Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

The anti-pass bill went through the house with but one dissenting vote (that of Cone) and immediately after the senate accepted the house amendments. The bill carries the emergency clause and will become a law just as soon as signed by the governor. By reason of the senate provision making the holder of a pass equally guilty with the giver, every owner of an annual In the state, not especially excepted by the provisions of the bill, will become a criminal and subject to prosecution unless he throws his pasteboard into the fire or hands it back to the giver. Several members of the legislature who have been making frequent trips home on complimentary transportation will have to pay when the; leave after the final windup. Under provisions of the bill attorneys or surgeons to receive passes must be able to show that they are "bona fide employes, the major portion of whose time is employed in the service of the company" from which they might receive the transportation. Cone's obfection is that there are a hundred and one pretexts through which a railroad may construe lawyer and doctor politicians all over the state as employes.

The house recommended for passage Aldrich's maximum freight rate bill by practically a unanimous vote. The senate having passed the measure, it will be certain of passage now and equally certain of approval. The bill makes a reduction of 15 per cent in the rates in force January 1, 1907, on live stock, potatoes, grain and grain products, fruit, coal, lumber and building material in car load lots. The railway commission is given power to raise or lower rates. If the roads show that the rates are not reasonable, the commission has power to permit the roads to raise rates. The friends of the bill make the claim that it will give immediate relief from the unjust charges on the principal products used and shipped in the state and without waiting an indefinite time on the railway commission. It was urged as a temporary and supplementary act to the bill defining the powers of the commission.

ha live stock exchange and the stock yards were passed by the house. One bill by Adams of Dawes provides for a general cut amounting to 50 per cent on the profits in the charges made at the yards for feed, yardage and simflar service. It provides also for state weights of live stock and for annual public reports showing the business condition of the company. The Do- ity alike. ran bill is aimed at the commission men and the live stock exchange. It provides a cut in commission charges to put them back to where they were two years ago before a general reduction was made by commission men. An anti-discrimination feature also practically knocks out the stock exchange by opening up that exchange to any character of irresponsible concern. Under its present rules a commission man must pay the shipper for all live stock sold for him whether the commission man can collect or not.

The house refused to stand for S. F. 384, which conferred upon the state labor bureau authority to investigate corporations and look into the books of these concerns, a bill which it was said Governor Sheldon heartily endorsed, and it was indefinitely postponed upon the recommendation of the judiciary committee. McMullen and Harvey made talks against the bill, and though Noves of Cass offered amendments, they were not acted upon, and the house sustained the report of the committee. S. F. 308 received a similar fate. This is the bill by Aldrich of Butler providing common carriers shall receive permission from the rallway commission before floating bends.

The railway commission has not yet formally organized owing to the absence of Robert Cowell, the member from Omaha. He failed to come early in the week and it is not known when he will be present. His resignation has been expected for some time, as he has told friends that he would resign if the work of the commission required much of his time. He was not present to be sworn in when other state officers took the oath of office January 8, but took the oath later.

The "single tax" theory is dead as far as the present session of the legislator is concerned. The senate killed a bill introduced in the house by Representative Davis. Later a similar fate befell S. F. No. 109, presented by Senator McKesson. Governor Sheldon recommended in his message that all mortgage indebtedness be deducted

The senate declined to reconsider its action of the previous day indefinitely postponing H. R. 403, by Blystone, appropriating \$50,000 for a hospital building at the Lincoln hospital for Aldrich of Butler moved to recommit the insane for the use of men. Me the bill to the committee of the whole Kesson's motion to reconsider was de for specific amendment so as to perfeated by a vote of 9 to 15. The mat- mit the railroad commission to control ter was discussed and Root of Cass, rates as well as the running of sleepchairman of the finance committee, ing cars on trains. Clarke of Adams its decision that the appropriation was which would have carried with it the not necessary. He was supported by original bill. King of Polk spoke in other members of the finance com-

The house was touched with sentiment and presented to Speaker Nettleton a solid silver carving set and berry bowl and a carving set to Chief Clerk Clyde Barnard. Representative Dodge made the presentation speech and paid an eloquent tribute to the speaker and clerk.

erty this yes

The state-wide primary bill pas the house on the 29th, as amended by the senate. Dodge, of Douglas, moved that all the amendments be adopted with the exception of section 30, relating to the promulgation of the party platform and the selection of a state committee, and on this question he asked for the appointment of a conference committee. His motion was defeated. The senate passed the bill by a vote of 30 to 3, every senator going on record. Though the bill was recommitted at the forencon session for an amendment which Senator Aldrich wanted to attach, the change was not made and the bill was placed on its passage at the opening of the afternoon session. The three senators who voted against the measure were Ashton, Latta and Hanna. Ashton and Latta are fusionists while Hanna is a republican. Ashton explained his vote in a written statement, declaring the primary would cost the state \$200,000 a year. The bill goes to the governor at once.

The proposed law, to go back to the old system of precinct or township elective assessors, was defeated in the house by a vote of 40 to 42. The bill was introduced by Johnson of Saline and applied only to counties of less than 25,000. In these counties the county assessor was to be done away with and the deputy assessors, instead of being appointed by him, were to be elected in each precinct or township. There was a considerable demand for the bill by farmers who declare that assessors are appointed from the towns which give the merchants in the towns the best of the bargain at the expense of the farmers.

The house passed the Adams and Doran stock yards bills with practically the Douglas county delegation opposed. Some of the members from Douglas county did not vote for the bills. The contest came up in the afternoon when Thiessen of Jefferson moved to recommit H. R. 495 by Doran to provide an amendment that commission men should charge 50 cents a head for selling cattle, 25 cents a head for calves, 15 cents for hogs and 5 cents for sheep. This was quickly voted down when Clarke of Douglas made a motion that the bill be indefinitely postponed. It received only 8 votes.

Among the more important bills passed was an amendment to the Hirsch law by Cone. It seeks to remedy the defects in the Hirsch elevator law by providing a means through which railroads are required to furnish trackage to elevators. The limit in pacity of elevators to which railroads are required to furnish side tracks is also reduced to 10,000 bushels. The hill provides that the elevator man must be ready to put up the cost of building the side track, but forbids dis- and brush. crimination between two elevators in one place and requires the railroads to treat all elevator men in one local-

The senate finance committee recommended for passage H. R. 295, which provides for a heating plant at the Peru Normal school. The action of the committee in indefinitely postponing the bill appropriating \$2,000 for a subhatchery for fish in Cherry county was reversed by the senate after a fight by Senator Hanna. After securing the reconsideration of the vote he moved the bill be placed on general file, and after a heated debate in which members of the finance committee declared the action would open up the way for a wholesale reversal of the action of the commit tee, the motion carried.

Wilsey of Frontier, chairman of the railroad committee of the senate, gently laid fifteen bills on the secretary's desk after a motion had been carried to indefinitely postpone all senate files not on the general file or advanced to third reading. The batch, with one or two exceptions, applied directly to railroads, but in the entire lot there is not one that is not wholly or partly covered by bills already passed by one or both of the two houses. Many of them related to the qualifications and powers of the railway commission and some related to maximum rates of commodities.

The senate expunged from the records a resolution offered by Sibley of Lincoln county early in the session censuring Assistant Secretary F. P. Corrick. The trouble came about through the publication of some letters from some of Sibley's constituents protesting against a stringent anti-pass law. Senator Sibley offered the resolution apparently while angered at the publication of the letters. It was never pushed and has been allowed to lie dormant until, when, by unanimous vote, a motion by Randall of Madison to expunge it from the records carried.

The last county option bill was indefinitely postponed in the house by a vote of 40 to 37, made by Lahners of Thaver county. The measure was in- condensed milk in the year 1905. The from the assessed valuation of the troduced by E. W. Brown of Lancaster after the original postponement.

> The defeat of the Thomas bill to reduce the rates charged by sleeping car companies in this state was one of the features of a senate session. moved to table the whole matter, opposition to the motion to table. It was defeated, thus killing the measure.

The physical connection telephone bill is among the measures left on general file by the sifting committee. Five hundred and fifty-eight bills were introduced in the house and only a small portion of this number has been considered or advanced. The senate Governor Sheldon signed the termi- fares on sleeping car rates and that curl of the peach, scab of the peach the natural advantages. It means the nal tax bill fifteen minutes after the the house sifting committee immebill was placed on his desk. The bill diately afterward advanced the house has no emergency clause and will not sleeping car bill to the sifting file, The treatment as applied to cherry affect the assessment of railroad prop- together with the bill cutting express trees helps to control the leaf spot that will increase the assets of the come in crossing the snow on the Alps -John W. Chadwick.



Get after the peach borer.

Eggs hatched now will produce the early layers.

Set out the horseradish roots as early as the ground will permit.

Variety is important in providing the grain ration for the sheep.

In buying a work horse for the farm be sure to see that you get a fast walker

A silo and a separator will prove indispensable where eight or more cows are kept.

Don't push the horse beyond the limit. Signs of exhaustion point the time to stop and rest.

that they can get in away from the mothers and eat at will. Three essential things to remember

A lamb creep is needed as soon as

the little fellows will eat grain so

in spraying are, what to spray for, the proper solution, and its application at the right time. Two milch goats can be so handled

as to keep a family in milk the entire year, by having one come in fresh at the end of each half year. After the colt is about five months

sucking. Take a month to do it, and neither colt or dam will suffer or It is easy to put the eggs into the

old begin gradually to stop it from

Goats thrive best on hilly and rocky land, but will thrive on level land that

foragers and will subsist on weeds The best remedy for the flock of hens that does not produce a good average of fertile eggs is to intro-

is not wet or swampy. They are great

from another flock. The kind of a road you will have along side of your place all summer depends largely upon the amount of work you do thereon with the road

duce new blood. Buy healthy males

As to the value of alfalfa as a feed an Illinois farmer declares he would rather have it pound for pound than wheat bran in feeding milch cows, brood sows, young pigs and all growing stock.

drag during this spring.

The nest of the setting hen should be made up of dry earth with chopped hay or straw as a liberal covering, and then insect powder dusted over the eggs and nest before placing the hen thereon.

The owner of well-bred fowls is as justified in valuing eggs from pure stock at more than the market price which eggs from scrubs can command. as the man who has a pure-bred herd of cattle in asking a high price for his

Undoubtedly the deadliest foe of the farm poultry is the tiny mite, whose smallness is made up for by the enormous numbers in which he does congregate on the perches and in the nest boxes. Begin a crusade against the intruders at once, and once out keep them out of the hen

The reaping depends on the sowing, and the sowing on the care with which the farmer has selected his seed. Good, heavy, clean seed cannot be semill. And furthermore the farmer should remember that he cannot get anyone to take the same pains in grading his seed that he would him-

According to the government census report there were 8,926 establishments in the United States engaged in manufacturing butter, cheese and total capital employed in the industry was \$47,255,000, and the total number of wage earners 15,557. Material consumed amounted in value to \$142.920. 000, while the products were valued in the aggregate at \$168,182,000.

There is no better remedy for scale insects than the lime-sulphur spray. So those who use it for San Jose use, whale-oil solution is the safest remedy for oyster-shell and scurfy

Now is the time to prepare your Bordeaux mixture and get the spraying apparatus in shape. The former is made in the proportions of two pounds of copper sulphate and two pounds of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water. The first spraying should be done in the spring as soon as the buds begin to swell. This will deand the powdery milder.

Guess work on the farm never pube ollars in the bank.

Worms cut down the thrift and reduce the profits in swine growing.

Harsh treatment of the cow is more than apt to decrease the milk

sitive cow are more than apt to make her kick.

It hurts the sheep and it does the coce no good to catch the animal by the wool.

The only phase of the dairying in-

dustry which is overdone is the keeping of poor cows which return no

Don't use the cow's udder for a hand warmer. Begin your milking after you have warmed your hands up with other work.

The space in the hives should be

suited to the size of the colony, especially at this season of the year when the colony is apt to be weak. During the short days of winter it

may be necessary to do some of the chores after dark, but now that the days are longer, plan to have the day's work end with the coming of night. Put yourself in the other animal's place. Do unto thy horse and thy

cow as thou dost think thou wouldst

like to be done for if in their place.

is a golden rule for the stock raiser. Home-grown seed carefully cleaned and graded is more valuable than seed brought in from abroad. For this reason the fanning mill, even though it be only a hand-power one, should be

The "I guess" method is the one too often followed by the farmer in the running of his dairy, in the growing of his livestock, in the raising of his

found on every farm.

Progress in agriculture, declares Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, demands that to the greatest possible extent practice shall be controlled by science, not by chemistry alone, but by every science that deals with principles fundamental to agriculture.

If tuberculosis has gained a foothold in your dairy herd separate all incubator, but it means care and at- affected animals from the healthy tention and strict observation of the ones, thoroughly disinfect the barns, rules to get chicks out of the incu- and then establish better sanitary conditions.

> made by this government for experi- by virtue of its intensity and scope. ments looking to the improvement of Considered in proportion to population draft horses with that of \$350,000 then and now, the movement of 1857 made by France for the same pur- probably was as important as the one pose, and then judge which is the now in progress. Taken without refmost interested in the subject.

Prof. H. H. Bailey of Cornell university says: "I believe in the organization of separate agricultural schools, but also believe that the common school must take up agricultural instruction in its rudiamentary principles." He predicts that the common school system in the next ten years will be redistricted and reorganized

In Denmark the children pass from the elementary schools to the agricultural and dairy high schools, ot which in that little country there are no fewer than 97, 85 of these receiv ing state assistance. More than 100 teachers, chiefly male and female students of the University of Copen hagen, without payment, give lectures and demonstrations in different parts of the country to working men and women during the winter.

port on the work of the federal meat inspectors under the new law shows that they are passing on an enormous number of cattle, hogs and sheep. The report shows that during July, August and September, 1906, 9,685,-000 carcasses were inspected. In October, November and December 13,3 262,000 carcasses were passed upon. In July last year inspection was conducted at 154 establishments, while in January, 1907, it was being maintained at 644 plants.

Plans are being laid by the Commercial association of Chicago for a big corn exposition next fall in Chicago It is to be known as the National Corn exposition, and according to the dates now fixed will be held October 5 to 19. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be expended in making the show a success. Cash prizes will cured without the help of a fanning be distributed so that every corn section will be rewarded, providing it par ticipates. There will probably be state prizes, probably district prizes, and certainly prizes for the farmer, the farmer's wife, the farmer's son and the farmer's daughter. The men having the exposition in charge are leaders in Chicago business enterprises. The following officers were elected: President. Edwin S. Conway; vice presi: dents, E. S. Fursman, El Paso, Ill.: Prof. P. G. Holden, Ames, la.; secretary, Curt M. Treat, Chicago.

There is no doubt that electricity will be used more largely by the farmer of the future. The latest development in this direction is the association which has been formed by some enterprising farmers of Davidson and Turner counties in South Dakota for can also kill other scale with it. the purpose of introducing of elec-But, remember, this mixture should trical power into farming communi cultivating the soil, harvesting the crops, running farm machinery and lighting the nomes of the people. It will be applied to the dairfes, cream eries and other local industries. Power is to be put in the home for the purpose of running sewing machinery. laundry appliances and everything requiring physical labor. The plan of those Dakota farmers is worthy the in history. Lord Anson in a single consideration of agriculturists in many sections of our western country. It contemplates active cooperation of killed the Thomas bill, cutting the stroy the fungus that produces leaf neighbors for the purpose of utilizing and brown rot. The second spraying harnessing of water power in the should be given after the petals fall. mountains and valleys and the development of industries allied to farming once was made to the difficulties over-

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL ON ALL OVER THE WORLD

Beyond Precedent

HARVEST OF CONVERTS LARGER THAN EVER KNOWN.

Historic Movement of 1857 Far Eclipsed in Intensity and Ferver-Starting with the Work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia Four Years Age It Has Spread to All Civilized Countries-What the Evangelists Say of It.

Chicago.—The greatest religious revival of modern times is in progress. Throughout the United States the manifestations of enthusiasm have been no more marked than in foreign countries. The movement seems to be world-wide. China and India are sending to this country most remarksble reports of the religious awakening in those countries. Everywhere the revival spirit is marked beyond all

In the central part of the United States, with Chicago as the focal point, the series of "old-time" relig-



ious meetings and the harvest of con-Compare the appropriation of \$3,500 movement that has become historic any church.

erence to population, the movement of 50 years ago was but as a drop in a bucket compared with the scope of the revival movement that is abroad to-day.

The history of religious movements of this kind shows that they almost invariably have followed on the heels or have occurred during periods of deep industrial distress. In the United States this has been particularly

Distress Affected Souls. The religious outbreak, of 1857 apparently had its origin in the distress of the people, and thousands of those who had suffered financial losses in material things flocked to the churches to pray for relief from their troubles. Monetary disaster rendered the people susceptible to religious influences, just as misfortune in individual cases is a potent factor in the introspection that often leads to the acceptance of religion. The great revival of the Secretary Wilson in big recent re- late '70s appears to have had its origin in a similar national condition. The historic religious movement led by the late Dwight L. Moody in Chicago and running synchronous to the world's fair took place when the countheir audiences what church they are try was entering the throes of one of formally affiliated with. In most cases the most disastrous industrial panics in the last year has been unprecedentin its history. The same is true of ed, and evangelical work of wide

other nations. In this respect the present religious movement differs from nearly all oth- being done in the United States. ers. There have been ten years of unprecedented prosperity. In material things the country and the people and everywhere preparations, are be always revival time." ing made for wider activities in the Standing out as the chief feature revival movement.

Revival Began in Australia.

made 10,000 converts in a month and and preferences are being hept in the thousands upon thousands followed background as never before.

This elimination of sectarias their acceptance of religion. The fire thus kindled spread throughout New Zealand and Australasia. It has continued to burn steadily in that part of the world, flaming all the time and breaking out florcely at intervals. The ignored, while others protect that they and the results of their work there are eral revival spirit is so streng. well remembered. England, Scotland and Ireland caught the contagion. The famous Torrey and Alexander meeting at Cardiff, Wales, started the Weish revival, which was one of the most amazing religious manifestations of either-aucient or modern times. gone on as a rising tide. New England in a Fever.

The present revival spirit in this country appeared in its most distinct form soon after the wonderful succosses of Torrey and Alexander in England. New England, cold tempera-mentally and rock-bound religiously, cast off its traditional reserve and laid itself open to the influences of the "old-time" religion. In Boston the evangelistic work under Rev. A. C. Dixon and others resulted in an unprecidented number of conversions. All over Canada the same was true. A four weeks' campaign in Toronto by Torrey and Alexander resulted in 4,300 conversions.

Philadelphia next was attacked by the evangelists, and the enthusiasm whipped to a high pitch, a small army of men, women and children professing conversion. Every section of the country, outside possibly of the Pacific coast, has fallen under the wave of religious enthusiasm.

Felt Throughout the West.

The revival in the middle west cannot properly be said to have spread from Chicago, because the religious fervor in this part of the United States has been as much in evidence in the cities surrounding Chicago for as long as it has been in the city. The proportion of converts to population in the smaller cities and towns also has been much greater than in Chicago for obvious reasons.

The exact number of converts in Chicago within the last six months is not obtainable, for the reason there have been so many individual revival movements in Chicago without any central controlling organization whose business it is to keep track of the converts, each church doing this work for itself. The principal evangelists working in this city estimate the number to date at from 4,000 to 5,000. Besides these, many "backsliders" have verts have been the most notable in been reclaimed and much interest has cago in the west, the leaders of the history of the country since 1857. been aroused among persons who In that year occurred a religious have not affiliated themselves with

Enthusiasm in England.

church the religious enthusiasm with- wane. These things seem to come in ism. Some of the most effective evan- cycles, but each wave of faith in the gelists in the field decline eyen to tell Bible that appears is much stronger



Wm. A. Sunday.

if they could not actually see it given." scope is being carried on in much the same manner as the revival work is

From the headquarters of the Salvation Army there come reports of extraordinary interest in the work of as individuals have been and are more that remarkable organization and of prosperous than ever before. Yet, an unusually large number of "saved." contrary to history, in the midst of The work of the army, however, folthis marvellous prosperity there arises lowing the great humanitarian dicand is maintained for at least four tum of Gen. Booth that "we should years a constantly growing tide of re- be willing to do as much for a man ligious enthusiasm. The men guiding as far a horse," partakes in its daily the movement say that they see no manifestation much of the character evidence of the approach of the end of a revival and the difference thereof the revival spirit. The number of fore is not so noticeable. As an army converts is increasing daily, more men officer said: "We are whooping 'er are going into the evangelistic work, up all the time, anyway. With us it's

of the present movement is the blot- 9,000,000, which is only 14 to the ting out of sectarian lines in the evan- square mile. The nomads (Araba, The current religious enthusiasm, gelistic work. The men who have Kurds, Leks, Turks, Lurs, Baluchis in its world-wide sense, dates from met with the greatest success are and Gypsies) move from place to the work of Torrey and Alexander in those who have paid no attention to place, according as their animals need Australia four years ago. On this either sectarianism or denominational- pastures or as their other interests de-Australian tour these evangelists this is known, but doctrinal prejudices mand.—Persia, Past and Present.

men who started it went to London are being ignored because the me-What the Evangellate Say. If you sak one of the evan who are making his successes in the

revival field for the cause of the pres-

ent movement he will tell you that it

is answer to prayer. This is what of either-ancient or modern times. Rev. A. C. Dizon said:
Since that time the movement has "We who believe in the efficacy of prayer believe that God is answer the petitions that have been going up for ten years all over the earth for a warld-wide revival of religion. Although the non-church normal not know it, the fact to that Christians for a decade have prayed persistent ly, earnestly and confidently for just such a movement as is now in prog-

ress. We are still praying and the

movement is increasing. How much

stronger it will get only God known. "But I realize this answer will not satisfy those who do not believe in prayer. The unchurched, while forced by what they see to admit the strength and scope of the present revival movement, demand other reasons for its existence. And there probably are other reasons. History shows us that faith comes in waves. For some years we have had the higher criticism, and educational force destructive of faith in the Bible. Dr. Briggs in the east,



Dr. Harper of the University of Chiand many others who have been in the front of the higher criticism movement have done much to destroy faith. But there is a swinging back In England in the Established from this fad. Darwinism is on the than its predecessor, and in the end faith must triumph."

Rev. Mr. Sunday's Views. "Billy" Sunday has some very material reasons for the strength of the present movement. Here they are: "The plan of gathering together great audiences under one roof is one source of success. There is enthusiasm in numbers. Formerly they tried to convert a town by holding revival meetings in a church that would not seat one-aftieth of the population. Most of the successful revivalists insist nowadays on the erection of a tabernacle big enough to hold thousands, if there is no such building already in the town. And people now are so

money for this purpose where they formerly would not. "But back of it all is prayer. The scoffers deny this, but if a large number of scoffers were to ask a human power to give them a certain thing in a certain way at a certain time and they received this thing they would be pretty likely to think it came from the power they petitioned for it, even

prosperous that they freely give

Complaint of the Scientist.

Dr. W. C. Farabee complained quaintly one day before he set out on his ethnological investigations among the Indians at the head waters of the Amazon about the slighting way in which the world still looks on science.

"Only in Germany," said Dr. Farabee, "does science get her due. In some countries she is so hardly used, indeed, that the deduction of the western trapper comes to mind. This trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot and then said calmly as he rose and brushed the dust from his knees: This must have been done either by a wild hog or a botanist."

Persia Sparsely Populated. Large tracts of Persia are uninhabited. The total population is about

WEATHER A WAR ELEMENT.

Plays an Important Part in Some Campaigns of Note.

At a recent meeting of the Royal storms at the battle of Hobenlinden owing to a sudden hallstorm which, meteorological society of England the and Sylau, and of the wild weather according to ecclesiastical history. president, Richard Bentley, in an adduring the memorable retreat from came on at the prayer of the Melitene occasions the course of history was greatly influenced by weather conditions. Often invasions were frustrated or greatly impeded from the time of the destruction of Mardonius' fleet off Mount Athos to the attempted French invasion of Ireland.

Fogs also played an imopriant part ship loaded with Spanish treasure slipped unperceived through the entire French Seet, and the great duke of Mariborough contrived to get his army across the Scheldt in the teeth of the enemy in a river mist. Refer-

by Hannibal, Napoleon, Massena, Sou- but we may mention two which are, at varoff and Macdonold, and also to the any rate, not referred to in the official march of Col. Kelly's Sikhs to the re- abstract before us and are sufficiently lief of Chitral. Mention is also made remarkable to deserve special notice. of the hallstorm which smote Rich. The one is the defeat of the barbarard I.'s men at Ascelon, of the sleet lans by Marcus Aurellus, A. D. 176, Moscow.

Many other instances were given.

The Abiding Love. It singeth low in every heart, We hear it each and all: A song of those who answer not,

However we may call. They throng the silence of the breast, We see them as of yore; The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet, Who walk with us no more.

More homelike seems the vast unkn Since they have entered there: To fellow them were not so hard, Wherever they may fare. They cannot be where God is not On any sea or shore; Whate'er betides, thy love abid

Fulminatrix, and the other the sudden frost and gale which upset the plane of Maurice for the combined attack by water and land upon Antwerp in 1622, then in the hands of the Spaniards.

From a medical point of view weather has many times affected the course of campaigns by being favorable to the spread of epidemics, such as typhus and typhoid fevers, and more especially when the campaign included a long siege. Abnormally wet or dry seasons have also brought about their respective effects upo armies. Exhaustion and parched thirst were in great measure responsible for the terrible disaster to the arms of Portugal at Alcarcerquivir in