

per cent on Tuesday, and only 4 per cent on Friday.

By examining the record of railroad disasters from 1893 up to date it was discovered that the nervous person who fears to begin a journey on Friday can point to some substantiation for the fears. It was in this item alone that the day kept up its reputation.

Wednesday is the best day to begin a journey. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday are close rivals to Friday, while Tuesday, Thursday, and Wednesday have small records.

The greatest danger from fire has been on Monday. Wednesday and Saturday are next, and Thursday shows the smallest fire loss. Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday are about on equal footing, Friday having a shade the worst of it.

A summary shows the following:
The worst day for murders, Sunday.
The worst day for fires, Monday.
The worst day for ship-wrecks, Thursday.

The worst day for railroad accidents, Friday.

The worst day for floods, Saturday. His conclusions, as stated by himself, are as follows:

"By taking an average of these results we find that Tuesday is the luckiest day, with Friday close behind; Wednesday and Thursday run a dead heat for the third position; Sunday comes in easily fifth, with Monday some distance behind, and Saturday last. But if we strike an average of the percentages obtained from the actual figures used in preparing the diagrams, we find that 10.2-3 per cent of the disasters took place on a Friday, 10.5-6 per cent on a Tuesday, 14.1-3 per cent on a Thursday, 14.1-2 per cent on a Wednesday, 16.1-2 per cent on both Saturday and Sunday,

and 16.2-3 per cent on Monday.

"It is recorded that this favors the theory that Columbus started on his voyage of discovery on a Friday; first sighted land on a Friday; started on his return journey on a Friday, and arrived at Palos on a Friday; he reached Hispanola in his second expedition on a Friday, and discovered the continent of America on a Friday. Bunker Hill was fought on a Friday; the motion made by John Adams that the United States are and ought to be independent was made on a Friday; Saratoga was surrendered on a Friday; the treason of Arnold exposed on a Friday; and the collier Merrimac was sunk in Santiago harbor by Lieut. Hobson on a Friday."—Chicago Tribune.

A Bloody Record.

June, the mellow month, the month of mating, the month of many sweet and placid things, has in 1903 been a month of extraordinary and alarming violences, and these violences have not been confined to abnormalities in the record of the weather man. They have been of a more shocking kind than the little unusual high and low records of temperature. Horrors, which have gone to the very heart of the world, have marked the first half of June. Leafy, quiet June has been bloody, rioting June, and the furies seem to have been unchained all the while. Probably April suggested the wake of bloody things with the Kishereff horror. But, no matter, June has made a record quite bloody enough to stand alone. It is a singular fact that the first day of the month was marked by a fearful catastrophe at Topeka, Kas., when 250 lives were lost, 20,000 persons left without homes and property values of anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,-

000 in amount destroyed. June 2 witnessed the tornado in Georgia, and Gainesville sent out a report of 100 lives lost, 200 persons injured and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. In the South Carolina storm of June 6, according to Spartanburg reports, 150 lives were lost, 500 persons left without homes, 4,000 persons left without employment and property valued at \$2,000,000 destroyed. The disaster, caused by flood, at East St. Louis began on June 8 and ran through to the 10th. Taking in the whole area involved it was estimated that 25,000 persons were homeless, a number of lives lost, over \$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed, stock, houses, land and other properties injured and destroyed. The bloody military plot against the king and queen of Serbia was executed on the night of June 11. And now comes the report from Oregon that 500 or 600 lives and vast property values have been swept away by water in the town of Heppner. Besides these large events there have been lynchings, burnings, murders, suicides, railroad accidents, bank robberies and a long train of other violent happenings. June up to this hour has been thoroughly disreputable, and the month is only half gone.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Missouri Valley Floods.

Two generations ago, in 1844, when the Missouri and Kansas river valleys were flooded even more deeply than they are today, Kansas City was nothing but a town site, almost unoccupied; Topeka's foundation was still a matter of ten years in the future, while as for Kansas City, Kas., thirty years were to pass before men began to gather in numbers on its site.

In those days Independence was the only town worthy of the name in that region. It had been founded in 1827, had recently been the headquarters of the Mormons, and was the starting point for adventurers into the unexplored west. Its site was four miles from the Missouri river, and it was safe from the danger of the waters.

In 1881, the time of the last flood which at all approached the present one in extent, Kansas City was a flourishing city of 55,000; its neighbor across the river in Kansas had about 3,000 inhabitants, and Topeka's population numbered 15,000. The Kansas City people were for the most part safe, however, in their hills, and in both the other places the residents had the advantage of the most favorable locations for their homes. Those who suffered in the low lands which were flood-swept were comparatively few in number.

How different is the situation today. The cities have all grown rapidly, and their manufacturers have seized the river lands for their buildings, attracting around them thousands of homes, whose occupants were ignorant and heedless of the possibilities of flood times. Topeka has doubled its population since 1880, many of the newcomers settling in low lands north of the Kansas river. Kansas City has tripled in size, and Kansas City, Kas., has multiplied its people almost twenty fold.

Now come the torrents of water, bringing loss of life and the destruction of property in a measure so large that the floods of 1903 will always remain among the worst memories of the three cities. The steady growth of the cities proves to have been a steady advance into danger, and a part of the price of prosperity must now be paid. The cities may assure themselves that they have the sympathy of the whole nation in their troubles, and that if they need help in their

work of relief it will be offered them almost before it is asked.—Chicago Record-Herald.


Opportunity.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping wake; if feasting rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortal's desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury and woe
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and I return no more!
—Jno. J. Ingalls.

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