TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1891-TWELVE PAGES:

LHILY AND THE BUBY.

Will S. House to Louisettle There. My home seems described, I'm knowly and sad, I miss all the pierwises of home I once had, I by to be obserful, I fail to be good. Since Emily left home with the baby.

I sit in the rooms, and I read and I write. I whistle and sing, but the sale delight. That is mass is to justify dream avery night. Of Emily who agono with the bany.

It seems that a mother's sweet face I can see As I dancie the pair in joy on my knee. But no man was ever more line-some the Since Emily's gone with the baby

The house is a picture of silence and sloom, As I walk through its na le that are still as a Like a crary man, attently searching each For Emily, who's gone with the bany.

She has "gone to see ma," and it's many a Every day that she stays seems a terrible

white.

And I'll sever be happy or able to smile Until Emily somes home with the baby.

LOOKING FORWARD.

An Answer to Looking Backward. CHAPTER VII

You have given me your liteas and objections in regard to the present state of affairs," I commenced my next conversation with Mr. Forest, "you have expressed necasionally your conviction that the organization of society at the end of the last century needed reformation. Will you, now, gindly state how you would have reformed the evus Mr. Forest smiled. "I do not protend to

be a reformer who can perfect-manifold or even all human institutions. Please do not forget that we are all conking with water. What many people style the social prestion is insulvable. The variety established by nature will always be felt. You can hever create conformity. We will always have smart and stupid, industrious and lany neopie. The elever women, and, min, will not submit to an equal distribution of the prorect of labor, nor feel satisfied under such a state of legal roopery. And if the results of others will always gramole. It is, therefore impossible to make all men content with their lot, no matter how you may distribute the earnings of the working forces. But the fact that it is impossible to make everyoody absolutely happy does not release as from the obligation to use our best efforts toward improving the lot of

understand your position. But let me hear what reforms you have inaugurated or approsed, if you had lived at the case of the

century."
The society of your day suffered chiefly." said Mr. Forest, from unsystemized pro-duction the monopoles that make possible the amassing of immense inclumes at the ex-pense of the scoule and the want of intelligence on the part of the workers who would gence on the part of the workers who would either subunt to these extortions or strike, instead of forming mutual producing asso-ciations. Another great evil was the injus-tice of sour taxation. In all the fields of human activity the workers produced values without a clear knowledge of what was realthey could have saved their labor by not producing more goods than they could have saved their labor by not producing more goods than they could sell in supplying the real demands of the market, thus working less worked they and algebt usual the market, thus working less worked they are algebt usual the market, thus working less worked they are stated to the market, thus working less would not below cust. Numerous boundiness that a right to land to person would not have had a right to land. owed, the factories have to step their work, and the manufacturers as well as the working women and men had to suffer from a term of idleness until the surplus of goods was exhausted. Then a Severish activity

"A national bureau o could have ascertained

terage yearly consumption and the plants for the production of the necessities Should the government have given to each

trade an order for the work to be done during members so that all would be satisfied

consumption of the various articles, the en-pacity of the respective trades for furnishis such articles, and should then have left have given each trade a clear idea of its task. The chosen representatives of each trade could have subdivided the wors. A prevented, while connection bein among employes with the rainriad and the individual memoers would have been maintained, thus securing the next sind of work, while have securing the next sind of work, while have purchased all the heavy overproduction would easily have been the best shad of work, while under the pres-ent system of production we are suffering from a want both of quantity and quality. "But if any trade should have produced gore goods than needed." I objected.

"That would have been its own fault, and est on the bonds issued, and the surplus in the United States treasury I would have apstand the consequences," Mr. Forest replied. ASULT Suppose the members of a pertain. "But would not this proposition of yours, afe had formed a trust, thereby forming if carried into effect, have brought the people to pay excritant orders for the about the same horrors you declare presented of their guilder! I objected again, "A national law should have protected the people against an attempted robbery of this kind, (investming all smilt) parties with confiscation of all their property and with the operation of all their property and with the operation of all the manual of the twentieth century." I asked "No. For that the officers would not a numerous energy." We Parest required "and translation of all the manual of the twentieth century." I asked "No. For that the officers would not a numerous energy."

the administration, until the plants could be service reform had been instituted to a consolid to the operators. The importants of the respective goests from other construes officers. I have read condicting quasiens could cover the deficiency sufficients about it. Some writers of similar frequents were spring in tail operation.

have seen started. A dozen tailors or since-makers could have rented lofts with steam power, purchased a few sewing and other machines and solit belly products directly of other workmen, thus securing the prints to other workeren from ouying their boots, said their punts at a very fair price, and yet | prevailing at that time in Germany. cheaper than a new association could have procured them. I imagine there was very lit-tle dessure in conducting a factory or any

either joined the preducing associations as the nighway, where he had tracel to attach a been numble to compensation or grown into accommon business. Mr. share of the merchant's carnings. But the collies therefore, could be and in a similar way the gentlemen controlling the highways of traffic without much trouble. workmen of your time could have organized | at the end of the last century could lavy new |

one trade after another, until the entire man- | tolls whenever they pleased. All they had mutual insurance companies among the ufacturing industry and been unsed on large guids, the latter consisting mostly of mutual producing societies.

"But our workmen preferred to avoid the responsibility, care and risk of business en-terprises. They would rather have worked for wages, and occusionally tried to increase them, sometimes by striking and preventing other lacours taking the phases of the strik-"You are aware of this Mate of

Yes, Perest answerd, and it must have been a sud spectacle to see intelligent men was could just as well have been independinterest and to intimidate other workers from performing divice at a rate of wages that would have satisfied them. The fact that your workingmen did not possess suffisociations, has driven humanity leta com-munism. Phat this darmable form of society is a failure is a matter of overse. When bu-munity was at so low a standard that shoeto start and run the shoeshopes on a coopera-tive basis, and tailors could not marker balor-shops on a similar plan, it was simily impos-sible to make starcesson an organization pie of mutual productive associations is in my spinion, the one best adapted for the solu-tion of the later question, because it secures for the members of the associations the pay for the full real value of their landr and seeps alive competition, the strongest factor in the labor question seems doubtful

"I am inclined to believe in four plan." I admitted, "so far as labbers engaged in manifacturing establi-himents are on the farms, the employment of professional man, railroad officials and laborers, employes on street cars, increments and bankers and their derks and those who follow many other

Let us zo slowly." Mr. Forest answered with a some "Let us first look into the agrarian question. Refurmers of society have always met the prestest difficulty when they came acriss the farmers. Under communistic rule the country people have but very little love for the soil they are tilling because they know it is not theirs, that their tolling does not benefit them, and they feel that the city people ure favored at their exstate of legal rothery. And if the results of the legal rother are distributed according to the ability that no farmer should have more than forty of the worsers the people earning less than acres of and. If any farmer had more at the time of the passing of the bill be could keep it furing his lifetime, but he would be com-pelled to dispose of it in his last will, so that a single person should not receive more than furty acres. On a forty-acre piece a farmer can make a fair living, and although the farmers were by no means prosperous in your days, yet there was still a fair prospect for the increase of the value of land by reason of the increase of the population, augumented as it was by

"But how would you have proposed to stop ver production by the farming population

through which the agricultaria interests were suffering in 1881 of 1 inquired.

The national burreau of statistics would have served the farmers just as well as the rest of the people. The farmers should have formed state associations and should have add out plans for the production according to the capacity of the farms. And, after ascertaining that their capacity of production was far anomal of consumption, they should have used the surplus of land for the production of new things that could, perhaps, find a market or they should have proposed a tax of one per sent they should not be producted as would have proposed a tax of one per sent they should not be producted as the surplus of land for the production of new things that could, perhaps, find a market or

Very well. Under your communistic sytem popoly owns a piece of ground large enough to put a stick into."

"By passing laws establishing rates to be charged for professional services. And the laws I would have simplified by feing away with the abominable confusion resulting from the innumerable decisions forming precedents. For a long time I did not be eve it until I found positive statements to be effect that a trading nation like the Americans, at the end of the nineteenth cen a national commerce law. This fact and he onfusion caused by the conflicting precedent decisions that could always be quoted by either of the contesting lawyers in a suit must have made the United States, in your yers who cared not so much for the appoint

against the law and the lawyers in my days.

railroads and all the telegraph lines of the country at a fair price. I would have issued country at a fair price. I would have less United States bonds to pay for them. would have used the income of the roads

"But new would row have stopped the frequent strakes of six days." I saired.

"By an ourseting the working to start muchan promoting associations," Mr. Forest product. If have mentioned already how multim availability associations could resilve the daties of his position well. And the nation should do the same regardless of the employe, thus seems to prove the same regardless of the employe, thus seems and productions associations are not sufficiently associations. The same regardless of the employe, thus seems are not sufficiently associations. the manufacturer, wholesoler, retailer and | ordinate officers, if all the railread and teleworkman, or in other words all the profit craps ifficials, when the nation took charge that was in the abort of the members of the of these institutions, had been estained at association. There was no law in your time the salaries they were receiving at that time. o foroid such interprises or to prevent all so long as they flid their work well, then ther workness from buying their boots, there would have been no trouble. Uncle shoes cooking firmture and all other arti-cles from such associations suchy. As soon as the manufacturers noticed that all the by retaining the whole force he could have

"It is very remarkable that such a smart and energetic people, trad-ing as much as our forefathers fid, should have allowed the principal means of commerce the callroad and briegraph lines, to be in the bands of private corporations desturies in Europe, stopped merchants pass the man and and his services of the manufacturers of manu

ther good restaurant, and over a few bottles of champagne resolve to do so. There was no danger connected with the business of ton evying in your days. Mr. West, except the danger of a headachs when

leyying in your days, Mr. West, except the danger of a beadsche when the champague happened to be poor. It was a very remarkable state of affairs, and it is a striking proof of the general fairness and good nature of the railroad magnates of 1887 that they treated the people as well as they flid. Still, it was a ruliculous spectacle to see the principal highways of such a misiness people controlled by private consecutions that virtually did precisely what they pleased."

The gas works, street railways and waterworks of cities on would have had managed by the city authorities. I suppose, 'I said. "Indeed, that is what I would have done,' Mr Forest replied. "But I would first have extended the power of the national administration over all the forest and mining lands then in the possession of the United States." If the national reversiment had taken cars of the remnants of the immense forests that ones overed the larger part of this vast territory, we would not at present suffer from A mack of timber.

What would you have done with the Dankers and inerchants."
"Nothing." Mr. Forest answered. "The different mutual productive associations would have needed men to manage with business affairs as were outside the management of the factory, attended to by the former manufacturer. For the workmen would soon run a large business establishment. And the owners of grocery stores would, if similar establishments bull wen started by consuming societies, have sold their stock on hand

I suppose that under the system proposed by you an the old fashioned stores would have been forced to close out, "I said, "because the different guilds would have pur-chased goods at wholesale and would have solit them to their members at a low cush price. The storekeepers that were not able to secure positions in the stores of the different guilds would have been forced to look out

at for many of them. "The change in the mode of production would not have been sudden." Mr. Farest explained, but would have been brought about gradually, this giving the business people perhaps thirty years time to let their chairen join guilds instead of becoming storekeepers and traiers. And there is no reason why enterprising merchants who had a fine taste in selecting goods, should not have retained a large number of customers. It is not cheapness alone that attracts buyers and in the country, where there were no fac-tories, etc., close at hand, stores would have

to be kent. "You said you would have passed laws pre venting farmers owning more than forty acres of land, "I said. "Would you have also imited the amount of city property to be of owned by any one man

"The possession of one house ourfit to have satisfied every fair-minded man." Mr. Forest continued "Nobody can deny that the accumulation of fortunes amounting to many millions in the thands of a few people, while hundreds of thousands could earn hardly more than a living, was a state of affairs which made this uniposition

on all property inherited by a single person, amounting inward to \$10,000. An inheri-tance amounting to \$20,000 It would have taxed two per cent, \$50,000 three per cent, us working less. Sion,000 ten per cent. 8000,000 twenty per cent. Under your plan every person would not cont, 580,000 nfty per cent. If anybody left a fortune vielding a larger sum than \$250,000 considered as an income to humanity, the national, state and local governments shar ng therein in a just proportion.

Would not such a law have acted as a check upon the ambition and the enterprise of the people." I asked. "If it had prevented people amassing im-

mense fortunes it would have served a good purpose. It would not have lessened but protected competition." Mr. Forest answer-'Men possessing twenty or fifty millions of dollars and using them without regard for the rights of other people, were very dan-gerous. They were in a position to annihiate their competitors, and they fro quently used their power unmercifully. Thus oy increasing their millions and oy billing competition they were paving the way for communism. And was it not unfair that a man who had amassed by all manner of means such an erroneous fortune could leave it to a sen who would continue the work of killing competitors with smaller means: old the most able man accomplish in possessed, perhaps, very little ability, bu passessed, pertures very made admity out who was inscrappinously using his millions to attain this end! Purents might leave their children enough to piace their dear ones beyond the reach of want, but they should not enable them to prevent the onlidren of pooacr parents having a fair show to get shead in

You would have met with considerable resistance to such a proposition in my days,"

I fancy the millionaires would have obected, "Mr. Forest assented. "Still, I thing that such a law would had served the best interest of both the children of rich parents and humanity in general. Nothing but a law of this sind could have stemmed the tide of ommunism and anarchy. A child inheriting ought to let the surplus go to the defraviri beirs would have saved the cest, and would have weakened the communistic tende of your days. And it appe nors than doubtful to me whether possession of such enormous proper-ties made these wealthy propin good, or even

lappy and contented such a law had seen passed in 1887 most of the millionaires would have converted heir property into cash and emigrated to Europe, I objected. I suppose they would have done so." Me

Forest admitted. But I am, nevertheless, coasinced that a law of this kind would not mly have been just but that it would have one a great deal to save humanity from been ubliged to pass a similar law at the

ne time. "
"The temptation to avoid the consequences of the statute would have been very great." I remarged. "Many people would have tried to evade the tax by declaring to the authorities a smaller amount of property than they really owned or by presenting during their ifetime a part of their fortune to their chil-

'Any attempt at fraud should have been punished by a confiscation of all the property," said Mr. Forest, "And as for gifts they could have been taxed at the same rate as inheritances from one per cent up to fifty. But such a law would have been necessary only during the arst fifty or sixty years of a new order of things. As soon as mutual pro-fucing associations were in general operation. willing their goods directly from the factories to the consumers, and buying all the necessation of life and commodities, as far as possible, at wholesale, and seiling them a little above cost price, there would have been little occasion for men to amass millions of dollars. The number of middlemen and traders would have largely decreased. Everybody would have been competed to so work of some sind and would have received a compensation according to both the quantity and quality of his

But would not cliques like the one you charging with having control of your and mined another marmeralis. away its ablest members, would soon have been imable to compute with others. Diffi-onities, therefore, could have been regulated

guilds for the protection of the members against addictate, sickness, infirmity and old are, and these mutual insurance com-panies would perhaps have also written life

and fire pointies "I suggested.

That would, indeed, have been a consequence of the whole system that would unite the few advantages of communicativity the awared.

tion " I asked. "At the cost of the nine-teenth century, many homest, liberal and whom motorly fairly class as know-nothings, were of the opinion that the United States had all the foreign elements the country could assum-late, and that the rest of the gubic lands should be preserved for the children of the people living in the union in the rear of our Lord is. The abjection against further im-migration was largely due to the actions of

the German and Irish dynamiters."
I can imagine, Mr. Forest answered,
that some of the customs and notions of the numerous emigrants of your time were ob-jectionable to the native Americans, and that the crimes of the marchists, their crusy revolt against the laws of a country that had offered them hospitality, und naturally have created a deep emotion among the Anglo-Americans. But I think they had, nevertheless, many reasons for encouraging immigration, especially under your form of produc-tion. A strict execution of the laws of the he continued, after a pause, against all transgressors, harive as well as transplanted, would have done the country good and have made all attempts to restrict more so, as the remiy objectionable foreigners could reach the Calted States via Canada or Mexics if they desired stwoning to become inhabitants of the United States.

time." Fremarked. The comparatively small harm done by immigrants was largely over-balanced by the many advantages the citizens of the United States obtained through the large inflix people from Europe," said Mr. Forest, "T tery fact that hundreds of thousands of anioxied people, whose rearing and education and cost European countries millions of lars, landed on American shores was a great gain to the United States. The very presence of these men and women increased the value of the lands or city lots where they settled us unmigrants were well trained laborers and mechanics, others artists and scholars. All these men and women were not familiar with the ways and means of their new couny, many of them were unable to speak the oglish language; and they all had therefore. to start in the very lowest places of American business life—thus naturally elevating all the inhabitants of the United States in a more or less degree to higher positions in life. Many of these people coming from all parts Europe, were ably and well trained, and became successful competitors of those, were bere before their arrival. But the stant stream of people from Europe to the ling and elevating to the American penand all the blows simed at immigration were therefore unwise and the legislature who proposed such blows remind me of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden

ezg. It is of course impossible to advance social theories to which everybody will agree. Mr. Forest said in conclusion. "I maintain, nowever, that all such theories should be passed on two fundamental principles. They should have as an aim the establishment of a state of society, where everybody should be protected against an undayerved poverty, where the brain-cancer fearof an undeserved nid be curred, and preserve competition, the power that is permanently spur-ring everybody to use his best efforts to elevate himself and numanity TO BE CONTINUED.

AN INCIDENT.

We sat within a railway car, A man named Jones and I While I fund grances ment afar So by this optic telegraph The trip was swiftle whiled, Her mances mingled with our chaft, And once I thought she smiled.

"By Jove" said I to Mr. Jones, My new conquest town. In most enthusuastic tones: You maid is wondeous fair, She's wafted glances pert.

She is inclined to filet. Said Mr. Jones: "Nay, think you so! (I know not well the youth.) - West, if you say so, we will yo and assertain the truth.

And Mr. Jones-the villain-blandly said "Ah Mr. Brown, my wife,"

PEPPERMINIS.

Poor milk makes rich profits. A great corn-scenter-the cow. There is a grate future for the nutmeg. A false sing makes an artificial reign.

They go the rounds of the press-Chier Knowledge may be power, but it won't run

More than built of the laughs in the world It is a wise old saw that known its own

Not every man who drinks whisky makes A man of quiet tastes-The chap who to ke

The nen that encisies the loudest does not my the most oggs. The man who goes on a lark is generally expected to fig aligh.

A heavy purse is an excellent counter ght to a light heart. With young men wild cats do not seem to

The lawyer never worries when he sees breakers shead-if they are law breakers. The gambler who is too fond of "horns" is ever very successful at "backing the tiger. God has nowhere promised to feed the man

who will not take his coat off. Don't be mulish. Never kick simply be cause people talk behind your back. When in use sicks at you he does so be-muse he recognizes that you are unlike him. "Speaking of work," said Bloggs, "it takes a placesmith to make a fellor tired.

New York is to have a home for stray cats. I would be mafetine to edicule this charity The man who controls bimself will also matroi a great many other people. Never put yourself in the power of a man who will rick a dog for fire. You can't shut the devil up, but you can

A man doesn't have to crack many cases sefore becoming one nimes!f. The soda water clerk who cannot draw urs without drawing your wife's attention BO BY DELL

Frequently when a funny man sings a comin ong his face looks as aften were delivering a The difference between a young actor and an old critic is, one wants moget ahead while the other likes to hit a head.

There is nothing for which a man has to game of whist you can't bear the silence in Never loan your watch to a musician, he

has too atrong a peacellesion for kneping

A choir loft is a place of strains principally of strained relations among the memes, and the fike and may machinets for how much time he wastes waiting for other cartaine purposes.

All's well that ands well, of course. The trouble is that so many things end the other

OF A RELIGIOUS BENT.

In the Ranks.

With steady step he classes down the street, Wearing a gown whose folds callnot con-The massive strength and grace of every And, looking in the clear-cut face you feel The power of mind. The dops are set by Deep eyes are story gray, and wild and free, You think of him, swathed in the battle's

Setting the stars of orute won victory.

in sacred offices no sign he makes That in his veins the fires of passion glow, hat love or hate or leadership of men. Have any place beneath his stole of snow. Down quiet asses of the cathedral vast, Veiled to the light of sacred censers dim. He slowly leads the clear voiced choristers. Chanting in ringing lones the evening

And then when shence fair, his voice alone inite up, so it some lost thay to greet. Did sorrow, sin, or love with carniese eyes, Tesa a film to sing with voice so true and

Who knows the neart of man! The passing Flashes a gleam of giory erait dies; Above the singer is a guiden ray That seems to bear his voice beyond the

With panners and with lights be passes on, The pageant fades, another whom is there. Culling for beace and grace in all the world. prayer filled with the mostery of passing die.

The song attil impers with you soit and Stilling the strife that mars the tattered

With absolution from its deepest wee, He bears no burden here, says that one song, Yet inborn fame all time and place belies in see upon his head the crown of bars. The leader lives within his piercing eyes retinace he long ago and lown the sword,

Content to leave the path unortion trou. And in the army of the body cross. To strive in peace to lead lost souls to God.

Remembered Early Teaching To think of the dissolute Byron as a distributor of Greek tracts and sestamentawhile in the last few months of life number for the cause of the free lain of Greace, is something so incongruous as to be almost incredible, says the New York independent. And yet that is what he did. We seem to be taken back to his young boyhood, when Mary Gray taught him psaims and the Blole, a lesson which he too long forgot. But there is concurrent testlinony that in the last few months of his life there was some marked change in the attitude of his mind on moraand religious subjects. His servant noticed it, as is well smown aiready. Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, believed it and derived comfort from it. Dr. Kennedy beld long religious discussions with him, and it would seem as if t were only in the last six months of his life that he was ever brought into contact with such an euroest Christian man as Dr. Ken-nery. Byron then expressly disclaimed in-

fidel tenets and depusi of the scriptures; and letter of his, dated six weeks be-bre his death, mentions that he had really been giving away not only some tracts with which Dr. Rennedy had intrusted him, but this most democratic aristocrat, this most inconventional poet had taken pains to get permission from the Greek testaments given him by an English tinman. These tacts are currous and interesting but perhaps they do not so much indicate what was the real g edness which was a part of Lord | was unduly influenced by the bride. ook to protect little children, girls and boy against the crucky and abuse of the Turks and Greeks in the bitter war. Mr. Baid's testimeny on this matter is one which shows in a very bleasaut light the character of a inteness. It is most agreeable to see this

his school-fellows with a pet bear, through all his career of bravado and ligertineism, had not quite lost the lessons of Mary Grav.

began teasing his masters and frightening

Truths to Live By. The Ecumenical corneil of Methodism. which is to meet in Washington in October, will bring together the most eminent divines and laymen of the Methodist church from this country and Europe, says the Philadelphia Record. The programme of the proceedings shows the great change which has come over religious bootes. Instead of discussing the dogmas of "fixed faith, free will, foresmowledge absolute, the council with hear papers read on popular amosements and the attitude of the charon toward them, on the responsibility of the preacher, not the power of the lattr in the charon. With the rapid spread of moral refining agencies, the pulpit is beginning to recognize that a know. edge of truths to live by is more important

Early Sunday School.

A generation before Robert Raikes semired he starting of his first Sunday behoof in loncester, Mrs. Greening started one in 744, in Philadelphia, In 1765, Miss Harr on started one in Bedule, England, in 1789 me was started in High Wynombe, England, sy Miss Hamanh Hail says the Sunday School Times. The first Sunday school oman, Mrs. King in whose house the car-er sessions were held. In America, the rst Sunday school in New York was begun Ison Mrs. Bethune, a haughter of lan making a new beginning of Sonday school 1

A Simpler Faith. Afternaming the theological heretics of the iny with running comment on each case, the Congregationalists add. "These gentlemen stand in centers of a ferment of religious thought which is not confined to any denomnation, but which in all denominations is onstantly growing more intense. While it preatens to read apart religious codies, it is nero than possible that it may result at ogth in a stropler, stronger and more mites

A Denominational War.

The local country of the Junior Order of nited American Mechanics has passed a resolution demanding of the pourd of educauon of Galesburg, Ill., that it investigate the marges against one of the teachers in the choms of that city, to the effect that she has regrected to read the bible in school and if the charges are found true to discusarge ber. The teacher is a Catholic and is considered a anable teacher. It is not unlikely that

The Jesuit order has a total membership of 1, 200, divided into 37 provinces. The assets of the Buntist university of sicago, founded by the society with \$1,300, 00, new amount to \$2,500,000. From the general theological seminary Protestant Episcopal of New York, Westy

due young men were graduated. A moment asving its growts in Phila-ciplin has been sturied for the formation of a association of editors of religious journals

Over one hundred new Protestant mission in high there are \$487 collects brother costs, with a total of \$20,000 kM. The bring of the interest is used for processing fra-

Thenstive Christians of Killimpetg. India. are themselves undertaking a "torongo" ma-son to Bhutzu, within their country. It is the Christians within the Guild mission dis-

The growth of the English Lutherm church in this country is shown by the fact that the general syond in 1917 numbered 570 ministers.

144 churs the and 55.003 communicants; at present 1,002 ministers, 1,450 congregations and 157.110 communicants.

It was a college in South Carolina, a work or two acc, and a sisting had given an ele-quent address, and the appliance had concind-ed, when the president said. New let us Concrete Dishup by singing the desolvery raise God from whom all blessings flow. Bledop Further writes that the matter Christians of Uganda are so easer to get a only of the new testament in the Swanill improage that a man will ever for three months to obtain it. Only a finited edition of the computer villame has as yet reached

German papers express serious ainrm at the spread of irreligion in the Fainterland. The similar of derivants in the large other receiving technologists for thousands. In

Provide above there are \$2.000 irrelations per-sons who have sever need papticed. The sixty-fifth anniversary of the American Home Missionary society was held June 2 to 4 at Saratogn, N. Y. The receipts at the New York office were: From contributions, \$22,240,05 from legacies, \$100,700 do in al. \$400,000 ib. Adding the amount raised and expended in the maximary states, \$174,186.00, the year's income was \$615,180,45

The most important matter before the sound of the Presoverian charen of England was the report of the committee on the church's continue and the resulting to the committee of the church's continue of fast some soff faith. The erund of has trear suproved the articles of faith which had been presented. the committee us on statement of the damental decremes held and taught in the church. During the past year the committee has been it work preparing an appendix to the articles and considering what changes are required in the formulas of ordination of

ALL IBOUT HOMAN.

Shutting Up Her Fold. Summa Total Perry on Home Melice. The dire burns dumly on the hearth; The light is turned down low fittul gusts oft blow. The mother pulls the curtains down To keep away the cold: Tucks lightly in the children's beds-She's shattling up her fold.

She covers up the little hand Thrown o'er the soverlet; She wides the place on baby's check Which one stray tear had wet; Kisses the little ones who steep And smooths the pair of gold. Then greeks and "prays the Lord to keep" -She's shutting up her faid.

Oh, little ones, fenced round secure With mother's love and care. What looks of peace, and trust, and joy-Puts life tonight some culturen, who Are tall and large, and sid, in wishing they could be unce more Sheltered in mother's fold.

Sacrificed Cigarettes for Her. Miss fea A. Quick the twenty-ment-year id daughter of Rev James Quick of Maiern. Pa., and a beardless lad named Wood, ared sixteen, to whom Rev Quiek 825 worth of jewsiry, which Mrs. (farter acted as thier, were married a little over a rear are in a ceremony which so far as can be learned consisted simply of a form read to the comple by one of Miss Quick's relatives. the boy's family to annul the marring, on the ground that it was idegal and that the youth

and won her as any other lover would do. They went to Canada at his suggestion to be irdent and gave me no rest until I married smosting degrettes. The marriage was withheld

from Miss Quick's father and from Wood's family. At the last hearing, by a series of skillful direct questions, Lawver Johnson caused Mrs. Wood to blush and confess that letters to Richard Corson at Pannyra, N. who is now in the state insane asylum Norristown. These letters, she admitte were mailed indirectly, for the sake of our cealment, through the Pauli postoffice at the searchs whe acknowledged the author-ship of the letters, but said her action had and consequently more attentive. When she united with the Franer Presbyterian shursh. A. Quick. This, she said, she did heedless.

The loving devotion of a mother to her filled is almost as enduring as the beavens above and is not to be compared with early hings, says the Fort Worth Gazette. This fact has many times been exemputed, and the extreme hardships undergone by Mrs. Nancy Sixkiller, mother of the two Dunnawas boys who were hanged at this place was only mother substantiating instance of this assertion. After learning that the principal chief had refused to pardon her boys or com-mute the death sentence the old may was wild with grief and determined to go to the

And all in cam. Her blendings with the stern old enter manging so that she might be with her doom-it boys during their ast hours on earth. When she left her some Mrs. Sixkiller had en an old pair of shoes, but when she arrived it Tailequah her feet were bare, toru and hiesding, and she was hum atterny exhausted condition, caused by her grief, hunger and fatigue. She had waded orsess and crimoses

Divorced Ad Around. The true story is told of a one-time Lewison man who several years ago was divorced n the west. He came east and married a woman who had also been divorced, says the Journal. They travoled south a few years later and there as they sat on a lintel veranda the Lewiston man newed coldly to a lady who nassed them hanging on the arm of a gentieman. Curismaly enough his wife also

bowed to the couple
She said. "To whom hit you how?"
"To the lady," said the Lewiston man with
a sort of flushed look on his face. "She was
once my wife. To whom did you how! Did said she of bowed to the gootle

matsay. He was my busband." The botel register read, "Mr. and Mrs. land of ---, and this was their weating

One young girl will have cause sing to

remember the visit of the president to Oregon. Her name is Mins Mamte Hyde of Monnouth. On the day of the presidential visit

Dorn-O Dolph: The going to tell ma superiors his father to make Dolph from the interior of the direct. Bet. "Department has being fallow in the to be supported by the prayers and money of | ter not tell her till I give you half this cake. | weither his Angers !

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Began Young. A fourteen-year-old buy was arrested for drunsenness at Nerrisipses, Pa.

WITH THE KIDS.

Take Warning Death from lookpay caused by a spinner run into his foot la jumping from a fence was the fate of Charter, seven coar-old sen of Jeremian Boyer of Lebanon, Pa.

Been togthe Minstrela. Texas Siftings Tommy-Papa, they say Jerdan is a hard road no travel, don't they!

Torden is a river; ain't if?"

Then why don't they awim it?" Y-ring Poet. An Althoug N. P. Bow in St. N'est be the little rain lrops go. Some are fast and some are slow. Swift using the wires then the And as they pass my Window by I think them like a life. Swift griding, but of strete.

And as they meet some fall, some pass along. Ted and His Dear Did. A tiny configster was looking over his pictury book with his father recently and pres-

Some are weak and some are strong

ently they arrived at a picture of a donkey and a fool, says the New York Recover, "New, which would you rather be, Ted," inquired the father. 'a impact or a four.' And the reuncher receipt up very gravely, said: "Which is you, fairly."

A True Story in Rhyme.

In little Daisy's dimpled hand two bright, to the articles and soundering what changes are required in the formulas of ordination of ministers and other officers. The appendix is to be sent to the presbyteries,

ALL IBOST HOMAN.

ALL OBOST HOMAN.

seen ac more.
"Poor Duisy Is vour permy lost." was asked in accepts and;
"Why on more there" she quickly said,
"it's new's I cannot find."

Had Read the "Ad." Columns. "Mister," he said to a restaurant proprietor, as reported in the New York World, "I've list me wallet through your front

grating. Kin I in town after it?"
"Buy, dan't bother me."
"But I want me wallet." "I'll bet you didn't have 10 cents in it."
"I snow I didn't but it's the private papers—of no use to anyone but de owner. He was permitted to recover

Willie was Awake.

Mrs. Annie Garter and her three young enildren becupy two rooms on the second floor front at is Sheriff street, New York. Early one morning she heard a noise in her room, and through the tim light saw a man ransacising a bureau drawer. She was too watched the burgiar in a short time the burgiar got all he wanted, and left the house, Lattie Willie jumped out of bed, hastly drossed and followed the man up the street. He met a policeman and pointed out the thief. who was caught after a dvely chase. About

"O, Mamma, Come Here." the complemy one of Miss Quick's relatives. A large portion of Kensington, a sub-A suit for allocates now being brought or urb of Philadelphia, has recently been thoroughly iroused by a hydrophobia scare, which was added to by the death of pretty little Agnes Lend-beater, ared eleven yours. Little attention was pand to the mishap until a severe headache developed. This was followed by pains in her cars. During the night the little one was seized with spasms, and it took three strong persons to hold her in bed. The news of the deplorable case spread rapidly about the neighborhood, and soon the sick chamber was besieged with a bost of anxious friends. The best of medical aid was unmediately the case a hopeless one. During Sunday night the spasms of the little one became fearful. They followed each other in such rapid succession that it was dismed advisable to put the sufferer under the influ-

ence of sulproform.

During her most violent spasms the child's dog, and at other times her mud screams of had blend moments, fluring which the recog-nized her parents and friends and repeatedly begged her mother to glas her. "Please mamens, come nere: I won't nite you. I'm not mad. Please come and ans

me.
It required the combinet strength of everal persons in the room to keep the nearly cruzed mother from going to the side of her dricaen child but the foctors would permit to one near the ned except the men who grew more violent, and the applications of entoroform were increased in size and frequency. At last the potent drug supper all

quency. At last the potent diving supper all the vitality from the day frame, and the last spasma were indicated only by sight shudders. Death socurred during a violent The physician was had charge of the case

pronounced the case a particularly wirelent scene," said he "I suppose I should have smothered the child but I flid not have the heart to do so, with the archised mother

Prattie. On hearms the hom of a lee Florence asked. "Mamma, is it grinning its noney Tenow said a tiny maden. Tanow how the notice. You make say 'yos, ma'am, ta a lady and no ma'am, to a gentleman,

M ther Are you not arruld of staying in the buse all alone with surse! Young Honeral Not a bit, a posicemun always numes to protect in. Harry-Bo-nos Bo-boot Freday Jones seems hitting me. Nurse and was don't you hit tim back I slid his blue first and it

Teacher-"What is a symmum" Bright by- '11's a word you can use in place at another when you don't know how to spel

Edith and her prother were playing toether and got into problike over their loys, himmic became excited and gave Eith a such who run to her mether, scholing out? Mamma, Jimmic hit me in my squrak. A small buy of three years is just learning his ratechness. "Who made you!" used his mumma. "Con." "What did he make you of." "He made me of dust, but he put a skin on to seek the dust from failing out."

Mamma: " said little Harry, after a weekly that to his country relatives, "There in it has an awder somet out. Why i moment in the bart to and a little article to have an additionable and a little article to have self-somet out to the bart one, but that call with one day and found.

of A macy, well owning and it explained to

that a nersonal they was a livel renord of one's into the margainnest (Well, them, I don't see what they want to rail it what is real the enter's and sent the real the world and a decree will be