# PACIFIC RAILROAD SETTLEMENTS

### The Crowning Achievement of the McKinley Administration.

Washington Letter: "The settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness must be ranked as one of the greatest achievements of President McKinley's administration," said General Charles Dick, men.ber of Congress from the Nineteenth district of Ohio, and secretary of the Republican National Committee, to-day:

"All efforts, either by Congress or the executive departments prior to 1897, were of little avail in protecting the government's interests in these roads. In fact, there were grave Coubts whether the government would succeed in being reimbursed, even in part, the vast sum expended by the United States in aid of their construction. But the government has realized in cash or its equivalent, within two years, the sum of \$124,-421,671 out of about \$130,000,000 that was due, and more than half the money collected was for accrued interest that had not been paid.

"The discovery of gold in Callformia; the rapid increase in wealth and population in the territory west of the Rocky mountains, and a movement on the part of the older states to establish closer connections during the Civil war with those outlying communities, led Congress in 1862 to authorize the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean. The direct benefit to be derived by the government was its use for postal, military and other purposes. The act of July 1, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company was not sufficiently liberal, and therefore nothing was accomplished after its provisions. Though the Union Pacific Company would venture money in the construct said road. tion of the road.

"On July 2, 1864. Congress amended

"Their lines were united May 10, years the time required by Congress. The Union Pacific Company constructed 1,034 miles, and the Central Pacific 742 miles. The road of the latter company was subsequently extended 140 miles, and the lines of the two companies from the Missouri river to San Francisco represent a mileage of 1,917 miles.

"In aid of these roads and connecting branches the United States issued bonds to the amount of \$64,623,512. Failing to be relmbursed for the interest paid on these bonds, it became necessary, in protection of the interests of the government, to pass the act of May 7, 1878, known as the 'Thurman Act.' This act provided that the whole amount of compensation which might from time to time be due to the railroad companies for ernment, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds issued to each of the companies, and the other half to be turned into a sinking fund. But it soon became apparent that, with the approaching maturity of bonds issued in ald of the roads the provisions of the Thurman ern Pacific roads, subject to the ap-Act' were not adequate to the protection of the government's interests. Efforts were persistently made looking to a settlement of this vast indebtedness, but without success. So recently as the Fifty-fourth Congress an attempt was made to pass a bill to refund the debts of the Pacific Railroad Companies, but it was defeated in the House by a vote of 167 mays to 102 year.

"On January 12, 1897," continued General Dick, "the day following the defeat of the funding bill, the attorney general was informed by the President that default had occurred in the payment of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific indebtedness to the Government, and he was directed to make arrangements to secure, as far as practicable, the payment of their indebtedness. An agreement was amount due. The notes bore interest United States has already gone to the and the re-organization committee of able semi-annually, and had a condicles of the Hague convention, and that the Union Pacific Railroad, by which tion attached to the effect that, if de- it was the only nation in the world the committee guaranteed, should the fault be made either of the payment to respond to the appeal made by the government undertake to enforce its of principal or interest of either said Boer republics, and that this response lien by sale, a minimum bid for the notes or in any part thereof, then all Union and Kansas Pacific lines that of the notes outstanding, principal and declined by Great Britain, the possiwould produce to the government, over interest, immediately became due and and above any prior lines and charges payable, notwithstanding any other upon the railroads and sinking fund, stipulation of the agreement of settlethe net sum of \$45,754,059.99. In per- ment. formance of this agreement the bid "It was further agreed that the paywas guaranteed by a deposit of \$4.- ment of principal and interest of the 500,000,

this second bid and to increase the being a first lien upon the property.

stallments, thes relieving the govern- ment. ment from any loss whatever upon

tion one of these long-standing and by the Treasury. The United States, troublesome questions. "In the case of the Kansas Pacific tral Pacific Railroad Company to the indebtedness, by decree of the court amount of \$47,050,172.36, bearing interan upset price on the sale of the est payable semi-annally at the rate of property was fixed at a sum which 3 per cent per annum, and secured by would yield to the government \$2,500,- the deposit of an equal amount of 000. The re-organization committee first-mortgage bonds of the Pacific in conference with the government Railway Company, thus providing, bedeclared its purpose of making no youd any doubt, for the sure and gradhigher bid than that fixed by the de- ual payment of the whole of this subcree of the court, so that the govern- sidy debt, and providing in the meanment was confronted with the dan- time for the payment of interest at the ger of receiving for its total lien upon rate of 3 per cent upon the unpaid balthis line, amounting to nearly \$13,- ances. The United States, through the 000,000, principal and interest, only settlement agreement thus entered the sum of \$2,500,000. Believing the into will be reimbursed the full interest of the government required amount of the principal and interest yet in the great day of eternity will that an effort should be made to ob- of the Central Pacific and Western tain a larger sum, and the govern- Pacific debt, aggregating \$58,812,- names startled the nations, and serment having the right to redeem the 715.48. incumbrances upon the property, "The amounts due to the United which were prior to the lien of the States March 1, 1900, from Pacific rail-

government subsidy, by paying the roads on account of bonds issued in sums lawfully due in respect thereof aid of their construction, were as folout of the treasury of the United lows:

AMOUNT DUE THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1, 1900. FROM PACIFIC RAILROADS. Principal. Interest. Total.

Name of Road. Central Branch Union Pacific ...... Sioux City and Pacific...... 1,628,320

States, the President, on February 8, 1 1898, authorized the secretary of the the collection of this indebtedness.

the act of 1862, by making provisions for the road a sum which would realize two years. No other administration in foot into a vise or throw the whole for us? God grant it! . . . more favorable to the companies. The to the government the whole amount the history of the United States has body into a blaze of fever, yet there set of 1862 provided that the govern- of the principal of the debt-\$6,303,000. ever so quickly, so thoroughly, and so have been men and women, but more ment should have a first mortgage on It was believed that no better price satisfactorily enforced the settlement women than men, who have cheerfulthe property of the company, while than this could be obtained at a later of large claims held by the govern- ly endured this hardness. Through the act of 1864 provided substantially date if the sale should be postponed, ment against business corporations, and it was deemed best to permit the nor has any similar settlement ever excruciating neuralgias they have gone should issue in aid of the construction sale to proceed upon the guaranty previously been made by the governand through bodily distress that ond mortgage. Two companies were ize to the government the whole prin- tage. The claims were due. The and paled the cheeks and stooped the organized under the provisions of the cipal of its debt. The sale thereupon President insisted upon their collec- shoulders. By the dim light of the net of 1864, and entered energetically took place, and the property was pur- tion, and this was done in a prompt sickroom taper they saw on their wall upon the work of construction. The chased by the re-organization com- and business-like manner." road was built from the California mittee. The sum yielded to the govend eastward by the Central Pacfic ernment was \$6,303,000. It will thus Railroad Company, and from the Mis- be perceived that the government sesouri river westward to the common cured an advance of \$3,803,000 on ac- Administration Meets Them with a Plain meeting point at Ogden by the Union count of its lien, over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the 1809, anticipating by more than seven tion committee had declared was the many misapprehensions about the

pay for the property.

"The indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the government became due January 1, 1898, when default in payment was made by the company. The deficiency appropriation act of July 7, 1898, appointed the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness to the government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Westproval of the President.

"An agreement for the settlement of this indebtedness was entered into between the commissioners and the railroad companies on February 1899. The amount then due to the United States for principal and interest upon its subsidy liens upon the

notes should be secured by the depos-"Bills were then filed in the United it with the United States treasury of States Circuit courts for the foreclos- \$57,820,000 face value of first refunding are of the government lien. The de- mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, to be crees entered for the sale of the roads thereafter issued by the Central Panot being satisfactory to the govern- cific or its successor having charge of ment, papers were prepared for an ap- the railroads then owned by the compeal. Then the re-organization com- pany, such bonds to be part of the mittee came forward with an offer to issue of not exceeding \$100,000,000 in increase its bid to \$50,000,000 instead all, and to be secured by mortgage of \$45,754,059.99. Subsequently, to set- upon all railroads, equipments and tle all points in dispute, the re-organ- terminals owned by the Central Paization committee decided to abandon | cific Railroad Company, the mortgage

minimum amount to be offered for the "In pursuance of another provision total amount due the government on turing notes were purchased by ship. account of the Union Pacific road, as Speyer & Co., March 10, 1899, and the stated by the secretary of the treas- proceeds, amounting to \$11,762,543.12. ury, including the sum of \$4,549,- and accrued interest to the date of 368.26 cash in the sinking fund. Such payment, \$35,771.02, in all \$11,798,amount was bid by the re-organiza- 314.14, were received by the Treasury dodges about the fence corners.

March 27, 1899, as part payment of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies. The proprietors of the various comtion committee on November 1, 1897, panies comprising the Central Pacific and the sale was confirmed by the system were subsequently conveyed to court on November 6, 1897. After the a new corporation called the Central confirmation of the sale the whole Pacific Railway Company, which latter amount was paid into the treasury executed the mortgage and bonds proof the United States in convenient in- vided for by the agreement of settle-

"On October 7, 1899, bonds were deits claim for principle and interest livered to the Treasury Department by due upon its subsidy, and bringing to the Central Pacific Railway Company a final and most satisfactory termina- to secure the outstanding notes held therefore, holds the notes of the Cen-

2,578,677.68 4,206,997.68 Totals ...... \$3,228,320 \$4,731,037.22 \$7,959,357.22

\$1,600,000 \$2,152,359.54 \$3,752,359.54

### THE BOER ENVOY.

The visit of the Boer envoys to

upset price, and which the reorganiza- Washington has cleared away a good maximum which they were willing to real attitude of the United States with reference to the South African war, "The result of these proceedings and has shown that this government against the Union Pacific system, em- has not only made all possible efforts bracing the main line and the Kan- in behalf of mediation but has gone sas Pacific line, is that the government to greater lengths in this particular any power. So far as we are informed," added Mr. Hay, "the United States was the only government in the world of all those approached by the South African Republic which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interests of a cessation of hostilities." Mr. Hay also added a statement with reference to Central Pacific and Western Pacific the powers of intervention given by rallroads was \$58,812.715.48, more than the Hague convention, which agreeone-half of which was accrued interest | ment states that "Powers stranger to | east storm of domestic infelicity, have upon the principal debt. The agree- the dispute may have the right to offer been driven on the rocks. There are ment for settlement provided for the good offices and mediation during the tens of thousands of drunkards to-day, funding of this amount into promis- course of hostilities, but the functions | made such by their wives. That is not sory notes bearing date of February of the mediator are at an end when poetry; that is prose. But the wrong 1, 1899, payable respectively on or once it is declared, either by one of is generally in the opposite direction. before the expiration of each succes- the parties to the dispute, or by the sive six months for ten years, each mediator himself, that the means of note being for the sum of \$2,940,- reconciliation proposed are not ac-635.78, or one-twentieth of the total cepted." It appears from this that the was made instantly, and that when

Gold and Silver Production.

bility of further intervention ended.

Prosecution, Not Protection. The Republican party prosecutes and punishes those of its public officials who betray their trusts. Protection for dishonesty never was a Republican

ty of the yellow metal.

Disappointing Democracy. The peaceful and satisfactory solu-

Varieties of Populism.

## TALMAGE'S

THE SUBJECT

Addressed to the Toilers and Strugglers on Life's Difficult Highway - Heroes and Heroines of Our Times-The Heroes of Heaven.

[Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.] Text, II Timothy ii, 3, "Thou therefore endure hardness."

Historians are not slow to acknowledge the merits of great military chieftains. We have the full length portraits of the Cromwells, the Washingtons, the Napoleons and the Wellingtons of the world. History is not written in black ink, but red ink of numan blood. The gods of human ambition do not drink from bowls made out of silver or gold or precious stones, but out of the bleached skulls of the fallen. But I am now to unroll before you a scroll of heroes that the world has never acknowledged-those who faced no guns, blew no bugle blast, conquered no cities, chained no captives to their chariot wheels and stand higher than some of those whose aph and rapt spirit and archangel will tell their deeds to a listening universe. I mean the heroes of common, every-

In this rou, in the first place, I find all the heroes of the sickroom. When years of exhausting rheumatisms and of a minimum bid which would real- ment to such good financial advan- rasped the nerves and tore the muscles the picture of that land where the inhabitants are never sick. Through the dead silence of the night they heard the chorus of the angels.

Heroes in Sickness.

large company of friends and rela- most unworthy but faithful servant. tives; it is comparatively easy to ad- Amen." has received on account of its subsidy than any other nation. Secretary Hay dress an audience when in the gleamclaim the sum of \$64,751,223.75, which in his statement to the envoys called ing eyes and the flushed cheeks you has come of which I spoke to you on is an increase of \$18,997,163.76 over the attention to the fact that the Boer know that your sentiments are adopt- the morning when I proposed sum which the re-organization com- governments on March 10 appealed ed. But to do sewing when you ex- hand and heart to you, and are you as their king. But Jesus sent them home question is one of the western exmittee first agreed to bid for the joint simultaneously to the principal Euro- pect the employer will come and thrust willing now, for the love of God, to property, leaving due the sum of \$6,- pean powers and the United States, his thumb through the work to show let me die?" She put her arms around 588,900.19 interest on the Kansas Pa- through their representatives, to in- how imperfect it is or to have the him and said: "The Lord gave, and cific subsidy. The prosecution of a tervene with a view to the cessation whole garment thrown back on you, the Lord hath taken away. Blessed claim for this amount against the re- of hostilities. "The President at once to be done over again; to build a wall be the name of the Lord." "Stop that ceivers of the Union Pacific Company directed me," said Secretary Hay, "to and know there will be no one to say sniveling," said Claverhouse. "I have in 1898 resulted in securing to the convey the substance of this cable- you did it well, but only a swearing had enough of it. Soldiers do your government the further amount of gram to the British government and employer howling across the scaffold; work. Take aim! Fire!" And the I was directed by him to express his to work until your eyes are dim and head of John Brown was scattered earnest hope that a way to bring your back aches and your heart faints, on the ground. While the wife was about peace might be found, and to and to know that if you stop before gathering up in her apron the fragsay that we would be glad to aid in night your children will starve-ah, ments of her husband's head-gatherany friendly manner to promote so the sword has not slain so many as ing them up for burial-Claverhouse happy a result. Our representative in the needle! The great battlefields of looked into her face and said, "Now, London promptly communicated the our civil war were not Gettysburg my good woman, how do you feel now President's instructions to Lord Salis- and Shiloh and South Mountain. The about your bonnie man?" "Oh," she bury and in his answer he was re- great battlefields were in the arsenals said, "I always thought weel quested to thank the President for the and in the shops and in the attics, of him; he has been very good to me; friendly interest, but Lord Salisbury where women made army jackets for I had no reason for thinking anything added that Her Majesty's government a sixpence. They toiled on until they but weel of him, and I think better could not accept the intervention of died. They had no funeral eulogium, of him now." Oh, what a grand thing I enroll their names among those of pick out his heroes and heroines. whom the world was not worthy. Who are those paupers of eternity Heroes of the needle! Heroes of the trudging off from the gates of heaven? and heroines! Bless God for them! had scepters and crowns and thrones,

Heroes of Domestic Injustice. Society to-day is strewn with the wrecks of men who, under the north-

crets of her lifetime, but she will not tell that. Not until the books of eternity are opened on the throne of COMMON DUTIES AND REWARD | judgment will ever be known what she has suffered. Oh, ye, who are twisting a garland for the victor, put it on that pale brow! When she is dead the neighbors will beg linen to make her a shroud, and she will be carried out in a plain box, with no silver plate to tell her years, for she has lived a thousand years of trial and anguish. The gamblers and swindlers who destroyed her husband will not come to the funeral. One carriage will be enough for that funeral-one carriage to carry the orphans and the two Christian women who presided over the obsequies.

The Celestial Door Opened. But there is a flash and the opening of a celestial door and a shout, "Lift up your head, ye everlasting gate, and let her come in!" And Christ will step forth and say, "Come in. Ye suffered with me on earth; be glorified with me in heaven." What is the highest throne in heaven? You say. "The throne of the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb." No doubt about it. What is the next highest throne in heaven? While I speak it seems to me it will be the throne of the drunkard's wife, if she with cheerful patience endured all her earthly torture. Heroes and heroines! \* \* \*

Reward of Devotion. You have all seen or heard of the ruins of Melrose abbey. I suppose in some respects they are the most exsatan had failed to overcome Job, he quisite ruins on earth. And yet, looksaid to God, "Put forth thy hand and | ing at it I was not so impressed-you touch his bones and his flesh, and he may set it down to bad taste-but I will curse thee to thy face." Satan was not so deeply stirred as I was at had found out that which we have all a tombstone at the foot of that abfound out, that sickness is the great- bey, the tombstone placed by Walter est test of one's character. A man Scott over the grave of an old man who can stand that can stand any- who had served him for a good many thing. To be shut in a room as fast years in his house—the inscription. as though it were a bastile; to be so most significant, and I defy any man "Efforts are now pending looking to nervous you cannot endure the tap to stand there and read it without of a child's foot; to have luscious fruit, tears coming into his eyes-the epitreasury to pay the amounts lawfully "Out of an indebtedness of about which tempts the appetite of the ro- taph, "Well done, good and faithful due upon the prior mortgages upon \$130,000,000, more than one-half of bust and healthy, excite our loathing servant." Oh, when our work is over, was organized no one was found who the eastern and middle divisions of which consisted of accrued interest, and disgust when it first appears on will it be found that, because of the government has realized in cash. the platter; to have the rapier of pain anything we have done for God or the "Then the re-organization commit- or its equavilent, the sum of \$124.421 - strike through the side or across the church or suffering humanity that tee of the Kansas Pacific offered to bid 670.95, within a period of less than temples like a razor or to put the such an inscription is appropriate

John Brown's Prayer. John Brown fell upon his knees and began to pray. "Ah," said Claverhouse, "look out if you are going to cil and Richard Cameron." "O Lord," said John Brown, "since it seems to be thy will that I should leave this world for a world where I can love thee better and serve thee more, I put this poor widow woman and these helpless, fatherless children into thy hands. We have been together in peace a good while, but now we must look forth to a better meeting in heaven. And as for these poor crea-In this roll I also find the heroes of tures, blindfolded and infatuated, that toil who do their work uncomplaining stand before me, convert them before ly. It is comparatively easy to lead a it be too late, and may they who have regiment into battle when you know sat in judgment in this lonely place on that the whole mation will applaud the this blessed morning upon me, a poor, victory: it is comparatively easy to defenseless fellow creature-may they doctor the sick when you know that in the last judgment find that mercy your skill will be appreciated by a which they have refused to me, thy

He arose and said, "Isabel, the hour but, in the name of my God, this day, it will be in the last day to see God sewing machine! Heroes of the Who are they? The Lord Claverattic! Heroes of the cellar! Heroes houses and the Herods and those who but they lived for their own aggrandizement, and they broke the heart of nations. Heroes of earth, but paupers in eternity. I beat the drums of their eternal despair. Woe, woe, woe!

The Heroes of Heaven.

What harm can the world do you day when in the midst of a brilliant | hero or the beroine. If there be no assemblage the vows were taken, and flour in the house and you do not full organ played the wedding march, know where your children are to get and the carriage rolled away with the bread, listen, and you will hear somebenediction of the people. What was thing tapping against the window the burning of Latimer and Ridley at pane. Go to the window and you will the stake compared with this? Those find it is the beak of a raven, and open men soon became unconscious in the the window, and there will fly in the fire, but there is a 30 years' martyr- messenger that fed Elijah. Do you In 1895 the world's production of dom, a F years' putting to death, yet think that the God who grows the gold was \$17,000,000 less than the uncompaining. No bitter words when cotton of the South will let you freeze world's production of silver. In 1898 the rollicking companions at 2 o'clock for lack of clothes? Do you think that the production of gold was \$73,700,000 in the morning pitch the husband dead the God who allowed his disciples on greater. Not much danger of a scarci- drunk into the front entry. No bitter Sabbath morning to go into the grain words when wiping from the swollen | field and then take the grain and rub brow the blood struck out in a mid- it in their hands and eat-do you think night carousal. Bending over the God will let you starve? Did you ever battered and bruised form of him who hear the experience of that old man. when he took her from her father's "I have been young and now am old, nome promised love and kindness and yet I have never seen the righteous protection, yet nothing but sympathy forsaken or his seed begging bread." and prayers and forgiveness before Get up out of your discouragement, they are asked for. No bitter words | O troubled soul, O sewing woman, O when the family Bible goes for rum | man kicked and cuffed by unjust emand the pawnbroker's shop gets the ployers, O ye who are hard beset in house. last decent dress. Some day, desir- the battle of life and know not which tion of a labor difficulty is always a ing to evoke the story of her sorrows, way to turn, O you bereft one, O you property to \$58,448,223.75, being the of the agreement, the four earliest ma- disappointment to Democratic leader- you say, "Well, how are you getting sick one with complaints you have pattern. along now?" and, rallying her tremb- told to no one, come and get the comling voice and quieting her quivering fort of this subject. Listen to our lip, she says, "Pretty well, I thank great Captain's cheer: "To him that ing himself. Middle-of-the-road Populism contine you; pretty well." She never will tell overcometh will I give to eat of the ues to show fight to the variety that you. In the delirium of her last sick- fruit of the tree of life which is in writing a poem-if you don't let it ness she may tell all the other se- the midst of the paradise of God." | get any farther than that.

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, JUNE 14-JOHN 6: 5-14.

Golden Text-"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread"-Matt. 6: 11-The Feeding of the Multitude-Fields White to the Harvest.

and his disciples left Galilee for a time. The excitement on account of Herod's murder of the prophet might end in a political revolt, which was entirely contrary to the plans and principles of Jesus in inaugurating his kingdom, and yet he might be involved in it, or seem to be, if he remained. Hence, he crossed over the ing not only in regard to the material Jordan into the realm of Herod Philip and went up among the hills overlooking the plain of Butaiha, a wild pasture land belonging to Bethsaida on the southeas: and there in retirement he conversed with his disciples. The "sat" of v. 3 implies teaching, for that was the usual posture of teachers. The people noticed the sailing of Jesus

over the Sea of Galilee, and could watch the course of the boat nearly all the way salem passed near the head of the lake. of Georgia and their sons own at pres-These were thronged with pilgrims going up to the Passover, who thus had leisure to stop and see and hear the grea Galilee were also going to Jerusalem. They had broken away from their homes and business and had time to go out of value nearly \$9,000,000 since 1875. In their way to see and hear him whose fame had gone out over the whole region. They flocked from all directions, some over the sea, some by the land route along the northern shore, the numbers increasing from every city and village on the way: for at this time the western towns and villas. Therefore, when Jesu looked up from his teaching on the hill side, he (v. 5) "saw a great company come unto him." They came because of John calls them,-signs of God's presence, and power, and love; signs or evitruths that he taught.

"Jesus . . . saith unto Philip." ward evening, "when the day began to wear away" (Luke 9: 12). By combining in different courses-business classicall the accounts the conversation at this time would be about as follows:-Jesus (speaking to Philip, whose home was at Bethsaida, and who therefore was ness to 2,252 in industrial courses.

ple).-"Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" (John). the poorest food of the people. The lad be in every state and terri ory but probably brought them for his own lunch. possibly to find a market for them. "Two one, while negroes from over half of small fishes." "The Greek (opsaria) is a | the states and territories are now livdiminutive: it properly means what was ing in Georgia. Other points brought eaten along with the bread, and specially refers to the small and generally dried or out are the conjugal conditions the pickled fish eaten with bread, like our numbers living in cities, towns and 'sardines.' or the 'caviar' of Russia, the pickled herrings of Holland and Germany. Millions were caught in the lake. | tion. Under this it is shown that only among its fishermen."-Edersheim, "What

"Gathering up the Fragments.-Vs. 12-14. 12. "When they were living conditions of all, and there are filled." Every person had all he wanted. 'Gather up the fragments." The broken eces that would be fit for food at anwasted. The gathering of the fragments was an object lesson of precious truth and completed the proof of the miracle.

hungry men, besides women and chil-

were small hand-baskets specially provid- ates.-Chicago News. -Dr. Davis. "Wicker baskets." "Their Orphan Asylum's Row of Tiny Bobbing sizes were probably variable, but the capacity equal to two gallons."-Prof. A. Macalister, in Scribner's New Dictionary

"This is of a truth that prophet." and went up into the mountain alone to

Social Memory. for persons. One night Sir Edward | the name of their patron on battlefield, was in the house of commons, to hear in hospital, among the poor and the a debate under the gallery. A friend weak and the lowly. The row of tiny learning why he was there, said: "Oh, then, you can look after my old father | phans happily regarding the occurago." "I remember," said he, "you tints of the flowers that bloom in the der the gallery at the house." And this the heads a glimpse can be caught of was the memory of a man totally a circle of happy children within, blind .- Youths' Companion.

### Ranaway Yearned for Pie.

tice Sabath that he had run away from | childish song or to the echo of childhis home, "just for fun." "And you ish laughter. Close at hand walks the had lots of fun, I suppose?" said his sweet-faced religious with a heart at honor. "No, sir; I did not." "Well, leisure from itself. In her arms a where did you eat during your stay baby lies and a number of tiny figfrom home?" "I didn't eat." "And | ures toddle after her, clutching at her still you wouldn't go home? How dress. It is a little glimpse into the would a nice hot roast chicken or tur- heart of a happy world, a world whose when the Lord Almighty with un- key with cranberry sauce go?" asked acquaintance with sorrow has been sheathed sword fights for you? I his honor. Frank made no reply, but soothed by the ministry of tender You would not have to go far to find preach this sermon for comfort. Go he seemed restless. "And some nice hands and charitable deeds.—Chicago a wife whose life is a perpetual mar- home to the place just where God has hot apple pie, and-" But his honor Chronicle. tyrdom-something heavier than a put you to play the hero or the hero- got no further. The boy, unable to stroke of the fist, unkind words; stag- ine. Do not envy any man his money control himself any longer, burst into gering home at midnight and constant or his applause or his social position. tears, and, throwing his arms about is 60 years of age. He was educated entered into between the government at the rate of 3 per cent annum, pay- extreme length permitted by the artionly a wreck of what she was on that or her exquisite appearance. Be the wanted to go home. "I thought I'd bring him about," said his honor. "The plan never fails."-Chicago Inter-

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A soft corn is usually hard enough | teuch," which created much comment Common sense for want of use has

ecome uncommon.

Every time a pessimist smiles he versaries as Prof. Max-Muller annd feels ashamed of it.

The easiest of all languages to learn is the language of love. There is always more or less flash language in a telegram.

The poor man who weds an heiress | jected to the delay and said: "Why do believes in the gold cure for financial you wait for those women?" "Be-

The unexpected seldom happens to show up for dinner at a boarding-The trouble with the average self-

made man is in his poor selection of a No man can render assistance to another without at the same time help-

There is no harm in thinking of

NEGRO EXHIBIT FOR PARIS.

Sent by the Atlanta, Ga., University to the Paris Exposition. Some months ago the Atlanta (Ga.)

university sent a negro exhibit to Paris for the exposition and last week a second negro exhibit, with the same destination, was forwarded by the same university. It is said by the Atlanta papers to be an exhaustive social study of the Georgia negro, who, After the martyrdom of John, Jesus as Georgia has the largest negro population of any state, is taken as a fair representative of the race in this country. It is illustrated by maps, colored charts and other devices. The facts shown are decidedly encouragprogress of the negro, but as to his intellectual progress as well. The increase in numbers has been steady from 1790 to the present time, while the proportion in relation to the whites has also grown from 37 per cent in 1800 to 46 per cent in 1890, there being in 1890 over 850,000 negro to Bethsaida. The great roads to Jeru- residents in Georgia. The freedmen ent 1,062,225 acres of land-an increase of over 700,000 acres since 1874-and prophet. Pilgrims from every part of their taxable property is assessed at about \$13,500.000, having increased in the various occupations the agricultural laborers are still in the great majority, although there is practically no occupation or profession that is not represented by a few at least. Illitand northern shores were populous with eracy has decreased from 90 per cent in 1860 to 50 per cent in 1900, and the number of children in the public schools has increased in the same pethe miracles (v. 2) of Jesus, signs, as riod from seven to nearly 190,000 There are 2,800 negro public schools. dences of Jesus' divine mission, and the with property valued at \$196,010, and about 3,500 negro public school teachers. The number of negro students al, professional, scientific normal and industrial-varies from twelve in busiacquainted with the region and the peo- There are many other facts shown. For instance, the migration of negroes "Five barley loaves." Or round, flat is illustrated by the Georgia negro. cakes like large crackers. Barley was Negroes born in Georgia are lown to are they among so many?" Five crack- than colored. There are mans of the ers and two sardines for five thousand principal Georgia cities illustrating graphically the relative numbers of the poor and the well to do and the large volumes containing much that is interesting in the way of negro legislation-the "black laws" of Georgia from the earliest times. The work on the exhibit was done by negroes-Dr. for more remained than there was to be- Du Bois and his assistants, most of whom are Atlanta university gradu-LIVE SPRING DAISIES.

Heads.

"A bouquet of bright spring flowers" is the way a thoughtful passer-by describes a row of bobbing heads in a window on La Salle avenue just south of Superior street. The window in posures of the orphan asylum, dedicated to the name of dear St. Vincent, and presided over by the gentle relig-Henry Fawcett, says Sir Edward ious who wear the waving bonnets of Russell, had an extraordinary memory | white linen and minister charity in introduced him to Mr. Fawcett, who, heads in the window on Superior street is comprised of a group of tiny orand tell him who the people are. He rences on the pavement as a special is going under the gallery, too." Three | play arranged for their special enteror four years later, Sir Edward was tainment. The faces are bright and presented to Mr. Fawcett, who was sunny and smiling and as cleanly as then chief guest at a political dinner, soap and water and happy hearts can and said to him in the usual conven- make them. The little bright heads tional mumble: "I once had the are well brushed and orderly and the pleasure of being introduced to you, pretty colored dresses add tints to the Mr. Fawcett, but it's a long time picture as soft and alluring as the very kindly looked after my father un- spring. Through the spaces between playing gayly the pastimes and games of youth, and when the window is raised one can hear sounds of prattle Frank Starba, 15 years old, told Jus- and merriment and listen to bursts of

Wisdom of the Chief Rabbi. Dr. Hermann Adler, the chief rabbi, at University College, London, and the universities of Prague and Leipzig. He succeeded his father in the position of chief rabbi in 1891. Literary eminence is one of his main credentials to distinction. He was joint author of a reply to Bishop Colenso's volcanic "Criticism on the Pentaabout thirty years ago. He has also conducted vigorous polemical controversies with such redoubtable ad-Goldwin Smith.

Appreciated Sewing School. A street car in the eastern district, Brooklyn, waited for a crowd of wo-Friendship bought with money isn't | men who were nearly a block away, the proof against the coin of your enemy. other day. One of the passengers obcause," said the conductor, "they 'learned' my little girl to sew in a sewing school over there. There is a patch she put in," he added, pointing to the neatly mended sleeve of his coat.

> Giant Apple Tree. The largest apple tree in the State of New York is an old giant standing near the town of Wilson. It was planted in 1815 and its highest yield

was thirty-three barrels of apples in a

single season.