

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommendations to Congress Concerning Needed Legislation.

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS REVIEWED.

President Roosevelt Pays Glowing Tribute to the Late President McKinley—Federal Courts Should Be Given Jurisdiction Over Any Man Who Kills or Attempts to Kill the President—Peace and Prosperity—Wage-Worker and Farmer—Industrial Development and the Trusts—Insular Possessions—Civil Service Law—Peace With All the Nations.

Following is the first annual message, in part, of President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States:

The Congress assembles this year under a shadow of a great calamity. The sixth of September, 1901, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare fact of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling the victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an assassin deprived criminal, belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright as they are to the people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who relays directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all governments and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who were not long ago gathered in one meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter what more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by laws is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Abounding Prosperity.
During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought eviscerates human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with hand or brain but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the best scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

Trusts.
The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went ever accelerated rapidly during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individuals, and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. The bill introduced at the last session of the Congress is subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The Farmer and Wage-Worker.
With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole the farmer is higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of those who bring over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese immigrants and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be belonging to anarchistic societies, or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory education test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion and hatred of order out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision could be exercised over the steamship companies, which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Present Tariff System.
There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing would be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that respecting existing rates of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocity, which benefits and obligates other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was especially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our primary duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far the tariff has to be determined in each individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditional upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being, the principal object of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and venial in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible, be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of manifest benefit to us. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

American Merchant Marine.
The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should no longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the Navy.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The Gold Standard.
The Act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking Law far exceeds the liberality of the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crisis and financial panics.

Internal Taxes.
The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditure of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, every dollar more received will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

Strict Economy.
I call strict attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources by scrupulous avoidance of anything like reckless or wasteful expenditure.

Agricultural Department.
The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields, and is now in touch with all sections of our country, and with two of the largest groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for production in localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very great gains have been made in our farming and stock-growing interests.

Insular Possessions.
In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Very soon it will be brought to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

In Cuba such progress has been made towards putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress we are able to sign a new protocol with the Government of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill.

St. Louis Exposition.
I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by the foremost power in the West of the Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development.

The Charleston Exposition.
The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an Exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily recommend the Exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it.

At Peace With the Nations.
The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. In the midst of our affliction, we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



New York City.—Norfolk styles, in all their variations, are much in vogue and are especially chic in shirt waists. The May Manton model shown is



SHIRT WAIST.

simplicity itself, yet is smart to an unusual degree. The original is made of hunter's green velveteen with plings of green and white Peikin stripes, and is worn with a fancy stock, but corduroy, flannel, waist cloths and taffeta are equally appropriate, while the plings can be of plain silk or satin, in place of the stripes, when such trimming suits the material better.

The lining is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front, but separately from the outside. The waist proper is fitted by means of centre back, shoulder and under-arm sleeves. The separate pleats are applied and narrow as they approach the waist line to give a tapering effect to the figure. The back fits smoothly, but the fronts can be arranged in gathers at the waist or adjusted to the figure by means of a belt as preferred. The closing is effected invariably through the hips beneath the centre pleat. The sleeves are in bishop style with narrow pointed cuffs. The neck is finished with a regulation stock over which a ribbon can be worn as illustrated or which can be finished to match the pler s.

The Monroe Doctrine.
Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

Army and Navy.
The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our Nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hoisted only in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our Nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war crafts to protect it.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the Army and Navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the Nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be given to his return to the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Uprising in China.
The general terms of the settlement of the question of the rights of the United States in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a new protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill.

St. Louis Exposition.
I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by the foremost power in the West of the Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development.

The Charleston Exposition.
The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an Exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily recommend the Exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it.

At Peace With the Nations.
The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. In the midst of our affliction, we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

on the back of the glove is also straight. Next insert the thumb, and look once again to see if the seams are all straight; if not, pull the glove off and begin again. The seam at the top of the thumb should be in line with the middle of the thumb nail. Smooth the wrist neatly, and fasten the second button before the top one, which will not then suddenly burst off.

Important Bowknots.
Broad fur collars are now in great vogue. They are ample in proportions and taper down to the breast, where the collar is finished by a great bowknot of fur. Narrow widths of chinchilla are used for these bowknots. The loops reach almost to the waist, and the furred ends hang far down to the bottom of the Louis Quinze coat. A great deal of fur is used in the loops and ends of the bowknot of fur. As a matter of fact the bow is already knotted. It would spoil a delicate fur like chinchilla to be ceaselessly tying and untying it.

A High Turn Over.
Coat collars are noticeably high this season. Be it "Napoleon" or the "high turnover," it must measure no less than four and a half inches. This is intended to give us a rest from the rolling and storm collars which have usurped attention so long. The "high turn-over," being so high, protects that delicate portion of the human anatomy, the back of the neck, and so it is of a good shape to fit smoothly on the shoulders. We have no use for an old-style, low-necked coat this winter. The trend of fashion is all the other way.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

For Hats.
The fur hats in vogue are somewhat larger than the toques of yore and are merely trimmed with soft scarfs of lace. But it is not necessary to think seriously about winter headgear yet. The chapeaux of the moment, trimmed with autumnal fruits and flowers, are charming; so let us enjoy them while we may.

THE ORGANIST.

I wonder how the organist
Can do so many things;
He's getting ready long before
The choir stands up and sings;
He's pressing buttons, pushing stops;
He's pulling here and pulling there;
And testing all the working parts
While listening to the prayer.

He runs a mighty big machine,
It's full of funny things;
A mass of boxes, pipes and tubes,
And sticks and dials and strings;
There's little whistles for a cent,
In rows and rows and rows;
I'll bet there's twenty miles of tubes
As large as garden hose.

There's scores, as round as stovepipes, and
There's lots so big and wide,
That several little boys I know
Could play around inside;
From little bits of pebbles
That hardly make a foot,
There's every size up to the great
Big elevator chute.

The organist knows every one,
And he's always ought to go;
He makes them rattle like a storm,
Or plays them sweet and low;
At times you think them very near;
At times they're soaring high,
Like angels' voices, singing far,
Off, somewhere in the sky.

For he can take this structure that's
As big as any house,
And make it squeak as softly as
A tiny little mouse;
And then he'll jerk out something with
A movement of the hand,
And make you think you're listening to
A military band.

He plays it with his fingers and
He plays it with his toes,
And if he really wanted to,
He'd play it with his nose;
He's sliding up and down the bench,
He's working with his knees,
He's getting round with both his feet
As lively as you please.

I always like to take a seat
Where he can't see a sermon, and
He does me good, I know;
I like the life and movement and
I use to hear him pray;
He is the most exciting thing
In town on Sabbath day.
—George W. Stevens, in Toledo Times.



Before marriage I really thought
That in the right I was strong;
Now I'm told I am quite weak
In all excepting what's wrong.
—New York Herald.

If a pretty girl has, indeed, no brains,
It simply goes to show that nature
Isn't giving brains to such as can't
Possibly use these in their business.—
Puck.

Visitor—"And have you any uncles
and aunts?" Winifred—"Oh, yes, lots
of uncles and aunts. But I'm very
scarce in grandfathers and grand-
mothers!"—Punch.

"True greatness," says the Man-
yunk philosopher, "is based upon the
ability to make other people share the
good opinion you have of yourself."—
Philadelphia Record.

A paradox really
is debt. For in fact, it
Grows constantly bigger.
The more you owe, it
—Philadelphia Record.

"What business brings the heaviest
returns?" asked the man who "wanted
to know." "The literary business,"
sighed the struggling author, as he
opened a two-pound rejected book
manuscript.—Philadelphia Record.

"Ah," said the great foreign agent,
"I have hit on a plan which will, in-
deed, bring me distinction." "What is
it?" asked a friend. "I shall make a
farewell tour of the United States—
and I shall not go back."—Brooklyn
Life.

Mrs. Hauskeep—"The dishes you
have put on the table of late, Bridget,
have been positively dirty. Now,
something's got to be done about it."
Bridget—"Yis, mum; av ye only had
Jark-colored wans, mud, they wouldn't
show the dirt at all."—Philadelphia
Press.

The kind hearted lady picked the lad
up and brushed off his clothes. "My
poor boy," she said sympathetically,
"whatever made you take such an aw-
ful fall?" "The attraction of gravita-
tion, ma'am," answered little Harold
Banshlin in his quiet Bostonian way.—
Chicago Post.

Early New York's Journalism.
A newspaper writer has discovered
that the first newspaper in New York
was begun on November 16, 1725; a
second one entered the field November
5, 1733. During the Revolution there
were five, which, by agreement, ap-
peared on each day of the week, ex-
cept Sunday and Monday. Up to 1833
no daily had a circulation of 3000.
Advertising agents were unknown.
The Sun, established September 3,
1833, was the first successful penny
paper. It soon printed four times as
many copies as the largest of the dail-
ies, and its success made many imi-
tators. The editor of a daily had but
one assistant, and he rarely brought
in from the outside more than thirty
or four paragraphs in a day. The total
receipts of the chief newspaper in
1825 might have been \$35,000; in 1845,
\$200,000; in 1860, \$600,000; and in 1872,
\$1,000,000. The trade and commercial
weeklies began as far back as 1730,
but most of the strong ones were
founded just before the Civil War, and
and a very difficult time in getting
established.

Camps For Consumptives.
Camps for consumptives will soon be
a feature of hospital work near Bos-
ton. The project will be started with
one camp, and additions will be made
from time to time. Ten box tents will
be arranged in a circle around an
open air fire, and surrounding them
will be a wall of duck cloth, the feet in
height. The patients will have an
opportunity to test the value of fresh
air, for the tent will receive no other
heat than that obtained from the open
fire, and for the coldest weather extra
heat must be secured by means of
sleeping boots, hot water jugs and felt
blankets.

Large Wedding Fees.
It is said that the yearly average
of marriage fees received by some
West End clergymen amounts to about
\$400 or \$500—a neat little pen-
sion, by the way. The largest fee on record
is the one paid to the Pope by the
Duke of Aosta for the privilege of marry-
ing his daughter. At a fashionable wed-
ding in New York the clergyman re-
cently received a check for \$1000. The
two extremes in the case of a well
known minister were a fee of \$10—Lan-
don Sunday Companion.