

Bellefonte, Pa., March 2. 1900.

THE HILLS OF THE LORD.

God ploughed one day with an earthquake, And drove the furrows deep! The huddling plains upstarted,

The hills were all a-heap But that is the mountains' secret, Age hidden in their breast: "God's peace is everlasting."

Are the dream words of their rest

He hath made them the haunt of beauty. The home elect of his grace; He spreadeth his mornings on them His sunsets light their face.

His thunders tread in music Of footfalls echoing long, And carry majestic greeting Around the silent throng.

His winds bring messages to them Wild storm news from the main: They sing it down to the valleys In the love song of the rain

Green tribes from far come trooping, And over the uplands flock: He weaveth the zones together In robes of his risen rock. They are nurseries for young rivers:

Nests for his flying cloud: Homesteads for new born races, Masterful, free and proud. The people of tired cities

Come up from their shrines and pray:

God freshens again within them, And lo, I have caught their secret, The beauty deeper than all,

This faith-that life's hard moments

When the jarring sorrows befall, Are but God ploughing his mountains; And the mountains yet shall be The source of his grace and freshnes And his peace everlasting to me. -W. C. GANNETT in St Louis Globe-Democrat.

A BREVET BACHELOR.

There are more things in the service than brass bottons and dashing cavalrymen, and dying at the post of duty, and the rest of the stock phrases of romance. There are a few fixed principles and some prejudices which it is just as well not to run up against, because the service can take revenge upon occasions. Ordinarily a moderate amount of tact and common decency will take you through until you have learned those things which are set down in neither the drill-manual nor the regulations. But Miss Hadley had only beauty and pure cheek. She came from somewhere down the southern way-Los Angeles, or San Diego, or something, to visit the Strongs at Angel island. And from the moment she set foot upon the landing she began to make herself unpopular. She had had visions of stepping ashore among a group of kneeling lieutenants, rather after the fashion of the accredited painting of the "Landing of Columbus" or the "Jesuit Fathers." But the lieutenants were busy, or they were taking naps, or sitting on their front porches, with their feet on the railings. They crossed the bay to the city daily, and graced every cotillon and function worth speaking of, and beautiful girls were not new. They had never even heard that Miss Hadley was beautiful. They were in deep darkness concerning the belles of-wherever it was down | self!" said Proctor; "I've done it, as it is.

ner that night, and the rest called afterwards, as is the custom. Miss Hadley did When they started he made a solemn resolve that before they got to the quarantine not know it was the custom. She thought it was all on her own account, and that the post was beginning to come to its senses, which made her more arrogant. Some dispositions thrive upon being made much of, returning courtesy with good coin; the latent meanness of others warms to life as the snake on the woodchopper's hearth. As if there was not enough unattached men to occupy her, she turned her attention pointedly to La Roche, and when she saw his wife wince she redoubled her energies.

La Roche was French, and flirtatious, and clever. And, whatever else was to be said of Miss Hadley she was clever, too in a worldly sort of way. But Mrs. La Roche was stupid, and blushingly aware of her stupidity. Still, she was a good-hearted little thing, and done a kind turn to everyone in the garrison at one time or another, and it resented seeing her made jealously wretched, her pale eyes filling and her lips quivering, as the beauty drew La Roche to a remote corner and leveled her batteries upon him. Everybody was scandalizedand the feelings of the bachelors were hurt. It was just a little too insolent. So they

sought a punishment to fit the crime, and this was what they devised: There was one man who had not called that first night. It was Proctor, the adjutant. He had been over in the city at a dinner. When he came back by the first boat in the morning a deputation met him at the wharf and carried him off to his quarters and told him what was expected

"I'm not sure that I like the part, though you know," said Proctor, when they have explained. They impressed upon him that the dignity of the service demanded it-also that it would be very good for the girl.

Proctor said that it would fall through at

"We only want it to last a day or two," said the deputation. On that understanding he consented "But I won't lie, you know," he told them. "You'll have to do any of that." "It won't be necessary," they assured m. "If she asks—which is unlikely—we will say with one accord that you are a

definition of that in the tactics. So Proctor went over to the Strongs' quarters and found Miss Hadley, gotten up in the sort of a morning robe that it is not customary to display to the gaze of several hundred soldiers, more or less, in a corner of the porch with La Roche; Proctor ousted him in about ten minutes. He fought openly, dwelling upon the charms of La Roche's four small children, the details of the cunning things they said, and of the last attack of croup of the youngest; how its "Dad-da" had nursed it, and how the babies loved him. Miss Hadley laughed. That hurt La Roche's self esteem, and he

went home. Then Proctor started in to do as he was bid. It was a pleasant game enough. Miss Hadley could be agreeable when she She was the one-man-at-a-time stamp of girl, and for the nonce Proctor was the man. He stayed all the morning, also to luncheon, also all the afternoon. Part of the time they played together on the mandolin and guitar, and for the rest they talked. Then he stayed to dinner, and until some time after taps. When of-ficial duties called him off he was back surprisingly soon.

Of course there was the chance in this kind of thing that Miss Hadley might grow sick of him. But he took it. There was the better chance that she would be very much flattered, and Proctor believed that he was the sort of fellow who could be interesting for 18 hours at a stretch.
"It's not fair," Mrs. Strong protested to

"You'd have thought it so if it had been me instead of La Roche." he suggested. "But it's not fair to Ella," she insisted,

"Ella will think it's a good joke, which it is. He has written her the whole thing. He told me so.' "But is it right of us? Miss Hadley is

"Oh, no she's not; it's a mistake. We are here on sufferance. You are useful to order the meals and I to guard her against intruders on their tete-a-tetes." He re-

minded her of episodes in proof of this.

"Has she asked you about him?" Mrs. Strong wanted to know.

He said that he had. "And I told her that he was a brevet bachelor. Proctor himself came in at the moment and she dropped it. Now you be still for a day or two and let things take their course. And they took it, at a hand-gallop.

Miss Hadley might have guessed that one first lieutenant could never have afforded all the fancy boxes of flowers and candies that came over for her, in Proctor's name, by about every boat. But she did not stop to reflect, probably; and she was mightily pleased; both with herself and with him; whereupon she was still more disagreeable to everyone else.

But the tiny cloud began to float across her blue sky. The flowers and sweets were many and arrived regularly, and when they wanted Proctor at the Adjutant's office they sent for him to the Strongs'. And yet though the week of her visit was drawing to a close, he was no nearer to lovemaking than upon the first day. She grew a trifle uneasy. It was not that she want-ed Proctor, but she wanted to know she could have him. So she condescended, in the dilemma, to speak to her host. "Mr roctor is a desperate flirt, don't you think?" she asked. It was meant to be ligh., but it was a shade anxious.

That would have been Strong's chance to put an end to a joke that was going too far. It had gotten away from, them, and the man to stop it refused to arise. Strong funked. He looked mean, and said that he had never known Proctor to flirt. "He is swathed in red tape, as a general thing has notions of duty and the rest of it."
Then he went off and swore at Proctor in his own breast. Which is human nature. Proctor for his part swore at everybody else openly. "I'm so far in it now that I don't know how to get out," he said; and they grinned and suggested that he tell the truth and shame the devil.

"And feel more of a confounded ass than I do now. "Consider-you are avenging us," cooed the bachelors.

He said rude things about them. They asked what he would like them to do. "Shall we come in a body the next time you are en tete-a-tete and explain, or shall we do it while you are absent, and can't defend yourself? Anyway you put it you will look a good deal of a cad, you know." They chuckled.

Proctor sulked. "Mrs. Strong has got to do it," he announced. draw off gradually," they advised. "I might make a qualified flat of my-

outh.

He departed to keep an engagement to walk around the island with Miss Hadley. station she should know all. But she swung into the post as blissfully ignorant as she had left it. He had funked again. And at this point Fate came to his aid. They sat on the steps of the Strongs' quarters, resting when an orderly brought a telegram for him, and a box for Miss Hadley. The box contained violets. Proctor was pleased to think what those little attentions were costing the other bachelors, but he glanced at his own card, lying in the purple fragrance, with loathing. Then he opened the telegram, and put it hastily in his pocket.

Miss Hadley asked what it was. He aid it was from some one he had to meet at the train to-morrow. "Which train?" said Miss Hadley

"The train from the east," said Proctor. She told him that she, too, was going to the city on the early boat, for a few hours. We may strike the same one coming He thought it would be his unmention-

able luck. And it came to pass as Miss Hadley had their wont; even there seemed a vague sympathy in their manner. But she was

busy and abstracted, watching for Proctor. He might be below deck, or in the cabin. At length he appeared, from the other side of the deck, walking with—another girl. The girl glanced at her with a halfsmile. She was so pretty that Miss Had-ley's lips set, and she forgot what she had

Proctor and the girl strolled to the stern and stood there. Then Proctor caught Miss Hadley's amazed eye, and he raised his hat. But she beckoned. It was assurance, to say the very least, but he went brevet bachelor." You will not find the to her, leaving the other girl. The group would have been glad to melt away, but

some way it couldn't. ome way it couldn't.

Then Miss Hadley's admirable and perfect cool cheek reached its zenith. "Who is your pretty friend?" she asked. Brum-

mell could not have been more superb. There was a pause. Some one might have helped Proctor out, but no one did. A snicker came from the group and turned into a cough. Then the man in Proctor came to his aid, the realization that it was all everybody else's fault, anyway—Miss Hadley's, in particular. He looked at her in stern reproach. "She is my wife,

Miss Hadley.' The very winds and screw were hushed. In the silence Protor's eyes began to shift. But Miss Hadley's own were on his face, and they never wavered. Somewhere in their limpid depths there was a twinkle. About the corners of her mouth there was an unmistakably amused twitch. She raised a bunch of voilets to hide it. They were the ones that had come the day before. He moved uneasily and met the eyes peering above the flowers again. This

"I wonder"-Miss Hadley's voice came slowly, with a distinctness that must have thirsty camels.

penetrated even to the stern-"I wonder whether it is I or you—all, who feels the most cheap? Take me to meet your wife Mr. Proctor. And he took her.'

Meeting in May at Chicago Conference. The Quadrennial Gatheriny of Delegates From a Pow-

erful Denomination. Session Will Last a Month.

Though it will not meet until the first

the actions of this conference. the month of May. The total expenses will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Chicago Methodists promised \$50,-000 to obtain the meeting for that city, besides making many other arrangements for the comfort of the members. The body will be larger this year than ever before. Heretofore the lay membership has been two from each conference where the ministerial representation was two or more. The annual conferences of the church have, by a large majority, voted to increase the lay membership to an equality with the ministerial. It is supposed the general conference will ratify this action and permit them to take their seats at the coming session. In view of this the lay bodies have elected what they call provisional delegates, who will take their seats if there should be afirmative action by the general conference

WHAT MAY BE DONE. The general conference is the law makng body of the church, and as far as heard from there are no radical changes suggested as yet. What will be brought forward when it convenes is uncertain. Likely as has been before, a proposition will be made to remove the ministerial term limit and allow pastors to be appointed each year, and to remain as many years as may be mutually agreeable to pastor and congregation. Now the longest period any pastor can stay in one charge is five years, with the privilege of being returned to the same church when another five years has elapsed. If such a proposition should be made it will meet with strong opposition from the conservatives, as it is only a few years since

One of the most important matters connected with the general conference is the election of bishops and the general conference officers. During the quadrennium one member of the Episcopal Board, Bishop J. M. Newman, has died. There are at present fifteen members in active service and two on the retired list. Several of the bishops have reached the age which would indicate that before another four years roll around they could not render full service, to do it," he announced.

Mrs. Strong won't. She feels about as small as you do. She goes around with the look of a stage conspirator. You might draw off gradually "the announced."

and there will probably be three or four new bishops to elect. There are two missionary bishops, Bishop Thoburn in India and Bishop Hartzell in Africa and one on the retired list, Bishop Taylor.

Economy in Living

opened an establishment in the city near hestnut between Twenty-first and Twentious dinners for five cents and suppers for three cents. The diner has his choice of be more luxuriously feasted, for an additional cent he can have an other piece of bread, vegetables for two cents, butter for one cent, and pie for three cents. The place is largely patronized, and the vituals urnished are well cooked and wholesome. If Mrs. Robinson has solved this problem, and we do not doubt she has, she has ac complished a great deal. As a rule, the science of economical living is not as well understood in this country as abroad, and probably never will be. The waste in the average American family, compared with that of an European family, is very great and would support the latter if a test made. Where everything is so full and plenty, as in this country, it is quite nat-ural there should be a greater amount of predicted. They struck the same boat.

She came aboard hurriedly, just as the In the matter of food there should be next gang-plank was being drawn in, and she looked about for Proctor, calmly, possessively, as though he must, of course, be there. But he was not to be seen. So she stood and talked to a group of post wrecks many a household. Economics she stood and talked to a group or post people, as the boat swung out into the bay, and the foggy wind blew stiffly about them. She was not sensitive, yet she was dimly aware that they were civil beyond the stood and elsewhere will not be properly understood. The truth is that a large percentage of the American people are firmly centage of the American people are firmly impressed with the idea that meanness and economy are twin sisters. This not only belongs to well-to-do classes, but those of small means are weak enough to think it looks big to follow such teaching. When the Almighty created the world, and all that in it is, there was no waste, and had there been His great work would not have

Useful Hints.

To stop bleeding. A handful of flour bound on the cut. A red hot iron will soften old putty so that it can be easily removed. A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.
To cure a sting of bee or wasp.

cummon earth with water, and apply at To prevent doors from squeaking. the hinges with a feather dipped in linseed

To clean gilded frames. Gently them with a fine cotton cloth dipped in sweet oil. To clean decanters. Put a spoonful of

shake well and rinse.

cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. P. Green, druggist.

-When a camel wants water it moans continually. It is pitiful at night in the desert to hear the ceaseless moaning of tered before he could legally have any claim

The Diamond Mines of Kimberley.

The attack on Kimberley by the Boer forces has caused considerable public interest in the great diamond mines which now produce about ninety-five per cent of the innual output of the world. The story of these mines is a most fascinating one, and is even more interesting than our own California gold fever of '49. In 1750, a missionary marked a map of Africa at the point where Kimberley now

is with the words "Here be diamonds; but it was not until the year 1867 tha Wednesday in May, Methodist eyes are this source of wealth was discovered, and turned expectantly to the gathering of the great elevated desert of Colesberg hosts that will compose the coming General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Possibly no ecclesiastical gathering in our country awakens so much interest as the quadrennial sessions of this body. While it is the representative body of a church with over 2,700,000 members and a constituency of three or four million more people who are concerned about it, the other Methodist bodies who look to the M. E. Van Niekirk, who bought another one Church as the mother organization are in- from a little Hottentot boy, and it was terested, too, in what will be done, so, alsold in Cape Town for \$50,000. This was together, some ten or twelve millions of the famous "Star of South Africa," weigh persons will feel a greater or less concern in ing 83½ carats. Prospectors began to flock to the region, and in 1869 Kimberley The sessions will continue throughout was formerly founded. The territory was ceded to the British authorities and became "Griqualand West," a territory of Cape Colony, comprising 15,197 square miles, and a total population of 83,375. Kimberley itself had, in 1891, a population of 28,718. The rush to the diamond fields was usually made by means of oxtrains, and the prospectors suffered many privations, which were more than compen sated for by the rich harvest. The pioneer miners simply dug and sifted, each man for himself, or for self and partner. The methods employed were the crudest maginable, rough cradles being used. The recults were phenomenal, and some men became rich in an hour. The first dianonds were discovered along the Vaal River, some 20 miles from Kimberley, but in 1871 diamonds were discovered a toit's Pan, a short distance from that place. The crowds rushed to the new fields, or the "dry diggings" as they were called. The discovery of the stones was soon made at "New Rush," or Kimberley which shortly became the supreme center of the mining industry.

The original Kimberley mine had an

area of 13 acres, and this was soon converted into an enormous hole, which has been extended until now it is about 1,100 feet deep. The diamonds come in what are known as "pipes," which run down through the layers of shale, which are stratified. Twenty years ago the mine pre-sented a most remarkably appearance, and they pay neither rent nor taxes. By set-ting fire to the leaves in the early spring we have been fortunate enough to secure they have not only burned the under-photographs taken about this time, which brush, but the timber on many thousand was before the days of consolidation, and the mine was all divided up into small claims. The edge of the rock which surrounded the mine was termed the "reef," and from it could be obtained an excellent view of the mine itself, which seemed at first to be a collection of houses of cliff dwellers. It was perhaps 1,000 feet across and the whole surface was covered by hundreds of wire ropes which run up to hundreds of wire ropes which run up to arrest all those responsible for these fires, staging at the top, which consisted of a and we are reliably informed that the comframework carrying three sets of sheaves superimposed. It should be said that each of the newcomers to the mine staked out a guilty of starting fires either on the lands claim 31 feet square. It was staked out by a surveyor, and when this was done the owners could dig out all that section of the earth as far as they could go. There was a small tax of \$2.50 a month on each claim. Some of these claims proved to be much better than others, some were worked much more rapidly than Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson, Philadelphia, cent claims seemed to be of the same altiothers, the result being that no two adjasolved the problem | tude, and it made a most picturesque apof cheap dinners to working men. She has pearance; but the accidents from falling earth were of great frequency and were very serious. Each claim was connected y-second streets, where she serves nutri- with the staging by a wire rope which ran over wheels about four feet in diameter, the two meats, with potatoes, two slices of Vienna bread, and a cup of coffee. For this he pays a "nickel" but should be wish to wheels being turned with the aid of cranks most under the staging. Each wire rope was secured to a post which was driven in the claim. The bucket ran on the wire rope. At first the buckets were made of ox hide, and when it was filled with the blue earth which contained the diamonds. it was hauled up by the stalwart Kafirs, so that each claim was to all intents and purposes a seperate mine. The soil proved to be remarkably valuable, and the great open shaft was sunk rapidly. The claims were very largely subdivided, and even a small section of one proved to be of great value. The miners were greatly hindered in their work by water which invaded the diamond field. The reef had to be constantly pared to prevent it from sliding into the mine proper. Some of the diamonds were, of course, picked out during the digging, but a large part of the work was done at the surface. At first the dry process was employed, but finally washing machines were introduced which enabled them to work abandoned piles and tailings. The Kafirs were, of course, constantly watched to prevent them secreting any diamonds, and they were kept in what was termed a "compound" for three, six, nine or twelve months, depending upon the agreement which they made. During this time they were virtually prisoners. They were not allowed to leave the stockade.

In time methods began to change in the mines, and small capitalists were crowded from the field. The expense of raising the earth constantly increased, the depth ne-cessitating the use of horse whims instead of the old method of using Kafir labor. The reef was constantly crumbling, and the expense of working caused by the influx of water forced many owners of claims to sell out to larger miners. The result was that in time the methods of diamond mining became entirely changed; and while the operation was more rapid and thorough and less expensive, it could be conducted only on a very large scale. The mines to-day are nothing like as picturesque as they were, as it was found that open mining, that is, cutting ground away in great bits like stone quarries, was impracticable on a large scale, so that at present time deep covered shafts and galleries have been substituted. With all the resources of modern diamond-mining machinery, the final work of picking out diamonds from a mass of pebbles calls for skill, responsible. To clean decanters. Put a spoonful of salt in the decanter, moisten with vinegar, labor. Ever since the mines were first A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER. — Will often

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER. — Will often monds from the native illicit diamond buyers. To prevent the natives from yielding to their blandishments, the latter and even high wire nettings crown the fence to prevent them from throwing over packages containing diamonds. The laws are so strict that if a person should find a diamond on the street, he would at once

to its possession. When the individual

claims were being worked, some miners would dig into their neighbors claims in such a way that the blue ground which was so much desired would tumble into their own workings. This was one of the evils which was so much desired would tumble into their own workings. This was one of the evils which was naturally incidental to the existence of 3,143 separate claims within an area of 1½ square miles. Now matters are entirely changed. Great companies, like the De Beers, have consolidated, with a capital of \$18,000,000. Of course, the possession of the mines by one of two corporations has giving them an enormous power over the diamond market until the conditions are ripe to obtain the highest possible price. It is needless to say that the mines pay handsome dividends and there have been many enormous fortunes made in them .- Scientific American.

Big Purchase of Timber Lands in Clinton and Centre Countles

Fifty Thousand Acres From a Point West of Keating to a Point Thirty-five Miles Eastward-Lands Cov ered With a Healthy Growth of Timber.

The State Forestry commission which has been empowered to purchase 40,000 acres each at the headwaters of the Susquehanna, Allegheny and Delaware rivers, recently made arrangements to buy 50,-000 acres in Clinton and Centre counties. The lands begin at a point about eight miles west of Keating, and extend thirty-five miles eastwardly along and in close proximity to the river. The valuable features of these purchase

are that they were bought for a very low figure and that they are entirely covered with a healthy growth of young timber.
All points considered, these lands are of the best that could have been secured for forestry reservation purposes in the state.

These lands are located at the headwaters of many tributaries to the West Branch, and form a wilderness which is now and has always been the home of the various kinds of wild animals left within the limits of the state, and are a part of the same lands, the purchase of which by a commission was noticed in the papers a

few weeks ago.
On the west of the purchased tracts in Centre county are about 11,000 acres, which are owned by the city of Philadelphia, and will likely be held in conjunction with them.

The commission has been informed that during the past few years, numerous fires acres of land that wa: reproducing itself with great rapidity and which would always have continued an unbroken forest if left to nature. This wanton destruction has been more noticeable in that territory between the Tangascootac and Baker's run, and which is east of the above described reservation.

The laws of the state are sufficient to mission will in the future take the matter now owned by the state or on those adiacent thereto, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

How General Lawton Died.

Surgeon Beaseley, Who Stood Beside Him. Tells the The following account of the death of

Surgeon Beasely to his family who resides at Saucelito, Cal. The writer was within a few feet of General Lawton when he was struck and was one of the first to reach him after he had fallen. The letter reads: "I was at the head of our column when an officer rode up and told me that there was a wounded man over toward the river. So I cantered over in the direction given, and on my way I noticed a tall man standing alone about 20 yards away to my right. He was dressed in his yellow oilskin and white helmet. He put his hand up and called for me to come over to him. I did so and then recognized that it was General Lawton. He told me that I had better not go over there on my horse, saying there was a wounded man there, but ne would send a litter and have him prought to me. We were in a somewhat depressed place. I handed the bridle to my orderly and went across. The wound-ed man was Lieutenant Breckinridge of General Lawton's staff. A litter came soon afterward and with it an officer, Captain King. I helped carry the litter back to where I left my horse and found General

Lawton still there. "When within six feet of him. I noticed a bullet splash in a pond of water about 20 feet behind him and at the same time saw him turn slightly and staggered. The officer who was with him also noticed the movement and said to him, 'General are you hit?' 'I am shot in the lungs, was his answer. The next instant he turned quickly in a half circle and plunged forward. Captain King caught him as he fell. I put my hand on his pulse. There was none, and at the same time blood poured from his mouth. The light left his eyes, and after a few short breaths the general, who a few moments before was a strong, powerful man, and indomitable worker, a brilliant an absolutely fearless soldier, lay a corpse."

There is no question as to where the farmers of the country stand on the political issues before the people. If they were left to their sober senses, uninfluenced by the demagogical pleas of the protectionist who desires others to be taxed for his benefit, the farmers of the country would range themselves naturally on the side where their interests lie and be Democrats. Of 22,-000 farmers who replied to certain questions submitted by the National Rural, 17,045 are in favor of leaving the Filipinos free, 19,282 favor bimetallism, 20,561 believe in national paper money, 20,000 oppose trusts, 18,600 favor government control of railroads, telegraph lines, etc., 19,800 favor the parcel post system, 15,876 would like to have rural mail delivery, while 20,-545 oppose any increase in the standing army. The farmers are, as a class, instinctively opposed to the principles and practices of the Republican party, but many of them have been seduced into voting against their own interests by the false prophets of protection.

Changes in Spelling niversity of Chicago Will Lead a Word Shortening

The Chicago Times Herald tells the folowing: The University of Chicago will ase and advocate the new spelling. By a vote of 20 to 16 the University congregation placed itself on record yesterday as lavoring the use of the reformed spelling adopted by the National Educational Asso-ciation in its publication. Twelve words are affected by the change. They were selected by a committee appointed by the National Educational Association to advise some most needed changes. They repreent some of the words used most frequently in common writing and printing which can be spelled more simply than previous custom allows. All contain a number of silent letters. In the reform the words are spelled according to their sounds and contain no useless letters. The words which are remade by the reform appeared ordinarily as follows: Catalogue, pedagogue, demagogue, prologue, decalogue, although, though, thorough, thoroughfare, through, throughout and programme. They will appear in all university publications according to the new arrangement as follows: Catolog, pedagog, demagog, pro-log, decalog, altho, tho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout and program.

The change at the university means much for the reform in spelling. The local university issues a great number of magazines and papers and influences no

small proportion of the reading public. Professors and graduates who make up the congregation held a long and earnest debate over the matter and discussed it from all sides before finally stamping it with their approval. Most of the discussion favored the proposition, but a rather quiet minority appeared against it when the vote was called. Some were opposed to the admission of the new spelling, while others advised more radical changes than those used by the National Educati

Is Coal Contraband of War

The status of coal in time of war is an nteresting problem for international law and is sure to grow in importance. To England it is likely to be a vital matter. It is generally agreed among the nations whose acquiescence constitutes "inter-national law" that coal, under certain conditions, is contraband of war. A new phase of the problem in England has alarmed the Pall Mall Gazette and led it to suggest an extraordinary measure to the government. A firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted with foreign agents to send 300,000 tons of coal abroad, probably to Germany, France and Russia. Coal is wanted badly in England now, especially for the transports plying between the moth-er country and Natal and the Cape of Good Hope. Moreover, it is conceivable that the coal is being bought up by foreign maritime powers from political and that in case of a sudden declaration of war England might find her navy crippled. Therefore the Pall Mall Gazette proposes that such transactions be forbidden in time, and that the government should acquire the right to issue "a sort of writ of ne exeat regno against the coal and th

shippers.' The proposal marks a strange return to mediæval methods of dealing with economic conditions. It emphasizes again the place that King Coal has taken in modern life. It is not only the guns and the men behind the guns that must be considered, but the boilers and the coal that feeds them. It should make every American proud that whether it be for coal or food, for guns or General Lawton has been received from men, the United States are dependent on themselves alone.

Imperialism and Labor.

From the Labor Tribune.

This is the mere beginning of a fight in which every workman in the United States is interested. If the Democratic contention is right, and Congress has no right to levy a duty on goods imported from Porto Rico and our other new possessions, then the cheap labor of those countries comes into direct competition with our own, and all that the tariff has done for labor is threatened. If, on the other hand, the Republican members of the committee are right, why impose duties only one-fourth as large as the Dingley duties, which are themselves supposed to be no more than sufficient? We confess we fear the Democratic contention is the true one. As the United States supreme court has declared. the Constitution extends every when that the National authority does and the United States extends as far as the Constitution. Imperialism means competition with cheap labor, and it is doubtful if such sop to workingmen as the ways and means committee is throwing out will alter the unpleasant fact.

Four Old Senators Side by Side.

The Washington Post has the following: Four of the oldest men in the Senate sit side by side in the front row. They are Pettus, of Alabama, who is 78 years old; Cockrell, of Missouri, who is 65; Vest, of Missouri, who is verging on 75, and Morgan, Alabama, who will be 70 next June. Age has dealt lightly with these four old men, with the exception of Senator Vest, who is beginning to give evidence of the weight of three score years and ten upon his diminutive form. Pettus is wonderfully well preserved. He is known as the "Confucius of the Senate" because he looks Borrows—"Say, Goode, lend me a V, will you?" Goodethyng—"No; but I'll give you one." Borrows—"All right, let it go at that. Where is it?" Goodeward while bills are being considered is proverwhile bills are being considered is proverthyng—"I'm merely giving you the V I bial. Vest used to be one of the greatest orators and debaters in the body.

> —Potpie Dumplings.—To one quart of flour add two tablespoonsful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one beaten egg. Mix with sweet milk as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon. Twenty minutes before the meat is dumplings into the kettle with a spoon Be sure and keep kettle tightly covered and constantly boiling for the 20 minutes. These dumplings are to be cooked with heef, chicken, etc.

> STOOD DEATH OFF.-E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life.' This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50 cents at F. P. Green's