

SIX MEN KILLED.

A Terrible Fight Between Lynchers and a Marshal's Posse in Young County, Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, received here last night, says Sheriff Richardson, of this county, received a telephone message about midnight from Graham in Young county to the effect that while a Deputy United States Marshal with a posse of Graham citizens was escorting the four Marlow brothers, Buckhart and another man named Pierce to the Parker county jail at Wetherford, the prisoner being indicted for four murders and eight cases of horse theft, a mob of 30 citizens attempted to lynch them. The Marshal and posse defended the prisoners, when a terrible fight took place. Two of the Marlow brothers were killed and four of the posse at the first fire. The fight continued, and another one of the Marlows and Pierce were wounded and another one of the citizens mortally wounded.

The prisoners, Pierce, Marlow and Buckhart, escaped, but all are said to be wounded. The fight took place two and a half miles from town. It is not known how many of the mob were hurt. A large posse has been made up at Graham, and are in pursuit of the fugitives and members of the mob. Sheriff Richardson has wired the Sheriffs at Henrietta, Vernon, Wichita, Cisco, Abilene and Colorado City. The report says excitement at Graham is at fever heat. The fight took place at 10 o'clock Saturday night. It appears that the affair was a sequel to another that occurred Friday night. Boone Marlow, one of the brothers mentioned above, all of whom were of bad reputation and accused of various thefts, killed Sheriff Marion Wallace, of Young county, on the 17th of last December, while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Marlow escaped, but his brothers were arrested as accessories.

Later they broke jail but were captured, and Friday night a mob of about 30 men attacked the jail at Graham, with the purpose of lynching them. The mob failed in their object, however, and about 9 o'clock Saturday, the prisoners, under a strong guard, were started for Wetherford for safe keeping. It was while this party was en route that the same or another mob attacked them with the above result.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon a number of quarriesmen employed by general McCoppen at his quarry, on Princeton road, a short distance from Princeton Station, on the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, set fire to a cotton fuse to explode a deep-drilling blast in one of the rocky ledges overhanging the road. After waiting about half an hour from the time of lighting of the fuse, the men concluded the fire had gone out and approached the spot, where they began the work of removing the packing from the hole.

A few minutes later the blast exploded with terrific force, blowing four of the men a considerable distance. One of them, Michael O'Marra, 65 years of age, who was stooping directly over the hole, was hurled down into the quarry and a large sized rock fell upon him. When picked up he was still alive, but died while being carried out of the quarry.

O'Marra was horribly burned about the head, face and breast. He was taken to the Mamank Police Station. The only relative he is known to have in this country is a brother, who is said to live on Gray's Ferry road.

Michael Deshawan, an Italian, 30 years old, received a compound fracture of the skull. One of his legs and his body were badly lacerated and his left arm fractured, and he was also badly burned. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Joseph Olivette, aged 35 years, received a lacerated wound of the chest, fracture of the left arm, general lacerations of the body and burns. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

Taylor Wanamaker, 43 years old, residing in Montgomery county, opposite Princeton, was also badly burned about the head, body and arms. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The three wounded men were buried beneath stone, sand and debris, and would probably have died had it not been for the timely aid rendered by the repairmen on the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, who immediately went to work to extricate them.

The blast was an unusually large one, the hole, it is said, being drilled 14 feet deep, and more than one-third of it was filled, it is said, with giant gunpowder. It required more than an hour's work before the last of the three wounded men was taken from the rock and debris.

The news of the accident attracted a large number of people to the locality, many of them anxious to learn whether friends or acquaintances had been injured.

Book Keeping.

The Government, ever since Jackson's time, has been carrying as cash on its books some \$29,000,000 which it does not possess. It is troublesome to square the ledger without violation of red-tape accounting. It would be in entire keeping with the time-honored treatment of the French spoliation claims if Congress were to appropriate this imaginary cash for settling them. It might as well be done as to keep the succeeding generations of claimants in suspense forever, and it would relieve the Treasury bookkeepers from further Cabarrasment.

The Erie (Pa.) Driving Park Association had decided to hold its spring meeting on May 29 and 30.

The Mrs. Bros. have purchased 'Big Joe' Himmerlich's interest in the Bay Man' Rosaline Wilkes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A south-bound passenger train on the Reading Railroad on the morning of the 21st ran into the end of a freight train, near Locust Gap. The passenger engine was wrecked and the engineer, Welmer, fatally injured. The passengers were severely shaken up but none, it is said, were seriously injured.

Michael McGarrick was being whipped in Chicago on the evening of the 22d, when he picked up a shovel with which to hit his adversary. The latter fled, and McGarrick, who was wild with rage, made for an innocent bystander. The young man ran, but just as he reached the track of the Chicago and Evanston Road McGarrick overtook and struck him down. Before the unfortunate man could rise a passenger train, which was running rapidly into the city, struck him, killing him instantly. The body has not yet been identified. McGarrick was arrested.

The latest reports of the bridge disaster at Spottsville, Kentucky, confirm the first statement that four men were drowned. Six others were injured, three of them fatally. The boiler of a portable steam saw-mill exploded on the 22d, in Danville, Vermont, killing Ernest Comstock and severely injuring Albert Morgan and Carl White. A fly wheel, fourteen feet in diameter, and weighing six tons, in the engine house of the Northwestern Parlor Suit Company, in Chicago, burst on the 22d, wrecking the engine house, and injuring Wm. Jabon, the engineer.

An ice "shove" occurred in the St. Lawrence river, at Montreal, on the evening of the 21st, which broke down fifteen or twenty feet of the temporary dyke promenade, a little west of Jacques Cartier Square. At noon on the 22d, the river marked 35 feet 2 inches, having risen seven feet since the 21st, but by evening all danger of a flood was past. The ice in the river had become firm, and the work of making winter roads across it was begun.

Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided near Columbia, Penna., on the 22d. John C. Ryan, conductor, and Patrick Welsh, brakeman, were injured, the former fatally. A train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was wrecked near Box Springs, California, on the 21st. Fireman Thos. Carter was badly scalded, but the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

An express train on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was boarded by robbers just beyond Ludlow, Ohio, on the evening of the 21st. One of the masked men entered the express car, but he was thrown out by Henry Carroll, the messenger, and his assistant, and rolled down an embankment. Another robber, who was endeavoring to get into the car by another door, seemed to realize that something was wrong, and made his escape. It is not known whether the man thrown off the car was hurt or not.

Thoman Conway disappeared from New Suffolk, New York, on the 12th inst., the day he was to have been married. On the afternoon of the 22d, Henry Kneeland, a farmer, near Matlock, going to his barn, found in the hay mow a man who was insane and nearly dead. He was identified as the missing bridegroom. After having been attended by a doctor during the night, Conway on the 23d, recovered his senses, and said that he had been in the barn since the day of his disappearance, and that all the food he had had was what milk he got from the cows. He said he was unable to account for his strange actions. Nothing was known of Conway's disappearance until the guests had assembled for the wedding ceremony and the appointed hour had passed, and when it was learned that Conway had drawn \$400 from the bank that day it was feared he had met with foul play. The money was found intact in the young man's trunk at his home.

Mrs. Sarah Brodbeck, 33 years of age, hanged herself in Golden, New York, on the 21st, because she had received an anonymous letter warning her not to marry a young man with whom she was in love, Daniel Desmond and John Walsh, two deck hands on the steamship Holbein, lying at Brooklyn, New York, were found dead in their bunks on the morning of the 23d, having been suffocated by coal gas from a small stove in their cabin. During the trial of a new locomotive engine out of the Pennsylvania Electric Company's shops at Blairsville, Penna., on the 22d, the boiler exploded, killing Hugh Cannell and injury two other men.

A terrible explosion of gas took place in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Penna. Five mining engineers were engaged in surveying, assisted by Fire Boss Thomas Morgan and James O'Reilly, laborers. The gas took fire from a light carried by one of the engineers. Engineers Wm. Sharpless and Chet Owen were instantly killed, and Morgan and Reilly fatally burned. The others, whose names were not obtainable, were severely injured.

In Memphis, on the 24th, Henry Overton and Thomas Swearing, swimmers, quarreled about a lantern, and the former shot and killed the latter. Overton is the son of a prominent citizen of St. Louis. As a freight train was passing Pittsburg, Kentucky, on the evening of the 23d, James Raines, a brakeman, was maliciously fired upon by two desperadoes, Tom Stringer and Sam Gregg. Raines returned the fire, two balls taking effect, both striking Gregg, one passing through the heart. Raines then started toward the caboose, when Stringer fired again, the ball striking Raines in the hip. Raines was taken to Stanford, and is in a critical condition. The watchman at the railway station at Cliftonville, Massachusetts, discovered two burglars attempting to force an entrance early on the morning of the 24th. A light occurred, in which the watchman was shot and dangerously wounded. The burglars escaped. Lafayette Frederic murdered his wife in Quincy, Illinois,

on the 23d, and then committed suicide. No cause is known for the murder.

Two men went into a new and unoccupied building on the Kingsbridge road, New York, on the evening of the 23d, seeking shelter. On the morning of the 24th, one of them Henry Edwards, 21 years old, was found dead, having been suffocated by gas from a coal fire kept burning to dry the walls. The other man is yet alive, but unconscious. He is not known. An old shed attached to the freight house on Main Central Railroad, in Gardner, Maine, was demolished on the 24th by a freight car. Leroy Weymouth was killed, Otis Grover fatally and P. H. Ward severely injured. J. A. McGaw, a carpenter, was thrown from a scaffold in Boston on the 24th, and killed.

President Green, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, announced on the evening of the 24th that Joseph A. Moore, a leading citizen of Indianapolis, and the company's financial correspondent in that city, is a defaulter. The extreme amount involved is about \$500,000. He has restored to the company property which may reduce the actual loss to about \$400,000. Moore had been speculating. It is stated that the loss will not affect the company's solvency.

While a building was being taken down in Cincinnati on the 24th, a wall fell, burying John Wilson, George Barrett, John Hope and Henry Nolte. They were all badly injured, Wilson, it is feared, fatally. A passenger and coal train collided on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, north of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the morning of the 24th. The engineer, Frederick Yeomans, and his fireman were injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

50th CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, the Tariff bill being under consideration, there was a long debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Brown, increasing the rates on r.c.e. and finally it was laid over. Mr. Aldrich promising that the Finance Committee should inquire into the subject. Mr. Allison reported amendments to the wool and woolen schedule, increasing the proposed rate on cheap wools from 6 to 8 cents, second class 11 to 12 cents, and making an average increase on manufactured articles of about 15 per cent. Mr. Vance offered an amendment placing wool on the free list. Pending discussion a recess was taken. In the evening session Mr. Vance's motion was and several amendments offered by Mr. Allison, increasing the duties on wool and woolens, were agreed to. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, the Tariff bill was finished and passed finally—yeas 32, nays 30—by a party vote; all the amendments offered by the Democrats in the interest of reduction having been rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 23d, the House bill to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses was reported with amendments. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported two amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to protect American interests in Samoa. Mr. Sutherland, from the same committee, reported a bill further to fulfill obligations in regard to the Guano Islands. The concurrent resolution for the counting of the electoral votes on February 13 was passed. On motion of Mr. Sherman the Anti-Trust bill was taken up and amended by striking from the first section the words "that competes with any similar article upon which a duty is levied by the United States," and inserting in place thereof, "in due course of trade." The bill was then laid over, to allow Mr. How to offer some amendments. The Union Pacific Railroad Funding bill was taken up and then laid aside as unfinished business. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 21st, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States for reference. There were occasional spasms of "whistling," led by Mr. Payson of Illinois, whose object was to compel the friends of the Oklahoma bill to yield to certain amendments to that measure, and also to prevent the consideration of the Union Pacific Funding bill under a suspension of the rules. At length, the call of States having been concluded, Mr. Warner withdrew his pending motion to suspend the rules and pass the Oklahoma bill, and in lieu thereof adopt a resolution providing for a final vote on the bill on the 24th, with permission to Mr. Payson to offer an amendment in regard to town sites. The resolution was agreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The rules were suspended, and bills passed authorizing the five civilized nations of Indians to lease lands for mining purposes; also increasing the maximum amount of international money orders to \$100. Adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, the River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, the Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion of amendments to the clause providing for a royalty for the use of steam presses in the Printing Bureau, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 22d. Bill introduced as follows: By Mr. McCrery, extending the time for closing the Soldiers' Orphan's Schools until 1895. By Mr. Wailes, providing for the further extension for a period of 20 years of the charters of banking and provident associations. By Mr. Hines, regulating the liabilities of mine owners relative to employees, giving the work-

men the same right of compensation if the employers are directly or indirectly responsible as if the workmen had not been in their employ.

The bill providing for the submission to the popular vote of the proposed Prohibition amendment to the Constitution was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 23d the bill providing for a special election on June 18th was reported and passed first reading. The bill for the election of assessors for three years passed finally. A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on Decoration Day, passed second reading.

In the Senate on the 24th, a bill was introduced by Mr. Macfarlane to define and punish bribery at elections. The Prohibitory amendment resolution passed second reading and was made the special order for final passage on the 30th. The Building Inspection bill passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the evening of the 21st bills were introduced by Mr. Taggart giving constables \$24 a year for work done under the High License law, and by Mr. Krebs to regulate beneficial and protective associations, adjourned.

In the House on the 22d the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors was taken up on third reading and passed finally and sent to the Senate without a word of debate. The vote was: Yeas, 132; nays, 54.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred: By Mr. Hindenach, providing for the purchase of the William Penn farm, in Bucks county, and appropriating \$27,200 for that purpose. By Mr. Rose, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of the picture of the Battle of Lake Erie. By Mr. Potts, providing for the equal distribution of the patronage of the Courts among the members of the Bar. The Judges are directed to make appointments of auditors, masters, etc., from an alphabetical list, previously prepared, containing the names of all reputable members of the Bar. By Mr. Marshall, authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to levy a tax of not exceeding one mill for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of indigent Union soldiers and their wives, widows and children, and making it the duty of assessors to make out a list annually of such indigent persons. The House then proceeded to the calendar of bills on third reading, and finally passed the bill to prevent the exemption of property from levy and sale or attachment on judgment obtained for board for four weeks or less. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 23d, a number of members who had been absent on the 22d when the bill for an election on the Prohibition amendment was passed were allowed to record their votes. A lively debate occurred on the bill for display of the American flag on public schools and all institutions supported by the State. It was passed to third reading.

In the House on the 24th, the bill for a special election on the Prohibition amendment was reported. Bills were introduced to provide for the maintenance and education of poor orphan children and regulating elections, modeled on the Saxton bill in New York. The bill regulating the taking of ground for school purposes was passed to third reading. Adjourned.

A PHILADELPHIA HERCULES.

He Carries Eight Men and Lifts 3,300 Pounds.

Philadelphia can boast of a modern Hercules in the person of George Soptman, a giant in muscle and stature. He stands six feet four and a half inches in his stockings, measures fifty inches around the chest, and weighs 273 pounds, scarcely an ounce of which is superfluous flesh. His proportions are admirable, and he has amazed many an athletic expert by his displays of strength. Soptman recently paid a short visit to a gymnasium on Arch street and gave an exhibition of what he could do. The pupils eyed him curiously when he picked up the one-hundred-pound dumb-bell and twirled it between his fingers as a dude might do with a bamboo cane. When he stretched out his arms and asked all who possibly could do so to jump on his back, arms, shoulders, and head to take a ride, eight sturdy and strong men complied with the request, and holding on to his ears, hair and collar-button they bore their weight upon him. He carried them without much difficulty, and the gymnasts who saw the performance were almost inclined to think contemptuously of their own comparatively puny physiques.

Not satisfied with this, the young giant went to the strength-testing scales and pulled up the 2,000-pound weight with ease. He then wrapped two straps around his shoulder and back, and fastening the ends to 2,300 pounds of iron, he calmly raised the weight and took a promenade around the hall with his load. As a last act, instead of wrestling with a Numean lion, as Hercules, of mythological fame, did, he caught hold of a bear, which a friend had expressly brought, and hugged the animal so hard that it grunted for mercy. Soptman has yet to perform even more difficult tasks and then he will pose himself as a modern Hercules and the hero of twelve unparalleled feats of strength.

—R. Loud sold the thoroughbred Al Powers to an agent of Barauze's circus.

—The 3 year old colt Zouave, by Comae, a son of Kentucky Prince, was burned to death in a stable at the Bristol (Conn.) Driving Park recently.

MAX O'NEILL ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

M. Blouet Discourses on Their Plumpness, and the Gallantry of the Men.

That which struck me most in America, from first to last, is the total absence of stupid-looking faces. All are not handsome, but all are intelligent and beaming with activity. In my opinion, it is in this that American beauty mainly consists. In the large cities of the East the first thing which caught my attention was the thinness of the men and the plumpness of the women. This seemed to me that the former lived in a furnace of activity and the latter in cotton wool. This impression deepened into a conviction. It seemed to me that her lot was as near to being perfection as an earthly lot could be. A respect amounting to reverence is shown for her, and it appears to be the chief aim of her protectors to surround her with luxury and make her path through life a sunny one.

So far as adding to her mental and physical grace goes, this plan of making every woman an uncrowned queen has answered completely. Seeing her high position, she has left herself to work to fill it becomingly, and it is the cultivation of America's daughters, it is their charming independence and a consciousness of their power that makes them so attractive and render American society so delightful to the stranger. In their treatment of women the Americans might give more than one lesson to the men of the Old World, even to the Frenchman who, in the matter of politeness, lives a good deal, I am afraid, on the reputation of his ancestors. The respect for women in America seemed to be perfectly disinterested, purely platonic. In France this disrespect almost always borders on gallantry. A Frenchman will always stand back to let a woman pass, but he will generally profit by the occasion to take a good look at her.

If an outsider be competent to form an opinion, I venture to say that the American women does not render to man a tithe of the devotion she receives from him. The French wife repays a husband's devotion by protecting his interest—an American one too often repays it by breaking into his capital.

The Man "Who Had the Idea."

What could we do without the man who "had the idea" before everybody else? We all know him and love him, says the *London Globe*. You get on the topic, say of the phonograph, and you find he had the idea long before Mr. Edison was heard of. If you press him, and ask him why ever he did not bring his discovery forward, he tells you that it was too much trouble. If some great composer astonishes the world by setting "l'Arade Lost" as a comic opera, you find it is no new notion to him, he had the idea long ago, and had often thought of suggesting it to that very composer. Should an R. A. come before the world with a startling classical picture, he always had the idea of that very subject for a painting, and now rejoices to see his idea carried out. Is a new statue put up in an overburdened metropolis? That very man, and no other, was the man he always had an idea should have a statue. Is a new remedy proposed by an eminent physician for seasickness, say pork chops before sailing, or a solution of cut cavendish on the voyage? He himself always had that idea. If a popular novelist thrills the reading world with a tale of awe and mystery, the idea of the book is the very idea he always had in his mind, as a good foundation for a novel. No matter what happens, he always had the idea that it was going to happen; and no matter what is explained, he always had the idea that that was the true explanation.

Fogs in London.

Fogs of great density have prevailed recently in London, and have frequently spread over almost the whole of Great Britain and France. It will probably not have escaped notice by those residing in the suburbs that on many occasions lately, while the fog has lasted, moisture has poured down from the leafless branches of the trees as though they had been exposed to a fall of rain, and the various hygrometers have shown the air to be completely saturated with moisture. Under such circumstances the fogs in London are always less injurious to life than those of a drier nature, and it will be observed that we have had no reports this year of cattle being suffocated at the cattle show by London fog, as they were a few years ago. What the difference may be between the two conditions would be an interesting subject for inquiry.

A Japanese Floating Fort.

The Japanese Admiral Akamatsu is said to have invented a new floating fort for coast defence. The fort is to be built on a kind of vessel made of steel and 150 feet in length. The armor is to be 12 inches thick, and the bridge will be specially protected with a steel bulwark. The vessel is to have a double screw and engines of 200 horsepower, capable of attaining a speed of three miles an hour. On the first bridge will be placed 12 15-centimetre cannon, and on the second eight 20-centimetre. The crew will number 250 men.

The estimated output of the Colorado gold and silver mines for the year 1888 is \$26,061,546, of which \$3,105,519 was gold and \$17,925,628 silver, \$5,776,552 lead, and \$153,847 copper.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York World* makes the discovery that the letter A appears in the name of every President the country has had. It also figures in the name of the President-elect.

MORE than 150 languages and dialects are current in India and British Burma, with their 206,000,000 of people, and the distinct alphabets of three countries, many of which are very elaborate, out-number all others in the world.

AMONG the incidents of the annual meeting of the Paris Academy of Science was the carrying off of the grand prize in mathematics by a woman, Mme. Sophia Kovalevsky, a professor in the Stockholm University, and a liberal descendant of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, from 1458 to 1490.

THE young German Emperor wants his salary increased from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 a year. The general impression is, however, that the young man's service will not prove to have been worth more money to Germany than were those of his father and his grandfather, who worked for the same salary which he is now receiving.

PORTIONS of the Pennsylvania oil fields are rapidly being exhausted and abandoned; a great number of large iron tanks are being removed to Ohio, whose oil territory is believed to cover the largest area of any oil field in the world. There are now over 9,000,000 barrels of oil held in iron tanks in the Ohio field alone.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and the most prominent Mason in the United States, has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday. He received a great many callers, including grand representatives from various jurisdictions in this country and abroad. He is in excellent health.

THE cattle men of Montana, who make allowance in their business calculations for a percentage of loss through animals freezing to death, are in great luck so far this winter. There have been no losses from the cold as yet and the prospects are that there will be none. Incidentally the cattle are leading a more comfortable winter life than usual.

FOR the period of 111 years the figure nine will appear as the successive years are written down, and it will also be 111 years until another year comes along which will contain three consecutive figures that are alike—1999. It is an extreme probability to suppose that any one of the 1,400,000 of people now living on the earth will be alive when this just-mentioned period comes along.

A WEATHER PROPHET named Wiggs has arisen in Northern Idaho. His name is so suggestive of that Canadian meteorological Mahdi, "Professor" Wiggins, that his prediction that we are to have the coldest winter on record will meet with few believers. Wiggs bases his assertion on the alleged fact that the moon is 5,000 miles further north than it ought to be. The force of all this, however, is cancelled by the certainty that Wiggs is a good deal more of a crank than he should be.

THE Agricultural Department crop report for the year verifies, but does not change, what was already known. The competition of Russia, India and Australia has kept prices so low that for the first time in nearly twenty years the advance in the price of wheat per bushel has not made up in value for the loss in the amount of the total crop. The corn crop is the largest on record, but the yield per acre is below past returns in fruitful years, and taken as a whole the report does not show that the year has been a prosperous one in the grain states.

THE latest defaulting in New York bank tellers explains that he only took a little money at first, intending to pay it back soon, but was unable to do so. Then he went from bad to worse. This is of course the same old story of disgrace and ruin due to weakness of character. At the same time it should be remarked that the pitiful sum which he was paid for onerous and responsible services (although offering no excuse for his crime) may at least suggest why he so readily yielded to temptation.

THE London Hospital notes that it would be interesting to learn how many children whose parents are comparatively rich are starved to death, not from under-feeding, but from unsuitable food. "In some cases it is all milk and no meat, and in other cases the child lacks some of the constituents of flesh, blood and bone. Many parents seem to think that sameness in food is identical with simplicity, and pride themselves on the virtue of a course of action which is nothing less than murderous.

The power of gentleness is one of the unmeasured forces in human life.