Carana and a comment

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CONFLICT OF EXTERMINATION

How the Sioux and the Pawness Forced Each Other to Commit Suicide.

A LARGE CROP OF GOOD INDIANS

Fought as the Romans Fought, but at Last Simmered Down to Two Warriors... Then Came the Climax.

(Copyright, 1997, by S. S. McClure Co.) "See that old cottonwood back of the roundhouse?" asked the superintendent, as the car cracked by a small station, far out on

the plains. I saw the tree. "Keep that in mind," said my friend, "and I'll tell you a story-it ends at that

The light train was now swinging round the long curves by the banks of a slowly running river, the official lighted a fresh eiger, put his feet up in an empty chair, and began to tell the story;

"A band of bad Indians, under the ferocloue Bear Foot, had been threatening us for three days. The scouts had scarcely stept for as many nights, and at dawn of morning trouble commenced. The Printer, who were on picket duty under government pay, were as will as the Sioux, When the enemy had crept up, elimest into our camp, keeping under the bank of the river, they were detected by the irained car of the red scouts. The captall in command of the government forces
was blow to believe that the river which
ran past the roundhouse was literally sive
with the Sloux, but he knew the scout was
too sly to advise an attack that was untoo sly to advise an attack that was un-

necessary. "If the Sioux were actually creeping up in the darkness under the bank of the stream, it was ersy, to guess the object. When they were there in sufficient numbers they would gwarm out upon us like red ants, before the drowsy soldiers could get to their feet.

The scout and the captain crept close to the river and lay upon the ground listening for any sound that might be made by the crawling Sicux. Occasionally they could bear a shuffling, scuffling sound, and now and then a low "kerplunk" as a peoble rolled down the bank and fell into the water. In a little while the captain had become con-vinced that there were Indians in the river. How many he could not tell, but he knew that Bear Foot would not come alone. BEAR FOOT ON THE BANK.

"The acouts were now awakened, and lined up near the roundhouse, between the track and the river. We had fifty men. nostly Pawness, and they were now placed ten feet apart, so that we covered about 500 feet of the cover. the river. The captain passed along the line and apprised the men of the danger. At the flash of a bullseye lamp in the roundhouse the men were to fall down and crawl up to within ten yards of the stream and lay quiet within ten yards of the stream and lay quiet until dawn, unless the Sloux came out before that time. They had not been waiting ten minutes when a ruff of feathers showed up along the bank. Instantly every one of the scouts leveled his gun at the Sloux, who, scouts leveled his gun at the Sioux, who, unable to see the soldiers, poised upon the edge of the bank to listen. The captain knew that his men had their fingers upon the triggers, and the first warning the Sioux had was the officer's command to his men to fire. Before the Sioux could gain their feet, or even drop behind the bank, the scouts blazed away. A dozen or more Indians rolled down into the river, but Bear Foot knew that we had but a handful of men while he had hundreds. The sound of our rifles was still echoing in the grove down the river when the bank bristled again with redskins. There was no need for the captain to order his men to fire now—the Paymes scouts were hot stuff. They hated tain to order his men to fire now-the Pawnee scouts were hot stuff. They hatel the Sloux as bitterly as it is spossible for any human being to hate another, presum ing, of course, that Indians are human, and instantly they let go again. The line of heads above the bank seemed to waver, but a moment later they reappeared, ten times as many as before.

'The captain of the scouts saw at a glanor that at the rate they were now coming from the river the Sioux would soon outnumbe his force 10 to 1. The scouts at the beginning had held a decided advantage over the attacking party, and the officer de-

"They don't fight Indians with maps and charts, and the officers commanding the scouts rarely ever had the pleasure of over-looking a battle through a field glass from the summit of a far off hill. A man's head had to work rapidly, and his hands as well, and sometimes his feet. The Sloux fought close in, as the Romans fought, and the conflict was usually short and decisive.

THE CHARGE. "Seeing the Sioux determined and desperate, the captain ordered his men to charge and, leaping to their feet, the scouts advanced at a run, firing as they went. Many of the warriors were swept back by the charge, but others came up out of the dark river to take their places. Our men rushed right upon the bank of the stream, firing the lead into the Sioux as they came swarming up from the river.
"When the scouts had emptied their rifle

and pistols they clubbed their guns. Many of the Sioux were now gaining the level ground above the bank where the fight was raging Only the great advantage our men held-be-ing able to engage the Sloux before they could get to their feet or use their guns-gave us hope. But, as the enemy grew still more numerous with each passing moment the scouts realized that the struggle must be short and bloody, and they fought with the desperation of men making a last stand door of death.

'Day was dawning rapidly now, and the serving that the stream of Sioux was pouring into the center of our line and that the extreme right and left had little to do, began to close up. They had been in so many close fights that the men seemed, when once set to work, to know just what to do, and they moved like dancers who go through the different figures of a quadrille without prompting.

DESPERATION OF THE SIOUX. A half circle thrown out 100 feet from the bank of the stream would now inclose combatants, so close and desperate was fighting. In a little while the scouts had formed a solid line along the bank, while those not engaged there fought, and usually finished, the Sioux who succeeded in gaining the level plain. Some were slaughtered and others were forced to leap the bank and rejoin their comrades, seeing which, the warriors burrying up the river became discouraged and began to retreat. By this time it was so light that we could see the desperate faces of the savages. It was a new and novel sight to me, for I did not belong at the front. I had only arrived the day before with a trainload of material, and had persuaded the captain whom I knew very well to allow me to

remain near him during the exercises, never dreaming that I might be called upon to fight for my life. I did not rush frantically into the fiercest of the fight, nor did I run away. I had asked to be allowed to take pert and so stood my ground and did what I could. But now, after the chill of the first fright had passed away, I began to ctudy the faces of these desperate red mer who, having ceased yelling, were working

with wonderful coolness to wipe each other from the face of the earth. Despite the fact that it was awfully interesting there was something touchingly sad in the spectacle of these red desperadors, who were born brothere, and who ought to have been fight-ing shoulder to shoulder, if there was fighting to do, closing in upon one another in a desperate struggle that could end only

me. Turning to look where he ran I saw ILLUMINATION OF THE FUTURE that he was engaging a Sloux who must have been stealing up behind me. As the men came together they appeared by mutual agreement to drop their guns and pis-tois and agree upon knives as the proper weapons with which to settle their differ-ences. They came at each other half crouchrated them they paused and glared at each other like wild beasts. Then they flew at each other like wild beasts. Then they flew at each other, their knives clashed and each bounded back as though they had been rubber balls. Without taking time to breathe her balls. Without taking time to breathe they were at it again, and mixed up so that I could not say which was which. Very naturally I wanted to help the Pawnee, who by his bravery had saved my life, but I dared not fire, or even strike with my clubbed rifle for fear of hitting the scout. Perhaps the most I had ever done for him was to give him a cigar, or some very bad tobacco, but he had heroically taken my place in a hot engagement, in which I would not have lasted longer than a snow-flake would last in the fire box of the No. 49. When those savage souls had been leaping and slashing at each other for forty or ing and slashing at each other for forty or taken to carry out this novel scheme. A fifty seconds they were both covered with thood but, so far as fierceness went, they were still undaunted. The last of the invading army had been driven back to the strung, end to end, between the guard wires

behind me, and at the same time the cap-tain took hold of my arm and pulled me tain took hold of my arm and pulled me back. A half dozen acouts now joined us, but no one effered to help the Pawnee, whose tace and arms were recking with blood. As they fought the men kept working away from the river and toward the roundhouse. It seemed to me that the Sioux had the best of the fight and I eaid so to the captain, but he retused to interfere, or to believe that any living Indian could kill this Fawnee in a single-handed engagement.

THE CLIMAX.

"Without noticing where I went, I had been walking backward since the fight began, and of a sudden, finding it necessary to step quickly to keep clear of the knives, my back struck against the cottonwood tree. Before I had time to slip away the Sloux, to escare the Pawnee, leaped back against me. The moment be felt himself come in contact with me he dug back with his bloody knife, which passed between my right arm and my body and stuck fast in the tree. The Pawnee was quick to take advantage of the situation and leaned upon his amagonist, but the willy quielt to take advantage of the situation and leaped upon his antagonist, but the willy Sloux had not taken his eye from the scout, and now, twisting his knife from the cotton-wood, he made a last desperate effort to slay him. For a moment the men were so mixed up that it was utterly impossible to tell one from the other. They were on the ground, up again, now rolling over each other and then leaping high into the air. For a moment they seemed to be kneeling, clasped in each other's arms. Now the left hand of the Sloux went to the Pawnee's hair and at the same instant the scout reached for the scalp same instant the scout reached for the scalp of his foe. There was a swift flash of steel and the two men leaped to their feet. They glared at each other; each at the bloody trophy the other held; and a mighty change came over the hideous features of the paniing savages.

The look of feroclous harved disappeared "The book of ferocious hards accepted at once, and in its place there came an expression of utter hopelessness and indescribable despair.

"Of course they could fight no more, for

THE RECOMPENSE.

Lighting the torches day by day.
Showing rejuctant feel the way.
Bringing to darkened minds the light.
Teaching the hand and heart aright;
What will the recompense be?
What will the recompense be?

Chorus-

Darkness will vanish from out of our land; knowing and doing will go hand in hand; Torches now lighted will shine ever bright, And men yet unborn shall rejoice in their light.

ssening error and looking its bands, aching the savage his home to make bright. Lifting toward heaven the small red hands bright, Lending him out of the darkness to light, What will the recompense be? What will the recompense be?

Life has its duties that need to be done. Sweeter is rost when our purpose is won Fairer the heavens and clearer the light. When we can fell we have aided the right This shall the recompense be; This shall the recomense be.

Chorus-

MAJOR W. H. CLAPP. RELIGIOUS.

Australian clergymen attached to the presbytery at North Melbourne are agitating for a minimum wage of \$1,000 per year. Dean Pigou of Bristol, England, can endure having letters addressed to him as Dr. Pigue, Peiken, Pigen, Pagon, Pigour, Pickles, Peggue and Puegon, but objects to being called Rev. Dr. Pagan, after having been forty years in orders.

By the will of Dora B. Pike of Chelmsford. Mass., her entire estate is left to Bishop John P. Hurst of Washington, to be held in trust. During the lifetime of Mary E. Chase the income from the estate is to be paid to her, and upon her death the entire estate is to revert to the American university of Washington, a Methodist institution.

Rev. Henry C. Minton of San Francisco who has just been elected president of Cen ter college, Danville, Ky., has for many years been regarded as one of the most brilight and scholarly Preebyterian clergymet on the Pacific coast. He was a candidate for moderator at the Presbyterian general assembly which met at Winona Park, Ind.

in May. Pope Leo XIII has presented the king o Siam with a beautiful mosaic picture repre-senting the basilles of the vatican. An exchange of decorations followed as a matter of course, the pope sending the grand cross of the Ordine Plano to the brothers and sono of the king of Siam. On both sides the high state officials have received nu-

merous distinctions. The late Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans left an estate of only about \$6,000 which he inherited from his father, and three-fourths of it he bequeathed for religitus and charitable purposes. He was entitled to a handsome salary for years, but drew barely enough to pay the actual ex-penses for his simple living, having allowed the remainder to accumulate to pay off the

Rev. Dr. John H. Baden, emeritus rector of St. Luke's Lutheran church Brooklyn, dled at Hastings, on the Hudson, June 17, of lung trouble. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1827. He was pastor of several churches previous to the founding of St. Luke's, and was formerly president of the New York Ministerium of the Lutheran church and a director of the Lutheran semi-

nary in Philadelphia. Rev. Father August Tolton, who has just died in Chicago, was the only negro Catholic priest in America. He was born in slavery in Ralls county, Missouri, and escaped to Quincy, Ill., during the war with his mother when a child. During his boyhood he worked

Proposed Experiments with the Phosphor-

PRODUCTION OF LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT

escent System in New York.

More Effective and Cheaper Illumiantion of Streets and Buildings Than at Present_Details of the Plan.

It looks as though we had at last attained the light of the future. New York is soon to enjoy a unique spectacle. One of its uptown blocks is to be illuminated with phosphorescent light. Steps are already being river. The scouts were running along the bank firing at the dark forms of the Sioux who were awimming down stream to get out of range of the deadly rifles of the equare foot of space in the street almost a: 'Don't stand so close,' " said a voice from light as day. The brilliance of the display will be enhanced by the moving to and fr of the trolley cars, which will be lit up by smaller tubes ranged inside near the signaling cord.

D. MacFarlan Moore, the inventor of the system, proposes by this exhibition to prove the truth of his claim that either streets or buildings can now be illuminated more cheaply and more effectually by the phos-phorescent light than by any other eletric method of illumination. His plan, where

for is a cold light, a light which consumes nothing but the current, which consists, in

fact, of the other in agitation. The electric

Before, for instance, every light had to burn the right way up. The electric light could be turned in any position, and at any angle,

and, in the case of the incandescent lamp, under water. But there was still a radical

fault. There was a filament, which surely

as the current encountered the friction of

its solid particles, heat was thrown off. The next step was the dispensing with the fila-

ment, and the turning of the atmospheric contents of the build into light without dis-

sipating any of the efficiency of the current in heat. This is what has been done in

the brightness of the light did not involve a greater expenditure of horsepower, which

would make it more expensive than the or-dinary incandescent lights until then used in the hall. This question was then and there set at rest. A committee of leading electricians, who were deputed to test the

system, stated as the result of their in-

vestigation that there had been consumed even less energy than had been estimated

by Mr. Moore, who claimed for his light an efficiency of current not inferior to that of

the incandescent electric light. This was a

50,000 VIBRATIONS A MINUTE.

crucial point in the rivalry with the

comfort, and with certainly greater economy of steam. Mr. Moore adopted the second method, leading the current into the tubes and putting the ether into aglistion by the passing of the electric vibrations through the exhausted air. His "vibrator," which he then admited he used only as a makeshift, and which met only comparatively rudimentary conditions of the etill crude system was soon discarded for his "rotator," which gives 50,000 vibrations per minute, as against the 6,000 of twelve

nouths ago. The effect of the increased rate of vibration is seen in the greater strength, steadiners and evenness of the light in the tubes. Not only is a much better light now available, but it can be produced twelve and one-half times chesper than it could be a years ago. Formerly each tube had a separate wire leading to it. Now any number can be run connected between two

THE ROTATOR DOES IT ALL. The rotator, which has been instrumental in bringing this lighting of the future to a practical stage, is a small machine, which could be placed under a waste paper banket. It consists essentially of a circular magnet, in the center of which is a glass tube, the size of a rolling pin. This tube is exhausted to as nearly a perfect vacuum as possible. Within it there is placed a wonderful mechanism, which is the heart of the whole apparatus. On a vertical shaft is supported

Murder, Suicides and Burglaries Regulated by the Atmosphere.

OBSERVATIONS OF WEATHER BUREAU MEN

Bearing of Various Climatic Conditions in the Promotion of Crime _Results Endorsed by European Researches.

Does the weather regulate human conduct so far as they have progressed, disclose weather, the climatic influence upon human and call them Figgies. Their religion is of some exceedingly interesting facts, which, shorn of their technical language, are here given. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilapparatus. On a vertical shaft is supported a star-shaped or an anchor-shaped piece of iron. As the current is turned on and traverses the circular magnet, this little iron disc is flashed around at the enormous speed of 10,000 revolutions per minute. The this is the companying the conducting a special series of investigations in relation to criminology. It is has a prolound a feet upon the sample of the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general will beful those who do not follow the two darkening from the winter's period of companying and the increase of temperature there is a general will beful those who do not follow the two darkening from the winter's period of companying and all kinds of dire disasters in this world and all kinds of dire disasters in this world warkening from the winter's period of companying and the increase of temperature there is a general with the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general with the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general with the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general with the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general with the approach of spring and the increase of temperature there is a general and all kinds of dire disasters in this world increase of temperature to awakening from the winter's period of companying the period of companying traverses the circular magnet, this little iron disc is flashed around at the enormous speed of 10,000 revolutions per minute. The vibrations thus created are communicated by wires to the line of glass tubes, which forthwith burst into luminescence. The efficiency of the rotator, which is said to already fulfill commercial requirements, is at present restricted by the limitations of means for the production of a higher state of vacuum in the big tubes. As these restrictions become modified the cost of pro-

fect of weather upon those who are morally oblique: "The popular belief is that the winter months and especially dreary November ter months and especially dreary November is the season in which crimes occurred most frequently. Like some other popular beliefs, this has proved upon inquiry to be without foundation in fact. The examination of a large collection of statistics, although not establishing a constant proportion for each season, shows clearly that in all countries from which statistics can be obtained the maximum is attained in one or other of the spring or early summer months. Do. Strahan further states that it is when skees are lowering and there is much humility that the commission of crime is greatest. Another interesting feet is this: A man or woman who lives much alone is, in 50 per cent of the cases investigated, much more easily influenced by atmospheric changes than are others. So a person who has many

are others. So a person who has many troubles, and is constantly thinking of them, Does the weather regulate human conduct and do atmospheric conditions have a marked effect upon the criminally inclined. These are the startling questions which the meteorological experts at Washington have been asked to grapple with and solve. The direct results of their investigations, so far as they have progressed, disclose the command of the sudden changes of them. The direct results of their investigations, so far as they have progressed, disclose the command of the sudden changes of them. The frequency washer the collection of the sudden changes of them the name of the founder of the section of the sudden changes of them. character and action is a factor of no little the aggressive kind and the followers of importance. There is an annual rhythmic the new faith never neglect an opportunity rise and fall which affects the animate to proclaim it and that eternal damnation nature. With the approach of spring and the whole organism, which begins to work at a higher tension. Mind and body are more active than at any other time of the year. Upon the normal, healthy creature this period of activity has only the most benign and the period of activity has only the most benefit and the period of activity has only the pe effect, but upon the abnormal creature it acts as an incentive to unnatural acts. Hence during 1896 New York shows an average record of over 2,000 crimes per month during lar representatives of the old and effete be-April, May, June and July, and the largest number of entries at the police station were made on the cloudy or rainy days of those

WHAT MR. DUNN SAYS.

In speaking of the peculiar effect of at-mospheric conditions upon the human system. Weather Forceaster Dunn of New York, who is among the best authorities in the world, gave as his observations upon the subject much interesting data. He says: "During the passage of a storm, when the temperature is excessive and the atmosph-re is thoroughly saturated with moisture. such an atmosphere condition is bound to make more or less of an impression upon a certain class of persons of succeptible tem-perature. We all recognize the fact that on some days we feel energetic and capable of doing almost anything, while on others there is a disincilnation to work or make any exertion. A person feels what is commonly called 'out of sorts,' is irritable, and the chances are, ill-natured. Of course, different persons are differently constituted, and are, consequence, differently affected by outside conditions. Those who are weak mentally or physically are much more easily affected by weather conditions than others. In hot and muggy weather, when there is an excessive amount of humidity in the atmosphere, suicide is very prevalent, while, on the other hand, more murders are committed where the mir is either dry and hot or dry "In summer, when a low barometer pre-

valis, all nature seems depressed and melan-choly ideas appear to pervade during humidity; in a clear, bracing atmosphere the animal part of man seems to predominate, and deeds of another nature appear to be more prevalent. A man who attempts to commit a deliberate murder would plan it on a clear, cold day rather than during suicide weather. Burglary would also be planned and carried out when the atmosphere

is clear and bracing rather than when it is heavy and depressing. It seems a peculiar thing that in summer time poison and the bullet seem to be the favorite methods of both murder and self-destruction, while in whiter the rope and knife appear to be the most popular modes of ending the existence of either self or savether. of either self or another

EPIDEMICS OF CRIME. Statistics of crime show beyond question the truth of Mr. Dunu's assertions relative to the undoubted influences of climatic changes upon crime. Not only are certain crimes more frequently committed at certain seasons of the year, but in certain countries the climate is especially conducive to such crimes. For instance, in south-ern China, where a warm and humid temperature exists for the greater portion of the year, there is less regard for life that perhaps in any other portion of the globe. Murdets are everyday occurrences, suicide: too common to even pay attention to, while theft, criminal assault and all other crimes

are innumerable The history of crime shows that evil doing is subject to epidemics as well as discusor We find epidemics of suicides, opidemics of murders and epidemics of robberies. A careful study of the question reveals the fact that those epidemics last until the weather changes and an analogy between the conditions of the weather and the frequency of crime cannot but impress the careful investigator. This clearly indicates the erime is, to a degree, contagious; that a ertain ethical influence, or psychic influence is to a large degree magnetic. Conditions of the weather which favor the induction dectricity or magnetism are capable opreading these crime germs, if we may so call them, so that they come in contact with

those sensitive influences, and a literal breed ing of crime is the result. Just as certain atmospheric conditions of certain localities cause the air to be laden with the germs of malaria, so the air liself may be said to be laden with the psychic but none the less potent germs of crime Those among us who are as we say, "ac dimatized," escape the malarial influences and equally so, those among us who are morally acclimatized escape the evil psychiscience, advanced to that point where reins of natural law are completely in control of man, and the weather is at his command no less than the functions of his own organism, we shall not be able to preserve perfect meteorological condition, and thus annihilate an external excitant to crime, if we have not long before that time wiped out

the criminal himself? LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

It is proposed to build a railroad on the labor exchange plan from some point on the Gulf of Mexico in Texas to San Diego. Reports comes that the Chiling congress has offered \$125,000 as a subsidy to any corporation establishing an iron foundry in that country.

A San Francisco firm lost a suit against the bakers' union for \$5,000 damages for boycotting. An injunction was also denied the firm St. Louis city council by a decisive vote

adopted a resolution whereby all city horses and mules must be shod by union horse-shoers and the union scale paid for the Six Philadelphia locomotives have just been shipped to South Africa, and thirty for Japan are now building. Such items with regard to locomotives are becoming

common.

The 500 operatives employed at the Methuen company's cotton mills at Methuen Mass, have decided to accept the 10 per cent

Cincinnati's three big central labor bodies will co-operate on Labor day. The pinnic will be held in a park built exclusively by

union labor. A poof the celebration. The National Association of Railway Postal Clerks is striving to get congressional legisla-

THOSE FIGGITES OF GRETNA

Origin, Plan and Progress of a New Religious Sect.

MUSCULAR TENDENCIES OF ITS DEVOTEE

Moved by the Spirit, They Discover the Old Harry in Their Veighbors and Proceed to Rout Him-Then Trouble Begins.

In the vicinity of Gretna has sprung up a new religious sect, not very large, it is true, Hence linto contact with the law and several muscu-LEADERS OF THE NEW RELIGION.

LEADERS OF THE NEW RELIGION.

A summary of their creed and of the makeup of the membership of the sect will explain why and how they came in conflict with those among whom they live. The head or founders of the "new religion" are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Figg, who have lived near Gretna for about fourteen years, and text to them the most aggressive members are Ira Figg, Mrs. W. W. Browning, Eart Cockerell, Mrs. Ryberg, Misses Hannah and Lucy Ryberg, Howard Skinner, Mrs. Bert Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. August Johnson, Mrs. John Woods, Misse Lottle Woods Robert Hashell, Alfred Vincent and Lou Caidwell, all living in the vicinity of Gretna, They disclaim having any creed and assert they use only a bible as a guide and decounce churches, ministers and theoretical sermons as utterly foreign to theoretical sermons as utterly foreign to Christ and his teaching. They believe that through prayer you shall be healed, and as an instance of this Mrs. W. W. Browning asserts she was affected with a weak lung, but, after returning home from a visit to a sick sister, soaking wet and fearing severe results, fervent prayer and servere faith warded off the illness and restored her lungs to perfect health. They after they are led by the Spirit of Gol, and that every action is thus directed. They profess to receive messages direct from God, and a large portion of these increases are evident. dently commandments to overturn existing church bellefs.

WHERE TROUBLE COMES IN. In delivering the messages is where they In delivering the messages is where they get into trouble. They go to some of the churches in the neighborhood and proclaim the wickedness of the world in general and the modern church in particular—and then the trouble commences. Mr. and Mrs. Figg and Mrs. Bort Cockerell have generally been the purveyors of these messages. When Rey. Charles Savidge of the People's church, Omaha, was holding revival meetings in y Rev. Button, a former Methodist preacher there. He was scathed for leading the young people away with false doctrines and de-nounced energetically according to her doctrine. At the services of the Christian have been taken out on different occasions. Herbert Potter, one of the trustees, was the escort several times. Mr. Figg told Potter that he would be destroyed if he touched him, and, further, that Potter couldn't touch him, as there was a wall of fire about him. Mr. Potter, however, was willing to take the chance for the peace of the service, and gently but firmly led the shouting religionist out. Mrs. Cockerell starts the easiest and is most demonstrative in action. At the church she has several times begun the shouting and frenzied dancing, which has resulted in a general enthusiasm on the part of her fellow believers. She refuses to recognize the family of her husband, and says they are doomed as are all who are not of them.

SOME WILD OUTBREAKS. Their zeal for the world's eternal welfare eads them to wild outbreaks. At a funeral Mrs. Figg wailed, "Why will you die?" over, with frequent charges at the officiating minister that he was "born of the devil." Mr. Figg's dealer to be uncontaminated by the world has led him to

refuse to vote.

The members of the sect indulge somewhat in prophecy, but up to the present have been a little unfortunate picking winning combinations. Mrs. Cockerell prophesied that her mother-in-law would be tongue-paralyzed at a certain time, but it has not yet hap-pened. Mr. Pigg has also prophesied erro-neously a number of times. A number of years ago he got the people of Springfield ready for the destruction of their town by cyclone and fire, but so far the expurgation has failed of compression. has failed of occurrence. He recently warned the wife of Rev. W. J. Hatheral, the present Methodist pastor, that her husband would eturn from a preaching trip as a corpse, but

e came bick as he went. The Figs home is where all the meetings are held, and the Figs are the principal speakers, the others speaking whenever 'led' to do so. Mr. Figs has spiken at Louisto do so. Mr. Figg has ap ken at Louis-ville, Ashland, Spring Grove and country achool houses. They are unambitious and do not look forward to a great society in the future, as their only aim is to spread word of God as given in the hible. W they have a sinner they throw their arms about him and pray and plead. At one of the services at the house, it is said, the devil's presence was imagined and he was exorcised from the neighborhood. The sect celebrates the Lord's supper

whenever the elders feel that the Spirit tells them to. Communion is accompanied by a voluntary wishing of feet by those who wish to show humility. Men wash men's feet and women wash women's. They call each other caints, as they say that those who are trying to follow in Christ's footsteps as far as mortal can are surely asints. The believers are highly respected in the community, but regarded as unduly excited

over this subject. THE WELCOME HOME.

F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. F. L. States in Atlanta Constitution.

When twilight bells are ringing sweet
And evening echoes greet me.

My happy heart seems sliging sweet
tif some one who will meet me.

Of blue syes 'neath a golden crownDear eyes! that watch and walt—
And little footsteps pattering down
The pathway to the gate.

Though sad the toil, in barren soil.

Though Fortune has no found me,
I know that night will bring me light
And twine two arms around me!
And let the day be gold or gray—
What thought so sweet as this:
"It drifts and dreams my darling's way,
Who keeps for me a kiss."

O love of life, and strength in strife!
O joy, in sorrow given!
O dear child eyes that make life's skies,
And saith as zweet as heaven!
I still can bear with grief and care
And face toe storms to be.
If Love, the comfortet, will share
The crust—the crumbs, with me!

light up; the other is to lead the current into the tubes. The first is more sensational, but it involves the difficulty of using The Canadian House of Commons has passed an alien labor bill. It is a fac-simile of the American bill, with two excep-tions. While the American law can be and keeping on the wires current vibrating at possibly millions of oscillations per sec-

numerable applications which will be made of the new illuminant, in signaling sign designing, decorating of public buildings and squares, etc. It must suffice to say that etheric lighting has arrived; it is cold, it is cheap, and it has come to stay.

UPTOWN STREET ILLUMINATED HY PHOSPHORESCENT TUBES. here is no trolley in the street, is to run ducing phosphorescent light may be very conduct of habitual criminals and persons

135 TH STREET

HEWYORK

in the city of New York would result in a saving to the community of over \$8,000,000. Mr. Moore's own belief is that before very long we shall be lighting twenty vacuum lamps with the current now needed for one incandescent lamp. This estimate seems less extravagant when it is borne in mind that all the power that appears so light is 3 per exot of the heat in the fuel under the boiler, and 97 per cent is consumed in heat and wasted on the way to the point at which light results.

dency in lighting methods has been to create spots or blotches of light which would brightly illuminate everything within a certain radius, but leave the outlying list as commercial factor in turning night into day in the city streets.

In May, 1896, Mr. Moore showed his own yestem of phoephorescent lighting before he American incititie of electrical enterty and photographed the meeting half it in thirty seconds. Some of the electrical cal experts present could not believe that brightness of the light did not reate expendition. "etheric" light, as it is now called, is likely to be in houses, where its beautiful quality will be especially appreciated. The sense of luminous air that if imparts is most fascinating particularly where the long tubes are almost out of sight, and the great body of the light is thrown out by reflection, when, for instance, it is run between a projecting cornice and the ceiling. The light can be made of any tint by changing the vacuum in the tubes, or by changing the capacity of the circuit. So that a room can have its light tisted either in various colors, or to match the pervading tone of the harry or to match the pervading tone of the hangitigs and furniture. It at any time either a more sombre or a more cheerful tint is desired it can instantly be imparted without touching a single tube.

It is impossible here to suggest the in-

system on which the phosphorescent light There are practically two ways of produc ing phosphorescent light. One is to elec-trify the air of a room so that when the tubes exhausted of air are waved in , they

the line of tubes on poles placed at curbstones. The current in every case will be
derived from the ordinary street mains.

COLD LIGHT AT LAST.

What scientists have always been looking for is a cold light, a light which consumer from the process of the past few years have come to the conclusion that it is even to the conclusion that it is ev

cannot be done by electricity. What such are directly traceable to conditions of the a reduction might mean to large municipali- weather it has remained until today for ties may be gathered from the fact that a physicians, scientists and laymen interested decrease of 50 per cent in the cost of light-ing for the six months of the fall and spring majority of normal persons, whatever their occupation, are swayed intellectually and physically by the prevailing state of the weather, and the police records disclose a corresponding increase or decrease of crime morally acclimatized escape the evil p with the falling and rising barometer. And germs that are sometimes among us. these statements are not haphazard, nor are the "sensitives," either moral or paythese statements are not haphazard, nor are the "sensitives," either moral or psychical, they founded upon supposition; they are fail under the dire influences, and these we for by the best knowledge and scientific fact, youched call criminals. Who shall be the control of the best knowledge and scientific fact, which is the best knowledge. for by the best known and most capable au-

the fittee of the land.

When Prof Emil Dauchney of Paris recently made the assertion that the record of murder, burglary and other crimes could be shown by a barometer mathematically constructed for the purpose just as accurately as the weather is now shown by the common

consequence, while the southerner is easily discouraged and losing heart takes to suicide, the man who was born and lives in the north revenges himself upon his fellow beings rather than upon himself, and, secondly, that crime is generally premeditated in warm, cloudy weather, while the deed itself is executed under clear and bracing meteorological conditions. The reports of the Department of Agriculture on this subject, though not as exhaustive as one might wish, are at one with English and French facts and figures of the same kind. Our native in-persipre most freely, when there is little or

commission of crime results. After a thorough study of the question, Prof. Dauchney says: "When very moist the atmosphere is a much better conductor of electricity than at any other time. Then the

DUEL WITH KNIVES.

"As I stood watching a big Sicux, who was fighting three scouts single handed and who up to this point scemed not only to hold his own, but who had killed one of his assailants, I observed a Pawnee dart past.

"As I stood watching a big Sicux, who had killed one of his assailants, I observed a Pawnee dart past."

"As I stood watching a big Sicux, who was befring his boynood he worked in a tobrino factory. Then he was befring on the wires current vibrating in boynood he worked in a tobrino factory. Then he was befring on the wires current vibrating single of the American bill, with two exceptions. While the American bill, with two exceptions. The American bill, with two exceptions. While the American bill, with two exceptions. While the American bill, with two exceptions. While the American bill, with two exceptions.

The Crust—the Crust—the Crust—of the Crust—of

natural electricity is drawn from the body, tion in favor of a \$50 per month pension for and this has a tendency to destroy vitality clerks who have been in the service for and so weaken the mental faculties. Dark twenty-five years.

weather, when there is a great deal of humidity in the atmosphere and persons perspire most freely, when there is little or ut in their wages rather than have the mills shut down. no relief for sweltering humanity, the mind becomes to a certain extent deranged and the