before they have had time to fold the leaves to any considerable extent. This spraying should be done just as the apple tree leaves are unfolding. The spraying mixture should be made as follows: One pound of Paris green, three pounds of fresh lime, 150 gallons of water. Since there are three broods of this insect each year, there are three periods during which spraying can be most successfully done.

The leaf crumpier, another insect very injurious to apple trees, may be readily killed by thoroughly spraying the infected trees while the leaves are unfolding and before the blossoms open, with the same mixture as recommended above, If necessary, the trees may be sprayed again immediately after all the blossoms have fallen, but in this case the amount of water in the mixture should be increased to 175 gallons.

Never spray a fruit tree while it is in blossom; serious injury to the blossom and imperfect pollination may result, and in many instances honey bees will be killed. Never omit the fresh lime, and always use two or three times as much lime by weight as Paris green. This will lessen the chances of burning the leaves and injuring the trees. Spray with a mixture of the strength just given. To make it weaker is to render it less effective in killing insects; to make it stronger is to injure the foliage of the trees. Always see that the mixture is kept constantly stirred while spraying. Apply with as much force as possible, and use as fine a spray as can be made. Spray thoroughly. Hold the spray on the tree long enough to saturate it and to reach all parts, and always spray from at least two sides. This bulletin is for free distribution to the farmers, and may be had by writing to the director of the experiment station, Columbia, Mo.

Fruit Saved by Ice.

During a recent cold snap in Florida, an orange-grower named Felt saved his trees and fruit by spraying them with water. When he found the thermometer 7 degrees below the freezing point, he took his spraying apparatus into the grove and turned a fine mist upon the trees, which froze as quick as it struck them. The mist was kept playing upon each tree till it was completely encased in ice from the ground up, appearing like an ice statue, so firm that it could not be shaken. The weathdid not moderate enough to thaw them out till the fourth day, but when the warm sun came out and caused the ice to gradually rot and drop off, not a leaf

Commenting on this, Dr. A. M. Ragland, the noted horticulturist of Pilot Point, Texas, says a sleet in April, many years ago, completely enveloped young plums and peaches as large as marbles, in North Texas, without injuring either the fruit or leaves. The coating of ice stops evaporation, and retains within the cells all heat generated by the vital forces of the tree .-Ex.

Pruning Quince Trees.-Quince trees are probably less pruned than any other variety of fruit. The habit of sending upward several shoots from the same root is defended by some on the theory that if the borer destroys one of the shoots others will take its place. But it is in these neglected clumps of trees that the borer breeds and multiplies, until quince growing becomes impossible. It is the best to conheter to confine the growth to a single stem, and then watch for borers every June and September, letting none escape. Many sucker shoots will sprout up from the roots of quince trees confined to one stem. These may be transplanted, and will soon extend the quince orchard to as great an extent as desired. will be a new crop of ap and trans-or more hery fall. It requires only four to five years for these young trees to begin to bear, and every year for the next ten succeeding will increase the value of their crop. The quince tree is always inclined to grow too long branches. The quality of its fruit will be bettered by shortening those that are inclined to grow most vigorously.

Decline in Number of Farm Animals. -The last government report on domestic animals, dated Feb. 29, 1897. shows a continuation of the decline in number and value of horses during 1896, the average price having got down to \$33.07, as figured. The offi cials and about everybody else can tell us that such decline is due to the displacement of horse power by mechanical motors, and to the fast increasing use of the bicycle; but said report shows that hogs also have lost in num ber and value during the same time, in deed, that the diminution in their number has been continuous since 1892 and more rapidly since 1893. Certainly the assertion that over-production has caused the decline in values can not apply to swine. In fact, live stock in general has been decreasing in number and value also since 1892, the present total value being 33.3 per cent less than in 1893.—Ex.

Salt for Coreals. - An enthusiantic British journal in a recent article, says that a thousand or two pounds of sait; time it stoops for pardon. Hulwer. sown to the acre will check the rust in cereals, protect oats against the grut and wire worm, prevent potato diseases, dissipate fungoid growths is pastures, stop the growth of mosses will make the rougher grasses more palatable, and sweeten herbage gen-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VIII. SECOND QUAR-TER-SUNDAY, MAY 23.

Golden Text: "Through the Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ We Shall Be Saved Even as They" Acts 15:11 The Conference at Jerusalem



UR lesson for this day includes verses 1-6 and 22-29 of Acts

as follows; And certain mer which came down from Judea taught the brethren, and said, Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved. 2. When therefore Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with

them, they determined that Paul them, they determined that rail says Barnabas, and certain other of them, should go up to Jerusalem unto the apostles and elders about this question. 3. And being brought on their way by the church, they passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Centiles; and they caused great by onto Gentiles: and they caused great joy onto all the brethren. 4. And when they were come to Jerusalem, they were received of the church, and of the apostles and el-ders, and they declared all things that ders, and they declared all things that God had done with them. 5. But there rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees which believed, saying. That it was needful to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law of Moses. 6. And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter. 22. Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the whole church, to send chosen men of their own company to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas; namely, Judas, surnamed Barnabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren: 23, And they wrote among the brethren: 23. And they wrote letters by them after this manner; The apostles and elders and brethren send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia: 24. Forasmuch as we have heard. that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying. Ye must be circumcised, and keep the law; to whom we gave no such commandment: 25. It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord. to send chosen men unto you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul, 26. Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. 27. We have sent our Lord Jesus Christ. 27. We have sent therefore Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by mouth. 28. For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things; 28. That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things stranged and from form formation. strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well. Places. - Jerusalem and Antioch in Syria.

esson Preview .- Soon after the return of Faul and Barnabas from their missionary journey a controversy arose in the church at Antioch concerning the Gentile con-verts. Many Jewish Christians urged that these new disciples must become Jews and observe the whole ceremonial law, thus making Christianity a mere branch of Judiasm and tending to the error of justification by works. After a long argument on the vital question, on which the whole future of the Church was at stake, it was agreed to send a depu-tation to Jerusalem, led by Paul and Bar-nabas, for the decision of the apostles. There the subject was again debated, and it was resolved to send a letter to the Gentile Christians declaring their free dom from all rites and burdens distinc tively Jewish. Our lesson contains the letter. Good Books to Refer to.—James and the council at Jerusalem, vol. 1, 425-428; the decision, 429; not "a council," 431; Paul and Peter at Antioch, 437. Controversy in the Church, Conybeare and How son, "Life of St. Paul," vol. i. 202; Mission of Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem, vol. i. 211: conferences and recognition Paul's mission to the heathen, vol. i, 212-219. The synod at Jerusalem and the compromise between Jewish and Gentile Christian Church," vol. i. 234; the conservative reaction and the liberal victory, vol. i, 352. The council at Jerusalem and the questions whether the law of Moses should be observed by the Gentiles. Lew-in's "Life of St. Paul," vol. i. 156. Fraternity of the Pharisees. Edersheim's "Jew-ish Social Life," 231: synagogues, their origin and structure, 250, 251.

How beauteous were the marks divine, that in thy meekness used to shine. That lit thy lonely pathway, trod in wondrous love, O Son of God!

drous love, O Son of God:
O who like thee, so mild, so bright thou.
Son of man, thou Light of light?
O who like thee did ever go, so patient through a world of woe?
O who like thee so humbly bore the scorn.

the scoffs of men, before? So meek, so lowly, yet so high, so glor-lous in humility?

.... vaal Paper.

Journalism in the Transvaal dates back less than forty years; the first paper published there appeared between 1850 and 1860, probably in 1853, says the Westminster Gazette. It was called the De Oude Emigrant, and the editor, printer and publisher was a Cape Colonial Dutchman. It was issued at Potchefsstroom, which, although most of our contemporaries seem unaware of the fact, was then and still is the capital of the South African republic. The paper, which was short-lived, was a single sheet printed on both sides, and its reports were personally carried to the office on horseback by the more enterprising and educated of the old voortrekkers.

smallest in the World.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter. At high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is twenty-eight and three-quarter feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth breakwater .-Exchange.

WISE WORDS.

The glory is not in the task, but in the doing it for God .- Jean Ingelow. Love is on the verge of hate each

Let no man know thy business savo some friend, a man of mind.- Hailey, Home is the resort of love where dear elations mingle into bliss. Thomson,

Of all thieves fools are the worst; they rob you of time and temper .tloethe.