

PREPARING FOR PEACE

Condition of Affairs at The Hague Conference.

SOME TANGIBLE RESULTS EXPECTED

International Arbitration Idea Appears to Be Taking Definite Shape—All the Delegates Seem to Favor It—German Who Issued a Bellicose Pamphlet Tries to Square Himself.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Whatever may happen to the proposals for a restraint of armaments, it is generally felt by the peace delegates here that the conference will attain some tangible results in the direction of international arbitration. Ambassador White and Seth Low have both been impressed by the favorable tendency displayed in unofficial conversations by the delegates of European powers toward the arbitration idea. Germany, which is entirely opposed to checking its armaments, is among the supporters of any practicable scheme for settling international differences by means of an international tribunal. The section of the conference to which arbitration and mediation will be remitted for a report will be the strongest of the three main sections, and it is significant that the chamber detailed as its place of meeting is the largest, as it is evidently expected the attendance will be fuller than at the others.

The transformation of the feeling that has taken place since the assembling of the conference and the beginning of the preparations for actual work are a little short of marvelous. Probably not a delegate on arriving here entertained the expectation that anything fruitful would issue from the conference, whose existence they regarded merely as a compliment to the czar's pugnacity. But now that is all changed. An earnest, sincere and well meaning spirit is observable and even the German delegate, Stengel, is feverishly anxious to explain away his bellicose pamphlet, which gave such a sinister complexion to his appointment as one of the German representatives.

Baroness von Suttner, the famous Austrian peace advocate, who, though uncredited, occupies a position of influence that of any delegate here, said yesterday:

"I have no fear that the conference will be fruitless. The czar's influence is too strong and the delegates are only now realizing that his proposal was not a dream, but an attempt to realize the highest idea of practical statesmanship."

M. de Bloch, whose work on war admittedly helped to give an impulse to the czar's mind which has eventuated in assembling this momentous gathering, said:

"It is the first step that counts. It is impossible that this assemblage of experienced statesmen and diplomatists can discuss the points of the czar's circular without discerning how easily measures can be concerted to obviate war. No definite proposal may emerge, perhaps, from these deliberations, but the greatest problem of civilization until a solution is found. I have seen all the chief delegates here and have exchanged views with them. Their instructions I gather in most cases leave much to their discretion, and there is plain evidence that all the great powers are entertaining the conference with an honest desire to consider fully and fairly any reasonable suggestions that may be brought forward."

Prepare Cubans for the Ballot.
HAVANA, May 22.—Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, secretary of the government, has been devoting considerable time to a study of the electoral laws of various nations with a view to formulating plans for their inauguration here. Universal suffrage is considered advisable in some respects, but it would have many objectionable features. On the other hand, Senor Capote thinks an educational qualification would not prove satisfactory, to exclude those who are ignorant of the ballot. He says that Cuban league is doing much in the way of preparing the voters to exercise the electoral function.

The great objection to a property qualification is that a majority of those citizens who formerly had property, the Spaniards in particular, and many capable Cubans, have been totally ruined during the last three years and would not be justly treated were a property qualification enforced. Senor Capote is carefully considering the problem and will submit his views to General Brooke about the middle of next month, when he will ask for the issuance of such a decree as he will then have in readiness.

Nebraska Asks Next Meeting.
ROANOKE, Va., May 22.—The annual conference of the German Baptist Brethren church will assemble in this city today, and members from every state in the union will attend. More than 7,000 visiting members are already present and much work has already been accomplished. The general committee has elected the following officers: Elder V. L. Toltzinger, Indiana, moderator; Elder I. Bennett, Illinois, reading clerk; Elder J. H. Moore, Illinois, writing clerk. The place for the next meeting is already being discussed. Nebraska is putting up a strong fight.

Nebraskans Go to the Seas.
MANILA, May 22.—The Nebraska regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit today for a thirty days' rest. The regiment numbers about 300 weather-beaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning. But the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the boat, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like schoolboys and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

NO POWER TO ACT!

Filipino Commissioners Must Refer Everything to Aguinaldo.

MANILA, May 22.—The Filipino commissioners, who arrived here on Saturday to negotiate with the United States commissioners, held a conference this morning with Messrs. Schurman, Worcester and Denby. They say they are without power to bind the so-called Filipino government in any particular and can only refer any results of the present negotiations to Aguinaldo.

8:40 p. m.—The Filipino commissioners, General Gregorio del Pilar, Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Barretto, Minor Zealita and Senor Graciano Gonzaga, with their families, spent today in visiting friends in Manila and conferred with Senor Florentino Torres, Pablo Ocampo and Teodoro Yanco, the members of the local Filipino association, which will participate in the meetings with the Americans. Senor Torres was a member of Aguinaldo's commission before the war. He proposes independence and favors autonomy, and he has been most influential in persuading the followers of Aguinaldo to make the present advances.

Autonomy is the burden of the talk of the Filipinos and if it is thought that what they wish for would be little different from an American protectorate, which they talked of before the war, Senor Paterno, who has succeeded the irascible Mabini as president of the Filipino so-called cabinet, is a student and a writer of ability. He once drew up a plan of autonomy under Spain, which the Spanish government promised to adopt, there being a troublesome rebellion on foot. The American commissioners in studying the question of Philippine government have found several good points in this scheme. Paterno is now the strong man in Aguinaldo's party.

All the moneyed leaders of the insurrection see that it is hopeless and are anxious for peace. Those who want money think they may profit by harrassing the Americans a while longer. On the suggestion of Mr. Schurman, president of the American commission, the local Filipino peace party has started a newspaper.

Major Kobbe's expedition to open communication with General Lawton has occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Canaba, on the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there and the Pampangas along the river are friendly. Last Friday Major Kobbe took Santana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro. A priest met the expedition with a white flag.

Delegations from San Nicolas and Santiago, small villages just south of Arayat, came to him with the news that 200 insurgents who had been holding both places had withdrawn. They invited the Americans to enter and as the members of the expedition marched the church bells were rung and the timid who had fled flocked back.

The Third Nebraska.
LINCOLN, Neb., May 22.—Colonel Viquain of the Third Nebraska volunteers today received the following letter in response to his telegram to President McKinley from New York on May 12:

My Dear Sir: The president has received your recent dispatch from New York, the contents of which he has noted with interest. He directs me to thank you and through you the men of the Third Nebraska regiment, for the patriotic tender of their further services, and to say that if he has occasion to call for volunteers he will gladly remember the offer.

GEORGE H. CORTELYOU,
Assistant Secretary to the President.

Plans for Currency Reform.
WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is understood that the house republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines:

The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand. Greenbacks, when once redeemed for gold, to be reissued only for gold.

Permitting national banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the treasury, instead of 90 per cent, as at present.

Permitting the minimum capital of national banks to be \$25,000 instead of \$50,000, as at present.

Chinese for the Exposition.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The director general of the International exposition of the Philadelphia Commercial museum has obtained permission from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding in the matter of the admission of 450 Chinese men, women and children to populate the Chinese village at the exposition. Secretary Spaulding, in giving the desired permission, telegraphed that the names of the importations must be furnished in advance to the treasury department, and upon their arrival at San Francisco a written description and photograph of each must be delivered to the collector there.

Cattle Ready for Round-Up.
CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 22.—Preparations are being actively made for the annual spring round-up on the cattle ranges west of the Missouri river. The start will be made from this city probably on Monday and already a large number of cattlemen have gathered here to join the party. The Pierre gang is also reported to be on the way here, and when it arrives the start will be made. It is not expected that a serious loss of cattle will be discovered.

Admiral Schley in Omaha.
OMAHA, May 22.—In the rotunda of the city hall Saturday afternoon Admiral Schley was brought face to face with men, women and children who represented all of the social strata, but who were united in a single impulse in honoring the man who has brought honor to the flag. In spite of threatened rain and a raw wind that made standing in the outdoor atmosphere anything but a pleasure thousands turned out to catch a glimpse of the hero of Santiago. At least 5,000 hands were shaken.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

That the admiral had exceeded his powers in taking the life of the officer was undeniable, as although his instructions gave him the power of life and death, still it was only to be decided by the sentence of the court-martial held by the captains commanding the vessels of the fleet; he therefore felt himself justified in resistance. But Philip was troubled with the idea that such resistance might lead to much bloodshed; and he was still debating how to act, when they reported to him that there was a boat coming from the admiral's ship. Philip went upon the deck to receive the officer, who stated that it was the admiral's order that he should immediately come on board, and that he must consider himself now under arrest, and deliver up his sword.

"No! no!" exclaimed the ship's company of the Dort. "He shall not go on board. We will stand by our captain to the last."

"Silence, men! silence!" cried Philip. "You must be aware, sir," said he to the officer, "that in the cruel punishment of that innocent young man, the admiral has exceeded his powers; and, much as I regret to see any symptoms of mutiny and insubordination, it must be remembered that if those in command disobey the orders they have received, by exceeding them, they not only set the example, but give an excuse for those who otherwise would be bound to obey them, to do the same. Tell the admiral that his murder of that innocent man has determined me no longer to consider myself under his authority, and that I will hold myself as well as him answerable to the company whom we serve for our conduct. I do not intend to go on board and put myself in his power, that he might gratify his resentment by my ignominious death. It is a duty that I owe these men under my command to preserve my life, that I may, if possible, preserve theirs in this strait; and you may also add that a little reflection must point out to him that this is no time for us to war with, but to assist each other with all our energies. We are here, shipwrecked on a barren coast, with provisions insufficient for any lengthened stay, no prospect of succor, and little of escape. As the commodore truly prophesied, many more are likely to perish as well as him—and even the admiral himself may be of the number. I shall wait his answer; if he choose to lay aside all animosity, and refer our conduct to a higher tribunal, I am willing to join with him in rendering that assistance to each other which our situation requires—if not, you must perceive, and of course will tell him, that I have those with me who will defend me against any attempt at force. You have my answer, sir, and may return on board."

CHAPTER XXI.

The officer went to the gangway, but found that none of his crew, except the bowman, were in the boat; they had gone up to gain from the men of the Dort the true history of what they but imperfectly heard; and before they were summoned to return had received full intelligence. They coincided with the seamen of the Dort that the appearance of the Phantom Ship, which had occasioned their present disaster, was a judgment upon the admiral for his conduct in having so cruelly deserted the poor commodore.

Upon the return of the officer with Philip's answer, the rage of the admiral was beyond all bounds. He ordered the guns aft, which would shoot upon the Dort, to be double-shotted, and fired into her; but Krantz pointed out to him that they could not bring more guns to bear upon the Dort in their present situation, than the Dort could bring to bear upon them; that their superior force was thus neutralized, and that no advantage could result from taking such a step. The admiral immediately put Krantz under arrest, and proceeded to put into execution his insane intentions. In this he was, however, prevented by the seamen of the Lion, who neither wished to fire upon their consort nor to be fired at in return. The report of the boat's crew had been circulated through the ship, and the men felt too much ill-will against the admiral, and perceived at the same time the extreme difficulty of their situation, to wish to make it worse. They did not proceed to open mutiny, but they went down below, and when the officers ordered them up they refused to go upon deck; and the officers, who were equally disgusted with the admiral's conduct, merely informed him of the state of the ship's company, without naming individuals so as to excite his resentment against anyone in particular. Such was the state of affairs when the sun went down. Nothing had been done on board the admiral's ship, for Krantz was under arrest, and the admiral had retired in a state of fury to his cabin.

In the meantime Philip and the ship's company had not been idle; they had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut; they had started all the water, and were pumping it out, when a boat pulled alongside, and Krantz made his appearance on deck.

"Captain Vanderdecken, I have come to put myself under your orders, if you will receive me—if not, render me your protection, for as sure as fate I

should have been hanged tomorrow morning if I had remained in my own ship. The men in the boat have come with the same intention—that of joining you if you will permit them."

Although Philip would have wished it had been otherwise, he could not well refuse to receive Krantz under the circumstances of the case. He was very partial to him, and to save his life, which certainly was in danger, he would have done much more. He desired that the boat's crew should return; but when Krantz had stated to him what had occurred on board the Lion, and the crew earnestly begged him not to send them back to almost certain death, which their having effected the escape of Krantz would have assured, Philip reluctantly allowed them to remain.

The night was tempestuous, but the wind being now off shore, the water was not rough. The crew of the Dort, under the direction of Philip and Krantz, succeeded in lightening the vessel so much during the night, that the next morning they were able to haul her off, and found that her bottom had received no serious injury. It was fortunate for them that they had not discontinued their exertions, for the wind shifted a few hours before sunrise, and by the time that they had shipped their rudder, it came on to blow fresh down the Straits, the wind being accompanied with a heavy swell.

The admiral's ship lay aground, and apparently no exertions were used to get her off. Philip was much puzzled how to act; leave the crew of the Lion he could not; nor indeed could he refuse, nor did he wish to refuse the admiral, if he proposed coming on board; but he now made that it should only be as a passenger, and that he would himself retain the command. At present he contented himself with dropping his anchor outside, clear of the reef, where he was sheltered by a bluff cape, under which the water was smooth, about a mile distant from where the admiral's ship lay on shore; and he employed his crew in replenishing his water-casks from a rivulet close to where the ship was anchored. He waited to see if the other vessel got off, being convinced if she did not, some communication must soon take place. As soon as the water was complete, he sent one of his boats to the place where the commodore had been landed, having resolved to take him on board if they could find him; but the boat returned without having seen anything of him, although the men had clambered over the hills to a considerable distance.

On the second morning after Philip had hauled his vessel off, they observed that the boats of the admiral's ship were passing and repassing from the shore, landing her stores and provisions; and the next day, from the tents pitched on shore, it was evident that she was abandoned, although the boats were still engaged in taking articles out of her. That night it blew fresh, and the sea was heavy; the next morning the masts were gone, and she turned on her broadside; she was evidently a wreck, and Philip now consulted with Krantz how to act. To leave the crew of the Lion on shore was impossible; they must all perish when the winter set in upon such a desolate coast. On the whole, it was considered advisable that the first communication should come from the other party, and Philip resolved to remain quietly at anchor.

It was very plain that there was no longer any subordination among the crew of the Lion, who were to be seen, in the day-time climbing over the rocks in every direction, and at night, when their large fires were lighted, carousing and drinking. This waste of provisions was a subject of much vexation to Philip. He had not more than sufficient for his own crew, and he took it for granted that, as soon as what they had taken on shore should be expended, the crew of the Lion would ask to be received on board of the Dort.

For more than a week did affairs continue in this state, when one morning a boat was seen pulling toward the ship and in the stern-sheets Philip recognized the officer who had been sent on board to put him under arrest. When the officer came on deck he took off his hat to Philip.

"You do, he then, acknowledge me as in command?" observed Philip.

"Yes, sir, most certainly; you were second in command, but now you are first—for the admiral is dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Philip; "and how?"

"He was found dead on the beach under a high cliff, and the body of the commodore was in his arms; indeed, they were both grappled together. It is supposed that in his walk up to the top of the hill, which he used to take every day, to see if any vessels might be in the Straits, he fell in with the commodore—that they had come to contention, and had both fallen over the precipice together. No one saw the meeting, but they must have fallen over the rocks, as the bodies are dreadfully mangled."

On inquiry, Philip ascertained that all chance of saving the Lion had been lost after the second night, when she had beat in her larboard streak, and six feet of water in the hold; that the crew had been very insubordinate, and

had consumed almost all the spirits; and that not only all the sick had already perished, but also many others who had either fallen over the rocks, when they were intoxicated, or had been found dead in the morning from their exposure during the night.

"Then the poor commodore's prophecy has been fulfilled!" observed Philip to Krantz. "Many others, and even the admiral himself, have perished with him—peace be with them! And now let us get away from this horrible place as soon as possible."

Philip then gave orders to the officer to collect his men, and the provisions that remained, for immediate embarkation. Krantz followed soon after with all the boat, and before night everything was on board. The bodies of the admiral and commodore were buried where they lay, and the next morning the Dort was under way, and with a slanting wind was laying a fair course through the Straits, toward Batavia, and anchored in the roads three weeks after the combat had taken place. He found the remainder of the fleet, which had been dispatched before them and had arrived there recently, had taken in their cargoes and were ready to sail for Holland. Philip wrote his dispatches, in which he communicated to the directors the events of the voyage; and then went on shore to reside at the house of the merchant who had formerly received him, until the Dort could be freighted for her voyage home.

CHAPTER XXII.

The cargo of the Dort was soon ready, and Philip sailed and arrived at Amsterdam without any further adventure. That he reached his cottage, and was received with delight by Amine, need hardly be said. She had been expecting him; for the two ships of the squadron, which had sailed on his arrival at Batavia, and which had charge of his dispatches, had, of course, carried letters from him during his voyage. Six weeks after the letters, Philip himself made his appearance, and Amine was happy. The directors were, of course, highly satisfied with Philip's conduct, and he was appointed to the command of a large armed ship, which was to proceed to India in the spring, and one-third of which, according to agreement, was purchased by Philip out of the funds which he had in the hands of the company. He had now five months of quiet and repose to pass away previous to his once more trusting to the elements; and this time, as it was agreed, he had to make arrangements on board for the reception of Amine.

The winter passed rapidly away, for it was passed by Philip in quiet and happiness; the spring came on, the vessel was to be fitted out, and Philip and Amine repaired to Amsterdam.

The Utrecht was the name of the vessel to which he had been appointed, a ship of four hundred tons, newly launched and pierced for twenty-four guns. Two more months passed away, during which Philip superintended the fitting, and loading of the vessel, assisted by his favorite Krantz, who served in her as first mate. Every convenience and comfort that Philip could think of was prepared for Amine; and in the month of May he started, with orders to stop at Gambrun and Ceylon, run down the Straits of Sumatra, and from thence to force his way into the China seas, the company having every reason to expect from the Portuguese the most determined opposition to the attempt. His ship's company was numerous, and he had a small detachment of soldiers on board to assist the supercargo, who carried out many thousand dollars to make purchases at ports in China, where their goods might not be appreciated. Every care had been taken in the equipment of the vessel, which was perhaps the finest, the best manned and freighted with the most valuable cargo, which had ever been sent out by the India Company.

(To be continued.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Important Improvements Since the Time of William Shakespeare.

The clerical staff, postmen, rural messengers, and others connected with the Stratford postoffice, and the sub-postmasters of the district, were entertained at supper at the Unicorn hotel on Tuesday night, this being the twenty-seventh annual gathering. The mayor (W. Pearce) presided, and was supported by a number of the leading tradesmen, the vice chair being occupied by E. B. Wynn. Responding for "Our Postmistress" (proposed by G. Boyden), Mr. Doonan, (chief clerk) spoke of the great increase of work at the Stratford postoffice. Within the last few years the clerical staff has been doubled and the number of telegrams was increased at the rate of 10,000 a year. The year 1897 showed an increase of 10,000 over those of 1895, and now, from the returns just made up, it appeared that there was a further increase of 10,000 over those of 1897. (Applause.) The telephone was about to be added, the clerical staff was to be further increased, the duplex system of telegraphy had been authorized in order to cope with the increased work and, notwithstanding that the postoffice had been built only a few years, some important structural alterations and enlargements had become imperative and were about to be carried out. (Applause.) All this showed that they were progressing at a most satisfactory rate, and he looked forward to further important developments.—Birmingham Post.

With Apologies to A. Page.
Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
But all too oft it gets knocked gaily west.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX., MAY 28, JOHN 18:
28--40.

Principal Text: "I Find No Fault with Him"—These Were the Words of Gov. Pilate When Christ Came for Trial But Clamor Overcame Him.

28. "Then led they Jesus from Calaphas." Where the Sanhedrim, under his leadership, had condemned Jesus to death on the charge of blasphemy. But as they were forbidden by Roman law to put any one to death, they could not accomplish their purpose without the aid of the Roman authorities. Therefore they brought their prisoner to Pilate's "hall of judgment," the Pretorium, as it is in the Greek. "And it was early." The word for early (proi) is used technically of the fourth watch, from 3 to 6 a. m. It must have been after the dawn. "Went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled." Ceremonially unclean, and unfitted for the divine rites of the passover. "But that they might eat the passover." An expression which refers not merely to the great central feast of the evening before, but to the whole passover season, with its voluntary peace-offerings and thank-offerings.

29. "Pilate then went out unto them." From the judgment hall, into the open court, where was an elevated tessellated pavement; and, as was the custom, the chair of state was brought out for him to sit upon as judge. The accusation, "What accusation bring ye against this man?" Dr. Deems emphasizes this question, "What accusation do you bring against Him?" It was He that had reason for accusing them. They were the guilty party.

30. "If He were not a malefactor (evildoer), we would not have delivered Him up to thee." They knew they had no good charge that would stand under the Roman law, and therefore they wanted him to take their word for it. That He was worthy of death, and order the execution. "Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law." And, of course, limit the punishment to what you can inflict. "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death." Thus they showed their true colors. "They wanted not justice, but the death of Jesus."

31. "That the saying of Jesus" (John xii, 32; Matt. xx, 19). The Jews, in their very efforts to destroy Jesus, were fulfilling their own prophecy.

32. "Then Pilate," taking up the charge which might be considered as treason, goes back to his throne in the hall, "and called (summoned) Jesus." The Jews of course were not present, as they refused to enter the hall. "Said unto Him, Art thou the King of the Jews?" as these Jews accuse you of claiming, "In all four Gospels these are the first words of Pilate to Jesus, and in all four there is an emphasis on thou.—Cambridge Bible. As if Pilate would say, in antiphrasis, Dost thou, despised, forsaken, without a single follower, without a weapon or wealth, claim to be king of the Jews?"

33. "Sawest thou this of thyself, or, etc.; i. e., do you ask this question from the standpoint of a Roman, referring to secular dominion, and the setting up of an opposition kingdom which would be treason, or from the standpoint of the Jewish Messianic hopes and prophecies, rightly understood.

34. "Pilate answered (perhaps a little nettled), Am I a Jew?" What do I know of your hopes and prophecies? "Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee." Those over whom you claim to be king repudiate you. "What hast thou done?" Explain the whole affair clearly to me—what have you done to arouse such enmity?

35. "My kingdom." Jesus implies that He is really a king. "I am not of this world." Its source and character are unlike those of any earthly kingdom. "If My kingdom were of this world, then would My servants fight." Therefore it cannot, as I have said, be of this world. "The expression translated would fight describes a continuous and violent struggle for superiority, 'agonize.'"

36. "Art thou a king, then?" Do you, a poor, hopeless Jew, without friends—do you claim to be a king? "Thou sayest." Your statement is in course, as a king. "To this end," for this very purpose, to be king, "was I born. For this cause came I unto the world." Claiming pre-existence. "That I should bear witness unto the truth." This was equivalent to His reigning as king, for it was the way He established and carried on His kingdom. "Every one that is of the truth heareth My voice." "To be of the truth is to draw one's inspiration from it, just as to be of God is to be controlled by influences coming from Him; and to hear the voice of Jesus is, of course, to hearken to His words and obey His will."

37. "Pilate said unto Him, What is truth?" "And turned on his heel and did not wait for an answer."—Stalker. "Aethela (Truth) was a country beyond his jurisdiction, a Utopia which could not injure the empire. 'Why speak to me of ideal worlds?'"—Dods. "He went out again to the Jews." And rendered his verdict, "I find in Him no fault," or crime. Pilate, therefore, should have released Jesus; but he had no principle, and was overborne by the angry clamors of the rulers. He was afraid to do right. It might cost him too much.

Burgundy Rose.

But few flower-lovers of the present generation are acquainted with the lovely rose, which was in everybody's bush garden fifty years ago. The flower grows over fifteen inches in height; the foliage is of dark green color and thickly set. In the blossoming season every plant, though not more than three inches tall, will be literally covered with roses of velvety crimson so double as to merit the title "Thousand-leaved Rose." Its common name. By a house gray with years which was once the home of the grandfather and father of the late ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, but now a deserted home, we dug up the few roots which had survived the trampling of cattle. For several seasons the rose slugs destroyed the beauty of the leaves. Last year we sprinkled the bushes with white tobacco, and as the result until the late autumn the plants were perfect in beauty.

The Diving Record.

The greatest diving feat ever achieved was in moving the cargo of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, when a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of over 200 feet, remaining at one time forty-two minutes under water. An authority states that the greatest depth to which a man has been known to descend does not exceed 220 feet—which is equivalent to a pressure of eighty-eight and a half pounds to the square inch.