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THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ST. CLAIR HESTER.

Subject: "Church and Family."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. St. Clair Hester, rector of the Church of the Messiah, preached the fourth sermon in the special series under the aus-pices of the Men's Guild Sunday. His subject was "The Church and the Family." The text was from Ephe-sians v:25; "Christ-loved the church and gave Himself for it." Mr. Hester said:

The Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring was placed on the left hand, as nearest the heart, and on the fourth finger because that finger was supposed to have its own "private wire" (in the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart. That finger, the control of the little nerve it could detect a dangerous polson if simply inserted in the liquid. From that belief the idea that wedding rings—the rings was an one that minger—has special curative qualities had its rise. To this day wedding rings are rubbed over an obstinate sty on an eyelid.

Caring for Gloves.

Comuch cannot be said about the necessity for proper care in removing gloves from the hands, for upon this more than anything else depends the length of time a pair of gloves will wear. After unfastening the glove it should be turned back over the hand as far as the fingers, and, then, should be pushed off, without pulling on things of the glove at all, as when this is done threads of the sew house in the should be pushed off, without pulling on the fingers of the glove at all, as when this is done threads of the sew proved the proper care in removing the turned back over the hand as far as the fingers, and, then, should be pushed off, without pulling on the fingers of the glove at all, as when this is done threads of the sew proved the proper care in the fingers of the glove at all, as when this is done threads of the sew proved the provent and the fingers of the glove as any proved the provent and the fingers of the glove as more proper to the provent and the fingers of the glove as more proper to the provent and the finger of the glove is reported to the provent and the finger of the glove is reported to the provent and the finger of the glove in the provent and the finger of the glove in the provent and the finger of the glove in the provent and the finger of the glove in the provent and the finger of the feet of the fee

Selection from 10 miles of the common and the commo

Yalu River and Port Arthur was perfected in equipment, training, supplies before it was accomplished on the field of lattic. Our civilization, culture, morality, high sense of honor, public spirit, refinement of faste represent and are the flowering and fruitage of seeds sown broadcast in the churches is Christ's organization. Now no organization can live or do its work without members. If you are in fayor, of fird want to see multiplied these vital virtues and principles for which the church stands are you not duty bound to enter her fold, enlist in her tranks and lend your, aid in carrying out her mission?

and lend your aid in carrying out ber mission?

The church's value to civilization can be shown by a reference to history. Her triumphant march down the ages is the wonder of all history. Feeble as an infant in the land of her birth, she grew and thrived in spite of opposition and bitter perseention, driven into hiding in the catacombs and caves under the earth she emerged at length with doubled strength to take her place with kings on their thrones until to-day she is the mightest single power on the face of the earth, mightiest because a moral and spiritual power. Though mighty as an army she is harmless as a dove seeking only to help, to improve, to save. For 1900 years she has been indentified with and given impetus if not birth to the greatest movements and most notable reforms for the welfare of the human race.

And next let me ask for what is the

THE DOG AND THE BONE. Hides it Because of a Mere Shadow of

an Old Race Instinct I have sometimes seen a dog bury n the ground a bone for which he did in the ground a bone for which he did not seem to have any present need. I have always understood that he did this on the principle which actuates a provident man to lay up something 'for a rainy day." This may be, though I have nover known a dog to dig up the bone afterward; yet some persons tell me they have known him to do this. I should think the dog must be hard pressed by famine that would attempt to gnaw a bone covered with clay and dirt, as this bone must be after being buried in the ground. If the dog hides it away through any such provident foreground. If the dog hides it away through any such provident fore-thought as this, it must be the slightest remnant, a mere adumbration of a former instinct of his race. He does not pursue this practice in the steady, methodical way in which an ant or a bee or a squirrel lays up a stock of food against a time of need. With him, it is only a fitful and rare occurrence. His long domestication and

him, it is only a fitful and rare occurrence. His long domestication and the ages through which he has received his food from the hand of his master, have obliterated largely the sense of this necessity from his mind, if he may be supposed to have a mind. The fox, when he has had the good fortune to capture several fowls at the same time, will, it is said, secrete such as he has no present need for under a bush or behind a log. I remember that in Rowland Robinson's pleasant book, "Sam Lovel's Boy," a young fox is represented as doing this: "He began burying the leg son's pleasant book, sam Lovels Boy,"a young fox is represented as doing this: "He began burying the leg of a lamb in the loose earth, but desisted when he saw the eyes of all his mates were upon him, then unearthed the half-buried treasure and sought a new hiding place." I do not understand that the wolf has this food-hiding instinct. Gilbert White of Selborne says in his quaint way that he had "some acquaintance with a tame brown owl" which, when full, hid, like a dog, what he equid not est. "The origin of most of our domestic animals," says Darwin, "will probably forever remain vague. But I may here state, he continues, "that looking to the domestic dogs of the whole world, I have after a liaborious collection of all known facts, come to the conclu-

all known facts, come to the conclusion that several wild species of Canidae have been tamed, and that Canidae have been tamed, and that their blood, in some cases mingled together, flows in the veins of our domestic breeds." He mentions a dog whose great-grandfather was a wolf, and this dog still betrayed its wild ancestry in the fact that it never approached its mister in a straight line when called. But which species of the Canidae from which the dog may have descended has the food-hiding instinct or habit I have nowhere seen stated. or habit I have nowhere seen stated.

T. J. Chapman, in Forest and T. J. Stream.

New Bread-Making Process.

"The good housewives of this country," said an official of the state department the other day, "will be interested in a report recently received from United States Consul Mahin at

from United States Consul Mahin at Nottingham, in regard to a newly invented process for making bread, the chief virtues of which are that it reduces time and labor.

"As is well known, most of the time required in the ordinary process of making the staff of life is in the preparation and treatment of the dough. After that has been mixed and kneaded it must be left to rise a process. aration and treatment of the dough. After that has been mixed and kneaded it must be left to rise, a process consuming anywhere from four to 12 hours. Under the new process, it is said that this new operation is reduced to one hour's time. The process is a yet a scret, but it is said to require no additional plant or materials the desired effect being produced by the action, of temperatures. At a recent practical demonstration, the bread was made up into dough ready for the oven in 59 minutes, and the batch of 25 loaves was produced from the raw flour in two hours and 35 minutes. The flour was weighed and the number of loaves compared with the humber produced by the ordinary process, and it was found that under the new, process eight more quartern loaves than usual were produced from a sack of flour."—Washington Star.

Rats in the Service of Science.

To enlist rats in the construction of telephone systems may sound em pirical to the electrical engineer, bu-we have it on the authority of Sound Waves that the familiar pest has bee found a valuable assistant in this work," says The Scientific American Supplement. "To stimulate, however it is necessary to introduce his tradi it is necessary to introduce his tradi-tional enemy the ferret. Then the process is simple. The subterranea tubes for the reception of the cable having been laid, a rat is let loos at the starting point. Having run ittle way, a trained ferret, with a string to his leg, is turned in after him. The tubes run into manholes a intervals, and the rat, furtively glanc ing back, sees the glaring eyes of hi arch-foe rapidly approaching. By the end of the section of tube the rat is either overtaken or falls into the manhole, and then another rat is r quisitioned to run the next block. A the end of each section the string i removed from the ferret's leg, and small rope, which is then attached t the other end of the string, is haule through."

A new form of looping the loop is promised the Parisians. A French er geneer says he will make a motor carun down a steep slope to a wide of ening in the track, at the opening of which it will mount a springboard an turn on the other side of the opening and on a continuous of the track. and on a continuation of the track

COMMISSIONER CARFIELD'S REPORT It is Found to Be Favorable to the Great Packers.

The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry, after about eight months' investigation in Chicago and elsewhere, shows that there has been an enormous shows that there has been an enormous amount of exaggeration in the statements that have appeared for some time past in regard to the beef business. This investigation was set on foot by a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, 1904, and the ascertained facts after a most rigid examination of the methods and general conduct of the business are contained in a report covering 308 pages. Its figures and tables conclusively show that the popular belief in enormous profits made by the large packers, such as Armour & Co., Swift & Cô. and Nelson Morris & Co., and in the exclusive control of the Jusiness which many think they enjoy, is really without foundation.

in the exclusive control of the pusiness which many think they enjoy, is
really without foundation.
The report made to President Roosevelt by Commissioner Garfield is reaily the first official statement of the actual conditions of the beef business
that has been made, and as all the conclusions arrived at are based, as shown
by him, upon data officially obtained,
there seems to be no reason why they
should not be regarded as reliable and
in all respects trustworthy.
This report shows why the price of
both cattle and beef advanced to the
highest level eyer known after the
short corn crop of 1901, and states that
because of the decrease in number of
cattle and also in decreased weight,
"the high prices of beef which caused
so much complaint among consumers
at this time were attributable wholly
to these abnormal cattle prices."

All the figures of the live weight and
live cost of all dressed beef cattle were
obtained from actual killing records,
and all information of every kind ob-

obtained from actual killing records, and all information of every kind obtained by the Commissioner was voluntarily and freely offered by the packers, all books of record and papers connected with the business having

connected with the business having been placed at his disposal.

To make certain that the results of the investigation should be absolutely accurate, the Commissioner states that a double method of ascertaining profits was adopted, and, without going into detail here, it is found that the conclusion arrived at shows an average profit of 99 cents per head. The Commissioner says "the close parallelism in the results of the two methods of ascertaining the profits confirms comthe results of the two methods of as-certaining the profits confirms com-pletely the correctness of the general conclusions." It is clearly established that "Western packers do not control more than half of the beef supply of the United States," the conclusion of the Commissioner being that the busi-ness done by them amounts to "about 45 per cent." of the total slaughter of the country.

the country.

The whole report is extremely inter-The whole report is extremely interesting and well worthy of careful perusal. As an official report it may be regarded as worthy of confidence, and it certainly leads the reader to the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner when he states that "the complisation of none of these concerns is excessive as compared with its actual investment," and that from thorough and rigid examination of original entries in books and papers to which he had access there was also "indirect evidence that the profits of the packers in their beef business are less than is frequently supposed," as shown by comparison between the total profits and the total amount of sales. and the total amount of sales.

Smallest Republic. Tavolara is said to be the smallest republic in the world. It is situated on the little island of the same name, some seven or eight miles south of Sardinia. Tavolara is about one mile in diameter and inhabited at present by 55 people— men, women and children. In 1836 Karl Albert, then King of Sardinia, bestowed the supremacy over this little isle upon the Barto leoni family, and for 46 years "King" Paul I, reigned in peace in his domain He died on May 30, 1882, and shortly before his demise called all his faithful subjects to his bedside and declared it to be his earnest wish that none of his relatives should succeed him as head of the government in tha island, and that he considered it for the best that the good people of leoni family, and for 46 years "King' island, and that he considered it for
the best that the good people of
Tavolara should govern themselves.
After this last wish no candidate for
the vacant throne could be found
among the family of the deceased,
who were used to consider their
"king's" wish law, and the little island remained ungoverned for four
years. At last, in 1886 the little island was declared a republic. The
constitution gives the elective franchise to both men and women. A
president is elected to serve six years.
None of the officers receives any
compensation. compensation.

But Few Now Living.

The recent death of James N. Tyzer at Washington leaves only three of the thirteen mea living who cast the electoral vote of Indiana for Abraham Lincoln.

Effects of Prosperity.
In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903, average prices of breadstuffs advanced 65 per cent.; meats. 23.1 per cent.; dairy and garden products, 50.1 per cent., and clothing 24.1. All these were products of the farmer and stockman. products of the farmer and stockman, products of the farmer and stockman, who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent. by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average. age prices of commodities in that period was in railway freight rates, which decreased from .708 per ton-mile in 1897 to .703 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employes in that period was a trifle above 8.5 per cent.