

OWEN LOVEJOY IN CONGRESS

Masterly ply Made in Answer to the Charge of Being a "Nigger Thief."

OBJECTS TO SERVING AS A BLOODHOUND

Anti-Bellum Strife on the Floor of Congress Leads to a Challenge to a Duel—Undaunted Courage Displayed.

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Owen Lovejoy, of whose boldness in assisting runaway slaves and in denouncing slavery I gave some account in a previous paper, was elected, in spite of the animosity his vigor of speech and of action raised against him, four times to congress. Naturally, his career in congress was marked by many sharp conflicts with the representatives of the slave interest, and some of these were of the most dramatic character. In the course of a speech delivered February 21, 1855, while the house was in session as a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Lovejoy said:

"I, a single word on this charge of negro stealing. If the object is to ascertain whether I assist fugitive slaves who come to my door and ask it, I march right up to the congressional and say, I do. I recollect the case of a young woman who came to my house, who had not a single trace of African descent either in features or complexion. According to her own story, she was betrothed to a man of her own race, though not of her color, and was, before her marriage, sold to a libertine from the south, she being in St. Louis. She escaped, and in her flight from a fate worse than death, she came and implored my aid. Was I to refuse it? Was I to betray the wanderer? Was I to retain her and give her up a prey to the incarnate fiend who had seduced her as a victim to offer up on the altar of sensuality? Who would do it? I would not. Did not.

NEVER A SLAVE CATCHER.

"No human being, black or white, bond or free, native or foreign, Indian or Christian, ever came to my door and asked for food and shelter in the name of a common humanity, or of a pitying Christ, who did not receive it. This I have done. This I mean to do as long as God lets me live. I shall never betray him that wandereth. I shall never be-



THE GENTLEMAN FROM ILLINOIS SHALL NOT APPROACH THIS SIDE OF THE HOUSE.

come a slave catcher. Any one who chooses to transform himself into a bloodhound—snuff, and scent and howl along the tracks of the flying fugitive—will on his tongue, and lap up the dirty water that trickles from the seared and lath-waxed slave; (a mother, it may be, with her infant, the love of whom has nerved her for the flight), thrust his canine teeth into the quivering flesh, brace out his fore feet, and hold the captive till the kidnapper comes, with fetters and handcuffs to load down ankles and wrists, and then shove, as a reward for his brutism, a pat on the head from the slave catcher, and the plaudit "Good Dog Do."

"Sir, I never will do this. I never will degrade my manhood and tittle the sympathies of human nature. It is an insult to claim it. I wish I had nothing worse to meet at the judgment day than that. I would not bear the guilt of causing that wall of manly despair, or that wild shriek of woman's agony, as the one or the other is captured, for all the diadems of all the stars in heaven.

"It is decided to call attention to this fact? Proclaim it then upon the housetops; write it upon every leaf that trembles in the forest; make it blaze from the sun at high noon, and shine forth in the radiant rays of every star that bedecks the firmament of God; let it echo through all the arches of heaven, and reverberate and bounce along the deep gorges of hell, where the slave catchers will be very likely to hear it. Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the center of the city. He is every fugitive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold, and forbid me to stand by the side of the hungry and shelter to the houseless? I bid you defiance in the name of God!"

GREAT UPROAR IN CONGRESS.

One of Lovejoy's most effective and at the same time one of his most impassioned speeches against slavery was delivered in the house on April 5, 1860. Emphasizing his words by his customary gesture of shaking his hand, with the forefinger extended, he had advanced into the area in front of the democratic seats. This was a breach of the rule which required members to speak either from their seats or the clerk's desk, but which had been generally disregarded; and Pryor of Virginia, advancing toward Lovejoy, said: "The gentleman from Illinois shall not approach this side of the house, shaking his fists and talking in the way he has talked. It is not his right to come and pelt me to sit and listen to him utter his treasonable and insulting language; but he shall not, sir, come upon this side of the house shaking his fist, and saying, 'I shall not come here legislating in a menacing and ruffianly manner.'"

Potter of Wisconsin replied: "You are doing the same to yourself. We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for eight weeks, when they denounced the members on this side with the forefinger extended. We listened to them patiently and heard them through. And now, sir, this side shall be heard, let the consequences be what they may. I do not believe that side of the house can say where a member shall speak, and they shall not say it."

Burnet of Kentucky replied: "He cannot and he shall not cross this side in a menacing manner. He shall not, let the consequences be what they will. He must speak from his seat."

Kellogg of Illinois said: "My colleague shall speak; he is in order, and will not commit a breach of the rules of the house; he shall have his rights according to the rules of the house, and in no wise shall they be abridged or interfered with. He shall be heard upon this side of the house."

Burdick of Mississippi cried out: "Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-stealing thief to take his seat, or this side of the house will do it."

LOVEJOY RESUMES.

During this controversy a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed, forty members from opposite sides having rushed forward into the area, shouting and gestulating. Order being at length restored, Lovejoy said: "I desire to violate no rule of the house. I wish to know whether it is a violation of the rule to occupy this space in front of the speaker's chair, or any portion of it? If so, I will cheerfully yield; if not, I claim the right to choose my own position."

The speaker then declared that he might occupy the clerk's desk, he resumed his speech, and in the course of it he said:

"I have heard it declared over and over again that the constitution guaranteed slavery. I deny it. In no article, in no section, in no line, in no word, in no syllable can there be found any recognition or sanction of human slavery in the constitution of the United States. It is not there. It always recognizes human beings as persons and

never as property. It does not use the word slave or slavery.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

"Why, sir, when I come up to take the oath to support the constitution, I whispered 'buza, half in earnest and half jocular, passed round: 'How can Lovejoy swear to support the constitution? How can he take the oath?' I took the oath to support the constitution because I believe in the constitution, because I hold to it, because my heart is loyal to it. Every part and parcel and portion of it I believe in, but I do not believe in the construction put upon it by those who claim its recognition and sanction of the practice of slaveholding. Thereupon Representative Burdick proposed to do you good and stand there today an infamous, perjured villain."

"Then Ashmore of South Carolina added: 'Yes, he is a perjured villain; and the perjury hangs over his head every hour he occupies a seat on this floor.'"

"And finally Singleton of Mississippi said: 'And a negro thief into the bargain.'"

"Lovejoy—Sir, before the public sentiment of the Christian and civilized world I propose to hold up to universal reprobation this practice of slaveholding. I propose to hold it up in all its atrocity, in all its hideousness; and, sir, that public sentiment will burn upon this practice and ultimately secure its removal."

"You may kill Cassius M. Clay, as you threaten to do, but the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. You may shed his blood as you shed the blood of my brother in the banks of the Mississippi twenty years ago—and what then? I am here today, thank God, to vindicate the principles baptized in his blood."

DEMANDS HIS RIGHT TO SPEAK.

"I want to know if it has come to this? Has not an American citizen the right to speak to an American citizen? I want the right of uttering what I say here in Richmond, in Charleston, in New York, in London, in Bonham of South Carolina—You had better try it."

"Lovejoy—Yes, sir, I am going to invoke the aid of the general government to protect me as an American citizen in my right as an American citizen."

"I can go to England today and discuss the question of a monarchical government, as compared with a republican form of government, but I cannot go into a slave state and open my lips in regard to the question of slavery."

Martin of Virginia—No, we would hang you higher than Haman."

Lovejoy—I want to know by what right you come and make me a slave? I want to know by what right you can say that the

mother shall not have her child? Where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother and say, 'I will sell it like a calf; I will sell it like a pig?' The same argument that proves my right to my personal liberty proves the right of every man to his child. It is mine, gives me the same sacred claim to every father. Yes, as I, get it from God, and no human enactment can annul that claim. No, sir, never.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

On the 11th of April following, during the session of the house, Pryor demanded of Potter a personal explanation of the language used by the latter in denouncing Lovejoy on this occasion, and of a correction in the report of this language, which Potter had made and Pryor had subsequently erased.

Potter made an explanation, which should have been entirely satisfactory; also asserting his right to make the correction, and denying Pryor's right to erase it. But Pryor was determined not to be satisfied, and evidently had an ulterior object in demanding the explanation; and, replying to Potter, he said:

"The gentleman says he stands by his language. I am very glad to hear it. I understand him then to give me the liberty of construing his remark as I please. I will put what construction I please upon it, and whether it be true or not, it will demonstrate." To which Potter replied, "Let it demonstrate."

THE WEAPONS UNSATISFACTORY.

The result was a challenge from Pryor to fight a duel; which Potter promptly accepted, naming as arms bowie knives at five paces, terms which he well knew Pryor would not dare to accept, as he was a small man, while Potter was a large, powerful man, and in his western frontier life had become familiar with the use of the bowie knife. Pryor declined on the ground that the proposed terms were beneath the dignity of a gentleman to accept; and so the matter dropped. But a laughable incident grew out of it, which Lovejoy used to relate for the entertainment of his friends. On the day following the challenge, while the result was still unknown, both Potter and Pryor were absent during roll call, and when Potter's name was called a Quaker member rose, and in a quiet voice, said: "Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the gentleman from Wisconsin had a prior engagement." And when Pryor's name was called a moment later he rose and again saying, "Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the gentleman from Virginia has gone to be as clay in the hands of the Potter."

A single incident will illustrate Lovejoy's noble generosity and freedom from vindictive animosity. It was a political personal enemy. Coming out of the capitol at Washington late one night, after a protracted session of the house, during a furious storm and drizzling rain, he was met by a man who he knew by name, without any means of getting away, and offering him a seat in his carriage, which the old gentleman was glad to accept, took him safely to his home.

Lovejoy did not live to see the realization of his hopes in the successful termination of the war and the final overthrow of slavery, but he had predicted in the fall of 1863, while visiting friends preparatory to resuming his seat in congress for the fourth time, a change was observable in his appearance and demeanor, a shade of sadness marking his usual vivacity in social intercourse.

After a brief attempt to discharge his congressional duties, increasing illness compelled him to seek rest and refreshment, but he had his continued interest by sending in a speech to be read, and in February, having partially recovered, he again attempted to resume his seat in congress, but he was too much for his enfeebled condition; that fearful scourge, Bright's disease, had marked him for its victim, and he was again compelled to retire, going to friends in Brooklyn, where he died March 25, 1884, at the age of 53.

PHILIP ATKINSON.

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The great Hamburg, Germany, grapevine, was first introduced in the year 1771, and in 1806 six inches in circumference, is the largest in the world.

LINK OF THE ELECTRIC CHAIN

Harnessing Mountain Lakes to Electric Machinery in Salt Lake City.

SPEED TRIAL IN BALTIMORE'S TUNNEL

Increasing Popularity of Incandescent Lamp—Electric Power for Suburban Traffic—Developments in Electrical Industry.

Salt Lake City did not wait for a demonstration of the value of water as a producer of electric power. Lake Umbagog, on the east and American river on the west were made subservient to modern necessities, the enterprising men of Zion were in the field, and will presently join Sacramento and Buffalo as a link in the chain of electric cities.

Details of Salt Lake's power are described by Mr. George H. Sny in the Electrical Engineer. The main source of water supply is the sublime Wasatch range, which is studded thickly with water streams, caves and pockets, fed by the springs and drainage of the mountain, the country being rich in water, which is utilized by the Mormons for the fertilization of their valley farms. The grandeur and beauty of its peaks and lakes are unequalled even in the Alps, and the lake Umbagog, with its setting of snow-mountain, will suggest to the traveler in central Europe the rugged and awful profile of the Matterhorn. This range of mountains, which are rugged, still, dark and solemn, at altitudes of 11,000 to 13,000 feet, are now to be the means of filling the valley below with light and gladness.

The Big Cottonwood canon, where the granite blocks for the ponderous and imposing Mormon temple were quarried, these waters are being diverted and converted into power, that will develop the resources of Utah in mines products and manufactures to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of the west. The Big Cottonwood power plant has practically completed its plans for the generation and transmission of electric power from the various water supplies in the Big Cottonwood canon to the city of Salt Lake City, for the supply of light and power within the limits of the city, and to the factories and small towns in the vicinity.

The power station is located in the canon, at "The Stairs," fourteen miles by pole line from the distributing station of the Salt Lake and Western Gas and Electric Company, in Salt Lake City. The available supply of water will produce 58,800 horse power per day of twenty-four hours. The final cost of the complete works, including the transmission lines, is estimated at \$2,000,000. The company's affairs have been so well administered that much more than half the power to be developed has already been disposed of absolutely.

Over \$100,000 worth of completed contracts is over \$100,000 annually. Although the company is confining its operations for the present to "The Stairs" supply, by means of which water rights have been developed, by means of which it could at any time largely supplement its output.

BALTIMORE'S ELECTRIC FLYER.

Whirling under the heart of the tunnel at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour was the novel experience of a party of men on electric locomotive No. 1 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, recently achieved in Baltimore. The record was made in the locomotive's first test of high speed through the tunnel. P. W. Murray, an old and trusted engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio, stood at the controller.

Approaching the south portal of the tunnel a speed of only thirty miles an hour was maintained, owing to the shifting sands and switches at that place. The start was made with an easy forward glide of the locomotive. Entering the tunnel the speed increased, and the wheel around, fixing the controller on speeder notches. Under the impetus thus given the locomotive dashed forward. As steadily in front of the party, the electric light, which illuminated the tunnel at a speed that seemed to stretch to the north opening of the tunnel. So smooth and steady was the motion that the rapid rate did not appear unusual. All on board were in a happy mood, hats as the cool air of the tunnel whistled through the cab.

Engineer Shepard stood at the speed-recording apparatus watching the movements of the instrument. Nearing the northern portion of the tunnel the power was shut off and the speed was reduced. The announcement was made that an average speed of sixty-one miles an hour had been attained. A smile of intense satisfaction overspread the countenances of the electrical experts at the tunnel. The feat of the electric locomotive was greatly pleased with that feat.

Much interest was manifested in the performance of the flexible trolley during the test. This feature of the electric locomotive has attracted general attention, and many queries have been made as to its adaptability for even ordinary service, not to speak of fast speed trials. The trolley mechanism was closely watched during the trip, and at the speed maintained it took the irregularities of the overhead structure with apparent ease, there being no jerking or rattling jar in its operation. The trolley shoe glided with remarkable precision through the electric conduit, at one moment bringing out the full extension of the trolley shoe, and at the other, when a single spark or sputter was to be observed.

When the locomotive was first used with heavy service trouble was encountered, owing to the heating of the trolley shoe. This was due to the fact that the overhead conductor had been in position for some time, and not having been used an accumulation of scale had developed, which caused the trolley shoe to strike the overhead conductor. This trouble has been found since this scale was removed, and a recurrence of the difficulty is not expected.

The burst of speed resulting in the development of a rate of sixty-one miles an hour was made on the heavy grade of the tunnel, and the engineers said it was equivalent to twenty-five miles an hour on level track. The performance of the locomotive was such that they would not hesitate to run it at that or even a greater speed on level track, and a stretch of track for the purpose. Locomotive No. 1 was not designed for fast time, and the result of its latest test is looked upon as an indication of what might be expected of an electric locomotive specially designed for such a purpose.

SUPERIOR TO STEAM.

Much has been said of late of the Nantasket and Mount Holy electric railways, which have superseded steam lines, but it seems from a letter in Engineering News, written by Superintendent of the service of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge company, that the electric line belonging to that organization is not only the oldest electric line in operation on steam railway tracks, but possibly the only one on which a large number of electric and steam trains are run over the same roadbed. Prior to August, 1892, the company operated its suburban line between Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., by steam, running trains every thirty minutes. It was decided to change the motive power to electricity, however, because a more frequent service, every fifteen minutes, with a correspondingly increased travel, could be had at a lower cost per passenger mile. The line comprises 2.1 miles of double track and two miles of single track. The latter is on a viaduct in Louisville and on the company's long cantilever bridge over the Ohio river, which also carries two roads of the electric trains used in common with the freight and passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Southern and the Southern railway, and the company's own switching engine, which transfers freight between the two cities. About 270 trains are run over this 4.1 miles of electric track, of which a little more than half are electric trains. The road is operated on the block system. There are ten stations on the line and the schedule time of the electric train, including the ten stops, is seventeen minutes for the 4.1 miles. The electric cars are twenty-eight feet long, inside measurement, and their speed is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Kahn & Co.'s drug store.

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ALUMINUM BY ELECTROLYSIS.

One of the first uses to which the current generated at the large Niagara falls electric plant has been put is the manufacture of aluminum from bauxite, by electrolysis. When the value of such a source of electric current may be to factories in the neighborhood of Niagara, it says nothing of those at a distance, is suggested by the fact that, although the present aluminum works are constructed to produce 5,000 pounds of pure aluminum a day, the complete success of the electrolytic process has convinced the management of the value of the water resources of the factory by its means is a comparatively simple matter. More pots are to be put in as rapidly as possible, until 10,000 pounds of the pure metal are produced. Quantities 50 cents a pound, is turned out daily. The process is described as follows: Pots containing oxide of aluminum, or alumina, are placed in a row of copper rods, terminating in a huge carbon anode, which extends into the pot. The oxide, in a pulverized form, is placed in the pot, and the entire length of the row of copper rods through the electrolytic process of electrolysis. The electricity is allowed to do its work for twenty-four hours, after which the pure aluminum is drawn out and cast into ingots. By the new process, the aluminum, which is separated from the ore by the action of the electricity, and the fluxes used in the melting, accumulate about the negative electrode, which is the carbon-lined bottom of the pot. The ingenuity of this arrangement is evident. The trolley current heats the carbon of both the lining and the anodes to the point of whiteness, and the melting of the ore by this heat is an important factor in the manufacture of the metal. As it is contained in the pots it looks like ordinary lead, but when the red heat, but when poured into the molds it glistens with almost snowlike whiteness, and is so soft and malleable that it produces the luster of polished silver.

LIGHTS VERSUS LAMPS.

A short life and a merry one is to be the guiding principle of the new order of lamp lighting. At one time an incandescent lamp cost as much as a candle, and as long as possible, even if it had to be run at much below its nominal candle power. Now lamps are cheap, and people insist on the electric light, and the electric light is cheap. A significant fact in the development of the times is that the twenty-five candle power lamp is daily being put in place of the original standard sixteen candle power lamp. It is assumed that when the electric light is adopted, the candle power standard of the lamp he took what was probably a very good average of the illumination given by the candle power standard of the country. But during the last five years the candle power standard has been raised through improvements in manufacture, and whereas the candle power standard of the country was once seen, the larger cities of the country are now using twenty-five candle power. The public has not been slow to see this, and now demands a unit of light at least equal to the prevailing standard. The electric light is, therefore, fortunately for them, realize the situation, and the use of high economy lamps is growing. It is noted, too, that the time-honored standard of candle power is being abandoned as formerly. Indeed, the specific requirement now commonly made is for a lamp that will maintain its candle power at high speed. The electric light is, therefore, a wise investment. The electric light is, therefore, a wise investment. The electric light is, therefore, a wise investment.

A WOMAN'S BARGAIN.

Maddie O. Bridges. You will love me? Ah, I know that. She hides herself, and they seek, but worship? Yes, a month or so. Tenderness? Perhaps a year.

After that, the quiet sense of possession, careless care, and the calm indifference. That all married lovers year.

Blame you, dearest? Not at all. As Fate made you, so you stand; As Fate made you, so you fall. Far below Love's high demand.

Yet how strange is Love's deep law! I can look you through and through, Tracing plainly Nature's flow; In the heart she gave to you.

Knowing all my heart must stake, And the danger, all the fear, And yet glad, even so, to make This, my loving heart, dear.

Sample of Russian Surveillance.

Dr. wrote us of the surveillance published in the Moscow newspaper, says a writer in the Westminster Review. In one of these one of the characters is a gypsy woman, a thief. She hides herself, and they seek, but worship? Yes, a month or so. Tenderness? Perhaps a year.

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Knockout Nails.

Three or four innocent-looking nails that were about an inch above the sidewalk in front of 131 Canal street, furnished a scene yesterday for hotel runners, cabmen, bartenders and a whole lot of other people, but which was entirely unimportant. The sidewalk is an electric light wire which charges the nails. When any pedestrian struck his foot against the nails he would receive a shock and go down in a heap. Cabmen and hotel runners around the Union depot saw a man hurrying to catch a train yesterday morning. When he got in front of the nails he was abruptly arrested and was sent sprawling into the gutter. His satchel went one way and his hat another. As he gathered himself up he said he had been struck by lightning, but as there had been no flash he was soon convinced that he was mistaken. While this man was brushing the mud out of his clothes another man came along and stubbed his toe against one of the nails. He, too, was sent sprawling. The source of the trouble was then found out, and for hours the scene was watched by an amused crowd of on-lookers. Late in the afternoon Officer Derrig closed the nails, and he reported the case to the fire department. The fun was soon stopped.

A WISE RULE.

The wisdom of the rule of enjoining the stoppage of electric cars on the near side rather than on the farther side of the street is becoming a matter of common knowledge. It says that, having stopped before crossing the line of right angle travel the car is much more likely to be under the thorough control of the driver, and that it is less likely to be struck by the intersecting thoroughfare at full speed. While waiting for car passengers have a tendency to stand at the crossing, and as the car approaches they are liable to be struck under the old method, many men, and even some women, are tempted to clamber aboard and take a seat while the cars are still in motion. This is a very dangerous practice, and it is a rule that should be enforced. The car should stop on the near side of the crossing, and passengers should be allowed to alight in order to avoid being carried too far. Under the new plan instead of passengers approaching the cars as they come to a stop, waiting for the cars to stop, they are allowed to alight in order to avoid being carried too far. Under the new plan instead of passengers approaching the cars as they come to a stop, waiting for the cars to stop, they are allowed to alight in order to avoid being carried too far.

A SICK BENEFIT.

A novel idea in telephone practice has been put into execution by a New England company. A letter has been sent to all physicians in New Haven stating that in many cases of sudden attacks of illness a telephone call from the house of a patient to the residence of a physician would be of great value. To meet this need the company announced that upon the request of a person in distress, a telephone call by the physician attendant, a telephone would be placed in the house for a period of thirty days for the sum of \$5, and if the family desired to consult it for a longer period, the same rates would be made for each succeeding month. The plan promises to be an unqualified success, as there is something in the satisfaction in it for both parties. The calls on the doctor will be more numerous, and by the time the patient recovers the telephone will probably have become an indispensable that it will be kept on, to the manifest benefit of the company.

ELECTRIC SEALING.

The escape of gas has always been a source of trouble in the use of electric light, but heretofore no perfect process of air-tight sealing was known. Champagne bottles are now sealed electrically, and the same process is being applied to other bottles and part of the deck are covered with a thin layer of copper electrically deposited. The bottles are placed in a bath of copper, and the electric current is passed through them. The bottles are simply inserted in holes in the cover of the bath, neck down, and when the current is passed, the copper is deposited on the bottles, and the current is stopped.

RELIGIOUS.

The venerable Father S. B. Bege, a pioneer of Methodism in Illinois, died at Plainfield, Ill., recently at the age of 94.

When the cable and trolley cars replaced the horse cars in Baltimore the plan of selling the cars at low prices was first adopted. The cars were put to a variety of uses. They have been made the cabins of houseboats, perambulators, dairy lunch rooms, cow stables and chicken coops, but it has remained for the

First Colored Baptist church of Mount Washington to get two old cars and turn them into a church.

In the Montana Methodist conference at Helena the question of admitting women to the general conference on the same footing as men was decided in favor of the women by a vote of 24.

The idea of founding a modern university in Jerusalem has met with the approval of the Hebrew Journal, which says: "Steps have already been taken to collect the necessary funds, and the Alliance Israeelite Universelle has received numerous large donations for the purpose. Such an institution would be of value in developing the civilization of the Holy Land to keep pace with its rapid strides in material prosperity."

Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, of Calvary Baptist church, New York City, had a pleasant, but brief stay in Japan recently. He saw much to admire in the achievements of the missionaries in Japan, and he advocates holding here next year a grand convocation of missionaries of all sects, to be met by eminent clergymen and evangelical workers from Europe and America.

There has been computed, "on the basis of the latest scientific and statistical sources accessible," a suggestive table of the distribution of the people of the globe according to their religions. This table is published in the Deutsche Kirchzeitung (Berlin). The population of the earth is estimated at 1,500,000,000, distributed as follows: Europe, 381,200,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Asia, 670,000,000; Australia, 4,700,000; America, 123,670,000; total, 1,500,000,000. The leading religions are represented by the following figures: Protestant Christians, 169,000,000; Roman Catholics, 410,000,000; Unitarian Christians, 105,000,000; total Christians, 589,000,000; Jews, 8,000,000; Mohammedans, 108,000,000; heathens, 812,000,000; total non-Christians, 1,000,000,000.

Rev. Robert J. Fulton, who died at the Jesuit college in San Jose, Cal., recently, was not only one of the most eminent Jesuit priests in this country, but a remarkable man in other respects. He was a Virginian by birth, related to some of the leading families of that state, and to ex-President Harrison, and the son of a Presbyterian father and a Roman Catholic mother, who after her husband's death became a nun, and was for years, until her death, mother superior of the Visitation convent at Georgetown, D. C. Robert Fulton was a page in the senate when Webster and Clay were members, and his first desire was to enter the ministry. He was a brilliant student, but he changed his plans and became a priest.

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A Few Advantages

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train made up and started from Omaha.

St. LOUIS CITY, MO. CHICAGO, ILL. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. DES MOINES, IOWA.

Baggage checked from residence to destination. Clean train service and courteous employees. Entire train lighted by electricity, with electric reading lamps in every berth. Finest dining car service in the west, with meals served a la carte. In other words, order what you want and pay for what you get. Flyer leaves union depot daily at 6:00 p. m., arriving at Chicago at 9 a. m.

City Ticket Office, 1601 Farnam Street. C. S. CARRIER, City Ticket Agent.

AT THE LADIES' BATH AND TOILET PARLORS

109-110 Bee Building, A FULL LINE OF MME. YALE'S COSMETICS.

Offers greater advantages to the intelligent settler. One-half the work you now do here will give four times the results in this wonderfully productive country. Twenty to forty acres in this land of plenty is enough to work and is sure to mail you money. Do the work and the results are secured; there is no such thing as failure. The people are friendly; schools, churches, newspapers, are plenty; railroad facilities fine and a soil whose richness is unsurpassed, all invite the enterprising man who wants to better his own condition and that of his family.

Two and Three Crops Can be Successfully Grown the Same Year

Timber is abundant—Lumber is cheap—Fuel costs nothing—Cattle are easily fattened and fattened—Grain is fine all crops.

CLIMATE