GAINS AND LOSSES.

Come the hours when we sit in the shadow That falls like the droop of a wing O'er the nest that is naked and empty When the fledglings have learned how sing.

Then woe is the heart for the old time, The time that was busy and gay, With the world and its clamor about us. And we in the midst of the fray,

In the shadow, we count up our losses; We creep where we marched with the best-Oh! the ache when we try to walk softly, The cry of our soul against rest. And we grieve for the golden heads vanished Our children are women and men, And wistful and doep is the yearning To have them but children again.

And we fret o'er the fruitless endeavor, The labor that satisfied not, Till the shadow grows thicker and longer, And the blur in our eyes is a blot On the lingaring splendor of sanshine, That taps with its lances of light At the shut and barred door of our memory An after-glow variant and bright.

Do we see nothing else but our losses, We mourning there, fools and purblind, With the crown and the kingdom before us. The conflict and turmoit behind? Shall the harvest lament for the seed time, "The bud baloss blithe than the leaf? Is there joy when the plough breaks the fur-

And none when the hand binds the sheaf?

Oh! wings that are folded and drooping, Spring wide in the ovening's uplift; Reach out to the stars that are showing The skies in a silvery rift. No day of our days is so hallowed As that when we see, just before, The light in the house of our Father Shine out through His half-open door. -[Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

### THE ESCAPE.

BY W. DELAPLAINE SCULL. The last palisade-over! and limbs long stiffened felt lissom once more with the life of twenty-five. Now for a slow and cautious creep along the gully by which water came into the township; later on he would bethink him of that Whisht! a man's head in the road, and he bent down once more behind the earth-ridge and pushed his way upstream with difficulty, showing as little of himself as possible. It was an officer

coming into the town late. Very silently; the moon was trouble-Lord, who watches over bold Englishmen, the guard had not yet discovered their loss, and the water was bearably cold. Never return thanks too soon! The officer reined his horse on a rising

aboring away against its current. dowed spot he stayed his hand overhead of the sun. till the stroke should be sure. In that moment John doubled like a bare and rushed desperately at the soldier, who his blade-vainly. Por the cunning Engishman ducked under the horse's body, then popped out, seized his foe's leg and foot, and with a sudden fierce heave shot the soldier sideways out of his saddle and on to his head. There he lay brokennecked, while the victor grasped the bridle, beat to earth and snatched the sword, mounted the animal and stuck the weapon's point into its haunch; off shot the horse with a snort of pain, while the in every flesh-atom. clatter of pursuers arose behind, finally sinking away as the pine trees flew by. Then, as the moon entered a thick cloud more than the slightest of stumbles.

More miles. The trot became a walk, and the walk more difficult; more miles yet, very long ones, and the earth went up and down as the darkness became gray-there were low hills and shallow ravines, then came rocks, and ledges, and cliffs; the gray speedily thinned, the horse stopped at a cliff wall.

To the right, to the left, John looked for an opening; there was none. He of at first, then it widened into a chasm, and wound along in darkness with a band of scent, and the wearied creature he rode water.

the water, came up at last, half choked, wrist. Looking for the horse, he saw nothing but a violent commotion on the water surface, which presently ceased; a the guiding stars should be hidden. so through the long hours he travel ended its life in the depths from which

Then he sat for a space and thought; he could not stay there, they would track him to the rock wall and cleft; was there another way to the other side? The cold, shut-in lake was quite still now, where the Spaniards had placed Fort miles and miles more.

San Jago. He went along the chasm | Looking behind, the sight of the fearand after an hour or two stood on the ful maze of wilderness he had wonderstones-really great boulders of a primeval sea; he looked behind and only a faint green tinge on that horizon indihe felt that even now they might be at the cleft in the rock-wall, those Span- other, hanging his hands and head, moaniards who treated captives so hardly, so there was no course but forward.

Forward then he went, and the saud became thick and soft underfoot so that he coolness-a plant growing green at his had to use the long, Spanish blade to feet! a space and try to hope he might get across this place; then he went on and and beyond-the blue Pacific! on, with the glare in his eyes from below and a hot, gray sky overhead.

The sun heated his wet rags; they became burning moist; they blistered his and the Thirst Lands; hurrah! back, sore already from the payment of vesterday's forced labor in the fortress: his back a relief by being roasted in fall prone on a little group of them, and

him, there came moments when he beast drew back its head and struck him seemed treading over a crimson waste on the bare leg; then fled. under a vermilion sky, and with the first from the hot, encroaching yellow till he after it he panted with the strength of and plodded along through the scorchold shoes.

senses felt that the whole land lay on a that he was on an imperceptible descent; narrow escape at the third doorway. sand, the ascent began again, and he fell stupidly down, with some indistinct fancy of staying there till nothing was left of him but bones-baked, dusty bones. But when his face touched the de Sed. -[Black and White. hot sand he got up again and trod on. He had no fear of pursuit now, for he was in the Thirst Land no man entered some to one just escaping, but, praise the | to return. The Spaniards had spoken of it, and they had let him go into it, knowing it was but taking the labor of his destruction off their own hands. He could imagine them consoling themselves for the loss of the horse and officer slope, and, turning in his saddle, glanced by telling again the tales of the desert; back over the shadow-dappled land so how to go into it for an hour was to be that his eye, running up the shiny ribbon lost, and to be lost was to wander round represents about 32.5 per cent. of the of stream, suddenly saw the black dot on one's steps, which meant death finally. total property valuations in the United Then he resolved to lie down and bear States. In 1862 the percentage of Instincts of destruction ran along the his pains as a valiant man might, till amounts insured in the total property nerves of his hand; he drew a pistol and night should come and he could follow valuation was only nine. In 1870 it had tired, sending a spinsh of water over one of the stars. By this time a little increased to 16.78, in 1880, to 20.90, and John's head, while the echoes smote the shadow lay at his feet, there was a rock in 1890 to 20.41. The total amounts infortress-walls and lost themselves in the not far away, and he went and lay down sured to-day are nearly thirteen times woodlands behind. A low claser rose there, trying to be sensible and steady-out of San Jago; John rose out of the headed. He was glad he kept the sword the property valuations are only four, or stream and ran to the copses. The now, because if his miseries became too at the most four and a half times greater. Spaniard spurred after him with drawn sore he had with it a way to cut them; C. C. Hine, of New York City, sword, eager for the pleasure of slicing sleep was denied him by the keen thirst an excellent authority on fire him when caught up; in a few minutes | that baked his tongue into wood, but it | insurance matters, said recently that the

As he lay there with his battered old hat over his face the stillness came terri- percentage of increase on the values to bly on him at times. He thought he reined up all at once and brought down heard distant voices calling, and fancied fire insurance mine has not now been exsome foe had crept up to the other side hausted. Whether or not these reducof the stone and was stealing round on tions as to the fertility of the fire insurhim-then it seemed to him as if he was ance field are correct, it is certain that lying on English sand and the sea was foaming round Plymouth breakwater hard by-then he raised his hat for the The year that has just closed has been fortieth time to think for the fortieth time of this great Thirst Land, before his lightheadedness began once more, together with the burning ache for water

cooled, the relief was grateful, though creasing commissions, together with a small. Later on the sun went down, a complicated agency system involving bank, they came to an open prairie, and red globe in a purple haze; the stars apagents, brokers, and middlemen of high onward into darkness they went without peared, and he followed one for a long and low degree, have each contributed time till he got among rocks and bruised to the general demoralization of which Several miles; the horse began to breathe his body against them in the dark. It the underwriters complain. bard and sob, then settled into a slow was of no use going on till moonrise; he lay there on the stony floor, and his thirst kept him from feeling the hardness of it

-for a while. At last he could bear it no longer, but rose and ran on, then presently struck perience is quite to the contrary, says a against one of the stones and fell, stunned, as he had fallen before out in The Chinese have invented the mariner's the sand tracks. Still the man was not compass, gunpowder and strikes, but the beaten. wiped his heavy eyes with the back developed fully is the art of striking. raised his hands, licked a finger of the along through that rocky maze, ask for it by announcing a strike. I cleanest, thought he felt a faint fresh- tapping his sword on each side did not appreciate at first the importance ness on the left side of it, and so turned and following the passages, holding on of their feast days, and when the first in that direction. After some hundred to his star with all the buildog instinct one came round they not only struck. yards he came to a crack in the wall; he of his race. At last the moon came out but two hundred of them came up and pushed into it. There was hardly room and lit the plain, showing it mounting mobbed my house. No violence was atup and up in a long, slow slope till the tempted, but the interchange of views eve lost it in darkness, but covered so was like the chattering of ten thousand light at the top-then came a sudden de- far with stones, stones, stones, like the monkeys. I yielded. The miners graveyard of the whole human race, So would strike if they did not like stumpled and threw him into a pool of he went on, rattling his tongue about in their shift boss, strike if they his arid mouth, wondering why he did had a bad dinner in the not lie down and die at once, why he company kitchen, strike for any The shock of the plunge brought him not lie down and die at once, why he company kitchen, strike for any together again. He struggled beneath did not at once fall down on his blade reason. Once when mine, mill and furand end his portion of life, yet persever- nace were in full blast the miners all and pulled himself upon a rocky ledge ing all the time, no unworthy man of his struck for some insignificant cause. with the sword still hanging from his countryside and you man name. He had Tired of expostulation. I sent for the no visions now, in the night; they were head men and told them gravely that I reserved for the treacherous day, when had no objection to the strike if the men

So through the long hours he travelled, that was all; his rescuer had and at last shuffled out into places where the stones, that dreadful multitude all exactly alike, stood in groups only. The moon sped on her course, and the ground underfoot sent a ring from his steel-staff

\_\_it was rock. Then the stones ceased altogether and great hubbub. The miners came to know a series of low ridges came; they taxed if what the head man told them was the cleft by which he had come in was his shaky legs and arms to their full, low true. They went to work the next day, dimly visible across the dark level; he though they were, so that he lay down to and striking was free in that mine ever stood up and looked behind him; the rest on each as he got upon it. Then he after, bur each man paid for his own fun. cleft continued there like a narrow road came to the long ridge, highest of all In the end, however, they devised a more upward. Then he knew that he had this huge inclined land, and saw its edge potent mode of warfare. They went income to the hidden source of the stream winding away to right, to left, for miles to the mine with delightful regularity.

that passed mysteriously underground, and came to daylight in the country sloping downward far below him, for out their ore, and our product fell off seventy-five per cent.

platform; bare rock and nothing else; he fully come through filled him with terror, went on higher still, with hunger assert- and he fled away from it, down and on, ing itself, miles and more miles yet. The only to fall again like a child. Then for sun came out and sent yellow rays across awhile his tortured frame could carry the pinnacles, casting purple shadows as him no more; there he lay, deliriously queerly shaped as they. He climbed the mumbling about streams, and lakes, and highest of these rock-teeth and saw a fountains, till the sun came and struck vast upward plain, with an orange-tinted his bare head with its hot rays. Still rim; here and there gray twists, where a he lay there, now awake and, strange to slight valley came, and a few lonely say, not mad, though very weak, sorely suffering, and hardly able to think at all. Indeed, he did not think, but merely followed up his instinct when he crawled cated the grass country of San Jago, but up on to his feet and staggered along, swaying one way for many paces, then the

help him in walking. At last even that Down he sauk upon it, seized it, chewed became an emcumbrance and he would the dusty leaves; there were little dribhave east it away, only the knot had be- lets of earth here and there. Another come twisted and would only take a lit- bit of green caught his eye; he raised tle time to undo, so he kept it out of in- his heavy head, and saw that 100 paces dolence and ebbing wits. Here and there away the plateau on which he stood came a harder surface which was restful broke off sheer. He had crossed the to the feet, and then he would sink for desert, for down there, 3,000 feet below, were green plains, palms, and a river,

ing in a dry, broken way, like a cut bel-

lows, yet still going on. And then his

dim eye received a refreshing momentary

The poor, wasted creature raised his bony, cracked claws and gurgled with triumph. He had cheated the Spaniards

And there were more plants nearer the edge; to them he hastened, with the he had to turn round at times and give blade still dragging from his wrist, to on a huge puff-adder lying almost invisi-At last the whole place swam round ble along an earth-grove. Instantly the

A rage filled him; he seized the sword pains of thirst deadening the ache of in both shaking hands, brought it down hunger he lay down in the shadow of the at the marked back, missed it, fell for first rock he reached. There he stayed ward, and the steel bent and broke under till no shadow was left, shrinking away him as the enemy glided away. But was at last covered by it, then rose again revenge; caught it up as it twisted by a large stone, pushing the stone over its ing hours with burnt feet in his crackling neck by an effort, and, kneeling, cut its writhing body into long strips with the His wits were all ablur, but his bodily fragment of his blade. Then he got back somehow to the green tufts, and while vast upward slope, a continual gentle the poison worked its way to his heart, pressure back, as it were, to each toll- sweetened his last moments of life with some step he took. In the late afternoon those leaves, till a stupor came over him he felt a slight pulling tendency, a sign and he slept with his destroyer the sleep of death on the border of the Sweet then came a delicate long pleat in the Palm Const, as the Indians called it in their tongue.

Such was the escape of John Tisden, whose bones have long become dust, the only man who ever crossed the Tierra

#### Twenty-two Billions Insurance.

The enormous increase in the fire insurance business of this country in recent years is shown, remarks the New York Times, by some figures just collected by a well-known adjuster, who fixes the total amounts insured at the close of 1892 at \$22,000,000,000, which

was alongside, but this being a sha- was much to escape the red-hot fingers amount of this increase is not so very astonishing, because every industry enlarges here phenomenally, but that the be insured raises the inquiry whether the there never was more grumbling among the underwriters than there is to-day. remarkably severe for fire losses, and in Brooklyn and Milwaukee the field men are in a state bordering on consternation. This condition of affairs is the result of numerous causes, extending through a The shadow lengthened, the sand in it term of years. Increasing rates and de-

# How They Strike in China.

There is an impression in America that ' strikes are unknown in China. My exwriter in the Engineering Magazine, When he had recovered he only one of the three which they have his hand and felt his way Whenever they want anything they wished it, but that the mill and furnace could not stop. They had to go right on, and it was very costly to keep them at work without ore. I said that I did not think it was right to make the company pay the loss, and that I should fine the workmen three days' pay for every day they were off duty. There was a

The Matchless Pulpit Orator Expires at His Home in Boston.

Heart Failure Puts an End to a Life of Honor and Usefulness.

Bishop Phillips Brocks died at his residence, 233 Claren on street, Boston, at 5:30 o'clock A. M., of heart failure, brought on by a fit of coughing. The death was entirely unexpected.

He was taken ill Thursday with sore throat but nothing serious showed itself. Dr. H. A. Beach, his physician, discovered diphtheretic systoms, and considered a consultation avisable, and called in Dr. R. H. Fitz. At this time nothing s rious was anticipated and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time. Dr. Beach was with him the entire night. About 6:30 o'clock the patient was seiz d with a coughing spell which lasted for a few moments and his heart ceased to beat. Dr. Beach said that death was caused from heart failure and not ciphtheria. No diphtheretic membrane was discovered by a superficial examination.

Bishop Brooks preached his last sermon at the Churca of the Good Shepherd on Cortes street, last Tuesd y. The scane at the Bishop's nouse was one of grif and desonation. With n the house a few of the B.s. app's most intimate f. ie. da, who seemed hardly to realize the teritorioss, were gathered in groups in the different rooms. The spirit that pervaded the assemblage was one of complete and over shelming sorrow. did not comprehend the fact that Bishop Brooks was dead, and again and again as act: "Is the Bishop really dead?"
Sout their beloved pastor and friend had

left them forever seemed to them too awful, and they were unable to grasp the significant ance of his death.

The Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, S. T. D., LL. D., was born in B.s ou. December 18 He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1855, took the divinity course at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., and entered the ministry as assistant to Dr. H. W. McVicker, in Phila-

delphia,
Whin but 26 years old he succeeded the
Rev. Dr. Vintin as rector of Holy Trinity
Churco, New York. In 1869 he became rector of Holy Triniay in Bo ton. He eclined an election as assistant B sh p of Pennsylvania in 1886.

Bishop Brooks received the degree of D. D. from U. ion College in 1870; H. rva.d 1877; Oxford 1885, and Columb a 1887, and was a ember of the Massachuse ts H stor cal Eq ciety and a fellow of the American Acul-

He was deputy to the General Convention from Massachusetts from 18:0 and member of the s anding committee for many years. He was elected member of the Missionary Council fro.s its creation in 1883, He was consecrated Bishop October 14, 1891

by Bishoj s Williams, of Connecticut; Ciara; of Rhole Is'and: Wh pple, of Mannesota; Lattlejohn, of Long Island; Doane, of Albany Niles, of New Hampsh re; Howe, of Pennsylvania; Potter, of New York, and Talbot, of Wyoming. B.saop Brooks' literary works included five

volumes of a-rmons, one being thos prached in English churches: the Influence of Jesu-; Bohien lectures for 1879; sectures on preaching d-livered before the Divinity School of Yale College in 1877 and several pamphlet and tracis. His father's family were communicants of St Paul's in Boston, and as a boy Phillips

Brooks was de ply influenced by its rector at that time, the Rev. Dr. Vinton. At the Alexandr a Sem nary one of his class mates was Henry C. rotter, now the Bis op of the New York Diccess, and between the young men grew up a friendship so tender that it offers an idea instance of the beauty and charm possible to social relations. On the occasion of his consecration to the

Bishopsic, Bishop Potter pre-ched the ser-mon—the key...ote of which was to love and understand and comprehend the sum of buman life
The work of P. Il ips Brooks as rector was

never bounded by the limits of Trinity parish. His church the community and the general progress of the dar are the three-fold points from which his work must be stimated. Nor can the min'stry of the great preacher be exclusively claime', even by the E<sub>1</sub> i-copal Church. His work is in those leeper regions of life and thought where differing opinion find a common besis rest on the universal. The Catholicity

rest on the universal. The Catholy 127 of B shop Brooks is a positive force which is impressi g itself marvelously on the age.

When he entered upon the pastorate of frinity Church be found his field to lie in one of the most conservative and autocratic parish s of Ame ica. Through his afforts. Prinity Chu ch h s for years been noted for ts marked courtesy and generous hospita

# PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

HARRIET BRECHER STOWE'S mind con-tinues to slowly fail. She is 8.. One of her divertions is the singing of old songs by her sister. Bosyon photographers are forbidden to

work on Sundays any more. The city has so orderer, and the chief of police has noti-fied the photographers that he will entorce the or er. This action is seemingly the out-come of a general movement on the part of citizens of Boston, who have made many complaints concerning the matter.

Miss Florence Bascom, who will take the title of "Pn. D." Lext Juns from Johns Hopkins University, will be toe first woman to receive such an Lonor from that institu-tion. She has been studying in the geological department in Bait more for two years, and had been similarly engaged for three more in the University of Wisconsin.

THE Hopkins mension on Nob Hall, San Francisco, Cal., transferred to the State University regents in trass for an art school and gallery of paintings. Edward F. Scar es, who makes the gift also guarantees \$5 00for five years toward the expense of the school. If sufficient in crest be shown by others he has promised to increase this gift'i he Hopkins castle, as it is called, is one of the most conspi uous buildings in the city, and it can be easily a tored to suit its new

WHEN Father Mollinger, the famous faith-cure physician, ded a few months ago at cure physician, ded a few months ago at Troy Hill, near Pitts urg, it was rumored that he had acquired wealth amounting to million. Relatives from a distance have recently been visiting his late home to secure their supposed inheritance. But it is now alleged that there is very little property in existence belonging to his estate, and that almost nothing will be left when his decisare paid. The church of which he was pastor will surrender all his possessions except certain relies testifying to mil aculous cures, but the courts will be asked to set aside \$2,0.0 for a suitable monument to him.

\$3,0.0 for a suitable monument to him THE heaviest income tax ever levied by a civilized government was that imposed upon the people of the United States in 1864, when, perhaps for the fir t time in human history, perhaps for the fir t time in human history, patriotism was so strong a passion that men really paid a tax which they might have evaded. A. T. Stewart's income tax in one year was \$312,000, being 15 per cent of his income. One milionaire of New York who, alarme 1 at the long continuance of the war, 25 disposed of his wealth broad that for one fiscal year it yielded no income, gave a true account of his affairs to the collector, and, in accordance with the latter's advice, paid in accordance with the latter's a-vice, paid in lun a tax estimated on his income of the

#### JUSTICE LAMAR.

II . Passes Away at the trome of Friend in Macon, Ga.



PRINTER L. O. C. LAWST.

eratice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar died at Macon, Us., at £:50 o'clock a few evenings ago. The death was su lden in the extreme, for although he had been alting for some time. Justice Lamar appeared to be

gradually ga ning in health.

He went from Washington to Macon about a month before, and had been visiting at the residence of W. H. Vargin, in Vineville, a suburb of that city. During the afternoon at about 3 o'cloc's

Justice Camar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a trien. Dr. L'ewellyn, with whom he returned to the sittne room. At that time, and during all the afternoon be was in good spirits, and at dinner at 6:5) in the evening he seemed to have a good appetite. L'ewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Justics was seized with violent pains in the neart, and died at the hour mentioned.

Lucius Quintus Cinc'nnatus Lumar was born in Patnam County, Gs., September 1, 1925. He was gratuated from the E nory Colege in Georgia in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in Macon in 1847. In 1849 he held the place of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He was elected to the Georgia Legislature in was elected to the Georgia Legislature in 1855 and 1854. Then he returned to Mississippi, and in 1857 was elected to Con-gress. He was re-elected in 1859, and resigned to take his seat in the Secession Convention of his State. Later he entered the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment. He resigned from active service on account of ill health, and was sent as Commissioner to Russi. He did not get there until 1863. when his services were useless. At the close of the war he resumed teaching in the University of Mississi p'. He was elected to Congress again in 1874. Re-elected in 1871, and in 1876 was chosen United States Sana-ter. On March 5th, 1885, he became Secretary of the Interior in President Clevelant's

President Cleveland appointed him to the Supreme Court bench in 1888. Just after en-tering Mr. Clevelanu's Capinet no was married for the second time, the bride being Mrs. Henrietta D. Holt, willow of W. S. Holf, of Macon, Ga. He lost his first wile while he was a member of the House. By ber be had two children, a son an i a daughter, both now married, and well known in Washington society.

# WORK AND WORKERS.

ALL the building trades in Chicago will semand increased pay on the lat of Api, and will also insist that only union men shall be employed.

One thousand factory operatives are out of work and the general business interests of Muncie, Indiana, are suffering tecause of the Lake Erie switchmen's stri e.

THE Ohio Iron and Steel Company's works at Zanes ille, which had been closed since June, 1891, toe managers refusing to sign the Amaigamated scale, started up with non-union men.

THE coal miners in the King m'ne at Como Colorado, where the explosion occurred last week, struck . hen work was resumed because, as they can med, too many men were pla ed in a chamber, making it dangerous to work.

A DESPATCH from Kokomo, Indiana. says that 700 men are out at the Diamo d Plate G ass works. The men in the granding and posishing hals were ordered to com, let beaches each in 10 hours instead of 11, as was previously the rule, and their refusal has caused a general shut-down of the mil s.

GENERAL 3 perintendent Hill, of the Lake Erie and We tera Railread, appears in the United St. tes Cou t at Indanap.lis, and filed a petition against the Muncle's rikers and asked for a restraining order to prevent them from inte-fering in any way, or in any way molesting the agents of the company. Judge Baser issued a temporary restraining

Seven thousand shop men on the Union Pacific system will nereafters, until the road snows iter asod earning, work eight nours a day instead on nine, as o mark, and seven hours on Sauriay. The departure, so the officials say, is made n cessary by the general unsatisfactory condition of business on the main due and branches.

D. G. RAMSEY, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad leiegraphers, has just had all the differnces between the operators up n the Big Four and the onic als or the amicandy s tiled, and has achieved a like result on the Wabash road. In the former case, toe incr a e of pay to the telegraphers amounts to \$24,000 a year. The increase to the emp oyes on the Walah . as not been

# WORLD'S FAIR.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the State's exhibit at the World's Fast. THE International Union of Bricklayers

and Masons, at Baltimore, voted in favor of Sanday opening of the Worla's Far. THE Ill.nois Senate passed a resolution memorializing Coders storepeal the World's Fair Sunday Closing Law by a vote of 29

THE Senate of Indiana, by a vote of 32 to 7, instructed its Representatives in Congress to support Sunday opening of the World's

THE United States steamship Constellation arrived at Funch d, Madeira Island. She is on her way to unis country with art works from France, Italy and Spain, to be exhibited at the Worm's Far.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS has prepared a sta emeat showing that of 3,642,812 seet of exhibit space in he World's Fair cuildings, only 214,470 seet remains to be assigned to exhibits. Foreign countries have been given 1,419,517 square feet of space and American, 1,767,163.

American, 1,787,163.

The plan to hold the ceremonies attending the opening of the World's Fair on May list in a small building at Jackson Park and charge \$5 for tickets was rejected by the Executive Committee of the local Board. The directors declared that the programme should be given in the open air and that all who paid 50 cents to get to the grounds should have the privilege of hearing what was said and seeing woat was done—provided that they could get near the platform.

The Arctic Highlanders.

The Arctic Highlanders are, from their environment, a nomadic race. They rarely have their summer abiding place where their winter settlements are, and the dwellings for the two seasons are of entirely different character. Their winter huts, or igloor, are of two kinds of construction. Those for temporary use while traveling are built of snow or ice. Those for permanent use are located where the fierce northwest winds are tempered by great cliffs, and are built of stone; an entrance to each is had through a long, low tunnel, and both are covered by turf. The interiors are about six feet square and high, and lined with skins, with the fur outward. One-half the interior is taken up by a platform on which the family sleep and sit, and the other hait is used as a receptacle for all kinds of filth and refuse. In these constricted quarters five, six and sometimes more Eskimos swelter in a terrific heat from a small oil lamp, and enjoy themselves during the long arctic night, which lasts from the first week in November to the middle of February. This enjoyment consists in eating, sleeping and visiting.

As soon as the spring thaws begin, the roofs of the stone igloos are taken off to allow the elements to cleanse the interiors, and the occupants betake themselves to tupics, or skin tents, set up perhaps miles from their winter habitations. These tupies are made of sealskin with the fur all scraped off, and all are made exactly alike, and of the same number of pieces. The interiors are fitted up the same as the igloos and are nearly as filthy. Indeed, filth and vermin seem a necessary accompaniment of the Eskimos. Water for washing purposes they detest with great heartiness. I belive a cat could be persuaded to submit to a washing more readily than an Arctic Highlander. Only a bribe of uncommon value will tempt one to undertake a bath. I tried the experiment on a woman at "Red Cliff House," Mr. Peary's winter quarters on one occasion, and it was only when I offered a thimble that the protesting and almost tearful creature consented. Crawling slowly to a near by stream she dipped one hand in the water and hurriedly rubbed it on her face from her eyes to her chin, and then scrambled back to the house as fast as her feet could carry her, where she wiped the objectionable liquid off on a towel belonging to one of Mr. Peary's companions, and demanded her reward. Her face looked a little brighter, but the accumulated dirt of years still remained on and behind her ears .- New York Independent.

At Minorca the fisherman simply diver to a depth of seventy feet with a weight in one hand to carry him down. With the other hand he picks up as many pearl oysters as he can carry and brings them up to the boat.

WHEREVER the gospel is faithfully reached, somebody is going to be-



Mrs. Ogden Snyder Albany, N. Y.

"I Owe May Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla"

'Words are poweriess to express the grati-tude I feel toward Hood's Sarsaparilla, for under God, I feel and know that to this medicine bleat followed by nausea at the stomach, and later with swellings of the limbs, accompanied by severe pain. This grauually grew worse until three years ago. Physicians told me the trouble was

Caused by a Tumor For several months I had been unable to retain any food of a solid nature. I was greatly maciated, hal frequent hemorrhagen. and was satisfied the doctors were right in say-ing my if evens nearly over. One day a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sar aparilla; I did so, and for 3 or 4 days I was sicker than ever, but I kept on and gradually began to feel better.

I Began to Feel Hungry Could, after a time, retain solid for in weight, the saffron hue left my skin, the bloating subsided, and I felt better all over. For the past two years my health has been

Hood's Saria Cures quite good, and I have been able al: the time to do the housework for my family." Mrs. Od-DEN SNYDER, No. 10 Judson St., Albany, N. Y. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, as

NOTHER'S FRIEND the painful ord





TO YOUNG MEN