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# The Story of an Unpretentious Man.

By Cy Warman.

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A young Englishman stood in the World, alone, utterly unknown, watching a freight train moving out of a new town, over a new track. A ing, was picked up by the pilot of the locomotive. It was caught in the best men employed in the place. "How cylinder-cock rigging, with the result that it wrecked it.

Muttering softly the driver climbed down and began the difficult task of disconnecting the disabled machinery. He was not a machinist. Not all engine drivers can put a locomotive together; in fact, the best runners are ust runners. The Englishman stood by, and when he saw the man fumble his wrenches offered a hand. The driver, with some hesitation, gave him the tools. In a few minutes the crippled rigging was taken down, nuts were replaced, and the discarded metal was tossed by the fireman on the rear of the tank.

"Are you a machinist?" asked the driver.

"Yes, sir," said the Englishman, who towered at least a foot above the engineer. "There's a job for me up the road if I can get there."

"And you're out of 'tallow?' The Englishman was not quite sure. but he guessed that "tallow" was a United States term for money, and

said that he was short. "All right," said the engine driver, "elimb on."

The fireman was a Teuton named Martin, who proceeded to make the Englishman comfortable, but the latter wanted to work. He asked to be allowed to help fire the engine, and Martin showed him how to do it. When they pulled into the little town of E-, the Englishman went over to the roundhouse, where a man was wanted. The foreman asked him if he had ever "railronded it." He sa'd he had not, but that he was a machinist. "Well, I don't want you," said the foreman. Disheartened the Englishman went across to a little eating stand where the trainmen were hav ing dinner. Martin moved aside and

himself and his engineer. Later, the engineer dropped a little oll here and there, for another dash; the Englishman came up to the engine. He could not bring himself to ask the driver for another ride, and he wasn't obliged to. The engineer gave him a lift in the cab, after the hearty fashlon of railronders, despite the risk he ran even in those easygoing days.

made room for the stranger between

In a little while they pulled into M- City, Iown, at the crossing of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. There the Englishman had to change cars, W-- his destination, was on the crossroad, eighteen miles away. The agent wrote on a small piece of paper, folded it carefully and gave it to the Englishman. "Give that to the conductor," said he, "Be quick-they're pulling out-run!" Panting the Englishman threw himself into a way-car that was already making ten mile: an hour. The conductor unfolded the paper, read it, looked the Englishman over and said, "All right."

It was nearly night when the train -, and the deadhead followed the train crew into an unpainted hotel, where all hands fell eagerly to eating supper. A man stood door, taking money, but when the Englishman offered to pay he said. "Your's is paid fer."

"Not mine; nobody knows me here. "Well," said the landlord, "someone p'inted to you and said, 'I pay for him.' It ain't a thing to make a noise about: It don't make no difference to me whether it's Tom or Jerry that pays, so long as everybody is repre-

"Well, this is a funny country." mused the Englishman, as he strolled over to the shop. Here, once more, discouragement awaited him. He had never "railroaded it," and was denied

Weary, discouraged, homesick and heartsick the young man sat and thought it over, and concluded that, as a last resort he would see the master mechanic. If he had been a woman he might have cried himself to sleep that night. If he had been a "quitter," he would have quit, but the constant thought of the faithful. trusting wife, fiway back down the track, who had left her home and her people in England to cast her lot with him in the strange New World-at that moment, maybap, kneeling on a bare floor, teaching their babes to pray for -the thought of her love and the utter helplessness of the little ones kept his face toward the light and

gave him nerves of steel. On the following morning he found the local head of the motive-power department at his desk, and told his Story. He had just arrived from England with a wife and two children and few dollars. "That is all right," said the master mechanic. "I'll give

You a job on Monday morning." This was on Saturday, and, during the day, the first foreman with whon Englishman had talked wired that if he would return to E- be could find work. The young man showed this message to the master chanic. "I should like to work for you," he said; "you have been kind, to give me employment after the foreman had refused, but my family is near that place. It is

miles or more from here." ed official, "and you'd better go back

to E\_\_\_. Here is a pass." The next day, Sunday, the young an told his young wife that the new Country was "all right;" everybody trusted everybody else. An official old give a stranger free transpor o, a station agent would give you o, and even an engine driver a man without asking

He didn't know that all these men

That was when the West was new when there were no locks and the latchstring hung on the outside of every door. On Monday morning he went to work in the little shop, and in a short time became one of the do you square a locomotive?" he asked. "Here," said the foreman, "from this point to that." That was all the Englishman asked. stretched a line between the given

points, and went to work. About this time a thriving station, called M-, had offered to donate to the company \$47,000, if the new machine shop could be located there and have steam up and the machinery running on the 1st day of January of the following year.

The general master mechanic entrusted the work of putting the machinery, after the walls had been built and the place roofed over, to the division master mechanic, who looked to the local foreman to finish the job in time to win the subsidy.

The best months of the year went by before work was begun. Frost came, and the few men tinkering about were chilled by the autumn winds that were wailing through the shutterless doors and unguazed windows. Finally the foreman sent the Englishman to M- to help put up the machinery. He was a new man, and, therefore, was expected to take signals from the oldest man on the job-a sort of straw boss.

The bridge boss, the local head of the wood workers, found the English man gazing about, and the two mer talked together. There was no foreman there, but the Englishman thought he ought to go to work, any way. So he and the wood bos stretched a line for a line shaft, and, while the carpenter gang put up braces and brackets, the Englishman coupled the parts of the shaft to gether, and in a few days it was ready to be put up.

As the young man whistled and worked away one morning the boss carpenter came in with a militarylooking gentleman, who appeared to have an interest in the place. "Where did you come from?" asked the newcomer of the machinist.

"From England, sir." "Well, anybody could tell that, Where did you come from when you

came here?"

"From E--." "Well, sir, can you finish this job and have steam up by the 1st of Jan-

The Englishman blushed, for he was embarressed, and glanced at the wood Then, sweeping the almost empty shop with his eye he said some thing about a foreman who was in

charge of the work. "Hang the foreman!" said the stran

ger; "I'm talking to you." The young man blushed again and said he could work twelve or fourteen hours a day, if it were necessary for him to do so, but he didn't like to make any rash promises concerning the general result.

"Now, look here," said the welldressed man, "I want you to take charge of this job and finish it. ploy as many men as you can handle, and blow a whistle here on New

but he could hardly believe it. He glanced at the wood boss, and the wood boss nodded his head.

"I shall do my best," said the Englishman, taking courage, "but I should like to know who gives these orders. "I'm the general manager," said the man; "now get a move on you"-and

he turned and walked out. It is not to be supposed that the general manager saw anything remarkable about the young man, say that he was six feet high, and had a good face. The fact is, the wood foreman had boomed the Englishman's stock before the manager saw him.

The path of the young man was no strewn with flowers for the next few months. Any number of men who had been on the road when he was in the English navy yards felt that they ought to have had this little promotion. The local foremen along the man went out of his way to help him. In spite of all obstacles, however, the shops grew, from day to day, from week to week, and it was seen, as the old year drew to a close, that the machinery was getting into place. The young foreman, while a hard worker, was always pleasant in his intercours with the employes, and in a little while he had a host of friends. There is always a lot of extra work at the end of a big job, so, when Claistman

came there was still much to be done The men worked night and day. The boller that was to come from Chleago had been expected for some time. Everything was in readiness and it could be set up in a day, but it did not come. Tracer letters, that had gone after it, were followed by telegrams. Finally it was located in a wreck out in a cornfield in Illinois on the last day of the year. A great many of the officials were away, and the service was generally demoral ized during the holidays, so that the appropriation of \$47,000, for which the Englishman was working at Mhad for the moment been forgotten. The shops were completed, the machinery was in, but there was no boll-

er to make steam to work the ma That night, when the good per the town were watching the old year out and the new year in, the young ingishman, with a force of was wrecking the pump house down by the station. The little upright ler was torn out and placed in the mehine shops. It was big enough to for you." frive a small engine that turned the ng line-shaft. At dawn they ran a long tipe through the roof, screwed a locomotive whistle on top of it, and at 6 o'cleck on New Year's morning, the new whistle on the new shops at 51—, lows, blew in the new year.

This would be a good place to end his story, but the temptation is great to tell more regarding the success of his energetic, persevering man.

When the shops were opened the young Englishman was made the foreman. All this happened considerably less than twenty-five years ago. In a little while they made him the master mechanic. In the year 1887 he went to the Wisconsin Cen tral. In 1890 he was made the super intendent of machinery on the Santa Fe route-one of the longest roads on earth. It begins at Chleago strong, like a man's wrist; with fin gers on Sacramento, San Francisco San Diego and El Paso, and a thumb touching the Gulf at Galveston. The mileage of the system at that time was equal to one-half that of Great Britain, and upon the company's pay rolls were 10,000 more men than were then in the army of the United States. Fifteen hundred men and boys walk into the main shops at Topeka every morning. They work four hours, eat luncheon, listen to ecture or short sermon in the meeting place above the shops, work another four hours, and walk out better of by \$3000 than they would have been If they had not worked. These shops make a little city of themselves. There is a perfect water system, a fire bri gade with stations where the firemen sleep, a police force and a dog entcher

Here they build anything of wood ron, brass or steel that the company needs, from a ninety-ton locomotive to a single-barrel mouse trap, all under the eye of the Englishman, who came to America with a good wife and two bables, a good head and two hands. This man's name is John Player. He is the inventor of the Player truck, the Player hand car, the Player frog, and many other use ful appliances.

This simple story of an unpreten tious man came to me in broken sec tions as the special train sped along he smooth track, while the general manager talked with the resident director and the general superintendent talked with his assistant, who, not long before, was the conductor of a work train, upon which the general superintendent was employed as a brokeman. I was two days stealing this story between the blushes of the mechanical superintendent. I hope he will not mind my telling you that I saw two tears start from his eves as he said, sighing: "I'd give a lot to know to-night who paid for my supper in that little Iowa town when I felt so lonely and discouraged, and when a dollar looked like a six-foot

wheel. He related also that a man wearing high-ent trousers and milk on his boots entered his office when he had gotten to his first position as master mechanic, and held out a hand, saying with a smile:

"Vell, you don't know me yet, ain't it? I'm Martin, the fireman. I quit anchin', already, and I want a jobs. Martin got a job at once.-Success.

Blg Trees Are Nature's Reservoirs. "Why," it will be asked, "are the Big Tree groves always found on wellwatered spots?" Simply because Big Trees give rise to streams, says John Muir in the Atlantic. It is a mistake to suppose that the water is the cause of the groves being there. On the contrary, the groves are the cause of the water being there. The roots of this immence tree fill the ground, forming sponge which hoards the bounty o the clouds and sends it forth in clear perennial streams instead of allowing it to run hendlong in short-lived, de structive floods. Evaporation is also cheeked and the air kept still in the chind a narrow, high desk, at the Year's morning-do you understand?" shady Sequoia depths, while thirsty por, taking money, but when the The Englishman thought he did, robber winds are shut out. . The value of these forests in storing and dispensing the bounty of the mountain clouds is infinitely greater than lumber or sheep. To the dwellers of the plain, dependent on irrigation, the Big Tree is a tree of life, a never falling spring sending living water to the lowlands all through the hot rainless summer. For every grove cut down a stream is dried up. Therefore all California is crying, "Save the trees of the fountales!" nor, judging by the signs of the times, is it likely that the cry will cease until the salvation of all that is left of Sequoia Gigantea is sure.

> Heavy Damages For Queer Tooth-Pulling Ten thousand dollars is the price which Andrew Foy, a stonemason thinks the city should pay for three of his front teeth. The teeth are not gold-filled or set with diamonds. They are of the ordinary bone variety, but line saw in the newcomer the future | Foy prizes them more than all the res foreman of the new shops, and no of his earthly possessions. They are now sticking in a plank which was be ing used in the construction of a side walk, and that is why Foy is suing the

On the night of September 17 Foy stepped off a new cement sidewalk in the vicinity of Kedzie avenue and West Taylor street, and, losing his balance, he fell against an upright plece of scantling. Three of his front teeth were driven far into the scantling by the force of the fall, and Foy could no release them. He took the scantling along and sought a dentist, but the teeth came out when the deutist tried to pull the scantling off,

The scantling, with the three teeth sticking to it will be exhibited when the damage suit comes to trial.-Chlcago Inter-Ocean.

Little Francis, who has three broth ers but no sister, got the part of the chicken containing the wishbone the other evening, and after dinner he discussed the subject of wishes with his father.

"S'posing," he said, "that you got a wishbone and could make just one wish that would come true, and I wanted a little baby sister and a pony and a million dollars, which would

"Well, let me sec." his father an "It seems to me that it would be best to wish for the baby stater, been use I might be able to make then, of course, I could buy the pony

Francis sat solemnly thinking th matter over for awhile, and then sa lars. If we have that we can hire the doctor to keep on coming till he brings a little sister, anyway."—Chicago Rec-

# ELECTRICITY AND RAIN

EXPERIMENTS SHOW THAT CAUSES DROUGHT.

Subtle Force of Electricity on the Weath - er-It Causes Rain and Drought an Even the Dreaded Waterspouts and

Professor Elmer Gates, of Chevy Chase, Md., has conducted a series of experiments which has led him to conclude that our varying condition of weather are due to electricity says Frederick A. Talbott in the According to the professor this subtle force produces rain and drought, the changes of all pressure and the various meteorolog ical disturbances, such as tornadoes and waterspouts, which visit us from time to time That electricity exerts a powerful influence upon the air pressure is

proved by means of a simple experi ment. A large fluffy ball of cotton suspended from the ceiling by means of a silken cord and charged with electricity immediately increases in size very appreciably. This expansion Professor Gates explains as indicative of a low barometer, arguing that the expanding of the ball by charging it with electricity proves that the fibers of the cotton are re pelling one another, so that the ball possesses less density. The same re sult attends the charging of the at mosphere with electricity. The dens result that the pressure is decreased. and the barometer consequently falls

The presence of electricity, however, in the atmosphere produces not only low pressure, but high pressure as well. When two opposite masses of air charged with electricity-positive and negative respectively-approach one another they become denser, with the result that the barometer rises. To prove this Professor Gates uses another ball of cotton, suspending it from the ceiling also by means of a silken cord about two feet distant from the first ball. In a few minutes the two balls approach each other. both decreasing in size. From this experiment Professor Gates infers that when one mass of air become charged with electricity, a neighbor ing mass of air becomes electrified with an opposite charge by induction. Thereupon the masses of air gradually approach one another slowly, and de crease the density of the air.

One outcome of these investigations has been the construction of an ap pliance which Professor Gates Intends to use in forecasting the weather. It is impossible, with the present appliances employed, to predict the ba rometric pressure until a change has actually occurred; that is to say, until the barometer has either risen or fallen, meteorologists cannot tell us what weather to expect. If the va riations of the barometer are the re sult of electrical influences, Professor Gates suggests that the electric con ditions of the atmosphere should be observed, and by this means foretell at what places and at what time the barometer will be either high or low The primary object of his contrivance is to measure and to record the amount of electricity in different regions of the atmosphere. The device is to be attached to a small aerial ap paratus which soars to the upper strata of air, makes automatic rec ords at various heights, and then re turns to the earth. By means of the appliance the professor hopes to glean information of those regions of air

about which little at present is known.

The rain is produced by the ming ling together of masses of air oppo sitely charged with electricity, Professor Gates explains by another simple operation. Two windows on either side of his laboratory were opened An electrical fan was placed in one window and set in motion for the purpose of withdrawing the air from the apartment. Thus the only air within the room was that which en tered through the windows. The weather outside was clear and bright though the air was charged with a certain amount of humidity. The two currents of air entered the spartment by either window and mingled in the usual way, without causing any untoward circumstances. A current of negative electricity was induced into the air entering through one window and a similar current of postive electricity induced into the stream of all proceeding through the other window A most remarkable phenomenon in stantly occurred. The two oppositely electrified currents of air came into contact, formed a slight mist, and in a few seconds the floor of the laboratory was quite wet. Directly the elec tricity was switched off the air cleared, only to become misty again whenever the currents were switched on. This experiment was intended to prove that the electrified masses of noisture-laden air, generally termed clouds, when they meet produce showers. When they are abnormally laden with electricity, lightning and thunderstorms result. If, for example reverting, the two cotton balls ar charged very highly with electricity they jump together with a spark and a snap, then spring apart and come to gether again with another spark and snap, separate once more, while the charge is maintained. This is practi cally an illustration of thunder and lightning upon a miniature scale. The spark represents the lightning and the snap the thunder.

Professor Gates, in the course of his experiments, also discovered another curious fact. This is the transportation of moisture from one point to another by means of electricity During a shower of rain it has ofte been observed that a far greater quan tity of rain has fallen in one place than could be possibly contained in the air covering that area. This pe culiar fact is explained as follows While it is raining in a certain sno moisture from various directions being conveyed to this special regio electrical energy. To illustrat this transportation possibility of electricity, Professor Gates has construct ed a large giass case about eight fee-in length, divided into two compart-ments by means of a section of thin porous paper. One division is filled with very dry air and the other with ontaining a heavy percentage of dity. A wire leading from the

chine is attached to the compartment containing the dry air, while mother wire led from the positive pole is con-nected to the chamber containing the moist air. When the current is switched on the moist air is transported from one end of the box to the other in a much shorter time than it would be conveyed by ordinary diffu-

In addition to producing artificial miniature showers, mists and thunderstorms, Professor Gates contrives on a similar scale the more violeneruptions of nature, such as cyclone and waterspouts, with equal facility. To the bottom of an ordinary saucer filled with water a wire is attached connected with the positive pole of the machine. A small rod connected with the other pole of the machine is held a short distance above the surface of the water. When the current switched on the water is agitated, the disturbance increasing in violence as the potential of the current is raised, until presently a cone is formed, rising higher and higher, until it ultimately touches the rod above.

RULES FOR BARBER SHOPS. Sanitary Regulations Now Enforced in

San Francisco The Board of Health of San Franclsco, at a meeting the other day, adopted the suggested sanitary regulation of barbers' shops as submitted by Dr. Baum, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. The restrictions are very severe, and will apply to every barber shop in the city. Health Board inspectors will visit the shops regularly and report to their superiors any violation of the rules, which are as follows:

The place of business, together with all furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition. Floors or woodwork should not be swept or brushed dry, but must be mopped up with an autiseptic solution, preferably with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1.500.

Cuspidors must be made with wide openings, without any beveled or rough sides, and should contain water. and when cleaned must be disinfected with any of the herein recommended antiseptic solutions.

Mugs and shaving brushes shall be sterllized by immersion in boiling water or three or five per cent. formalin solution, after every separate use thereof.

Razors shall be wiped with ninetyfive per cent, alcohol before and after being used on any person. Hair brushes known as "sanitary

brushes," must be used. These must be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or by dipping in five per cent. formalin solution.

Combs must be kept clean and treated like brushes.

Razor strops must be kept clean and never wiped off with hand or blown upon with breath before using. A separate clean towel shall be used for each person

Barbers shall not blow away with their breath any hairs after cutting. but must use a towel or bulb, or fine hair brush, which must be sterilized as the hair brushes are.

Barbers shall keep their finger nalls short and clean. Alum or other ma terial used to stop the flow of blood shall be so used only in powder form and applied on a towel.

The use of powder puffs is prohibited. Instead use clean towels or absorbent cotton.

The use of sponges is prohibited. Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot and cold water.

All wash basins must be connected with the sower and properly trapped. No person shall be allowed to use any barber's shop as a dormitory. Every barber shall cleanse his hands

thoroughly immediately after serving Needles, tweezers, forceps and other instruments must be disinfected in boiling water or three or five per cent formalin solution immediately after using and thoroughly dried by passing quickly through a gas or alcohol flame.

Selssors and ellopers to be treated

ing to treat skin diseases, barbers' itch, etc., and should advise their customers to consult a physician. The use of finger bowls is prohib-

These rules shall be placed in a con spicuous place in the shops.—Munici-pal Journal and Engineer.

# A Prophecy Begarding Coal.

Professor Francis B. Crocker's pro phecy, made in 1896, that coal would be banished entirely by electricity within ten years, may yet come true Not a pound of coal, according to that well-known electrical inventor, need be brought into New York, either to serve as fuel in factories for generating steam power or in households for heating and cooking purposes. He went into minute calculations which appeared to demonstrate that the cost of an electric plant large enough to furnish all the light, heat and motive power of any great city would be less than present expeditures for coal. In general terms his plan was to generate electric power at a point ten miles of more from the city, transmit it through underground condults to the city's limits, and thence distribute it through one or more main feeding stations to transformer sub-stations, where the pressure would be reduced to 250 volts for feeding motors of all kinds by the three-wire system .-- New York World.

# Comforting the Timid Passengers.

The driver of the stage, which was colling down the Rocky Mountains as fast as six mules on the gallop could keep ahead of it, may have noticed that I was, writes a correspondent, a little nervous, for after a bit he soothingly sald:

"No use to grip that railing so mighty hard, stranger, We shan't come to the danger p'int for half an hour yit."

"Then It's on ahead?" I queried. "Yes, three miles ahead, and I may say fur your benefit that hangin' w won't do any partickier good."

"But I don't want to slide off." "And you won't. If snyth tr'il be mewis and coach and the bul caboodle nitogether, and as the dior is rlump 300 feet you won't have no use for aralch or sticking plaster after-ward."—Best, Aburier. EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS November 17 - "Preaching and Henring" Rom. x., 13-17.

Preaching is a New Testament in stitution. The Old Testament econ-omy makes no provision for preachusages of the patriarchs. There were public utterances by Irael's leaders official declarations of judges, valua-ble instruction by kings, arousing messages of prophets through whose lip of fire God spoke, but preaching as we understand it had not risen to the dignity of even a custom. It is purely a Christian institution, belonging to the Christian era. The inspired men under the Old Testament did not preach. They proclaimed the will of acted statutes. Joshua after his sword was sheathed swore the nation to fidel ity. David sang as saint and king and gave utterance to emotions cor mon to the Church in every age. So omon embodied his experience in pithy and pointed sentences. The prophets as a body, portrayed present obligaseers foretold Messiah, but did not ex hibit Him. They picture Him, but did

not preach Him. Preaching as an institution is of divine origin. With the establishment of the church a new order of evangelisu was instituted by the great in His assignment of new duties unto His disciples and followers the under lying thought of the Master is that of their ambassadorship. They were charged with the duty of witnessing for Him. They were to proclaim th good news under special authority, as sent" men. The first preachers were pre-eminently men sent forth on a mis ion and work to which they were called of God. Its importance exceeds uman estimate, and its issues deter nine the salvation of the race. ends the messenger. The extent of the service is set by the Almighty. Th "Preach the message itself is divine: preaching that I bid thee."

Preaching has a perpetual mission peculiar to every age. The impul-to declare and publish the Gospel The impulse natural, spontaneous, mighty, and con-tinuous, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard. Men must have a voice from the cloud attesting the mission of the Son and and approving the success of his pitiful undertaking for the rescue of an imperiled world. The human soul has majestic impulses and high interests. The life of our day and the coming mes teems with new problems. It has its disputes, troubles, responsibilities and issues. Preaching is related to all of these. Christianity is not a set trines, formula, creed or philosophy It is primarily and finally a life. The voice that thunders, whispers, trem bles with love, pity, sympathy, indig nation is a live wire. The action of the silently speaking emotions and the conscious operations of the Spirit within are all lost in studied instruc-

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

November 17 - "Preaching and Hearing" --Rom. x., 13-17.

Scripture Verses-Matt., xxviii., 19 20; Mark, xvi., 20; Psa., lxviii., 11; Isa., Iv., 10-11; John, Iv., 34-38; xv. 14-16; Acts, L, 8; L Cor., xv., 10 . Lesson Thoughts.

The first step toward bringing men to Christ is to make sure that you know the way to Carist. The next step is to find the way to other men.

No one can be a real Christian with-

out being a real missionary.
You would not now be a Christian if the spirit of missions had not sent ome one to preach the word that you might hear; others must remain without Christ if you in turn fail to obey

the missionary spirit. Selections. Souls without the love of Jesus Intercept thee day by day;

Help to find the parrow way.

Souls who may, if thou prove faithless Still pursue the downward road, Till at last the great destroyer Drags them to his dark abode

We are clearly taught that we are sent into the world as our Lord was sent; and that we are to do the works which He did and greater works than these.... We have accepted the trust. It means, on the one hand, a divine commission to which is granted divine strength. It means, on the other hand, a continual ministering of bread and ing to Him who was dead and is alive again, till in the light we pour upor th world men see God and give Him the world men see God and give Him

'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Intense conviction means intian becomes a light-bearer, not only will the darkness rapidly pass away, but the glorious period will be speedily ushered in, when "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose," and "the earth shall be full of knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Suggested Hymns.

"Jesus of Nazareth," O what a name Pass along the invitation. Stand up! stand up for Jesus. Preach the gospel, sound it forth Repeat the story o'er and o'er. Hark! the voice of Jesus crying.

# RAMS' HORN BLASTS



HE world is never cold to the warm hearted. Love's labo

cannot be lost. Love's labor is never laborious. Many a hard chain is made up of soft snaps. Love never turns its micro-scope on our

Singing in sorrow is the sign of Time lost in mending nets is saved

Our real profits in life depend on our

A sensitive conscience never makes a man nelf-conscious. The world of labor waits for the

Lord who labored Himself. A man who is willing to begin bis rk in a small way shall be led into a large one.

n the church because they are never without putting Christ behin

#### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Although the railway returns indicate that trans porting facilities have greatly improved, the nation's business has expanded more rapidly. Car shortage has i become the chief retarding influ

"From all sections of the country and many lines of industry complaints are heard regarding the inability to move goods. Probably the delay has been most aggravating in the case of coal, unseasonably high temperature alone preventing serious incompenious. No preventing serious inconvenience. Not only are domestic requirements enormous, but coal is becoming an important article of export, partly owing to labor controversies in France and Great Britain and also to the British export

"Speculators secured a distinct de-cline from the unusually high position recently attained by pork products, while at the same time corn made a further advance. Shipments from At-lantic ports for the week were only 498,495 bushels, against 1,194,000 last week and 3,328,631 a year ago. Inter-ior receipts were also light, 2,217,126 bushels, against 3,838,020 last year. Wheat came to market more freely, arrivals at Western cities amounting to 7.060,590 bushels, against 6,182,393 in the previous week and 5,537,602 a year ago. Atlantic exports were less satisfactory than last week, but including all United States ports the week's shipments were 5,018,103 bushels, against 3,685,821 last year and 3,508,008

Bradstreet's report says: "Failures in the United States for the week number 172, as against 223 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 174 in 1899 and 183 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 17 against 16 last week and in this week a year ago, 21 in 1899, 31 in 1898 and 34 in 1897.

#### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.45; High Grade Extra, \$3.95; Minnesota bakers,

\$2,9083.10. Wheat-New York No. 2 red, 8036c; Philadelphia No. 2 red, 731/2074c; Balti-

nore, 701/4c. Corn-New York No. 2, 621/4c; Phildelphia No. 2, 63a6314c; Baltimore

No. 2, 58a6oc.
Oats—New York No. 2, 41a411/et;
Philadelphia No. 2 white, 44c; Baltimore No. 2 white, 40c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.00a15.50; No. 3 tim

thy, \$12.50a14.00. Fruit and Vegetables—Apples—Mary-land and Virginia, per bri, lancy, \$2.00a 2.25; do Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl, \$2,25a2.75; do New York assorted, per brl, \$2,50a4.00. Cabbage—New York State, per ton, \$11a12.00. Carrots—Native, per box, 30a35c. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate or barrel, \$2.00a2.25. Celery-New York State, per dozen stalks, 15a 35c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl, \$5.00a5.50; do Jerseys, per brl, \$5.00a 5.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, 13.00a4.00. Kale—Native, per bushel box 10a12½. Lettuce—Native per bushel box 20a30c. Lima beans—Native, per bushel box 65a75c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow per bu. 85a 90c. Oysterplants—Native, per bunch, 2½a3c. Pears—Eastern Shore, Kieffer, per basket 15a3oc; do New York Bart-letts, per brl, No. 1, —a\$3.50. Quinces —New York, per brl, No. 1, \$3.75a4.00. Spinach-Native, per bushel box 125/a. String beans-Native, per bu., Shore, Maryland, per basket, sound,

30a35c; market stock, 45a55c. Potatoes - White - Maryland Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1, 60a65c; do, seconds. 40a50c; New York, per bu, best stock, 60a65; do, common, 40a do, seconds, 40a50c; New York, perbu, best stock, 60a65; do, common, 40a 50. Sweets—Eastern Shore. Virginia, per truck brl, \$1.30a1.40. Yams—Virginia, per brl, No. 1, \$1.00a1.25.

Dairy Products.—Butter—Elgin, 23a 24c; separator, extras, 22a23c; do, firsts.

20a21c; do, gathered cream, 20a21c; do, imitation, 17a18c; ladle, extra, 15a17c; ladles, first, 14a15c; choice Western rolls, 15a16c; fair to good, 13a14c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21a23c; do, rolls, 2-lb

Eggs-Choice fresh nearby, per doz, loss off, -a20c; do do, Western, do do, 191/2a2o; do do, West Virginia, do do, 19a191/2; do do, Southern, do do, 181/2a 19; guinea do do, 9a10; cold-storage do 17a171/2. Jobbing prices 1 to 2

cents higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Hens, per lb, 9a9½c; do old roosters each 25a30; do spring, large, per lb, —a10½; do; do, small fat, —a11; do do, poor and staggy, 9a9½. Ducks—Puddle, large, 10a10½; do do, small, 9a70; do, muscents higher. covy and mongrel, 9210; do do, drakes each, 30a35c; do spring, 3 lbs and over, 10a10½; do do, small and poor, —ao. Geese—Western and Southern, each, 40a6oc. Turkeys—Young, 8 lbs and

over, per lb, -a10c. Cheese.-New cheese, large 60 lbs. 1014 to 1014c; do flats, 37 lbs, 1014 to pienies, 23 lbs, 11 to 111/4c. Hides.-Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close se-lection, 11a12/2c; cows and light steer-

# Live Stock.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$6a6.80; poor to medium \$3.80a. 5.90; stockers and feeders \$2a4.25; cows. \$1.25a4.50; bulls \$2a4.50; calves \$3a6.25; mixed and butchers \$5,70a6.15; good to choice heavy \$5,75a6.17½; rough heavy \$5,40a5.70; light \$5,50a5.80; bulk of sales \$5,70a5.85. Sheep—Good to of sales \$5.70a5.85. Sheep—Good to choice wethers \$3.50a4.25; Western sheep \$3a3.75; native lambs \$2.50a4.05; Western lambs \$3a4.40.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice \$5.70a6.00; prime \$5.00a5.00; good \$4.00

a5.25. Hogs lower: prime beavy \$6.26 a6.20; heavy mediums \$0.05a6.10; light do \$5.95a6.00; pigs \$5.50a5.60; heavy Yorkers \$5.85a5.90; light do, \$5.70a5.80;

# LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Russia is to use a military kite. There are 60,000 brotherhood carpen-

There are 107,000 brotherhood track-

men. Chicago printers' union is fifty years Orange county, California, has 300

Dallas leads in saddle and harness New England makes 360,000 pairs of

The public owns all the street car lines in St. Petersburg, Russia.

There are eight lodges of the Switchmen's Union of America in Cook coun-

ty. Illinois. Out of a total of 1600 barbers in Pitts burg and Allegheny only 200 are bers of any union.

Rice culture is regarded as no longs n experiment in Southwest Louisian nd Southeast Texas.